FIGHTING SHY OF CROKER.

UPSTATE DEMOCRATS NOT MISLED, THEY SAY, BY HIS PLEAS FOR HARMONY.

Richard Croker wants harmony, and "he wants it bad." He came out with a long article in a Tammany paper yesterday asking virtually for a declaration of love among the Democrats of the city, State and nation. While nursing his dream Croker is also hard at work tinkering on his own organization. He intends to spend the next two years in getting Tammany into shape for the municipal campaign of 1903. He wants to reclaim the city for the Wigwam because the control of the municipality is more to Croker than anything else. When he is in power here he has plenty of weapons to fight battles in State and national party affairs. Shorn of power in the city, however, he is no longer a factor in affairs of the State or the nation. Croker believes that the factional fight in the party in the State had much to do with the defeat of the Tammany ticket at the last election. He realizes, his friends say, that his plan of spending the greater part of each year abroad also contributed to the defeat of the Tammany ticket. He is, further, aware that Devery, Van Wyck and that clique in the organization are so unpopular that they alienated thousands of Tammany votes. Croker has set himself about to remedy all this if possible. In the first place, he intends to remain in New-York for a greater part of each year. He may go abroad for a time, but Wantage and the English racetracks will see less of him than formerly. In fact, Croker may withdraw his horses from England and race here. That he has not decided, however. In the second place, he plans to eliminate from control in the organization such leaders as Van Wyck, Carroll, Sexton and Devery, push them into the background and rely upon popular forgetfulness to do the rest. To this end he is crying out for new blood in the organization. He has urged all the leaders to get the young men into the organization. At the last meeting of the executive committee he spoke earnestly along this line. He wants fresh men and vigorous men to fight the battles of the organization, and is trying to cut away the deadwood.

The harmony plan is along the same lines. He wants to have the goodwill of the up-State Democrats. He is urging them to take charge of party affairs in the State, and has promised to be good. Croker wanted to give up and get out after the last election, but he was prevailed upon to stand in his old place. Now he is bending every effort to get the organization in shape to win a victory two years from now. If he accomplishes that he may retire, but until Tammany wins a battle Croker declares he will continue as leader.

The up-State Democrats do not view "his attack of goodness" with much favor. They say that all Croker is after is to win the next municipal election in the city and bring about a Democratic victory in the State. Once the city and State are Democratic Croker will no longer howl for harmony, but will thrust out his hand for control once more. They would rather wait two years longer. They believe that the Republicans will win a sweeping victory next year, and they want the blame for it to fall on Croker. They will, so it is declared, demand that he continue as State leader and let him take the drubbing. This is what Croker is trying to evade. The up-State Democrats do not seem to be nibbling at Mr. Croker's harmony bait, and the outlook for solidifying the party in the State is not rosy.

That Croker's asserted determination to leave party affairs alone in the State and nation is simply a "bluff" is indicated by the action of the Democratic members of the New-York delegation to Congress. At the Democratic caucus of the members of the House, Sulzer, who for two terms has acted as spokesman for the New-York delegation, was thrust into the background. This was done at Croker's bidding, and George B. McClellan was pushed to the front to present Croker's ideas. Sulzer, so it is said, will not figure as an important factor in the affairs of the party at Washington this winter.

TO SUPERSEDE HORGAN & SLATTERY.

WILLIAM M. AIKEN LIKELY TO BE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE BOROUGH BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

It is understood that Borough President-elect Cantor has offered to appoint William Martin Aiken consulting architect in the Manhattan Borough Buildings Department, and that Mr. Aiken has accepted. The Tribune early last week told of the selection of ex-Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart for the office of Superintendent of Buildings. Mr. Cantor holds the view that Mr. Aiken will be able to supersede Horgan & Slattery, who have charge, as supervising architects, of the Hall of Records and other public buildings.

William Martin Aiken is about forty-nine years old, and comes of the old South Carolina family of that name. He was named by Secretary Carlisle Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. Mr. Carlisle was one of his indorsers to Mr. Cantor. Mr. Aiken designed some of the most prominent buildings in Cincinnati, where he was engaged in business prior to taking his government office. Of late years Mr. Aiken has been much of the time in this city.

W. J. O'BRIEN CONSULTS COUNSEL.

THE SHERIFF-ELECT TO GET AN OPINION NEXT WEDNESDAY AS TO HIS POWER TO APPOINT NEW DEPUTIES.

Sheriff-elect William J. O'Brien yesterday consulted William Hepburn Russell, his counsel, with reference to the extent of the operation of the State Civil Service laws in the office of the Sheriff of this county. Mr. O'Brien says that he expects to name his staff of twelve deputy sheriffs, each of whom draws a salary of $2,500 a year, although the general supposition is that they are competitive places and that the present incumbents cannot be removed. Mr. Russell at once set one of his staff at work on the case, and will give an opinion on Wednesday next, after his return from Charleston, where he has an engagement. Mr. Russell said yesterday, after a casual reading of the statute, that he thought Sheriff O'Brien would have power to appoint all twelve deputies.

J. M. LEVY MAY BE IN THE RACE.

The leaders of the Greater New-York Democracy will this week confer with the fusion leaders with a view to securing a candidate for Congress in the VIIth District to succeed Nicholas Muller. It was rumored last night that Jefferson M. Levy, who was turned down at the last election to let O. H. P. Belmont go to Congress, may make the race on the fusion ticket, if the plan can be worked. Mr. Levy called on John C. Sheehan yesterday, and it is understood that the Congress nomination was talked about. William Hepburn Russell, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New-York Democracy, said yesterday that as soon as the Governor's call for the election to fill the vacancy was announced an effort would be made to get the VIIth District anti-Tammany forces together. In referring to Congressman McClellan's attempt in Washington to make Richard Croker the leader of the State organization, Mr. Russell said:

"Neither Mr. Croker nor any of his political associates has the character or the ability to outline a successful Democratic State or national policy. Mr. McClellan's efforts along that line, as the representative of Mr. Croker will come to naught."

SPEAKERS AT THE O'BRIEN DINNER.

It was reported yesterday by the committee of arrangements for the dinner to be given in honor of Sheriff-elect William J. O'Brien by labor leaders and others at the Sturtevant House on Tuesday evening next that Mayor-elect Low will be one of the guests and will make an address. Among the others expected to speak are J. T. McDonough, Secretary of State for New-York; the Rev. Alexander Doyle, Robert C. Morris, ex-Senator Ford, Jacob A. Cantor and a number of delegates of labor organizations. The Granite Cutters' Union and the Central Federated Union are expected to be well represented at the dinner.

Piano Excellence.

The Knabe

New Style Grands and Uprights Now on Exhibition.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
154 Fifth Ave., Cor. 20th St.

PARTRIDGE TO CALL ON MURPHY.

SAYS MR. LOW HAS MADE DEVERY'S DOOM SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR.

Colonel Partridge, whom Mr. Low has appointed Police Commissioner, said yesterday that he would call at Police Headquarters at his earliest opportunity, in order to shake hands with Commissioner Murphy and Devery and to learn as much as he could "touchin' on and appertainin' to" the Police Department. He was greatly gratified to learn that Colonel Murphy had spoken so kindly of him, and added:

"Colonel Murphy should not be held personally responsible for the way the Police Department has been managed. He was merely following out a certain policy, and has evidently pleased the men who put him at the head of the police force. I hope to please Mr. Low and the people who do not want the present administration continued. What changes will be made I do not care to say, other than that there will be no politics in the department and that promotions will be made solely on merit, as they were in Brooklyn when I was its Police Commissioner. I do not care to discuss Mr. Devery's removal, as I think Mr. Low has made that matter plain from the stump."

Colonel Partridge said that the two men for deputy commissioners to succeed Devery and York had not yet been decided on, and would not be for some time. In the mean time he expected to have several conferences with Mr. Low regarding these appointments.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Low was considering Henry De Forest Baldwin and Colonel Robert Grier Monroe for Commissioners of Accounts. These officials have the power to call for all papers and accounts in any city department and compel city employes to give testimony under oath. It is understood that Mr. Low intends to use them as far as possible in cleaning out the sinecures and "dead men" with which the city departments are now clogged.

Captain Gibson, the present Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, was again brought forward yesterday to succeed Nagle.

DETECTIVE SERGEANTS TO PATROL.

TITUS DETAILS MEN TO COVER PRECINCTS ESPECIALLY FOR BENEFIT OF MERCHANTS.

Beginning to-morrow night, Manhattan and The Bronx will be patrolled by detective sergeants especially assigned for the work by Captain Titus, of the Detective Bureau. The order assigning the men to the various precincts was issued by Captain Titus yesterday, and forty detective sergeants will report to the Detective Bureau for patrol duty to-morrow evening. They will answer roll call and receive their assignments. To the busier precincts two men will be sent, while to the other precincts one man will be assigned, and in some cases one detective sergeant will cover two precincts. After receiving their assignments, the men will go to the precinct and report to the captain or sergeant in charge and ask if there is any special work they can do. Should there be none, the detective sergeant will go through the precinct, particularly for pickpockets. They will be off duty in the daytime, but will report every evening at the Detective Bureau for their assignments.

One detective sergeant will be assigned to act as a sort of a roundsman, and will make a tour of the two boroughs or as much of them as possible.

Captain Titus said yesterday that the scheme was not a new one, being used on a small scale by Captain O'Brien when he was at the head of the Detective Bureau. The object of the order, Captain Titus said, was to give better protection to the people. The men will work in conjunction with the ward detectives, and will be under the orders of the captain of the precinct to which they are assigned. Commissioner Murphy said yesterday, when asked concerning the order, that its object was to afford better protection to residents of the city, especially to merchants.

MR. LOW STUDYING THE CHARTER.

Mr. Low spent almost the whole day yesterday at his home, studying the charter and mapping out certain lines of policy which he intends to pursue on taking the office of Mayor, on January 1. He saw few callers. In fact, he received few people all last week, and he was not at his headquarters once. Because of the bright sunshine of yesterday the Mayor-elect took occasion to resume his old habit of bicycle riding, which he abandoned under the stress of the campaign.

From information obtained yesterday, Mr. Low will spend the most of this week in consultation with George L. Rives, the Corporation Counsel of the new administration, and with other men with whom he wishes to consult concerning appointments.

MOSS WOULD NOT BE DEPUTY.

Frank Moss yesterday gave friends of Mayor-elect Low to understand that in no circumstances would he for a minute consider the Deputy Police Commissionership, even if Mr. Low should pay him the compliment of tendering him the place. Mr. Moss's announcement was what was expected, in view of the fact that he was president of the Police Board under Mayor Strong. Mr. Moss's friends said last night that he would have accepted the Commissionership if it had been offered to him, but taking anything less than that would be humiliating.

BAILEY NOMINATES GORMAN.

STARTS A BOOM ON THE STRENGTH OF THE MARYLAND ELECTION—SENATORS ON CONGRESS OUTLOOK.

Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, has nominated ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman for President on the Democratic ticket in 1904. Mr. Gorman was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. When told of Senator Bailey's remark he said genially, "Nice, very nice," but he would not talk politics. Senator Bailey, at the Waldorf-Astoria, said:

"I believe Arthur P. Gorman the most available candidate for President in 1904 on the Democratic ticket. Because of the election in Maryland I believe that he should be named."

Senator Bailey, when asked if he believed there would be any tariff revision, said he did not, as the Republicans were satisfied with the present law and there could be no change without their consent. He thought a ship subsidy bill along the lines of the one introduced at the last session of Congress would be passed.

Senator Kearns, of Utah, was also at the Waldorf-Astoria. "I do not believe in changing the tariff," he said. "The country is prosperous, and there is no need to disturb conditions." He had nothing to say about reciprocity treaties or ship subsidy.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was at the Fifth Avenue yesterday. "I do not know what Congress will do," he said. "It is well to wait until the President's Message is in and Congress settles down before speculating."

Senator Clark, of Montana, at the Holland House, said that he did not know what Congress would do. Asked about the report that his right to take his seat would be contested, he said tersely: "I do not expect any serious trouble, although there may be some blackmailers on hand."

ONSLAUGHT ON COPPER RENEWED.

A DECLINE OF 1 PER CENT IN AMALGAMATED FOR THE DAY—RUMOR OF A COMING REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The absence of any favorable news concerning Amalgamated Copper, coupled with rumors that the dividend would be either reduced or passed at the meeting of the directors to be held early this month, and that from 55,000,000 to 75,000,000 pounds of copper had recently been sold at prices under the present list figures, caused a renewal yesterday of the onslaught upon the stock, which, after an early spurt to 76, sold steadily down to 72½, a new low level, rallying to 74⅛ at the close, a net decline of 1 per cent for the day. The extreme weakness in Amalgamated naturally demoralized the whole stock market. Neither H. H. Rogers, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company, nor William G. Rockefeller, the secretary, was at his office yesterday.

There was an unconfirmed report from Boston that all the large producers of copper, including the Amalgamated, Phelps, Dodge & Co., Calumet and Hecla, Quincy and the W. A. Clark interests, had reached an understanding in accordance with which the price of copper would not be materially shaded for the next sixty days by any of these interests.

On the other hand, rumors were current that an official announcement would be made tomorrow of a reduction in the price of copper by the Amalgamated.

EDUCATING THE FILIPINOS

TEACHING AMERICAN IDEAS TO THE NATIVES—DEMANDS OF THE SCHOOLS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—The demands of the Philippine schools under American auspices are in a measure indicated by the act of the commission taking effect January 1, 1901, under which the school work is now proceeding. Eighteen assistant superintendents have reached their posts and assumed their varied duties. The mail and telegraph, so far as established, are weighted with demands on them. Everything around them is new. The ideas of organization and method are strange to the pupils and parents. The constant calls on teachers and parents are full of strange questions. For the Americans the appropriations of the act are significant and suggestive of what the current year is to accomplish. Section 4 provides that each of the eighteen assistant superintendents shall receive not less than $2,000 nor more than $2,500, and $40,000 is set aside for this purpose. The employment of teachers from the United States is authorized at not less than $75 a month nor more than $100, their necessary travelling expenses from home to be paid by the government. For English instruction outside of Manila $300,000 is appropriated for the year 1901; $100,000 is appropriated for text books and supplies for the year; $40,000 is to be divided and distributed from the insular treasury to aid the poorer localities in establishing the school system; $500,000 is provided for school buildings; $500,000 for furniture, etc.; $25,000 for a normal school in Manila, and a corresponding sum for the establishment of other normal schools in other parts of the archipelago. These large appropriations for education are set apart in harmony with correspondingly large sums named for conducting the government, for establishing court buildings and for roads.

TEACHING AMERICAN IDEAS.

An official of long experience who has devoted much attention to this subject says:

The questions of raising this money are fundamental. The methods under Spanish rule throw little light upon the methods required under American ideas. What will local considerations, interest and sentiment justify? It may be especially fortunate for this educational work that careful observers are able to point out that the native women are especially apt in conducting affairs. Some authorities have claimed that they are more skilled in this respect than the men. It may be generally conceded that they are more devoted to the care and welfare of the children than men.

For Manila, compulsory attendance is required by the law of the commission. Parents neglecting to send their children to school may be fined not less than $2 nor more than $5, Mexican. All boys and girls between the ages of six and twelve must attend school. It is interesting to observe the studies named for instruction in its public elementary schools. The English language is the basis of all instruction, which may embrace reading, language, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, hygiene, gymnastics, music, drawing, sewing and nature studies. In accordance with American custom, no religious denomination shall have the right to teach its particular faith in the schools partly or wholly supported by public funds.

Thus the millions of the archipelago are offered American ideas and customs. This offer embraces all improvements in the principles and methods of public education adopted in this country. How slowly, it may be remarked, has the American public come to adopt these topics as proper subjects of public instruction in our elementary schools! In the Philippines they are offered at the start. There they begin on a basis well thought out as adapted to the public welfare, and it may be well to recall how human nature may treat this opportunity, for it does not cease to be true, as we are accustomed to say, that "you may lead a horse to water, but you cannot make it drink."

While the present interest is shown by the natives in the instruction of their children, enthusiasm in their behalf may rise very high and be gratifying; results may be surprising. For final results we must expect time to have its opportunity. It must be remembered that the intellectual may produce great activity on the surface and much of the old paganism remain beneath. How often it is true that scratch the surface and beneath you find some indications of the savage. We need to take account of what constitutes the main stock in life of any people, as well as what is indicated in new forms that may be exhibited in connection with schools—their conversations in towns, in social gatherings, in individual beliefs and aspirations.

In a monograph published recently by the Bureau of Education there appears a significant note. A student in one of the convents in the islands found in conversation with his teacher that by some chance the teacher had become informed of old ways and customs and ideas which the student supposed were a secret with him and his clan, and as a consequence was greatly agitated by the discovery. Those familiar with the education of our negroes and our Indians have often found this true, that there are behind, out of sight, well known to them, but little known to us, traditions, customs, cherished superstitions, a whole body of thought and life which it takes years and generations to eradicate.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

These fundamental facts must be kept in mind, as we anticipate the future for the Philippines. We are accustomed to refer to the brotherhood of mankind, and to say what one man has done another may do; and yet, when we look very minutely into conditions, we find great varieties, not only of individuals, but of races, and these race differences we must not overlook in our anticipations of the future. The Japanese have made wonderful changes in rising among the nations of the day. Inhabitants of the archipelago, many of them, have distinct race resemblances to the Japanese. Will they make a similar rapid advance? May we expect it, or shall we be disappointed, and the necessary reaction of opinion follow? We see by what our agencies are doing in the archipelago how rapidly we are preparing to produce results such as we see among ourselves. We may reasonably expect, especially while the interest continues to be manifest in educational processes, that these results will in a measure follow; but we may well ask, if we succeed in establishing school systems and in bringing the children, as the Philippine Commission proposes for Manila, all of them, into school, and we introduce more or less of the customs that are common among us, can we expect, reasonably, that at the same time the fundamental conditions will be so changed as to produce in that race the result found in the Anglo-Saxon race, or the result manifest in our mixed American population? Americans will rejoice in all triumphs accomplished by their brethren whose altruism carries them to the Philippine archipelago to elevate the natives. Every one there will have his opportunities of triumphs, and we shall be glad to have them receive ample reward. There will be, undoubtedly, the indication of proof, and all that may become visible to the observer; but we may, at the same time, well ask how deep in the nature of the population will this process become? How fundamental and complete will be the change, and how lasting if the external and causative influences are withdrawn?

Whatever else may be admitted, it cannot be doubted, in the present attitude and interest in schools teaching English, trade and affiliation, that these are the most encouraging agencies for making peace and prosperity. What goes on there should receive the full benefit of our home encouragement, and should be so well known in the American public mind as to produce its legitimate effects on the American conclusions and action.

E. P. STEERS'S PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

HIS WIDOW'S SISTER ALLEGES ADOPTED DAUGHTER GAINED IT BY FRAUD.

Mrs. Susan C. Steers, the wife of Abraham Steers, has brought suit against Lucretia V. Steers, who says she is the adopted daughter of the late Edward P. Steers, to compel her to convey to his estate property which Mrs. Susan C. Steers alleges Lucretia V. Steers, by fraud, induced Mrs. E. P. Steers to transfer to her. Mrs. Susan C. Steers and Mrs. E. P. Steers were own sisters.

E. P. Steers was president of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a member of the lumber firm of Steers Brothers and an ex-Police Commissioner. He dropped dead on April 4, 1899, in an elevated railroad station. By his will he left the bulk of his property to his wife, Anna Mersereau Steers. Miss Lucretia V. Steers had been living with Mr. and Mrs. Steers as Mrs. Steers's companion, and was known as their adopted daughter.

Two days after his funeral, it is alleged, Miss Steers took the widow to a lawyer and induced her to make a will leaving her all her property. She next, it is asserted, induced Mrs. Steers to go to Garden City, and on December 12, 1900, induced her to make a deed conveying her all her real estate, consisting of tenement houses in One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st., twenty city lots at One-hundred-and-eighty-second-st. and the Grand Boulevard, a farm near White Plains and thirty-five acres of land at Southampton, for the nominal consideration of $1. The property is said to be worth $300,000.

Mrs. E. P. Steers died in March last, and her sister says her property outside of that left and deeded to Miss Steers is not sufficient to pay her debts.

Miss Steers denies the allegations of fraud made against her, and says Mrs. Steers deeded her property from motives of love and affection. The case will come up for trial during the present term of court.

FIRST INTERSCHOLASTIC RACE.

A field of a dozen skaters faced I. Mosher, the manager of the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, yesterday morning when the first interscholastic skating race of the season was held. The scratch man, R. Driscoll, of the Brooklyn Boys' High School, won. He skated right through the field, and, getting the lead on the last lap, won by two yards from S. Martin, of Public School No. 44. M. Driscoll, of Public School No. 11, was third.

THIRD WEEK.

BURT SHOE SALE!

$2.60 and $3.75

For $5, $6 and $7 Shoes.

This is no ORDINARY sale! Every pair must be sold within the next few weeks. The Crawford Shoes must be in for the Holiday trade.

Don't wait until the last week and then be disappointed because the choice selections are all gone. Come now while we are still receiving the new lots from the factory—goods from the factory which we had to take, as well as the stock in this store. It's our loss, but your gain. Every pair FRESH and NEWEST in STYLE—high grade Burt Quality.

No woman should lose this chance. Come, and the sooner the better. If you don't need shoes now, buy for the future.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY. EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

200 prs.	Men's shoes, odd sizes, medium and narrow widths	$1.50	per pr.
125 "	" fine slippers, formerly $2.50 & 3.00	[illegible]	" "
275 "	" Women's shoes, odd lots	[illegible]	" "
650 "	Misses' and Children's Shoes, narrow widths, formerly $2.50 & 3.00	1.00	" "
600 "	Women's high grade, fancy slippers, formerly $3.00, 3.50, 4.00 & 5.00, to close at $2.25, 3.00 and	3.75	" "
135 "	Misses' kid and patent leather sandals, all new, high grade goods, formerly $2.00, to close at	1.50	" "

THE CRAWFORD SHOE MAKERS.

Sale only at 54 West 23d St. Other Crawford Stores at:

525 BROADWAY, NEAR 12TH ST., MANHATTAN; 150 WEST 125TH ST., MANHATTAN; NASSAU, CORNER FULTON ST., MANHATTAN; 433 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

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STECKLERITES CELEBRATE

LOWER EAST SIDE PRAISED AT DINNER IN HONOR OF FUSION VICTORY.

Down in Grand-st., in Seminole Hall, used for dances and Jewish weddings, the Manhattan Democracy, better known as the Stecklerites, last night celebrated the fusion victory with a dinner and listened to speeches from Alfred and Charles Steckler, Herman Ridder, Otto Hubach and others. The district organizations below Fourteenth-st. united in the dinner, and there was a jollification that lasted until midnight. Abraham D. Levy presided. Alfred Steckler, whose friends assert that they will sometime elect him to the Supreme Court bench, made the principal speech of the evening. He said in part:

We have clipped the claws and pulled the teeth of the Tammany tiger, and on the first days of the new year the jackals that have been fetching and carrying for him will be tumbled from the snug dens they have made for themselves in every department of the city government.

It will be house cleaning time then in the city government. It will be house cleaning time also in those tenement districts which have been polluted and corrupted so that the powers that prey—the political autocrats of Fourteenth-st.—must reap a harvest of blackmail. It will be a time when your mothers and sisters and daughters may pass to and from their homes without fear of insult and without danger of contamination. It will be a time, too, when the infamous cadet will get all that is his just due, and no less.

We have promise—more, we have absolute assurance—that Seth Low will give us honest and efficient municipal government; that only fit and competent men will be appointed to office, and that strict business principles will be applied in the administration of the affairs of the city. We are assured in advance that every person having business with a city department will be permitted to carry out that business without first being compelled to grease the palms of an agent representing a political machine. You will be able to find your way into a city department without first having to pay for a guide in Fourteenth-st. (Cries of "Good!" and laughter.)

If you people living below Fourteenth-st. had proved false to your colors—if you had followed meekly at the heels of the Tiger, instead of rallying about the white banner of decency—what would have been the result? Why, we would have had two years more of blackmail and of extortion. The lower East Side turned the tide of battle in favor of decency, and decency won. (Applause.)

The credit of success is all your own. Rejoice in that also. Without you there would have been no occasion for this celebration to-night. With the lower East Side in doubt, the town is in doubt. With the East Side right, the town is right. Never forget that. (Applause.)

The newspapers have discovered you, and whatever they discover is certain sooner or later to be known of all men. They have discovered that the lower East Side won the fight, and have given you full credit for it. I am glad of that, because I am proud of you.

But there is one little matter they have overlooked. In their recognition of your good work there is a note of surprise that the lower East Side should have ranged on the side of the people against the machine; it is as if they had said, "The lower East Side is right for the first time in its history." Now, the lower East Side may go wrong occasionally—the best of us do sometimes—but it stands regularly for the right, and the blow struck to it on November 5 is only one of the many dealt to the same enemy in the same way. Virtue wasn't instilled into the voters of the lower East Side by the fusion ticket. It had been there always. And it will always be there. It won battles before November 5 last, and it will win again and again in the time to come.

I know that long ago the lower East Side won its sobriquet of "ring smasher," and it may serve also as my reason for believing that it will always live up to its reputation; that it knows right from wrong; that it is able to choose between them without the aid of a political party, and that it will in future, as in the past, choose the right simply and solely because it is the right. (Loud applause.)

Three cheers were given for Alfred Steckler.

Charles Steckler, in introducing Herman Ridder, said that some day the people of the city would elect him Mayor, and that the people would surely have in him a Mayor who would understand their needs. Mr. Ridder in replying, said:

"I am not a candidate for office, and never will be. Mr. Hubach of our staff runs the whole thing for me, and whenever I am nominated for anything I know that it is all the work of Mr. Hubach."

Mr. Hubach was then introduced as the "greatest German-American journalist." He said that Seth Low, when Mayor of Brooklyn, used to preface his toasts by saying that he came from the city where Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup was made, and that that undoubtedly gave him his great plurality in Brooklyn this year.

PLANS FOR STRAND BUILDING.

F. B. ESLER SAYS AMERICAN STRUCTURE IN LONDON WILL HAVE ONE THOUSAND SUITES OF OFFICES.

Frederick B. Esler, the representative of the American capitalists who have signified their intention of spending several million dollars upon an office building designed after American ideas, in the Strand, London, returned yesterday on the American Line steamship Philadelphia. Mr. Esler would not disclose the composition of the syndicate which he represented. He contented himself with saying that half of the capital, reported to be $2,000,000, required for the erection of the proposed building, would be secured in this country.

"I have come over on business," continued Mr. Esler. "I shall be here six weeks. So far as the building is concerned, negotiations are progressing favorably. I have no doubt that the London County Council will lease to us the site on the Strand. The erection of the building will not be contrary to the existing building laws of England. It is not true that we shall have to appeal to Parliament to change the building laws.

"The proposed building will be crescent shaped. It will have 750 feet front, and a depth of 280 feet. It is not by any means the first modern steel building to be erected in London. They have two buildings of the modern type now, one in Oxford-st., and the other in Cockspur-st. Our structure will contain one thousand suites of offices. Fifty thousand dollars will be expended upon the decoration of the dome."

SENATOR HEITFELD NOW A DEMOCRAT.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 30.—United States Senator Henry Heitfeld, of this State, has addressed a letter to D. H. Andrews, of this city, chairman of the Populist State Central Committee, announcing his withdrawal from the Populist party and his affiliation with the Democratic party. The letter says both the Democratic and People's parties are now striving for the same purpose, and should combine. He asks Mr. Andrews to call the State Committee together, expressing the hope that it will approve his action and unite with him in an affiliation with the dominant element of the Democratic party. Chairman Andrews intimated that he did not approve of Senator Heitfeld's action, and that he would reply to the Senator's letter instead of calling the committee together.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

On Monday, December 2, Will Offer for Sale the most Beautiful Collection of

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Embracing Everything Useful and Ornamental in the most attractive fancy articles ever exhibited in this city.

Rich Furs at extremely low prices.

Sable Opossum Cluster Scarfs $4.25
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs $5.50, $6.50, $8.95, $9.75
Alaska Sable—Florodora style $13.95
Mink Cluster Scarfs $6.50, $7.50, $9.50, $11.50, $13.50
Isabella Fox Scarfs $11.95, $14.95
Sabled Fox Scarfs $10.75, $11.50, $14.75
Black Lynx Cluster Scarf $16.75
Persian Lamb $12.50

Muffs to match.

Men's Winter Gloves.

Men's 1 clasp, lambskin lined, Reindeer Glove, in tan and gray, worth $3.50; special . . . . . $2.98 Pair.
Men's 1 clasp P. K. Glace Kid Glove, in tan, red and gray, worth $1.75; special . . . . . $1.50 Pair.
Men's 1 clasp Capeskin Gloves, in tan and red, worth $1.45; special $1.00 Pair.
Men's fine Scotch Wool Gloves, in white and colors, worth 75c.; special . . . . . 50c. Pair.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing,

To be right in every way, should be made with a view to Boys' Needs, and suitable in material and make for their ages, and for the occasions required. It is a trade in itself to make Boys' Clothes. Those who make Boys' Clothes occasionally, can never do the best work. It is not reasonable to expect it.

Our store is conducted on the sound business principle of doing one thing, well. The results are shown in the goods we sell. You get a different product altogether here from the boys' clothing found in men's clothing and department stores, and all the difference is in our favor. Our Boys' Clothes are literally and distinctively what they claim to be—Boys' Clothes—not men's clothes made small.

And the fact adds nothing to the cost.

60-62 West 23d Street.

C. C. SHAYNE,

MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT.

Persian Lamb.

Moire, Persian, Broad-Tail Persian, Leipsic Dyed Skins

A fresh shipment of these beautiful goods recently arrived, admitted to be the handsomest ever landed in this port; thoroughly liable; every garment made from these skins warranted.

PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS: $125, $150, $175, $200 and $250.
COATS: $150 to $500.
AUTOMOBILE COATS: $500 up.

NOTE: I could sell American dyed Persian Lamb skin coats from $50 to $100 per garment less than the Leipsic dyed, and would prefer to sell the American dyed if I could recommend them, but they turn rusty and peel off and have a shabby appearance after being worn for a short time. I do not sell them.

JACKETS AND COATS.

NOTE: A large assortment in stock, plain or trimmed with Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Chinchilla or Marten. No extra charge for garments made to order.

42d St., between Broadway & 6th Av.