ticket, the man who has undertaken the hardest fight is Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, who is running upon our ticket as candidate for the presidency of the Borough of Manhattan. All the rest of us have some other source of strength to draw from than this borough. Those upon the city ticket may well look for help from the other boroughs, for, unless our friends are deluding themselves with their sanguine expectations, there will come to us help perhaps from every one of the other boroughs toward our election. If our friends in Brooklyn are not oversanguine, there will come a mighty majority across the bridge. But the battle must be fought and won here in Manhattan. Nobody but a coward looks to people to win the battle for him in other parts of the field, and Mr. Sulzberger is carrying on the fight where the fight is hottest; and I am glad to have this opportunity to say that not one among us all has fought more gallantly.

For that reason I hope that you will see to it that the Borough of Manhattan is carried, as well as all the other boroughs, for the fusion ticket. (Applause.) I wonder if you appreciate how important the office is for which he is running. The Borough President not only takes the initiative as to all matters of local improvements, but it is he that keeps your streets in order. He opens new streets and he paves and repairs old ones. He builds the sewers and keeps them in order. He builds your public buildings and keeps them clean, so that, you see, the Borough President touches the city's life at some of the most important points. I think you will do well if you keep the Tammany system out of the Borough Presidency, as well as out of the Mayor's office, for the Tammany system is a costly system, and it is a system that does not blend itself to great efficiency. Then your Borough President has a seat in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, where he casts two votes, and his vote will help us or hinder us in the work of the fusion administration of the city if that be elected; so for that reason, public as well as personal, I beg you to remember how important it is that this borough should be carried as well as all the rest. Now, as Election Day approaches I think that the issue becomes very plain, if it has not been so all the time.

Let me read to you a part of the Citizens Union platform of 1901, for it sums up some of the charges, at any rate, against Tammany Hall, when Tammany Hall was last in power. They said, "The government of the city of New-York is a disgrace, and the men controlling it are using public office for private plunder. They make bargains with corrupt contractors, by assessments from office holders, by favoritism in taxation, by blackmail, from the liquor traffic, gambling and prostitution," etc. Now, upon the true fulness of that indictment you turned Tammany out of office two years ago.

Mr. McClellan himself admits now that it was a true indictment, although he denied it then. This administration was elected to bring all those things to an end, and I believe we can truthfully claim that we have done so. (Applause.) What is the fair logic from that situation—that you shall restore Tammany to power because its candidate for the Mayoralty now admits that he was mistaken two years ago, or that you shall keep in office the Mayor who has done what you have elected him to do? (Applause.) Would not all the affairs of life go askew if the promises to do better were taken as of greater worth than achievement?

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEN AND NOW.

They (Tammany) are charged with collecting assessments from officeholders, and everybody knows that they did. They not only did that, but they collected money from the police for appointment and promotion and from the firemen for appointment and promotion. Under this administration no man, either fireman or policeman, has had to pay anybody either to be appointed or to be promoted. Which system do you think makes most for the efficiency of these two forces, and which system is most creditable to the city of New-York—the Tammany system or that which this administration represents? (Applause.) They were charged with favoritism in taxation, and it has been found that the valuation of property for assessments ranged all the way from 5 per cent of its actual value to 120 per cent of its actual value. Think of the inequality of levying taxes upon that basis! And it is one of the best results of the policy of full assessment inaugurated by this administration that it has tended powerfully to do away with those inequalities. We have also obtained a law for the publication hereafter of assessments, because we believe that in publicity is to be found the permanent cure of such inequalities. (Applause.) And so they collected blackmail from legitimate and levied tribute upon illigitimate business. They denied the ordinary citizen that which was his right unless he would pay for it, and they gave to forbidden things the right to be, if they would pay for it. Therefore, I have said, ladies and gentlemen, that this administration stands for these two things—first, for an administration of the departments in the interest of the public treasury as distinguished from the interests of those who want to make money out of the powers of government which they control; and, second, we stand for an administration of law as distinguished from an administration in which political influence or pull—political influence or money—advises what the law should be. I think that is the most fundamental question before the people of New-York to-day. Do they want an administration of the laws that aims to be equal, that is no respector of persons, that protects the weakest and restrains the strongest? Do they want that sort of freedom which law gives when well administered, or do they want the inequalities of favoritism—the inequalities that follow when law is unevenly administered, when the payment of $5, or $10, or $100, or $1,000, makes one exempt from the law which another is pledged to keep, or which gives privileges to one which another cannot get unless he, too, buys them?

You go back to that system of paying for appointments and for promotions, and see how demoralizing it is, and how unfair. The law of the State says that men shall be appointed and promoted upon their merits. Now, what happens when money comes in and says who is to be appointed and who is to be promoted? In the first place, the law of the State is nullified, because money and not discretion and not merit determines the action to be taken.

WHAT THE MAYOR HAS DONE.

Ladies and gentlemen, for two years almost I have devoted myself to the service of the city with absolute and exclusive attention. Every personal interest has been thrown to the winds, and I may fairly say to you that I have done the best I could. (Great applause). I have put an end to the evils of which I have been speaking just as far as my power would go. If there is dishonesty in the public service now it is not systematic, and it exists, if at all, against the utmost influence of the administration which stamped it out. (Applause). But that is not all. We have not only prevented what is bad, but we have done many things, I think, from which the city will benefit.

There has been much said in this campaign about the lack of accommodation in the public schools. Let me present that fact to you in a somewhat new light. When I came into office there were 13,000 sittings in course of construction, of which one-third were for high schools. On December 1 of this year there will be 88,000 sittings in course of construction. (Applause).

I have had to bear the brunt of all Tammany's neglect of the public schools. (Applause). But do you not see, if you now let Tammany come back into power, at the end of next year, when these new sittings are ready for occupancy, they will be boasting of how much they have done for the public schools. (Applause). So that in the interest of simple justice I think I have the right to ask the people of the city of New-York to give this administration as long a chance to show what can be done by our methods as Tammany had to show what it could do by its methods. (Applause). What could be done in two years we have done. (Prolonged applause). But if you want the comparison to be absolutely fair, may I not ask the people of the city of New-York to give this administration the same length of service which the legislature of the State of New-York accorded to Tammany Hall? (Applause).

The Mayor's speech was followed with the closest attention, and at the close he was once more enthusiastically cheered. Ralph Trautmann, the next speaker, raised a great laugh by referring to the "Heavenly Triplet of Tammany," as he dubbed Sullivan, Murphy and McCarren. Mr. Trautmann declared that he believed that the victory was won, but that every man should work for an honest count.

MR. BRUCE INTRODUCED.

M. Linn Bruce, the next speaker, was introduced by Mr. Wise as a Republican, and as the Republican leader deserving a hearty welcome. Mr. Wise's appeal was heeded, and Mr. Bruce was cheered again and again. He said, in part:

Two years more of Tammany Hall will have rounded out a hundred years of existence, and as I look back over that record, from Aaron Burr down to Charles F. Murphy (applause), it has been a record of dishonor and a record of plunder, and a record of crime in many instances. (A voice: "You're right!") During most of that time this great organization has been in control of the government of the city of New York. It is one of the marvels of politics to think that in free America, under a popular government, an organization banded together for its own aggrandizement, working for its own pocket all the time (applause), could control a great city like this for nearly one hundred years. (Applause.)

Tammany Hall, during most of the time of its existence, notwithstanding its character and its leadership, has been in control of the government of this city. And why? It has never made a campaign yet upon its record. It has always succeeded in getting back into power by deceiving the people and making them believe that some issue was at stake other than the capacity and record of Tammany Hall. It is adopting that subterfuge in this campaign. It knows upon its record it would be overwhelmingly defeated in every part of this city, and consequently, instead of appealing to what it has done in the past, and pointing to its record and achievements, it is making an appeal to the partisanship and prejudice and passion of men. It has tried to make them believe that it is the campaign of 1902.

My friends, I do not doubt the result. I have too much confidence in the intelligence and in the patriotism and in the civic pride of the people of this, the second city of the world, to believe that, having witnessed a year and nine months of government for the people and by the people, they intend to return to a government for Tammany Hall and by Tammany Hall. (Applause.) Now, I just want to say this one thing. Meetings like this will not win this election. Cheering will not win this election. The only thing that remains to be done is that the people should go to the polls next Tuesday. If the vote that is registered can be cast Mayor Low will be re-elected by a majority larger than he received in 1901. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, the man who loves good government, the man who wants good government, the man who respects virtue and abhors vice; that man cannot elect Seth Low sitting in his house or playing golf upon the links; the only way he can do it is by going to the polls and casting his vote. Now, just let me say there is going to be a great time in this town next Tuesday night. The streets will be filled with people; there will be marching; there will be rejoicing; there will be music; there will be hurrahing and cheering, and I tell you, my friends, if Mayor Low wins in that contest, as he verily will, that rejoicing will be in the homes of the people. (Applause.) But if Tammany should win—and God forbid it—there will be rejoicing, too; there will be cheering; there will be revels; there will be drunkenness and rioting, and where will it be? If a man cannot cheer with them, then he ought not to vote with them. (Applause.)

POINTS MADE BY MR. HINRICHS.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bruce mentioned the name of ex-Mayor Van Wyck, and the burst of hisses that followed showed he was not yet forgotten. Mr. Bruce gave way to F. W. Hinrichs, fusion candidate for Controller, who was welcomed with hearty applause. Mr. Hinrichs said in part:

Every good citizen who loves our institutions should point the finger of scorn at any man so slothful that he fails to recognize the great call for work at this time. Work, work, work as you have never worked before in your life until the closing of the polls on Election Day, and then, indeed, we shall have not only a victory, but an overwhelming victory that for all time will assure to this great imperial city clean, wholesome, honest government. There are, indeed, a few men of my acquaintance who have no time for political duties.

What do you think of men who have no time to give to their political duties when they are struggling against the enemies of Tammany Hall? Consider for a while lest you forget what the conditions were two years ago. Think of the great tenement house district. Two million five hundred thousand people of this great metropolis live in what the law calls tenement houses. A portion of this city is more densely populated than any other part of the habitable globe. They live, grouped together, not enjoying much repose, having rooms, under the last administration, twelve out of fourteen of which were not properly lighted or properly ventilated; streets badly kept and badly paved, ordinances everywhere violated, disease everywhere found. The routing out of all the conditions which prevailed there required the utmost determination and persistence on the part of this administration. Filth and disease threaten you and me and every one who is bound to live in this great municipality.

Then we go to the hospitals on North Brother Island, where the poor who are suffering from contagious diseases are bound to go. Think of the conditions of two years ago—ramshackle buildings through which the wind of winter found ingress, and those poor people suffering from scarlet fever or from measles or from smallpox were obliged temporarily to reside, with poor attendance or no attendance, with no opportunity to communicate with a medical officer, no telephone connection with the hospitals, with the office of the medical superintendent, with the main line; with no means of communication except an occasional boat, with no record kept of their disease, no opportunity to their relatives to communicate with those that were temporarily lodged in those wretched hovels that under Tammany Hall earned the name of pesthouses.

I was asked to take the nomination for the Controllership, and I did. If you will wish me godspeed, if I can feel that the people are holding up my hand, I believe within two years I should be able to give a good account of myself. Of this much I am sure, no matter how well equipped intellectually a man may be, no matter how much in a general way he may desire to serve the people, he must have about him men who are in sympathy with him in order that he may succeed.

Do you understand how conventions under Tammany Hall are conducted? If you went into the department two years ago you would find men sitting with their feet upon tables, discourteous to people coming in there; the rooms and corridors full of tobacco smoke and a general disregard of their official functions. Why, in one instance down here in the Dock Board Department, of which Charles F. Murphy was treasurer, I find there were twenty-seven men, whose duty was to look after the wharf. Those twenty-seven men were drawn before the present commissioner, and he found in the case of seven of them, whose expenses were $17,500 a year, their collections for the city were about $1,203 67, and he dispensed, therefore, with seven of these men. This illustrates the fact that the spirit of the new fusion administration has been felt everywhere.

M'GUIRE RIDDLES TAMMANY.

Mr. Hinrichs was followed by Edward J. McGuire, candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen, who made a strong attack on the Tammany appeal to partisanship. He said in part:

I like to say in my speeches throughout the city the following few words upon the subject of partisanship: Partisanship in the Democracy will ruin the hopes of this election if anything ruins it. The appeal to partisanship of a city which cast a plurality of 122,000 votes for the Democratic Governor at the last election is an appeal whose strength cannot be minimized. Mr. Grout, the candidate for Controller upon the Tammany ticket, when he returned from Europe and wrote that beautiful letter to the Mayor telling him that he had resolved to stand with him for re-election and in support of the fusion movement, said that the city administration was as good as human beings could make it, that it stood for the highest and the noblest ideals in government, and that its mistakes were so few that they were to be charged to the normal defection in human nature. Something over two weeks after he wrote that letter he stood before the gentlemen who composed the nominating committee from Tammany Hall, or rather the Democratic city convention, and he said to them that he was going to support George B. McClellan for Mayor, because he had discovered a Republican conspiracy since he had written that beautiful letter. I am glad to stand here before this immense audience of people, the living evidence that there is no conspiracy, absolutely none, that could have changed Mr. Grout's mind in that interval. There is no conspiracy, Republican or in any other way, against the absolute non-partisanship, the absolute impartiality, the absolute justice of this administration, if it shall be continued in office. If there is a conspiracy I am a necessary party to it. What a fool the Republican machine would be to put in nomination for the succession office to the Mayor a partisan Democrat! Does any man demand proof of my Democracy? Until 1898 I was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and I left it that year, not because I quarrelled with my party or had changed my principles, but because I refused any longer to follow the leadership of a man who took the power vested in him for political purposes, vested in him for the government of the organization, and used it to vent his private spite and to reap vengeance on a man who was too just and too honorable to do his bidding—Judge Daly. (Applause). I have seen no reason since for going back again. The leadership has not changed, my friends. Trust me there. When Mr. Croker and Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Murphy have passed from the councils of the Democracy, believe that the change has come, and, until they do, deny them flatly, because it is a lie. (Applause.) But I stand for Democratic principles and I stand a loyal Democrat. (Applause.) Now, being such, and being the candidate for the office which I have described, I say here, now, and any man who knows me will ask no more emphatic declaration, upon my word, no man living has a pledge from me, no man living has a promise from me, no man in any organization, credit be given to them for it, has asked me for a single promise, a single word in relation to an administrative or a political act, or any other matter relating to the office for which I stand a candidate. (Applause.)

If the partisanship is out of this campaign we win, absolutely without question, because the only other things that stand against the success of the ticket are infamous—the infamous arguments, the infamous appeals that before an American audience or before an American electorate of New-York City cannot prevail; appeals to class prejudice in this metropolitan city, appeals to the poor against the rich, appeals to the suffrage, appeals to the moneybags of those who have suffered from the enforcement of good laws, appeals to those who are asked to put Tammany in that they may break the law more easily. (Applause.) I tell you, my friends, such appeals as that cannot stand in an electorate such as we have in the city of New-York. We have too many unselfish people. We have too many people who fear God; we have too many people who obey the Ten Commandments as best they can, to suffer such hideous arguments to prevail. The argument addressed to the Germans of the city in regard to the excise question is ridiculous. I speak of knowledge. I say that the German element in this city is our most conservative and our most law abiding and law preserving force. (Applause.) To go before them and say to them, "Put Tammany Hall in power and beer will be free on Sunday," is to insult them and insult everybody that stands with them, with their ideas, to which they are entitled as much as we are entitled to ours. I say that, outside of partisanship, this ticket must win; it cannot fail; it must succeed. (Great applause.)

"HERE COMES JEROME."

As Mr. McGuire finished his speech District Attorney Jerome, who had been waiting for some time, was discovered coming into the hall. Instantly a shout announced:

"Here comes Jerome!" Then shouts of "Jerome! Jerome! Jerome!" echoed through the hall. The audience arose and once more cheered for several minutes. Hats were thrown in the air and women waved their handkerchiefs, and the welcome given the Mayor was repeated. Yet another evidence of the feeling of the crowd was furnished in the fact that, although it was 11 o'clock, not a person had left the hall, nor did any depart during Mr. Jerome's speech, which was brief, as Mr. Jerome showed evidences of extreme fatigue. Mr. Wise introduced the District Attorney in the following fashion:

"There are speakers you can introduce, and speakers you can't. The next speaker is one you can't. You can only open the door, loose the halter and let him go—I loose the halter."

As Mr. Jerome came forward voices in the gallery shouted: "Get at 'em, 'Willy'!" "Go for 'em!" Finally Mr. Jerome raised his hand to check the applause and began his speech. He said in part:

I confess that I approach Election Day this year with not a little trepidation. It is vital to the people, not only of the city of New-York, but vital to the people of this whole great country, that it should be shown that there is that permancy in decent people that they can win a second time, and that consecutively, from the thief and the gambler, the poolroom and the indecent people.

It has been traditional in this city ever since I have known anything about it that reform never succeeded itself, so much so that to-day, now that the campaign is at an end, it causes fear in the minds of many, and the result is based more upon this tradition than anything that their judgment dictates. I think that when we look over what has been done in two years in this city, and when we see what an absolute tissue of mendacity is alleged as a reason for turning honest men out of office and putting in an organization whose representatives have practically always been dishonest, we are not altogether without warrant for having that lack of faith.

Mr. Jerome then proceeded to contrast the present situation with Tammany days. He said:

When we look back over all that four years, or when we see what was done in this city, and think that there was not an actual lynching bee to get rid of it, it is almost a stigma on our manhood. (Applause.)

CONTRAST IN DEPARTMENTS.

Contrasting the present city departments with the same departments under Tammany, Mr. Jerome said:

Take our own police system here. There is not a captain alive in the Borough of Manhattan practically that I knew in the old days. They have all been promoted into retirement for the good of the service (laughter), with the exception of a few, who really were promoted because they deserved it. There is not a man on the uniformed force of the city of New-York to-day who got into office by paying $1, and there has not been a promotion out of the many that have been made for which a dollar was paid. And how instructing is this proceeding recently begun against Walter Thompson! He is being proceeded against because a roundsman wanted to be a sergeant. The roundsman goes to Inspector Thompson and says: How are we going to pull it off? (That was one of the languages they spoke in those days. I suppose Bourke Cockran is the only one who speaks it now). The inspector says: "My friend, you don't expect to be appointed without putting up, do you?" "Well," he says, "I have not got it; what am I going to do?" He says: "Well, you are a good fellow, and I will advance it to you. Give me your note for $2,500, insure your life in favor of your wife and assign the policy to my wife." So he puts up the note—I don't know that it is so, but I know what the system was. Thompson was never allowed to hang on to the $2,500. He got $500, probably, but $2,000 went up the line to such a person as Grout has said received the money of the gambling combine. Now, that man, as a sergeant, gets shot in a dive in the discharge of his duty. His wife and little children are left poor—they have nothing—and the policy of insurance is collected by Mrs. Thompson, and the money, I presume, is turned over to the inspector. There is a little illustration of what was taking place all the time in the Police Department. Now there is a little illustration in the Health Department. Now, Murphy, who is a distinguished sanitary engineer, of course realizes that the elevated road is a corporation which ought to be attacked. Now, it is a great thing for a man who is a sanitary engineer to expect it to injure the public health as a great corporation of this kind does, perhaps because in some curious way that corporation convinces the public officer that the public health is not injured, but it requires a certain amount of pressure to convince the public officer of that fact. So Colonel Murphy sent out his inspectors and they brought certain material to Lederle in the Board of Health, and the man came in and said: "Doc, the old man wants this analyzed; it is from the elevated railroad structure; make it right." So Ernst had it analyzed and sent in his report. It came back to him and he was told that the old man didn't like it, and that he wanted to make it right. Five times was the report sent to him with instructions to make it right, and five times it went back, and if it hadn't been for the Civil Service law his head would have been taken off, and it was said that if it could not be made out that the structural steel was not what it ought to be, there was nothing more to be done in that direction.

Now we come nearly to the end in this campaign. We certainly have come to the end of the talk of the campaign, and there remains practically but the casting of the votes. I say again that what is before us is not the question of the individuals on either side. I do not by that mean to say one word against the man that stands appealing for your suffrages on the fusion ticket; but I do say that back of them there is a great and higher thing; it is the cause. It is just what at West Point is symbolized by the flag, and if you are not faithful to that cause, if you do not help those others in this administration who have day in and day out served you faithfully and honestly, served you not for the money that you have paid them, but served you because their hearts were clean and they felt it a duty and a love of the work to discharge that duty; if you do not by your votes on this Election Day reward them in the only way you can, you have inflicted a blow on decent things beyond everything that you know.

What future, what promise is there in public life to a young man who, after two years of faithful service on the part of such men as have been your officers, if, after two years of such service, you turn away from them and cast them out? What future is there for democratic institutions based on universal suffrage if such is to be? Why should any man, how can any decent man, seek a public career with such treatment as that? Any man who has any aspirations to serve the people in public office, if public servants are to be dealt with in that way, should seek some public organization like Tammany Hall, which, at least, stands faithful to its own faithful. It is up to you, you are on trial. We are not on trial. I venture to say that there is not a man as a commissioner in the city of New-York that so far as his own interests is concerned, would not be glad tomorrow to go back to private life, and I venture to say there is no one of them who would not stay where he is, not because his selfish interests are being served, but because he has within his heart a sense of obligation to this city, and if you are not faithful to them you will deserve just what you will get, because you will get in substance what you had those four long years of shame and degradation under Van Wyck. (Applause.)

Not until Mr. Jerome had finished his speech and left the platform did the audience make the slightest move toward dispersing. Then the people slowly left the hall. The police arrangements were so perfectly made that both before and after the meeting there was no crowding or disorder.

APPEAL FOR $10,000.

Citizens Union Asks for That Amount for Expenses.

The following appeal was sent out yesterday by the Citizens Union:

In spite of the gratifying responses to our last appeal for funds, the Citizens Union finance committee still requires about $10,000 to finish the campaign, for the payment of legitimate Election Day expenses and for the detection of fraudulent voting. We ask all citizens who favor decent government to consider this as a personal appeal to them, whether or not they have already contributed. There is every reason for hope and confidence. Contributions should be sent at once to Isaac N. Seligman, treasurer, No. 21 Broad-st.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
Chairman Finance Committee;
ROBERT FULTON CUTTING,
Chairman Citizens Union;
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ROBERT C. OGDEN,
FRANK L. BABBOTT,
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY,
C. F. WIEBUSCH,
GARDINER L. CLARK, Jr.,
Finance Committee.

LOW THINKS HE WILL WIN

Conservative Guessers Say Mayor's Plurality Will Be About 15,000.

The fusion leaders and candidates, from Mayor Low to the candidates for aldermen on the fusion ticket, with only one or two days more of campaign work to do, believe that the fusion ticket is going to win. Mayor Low's friends who talked with him yesterday said last night that the Mayor was confident of victory. President Bruce of the Republican County Committee and President R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens Union united in the hopeful prophecy that Low would win.

The Tammany men are preparing to wind up their campaign, as usual, with loud talk, large bets and bribery for corruptible voters. It is not believed by independent citizens who have made a close study of the situation that McClellan's plurality in Manhattan is going to be as large as Low's in Kings. Conservative guessers say that McClellan may carry New-York County by about 20,000, while Kings will go for fusion by 35,000. The fusion estimate of the plurality for McClellan in The Bronx is less than 1,000 and an equal figure for Queens, while it is regarded as certain that the fusion plurality in Richmond will offset these. If this computation is approximately correct, then Mayor Low's hopes of re-election must rest with Brooklyn. The magnificent meeting at the Academy on Thursday, when "the Brooklyn idea" of independence from Tammany was explained in a manner to impress every voter in Brooklyn, has convinced the Republicans that Low's plurality across the bridge will exceed that of 1901.

The Tammany estimate of a plurality of 15,000 in Kings and 86,000 in Manhattan and The Bronx is not taken seriously by the Republicans, for the reason that two years ago Richard Croker solemnly announced the "official" estimate of Shepard pluralities for New-York and Kings counties at 63,000. The returns gave Low about 32,000 in the two counties.

DEVERY WEARS HATCHET.

Mrs. Nation Pins It On—Says He's a Prohibitionist.

While W. S. Devery was reclining in his armchair in his headquarters at the Devery Association, Eighth-ave. and Twenty-eighth-st., yesterday, surrounded by about a hundred of his followers, all smoking cigarettes or cigars, a big automobile dashed up to the door and four women and two men walked up the stairs into the room. On catching sight of the foremost of his visitors Devery arose and said politely:

"How do you do, madam; pleased to welcome Mrs. Carrie Nation. What can I do for you?"

"I'd like to say, Mr. Devery," began Mrs. Nation, when several of the crowd interrupted with shouts of "Speech, speech!" Nothing loath, Mrs. Nation mounted a platform and began:

"I want to say that I approve of Mr. Devery's campaign. (Loud applause.) He isn't a Republican or a Democrat or anything like that—he's a Prohibitionist. (Looks of surprise on the part of the crowd.) And I approve of his sentiments with regard to unfortunate women and his plan to build lodging houses and homes for them."

Here Mrs. Nation stopped and ordered the men to throw away the "filthy cigarettes and cigars" they had in their mouths. After this had been done she added a few more appreciative remarks about Devery and then stepped down. Devery repliled, and after Mrs. Nation had pinned a little hatchet on his coat gallantly escorted her to her automobile.

COLER MAKES A POLITICAL PLAY.

Says Ten Men of Chamber of Commerce Can Change Fate of the City.

Ex-Controller Coler tried to turn the 1,000-ton barge canal mass meeting at Cooper Union last night into a meeting of indorsement of George B. McClellan and Tammany and an attack on Governor Odell and his party. The result was mingled cheers and hisses. Senator Grady and General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, had previously spoken in favor of the canal project, and letters had been read from Mayor Low and George B. McClellan, stating their approval of it, when Mr. Coler, unlooked for, made his way to the platform, and was asked to speak by the chairman, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn.

"No matter what other speakers have said, I will say I want to tell you that this proposition is in danger," said Mr. Coler. "The great lobby that favored Ramapo is opposed to this bill. I know something of up-State voting. I know how the country man regards the city man who stands up for the interests of the city."

He became alive with passion here and suddenly raised his voice to its highest pitch, shouting out:

"I want to tell you that the same men who counted the votes last year after 10 o'clock at night will do so this year."

Mr. Coler's voice was almost lost in a storm of hisses. When he continued again his tone was subdued. He said:

"I hope the people will realize that they have got to do business for themselves on Election Day. I know what some men can do. I know that ten men of the Chamber of Commerce, for I am a member myself, can go into a back room and change the fate of the city in ten minutes. You should put it up to your leaders. I think you should put it up to Odell. (Hisses and applause.) I think you should put it up to Mayor McClellan. (Loud applause, long continued, followed this mistake; but if it was a mistake, Mr. Coler did not rectify it.) I think you should put it up to Mayor Low. (Hisses drowned by applause.) There is too much talk in this campaign about who is a liar, and while you are at it, also, I think you should go over to Brooklyn and put it up to McCarren and 'Tim' over there. I hope you will vote for this measure."

THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM.
It's so with the advertiser who sends in his copy early for The Sunday Tribune. He secures proper classification and good position.

WHETHER it be often or seldom, the time comes to every man when he wants a black suit.
When he does, by Jove, he wants that *right*.
The other suits in his wardrobe *may* be happy-go-lucky, but not the black suit.

"Aye, fit for you, Sir."

We have a special black department in each of our three big stores, and it is kept sharp right up to the mark all the time—up to *our* mark, mind you—come and satisfy yourself how very high that is.
Vicunas, Thibets, Cheviots and Unfinished Worsteds, in single and double breasted Sack Suits, Cutaways, Prince Alberts, Dress Suits and Tuxedos.
And Overcoats—don't forget they are as stylish as any you'll get from custom tailors.
SMITH GRAY & CO
Broadway at 31st St., New York. Brooklyn, Fulton St. at Flatbush Av., B'way at Bedford Av.

WARNING TO TAMMANY.

It Is Dangerous To Be Concerned in Election Frauds.

In connection with the warnings posted by the Republican County Committee throughout the city, a list of men who were convicted of election fraud in 1894, together with what happened to them, was issued yesterday in a statement by M. Linn Bruce. This tabulation is intended for the consolation of Tammany's underground workers in the present campaign. Mr. Bruce said:

Tammany corruption at the polls had reached the depth that is periodically intolerable in New-York in November, 1893, and decent citizens, Republicans and Democrats, could no longer abide the situation. Edward T. Bartlett was the Republican candidate for justice of the Court of Appeals. The Democratic candidate was Isaac H. Maynard. Tammany Hall used every effort known to infamy to roll up a majority in New-York for Maynard that would overcome the majority for Bartlett up the State, but Bartlett was elected.

The Republican Club of the City of New-York and the Democratic Committee of Fifty began a definite movement immediately after the election for a wholesale punishment of the ballot box stuffers, "floaters" and perjurers. Seventy-five indictments were handed down by the grand jury. Alfred R. Conkling, for the Republican Club, was most active in collecting the evidence. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman.

At the same time, in Brooklyn, William J. Gaynor began the movement which resulted in the conviction of John Y. McKane, the "King of Coney Island" and boss of Gravesend, together with a number of his followers.

The following is a list of those convicted during the months of February and March, 1894:

JOHN Y. M'KANE, charged with conspiracy to falsify the registration lists of the town of Gravesend. The evidence showed that the total population of Gravesend was less than eight thousand, yet upon the registration lists of voters in the town for the November election, 1893, there appeared 6,215 names. McKane was sentenced to six years in Sing Sing.

Constable ANDREW S. JAMISON, McKane henchman, sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary.

Justice KENNETH F. SUTHERLAND, McKane henchman, one year in the penitentiary.

Police Justice R. B. V. NEWTON, McKane henchman, five months in the penitentiary.

CHARLES E. MORRIS, Gravesend inspector of elections, six months in the penitentiary.

MICHAEL R. RYAN, McKane henchman, six months in the penitentiary and $500 fine.

WILLIAM LYON and VICTOR BAUSENWEIN, McKane henchmen, four months in the penitentiary and $500 fine each.

FREDERICK BADER, McKane henchman, five months in the penitentiary and $500 fine.

JOHN W. MURPHY, MORTON MORRIS, JOHN BROWHILL, CONRAD STEUBENBORD, election inspectors in Gravesend, three months in the penitentiary and $500 fine each.

GARRETSON MORRIS, WASHINGTON I. TUTTLE, JOHN M. CUNLIFFE, WILLIAM H. STEWART, NICHOLAS J. JOHNSON, HARLAN CRANDALL, JAMES H. CROPSEY, all inspectors of election and henchmen of McKane in Gravesend, twenty-nine days in jail each.

JAMES B. DOOLEY, chairman of the board of election inspectors in the Nineteenth Election District of the IId Assembly District of New-York—Police Justice Patrick Divver's district—convicted of making false canvass. The total vote in the election district was 271 as reported, and Maynard received 271 votes. A number of men swore they had voted for Bartlett. It appeared from the evidence that Divver had offered a prize to the election district captain who would count the largest percentage of votes for Maynard. Dooley was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing.

MICHAEL S. FAY, election inspector in the same polling place with James J. Dooley and a henchman of Divver; convicted on the same charge as Dooley; sentenced to five years at Sing Sing.

ROGER JACKSON, charged with swearing falsely that he was totally blind when he voted in the Forty-seventh Election District of the VIIIth Assembly District; two years in Sing Sing.

JOSEPH T. FERRIS, repeating; one year in the penitentiary and $500 fine.

PETER NEVILLE, chief election inspector of the Twenty-eighth Election District of the IVth Assembly District; convicted of tampering with the ballot box; one year in the penitentiary.

JOHN A. DUNPHY, inspector in the Twenty-sixth Election District of the VIIIth Assembly District; charged with failing to administer the proper oath to persons who pretended to have bad eyesight, and who requested aid in marking their ballots in the booth; two years in Sing Sing.

DENNIS J. BUCKLEY, inspector in the Eighteenth Election District of the IId Assembly District; charged specifically with allowing a person to vote on the name of John Reilly, when he knew the person was not John Reilly, he having known the real John Reilly for years; one year in the penitentiary and $500 fine.

MICHAEL CODY, charged with false registration. He was a prisoner in the Tombs, and was allowed to go out on registration day. He gave his residence as "the Tombs." Under the law no man has a right to a "residence" in prison. Thirty days in the penitentiary.

JAMES P. RUE, charged with perjury in taking oath of total blindness in Dunphy's election district. He admitted that he took the oath so that another man could go into the booth with him and watch him mark his ballot. He said another man gave him $2 when he came out. Six months in the penitentiary.

RUDOLPH BEYER, convicted of voting twice; extenuating circumstances; thirty days in the penitentiary.

JOHN MURPHY, known as "Sugar" Murphy, charged with purchasing an illegal vote; fined $250.

MICHAEL LALLY, policeman, charged with electioneering within the polling place of the Eighteenth Election District of the IId Assembly District; fined $250.

WILLIAM H. BLAIR, FRANCIS O. WOODRUFF and THOMAS F. MARRON, inspectors in the Twentieth Election District of the 1st Assembly District, charged with false canvass of votes; clemency advised; three months in the penitentiary and $100 fine each.

JOSEPH H. ANDERSON, inspector in the Eighteenth Election District of the IId Assembly District, charged with neglect of duty in failing to see that the booths were improperly placed; fined $250.

JOHN HARDING, inspector in the Twenty-eighth Election District of the IVth Assembly District; technical neglect of duty; fined $200.

JOHN S. GEEGAN, charged with electioneering within the polling place of the Twenty-seventh Election District of the XXIIId Assembly District; fined $250.

P. H. HARGRAVE, WILLIAM J. GILES and PATRICK J. MARONEY, inspectors in the Fifteenth Election District of the IId Assembly District, charged with technical neglect of duty; fined $500 each.

FREDERICK ZINGRELIE, W. H. ROONEY and CHARLES M'KENNA, inspectors in the Fifty-first Election District of the 1st Assembly District, charged specifically that they had registered thirty-eight votes for a candidate, whereas he had received forty votes, and that they overlooked a number of "pasters"; one year and ten months and $250 fine each.

THOMAS M'MAHON, inspector in the Twenty-sixth Election District of the VIIIth Assembly District, charged with administering an illegal oath; one year in the penitentiary.

While the trials were in progress, the following prominent members and officers of Tammany Hall suffered from diseases requiring treatment at various resorts distant from New-York:

RICHARD CROKER, angina pectoris; treated in Texas and Arizona. He left no address to the public when he boarded the train.

Mayor GILROY, nervous prostration, requiring a month's vacation in Chicago and other Western parts.

Police Justice PATRICK DIVVER, dangerous ailments; California in a hurry.

MICHAEL DALY, Commissioner of Public Works, inflammatory rheumatism; Hot Springs, Ark.

"LARRY" DELMOUR, rheumatism; Hot Springs, Ark.

Police Justice WILLIAM BURKE, Tammany leader of the XXVIth Assembly District, general decline; California via New-Orleans.

Dock Commissioner JAMES J. PHELAN, anæmia; California.

"TOM" CRIMMINS, top notcher Tammany contractor; California.

J. SERGEANT CRAM, head of the Dock Department; Judge EDWARD BROWN, Assemblyman WILLIAM SOHMER and others required change and rest in various quiet places.

EX-GOVERNOR BLACK IN TROY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Former Governor Black spoke at the Republican mass meeting in this city this evening in support of the Republican ticket in the municipal campaign. Black was greeted by a large crowd. He answered the charge that the local Republican ticket is made up of carpetbaggers, saying it was not the carpetbag, but the man who carries it that counts. Speeches were made by Jarvis P. O'Brien, candidate for Mayor, and other city nominees.

"A Magnificent Collection of Chinese Kites." In tomorrow's Tribune.

BLACK STARR & FROST
Jewellers and Silversmiths
Department of Silver
Exclusive Designs IN SILVER FOR WEDDING GIFTS
Fifth Ave. & 39th St

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE
The Overland Limited
the fast electric-lighted daily train between Chicago and California via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, is the most luxurious train in the world.
Over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, and along the old pioneer trails, it traverses the direct route to the Coast, leaving Chicago 8:00 p. m. daily. Less than three days en route. Buffet smoking cars, barber and bath, standard and private compartment sleeping cars, dining cars, observation and library car, Booklovers' Library.
Two other fast trains to
San Francisco Los Angeles and Portland
leave Chicago at 10:00 a. m. and 11:35 p. m. daily, with splendid equipment of buffet smoking and libary cars, free reclining chair cars, Pullman drawing room and tourist sleeping cars and dining cars (a la carte service). Daily and personally conducted excursions. Choice of routes.
The Best of Everything.
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By ALFRED HENRY LEWIS
An Absorbing Story of City Life and Politics
The BOSS tells his own story through Mr. Lewis, and it is a most astonishing autobiography.
In this original and dramatic story of politics, society,