tions reduce the proposition of immediate reacquisition of the railway franchises to that of a purely academical treatise, the identical conditions determine an identical result in respect of municipal operation. An effort is being made by some to delude a very large and well meaning portion of the community into the belief that it is possible not only forthwith to accomplish municipal ownership of our city railways, but also their municipal operation. My message to my fellow citizens is the message of sanity and truth. Let yourselves not be deceived by the mere utopian, by the prophet of confiscation, or by the forerunner of socialism. However great the reasons may be for the ultimate reassumption by the city of its railroad franchises, the question is of the future, and not of the present, and with it goes the question of their operation. So much for the railways.

We have, however, another class of public utilities exercised by corporations performing functions which touch our lives and happiness even more closely and more directly than the function of transportation. I refer to the existing system of public lighting, the system which has recently been made the subject of legislative investigation, which investigation has resulted in one of the most lucid, most luminous and most convincing reports that has ever been laid before the legislature. I refer to the most praiseworthy work of Mr. Stevens's committee and of its learned counsel, Mr. Hughes.

When the Charter Revision Commission was at work in 1900 a sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Charles Stewart Smith, George Foster Peabody and J. Kennedy Tod, issued a memorial to the commission as follows.

"This committee believes that the city should own its water supply and that it should acquire, if it can be done on fair terms, the gas and electrical supplies of the city. The experience of municipal government in Great Britain abundantly proves that such ownership has tended to the public welfare."

GAS PROBLEM PRACTICAL.

Now, their platform is my platform; this and none other, except that I would take it out of the realm of generality and reduce it to practice.

The ownership here referred to looked not only to possession but to operation of the lighting plants, in precisely the same way in which the city owns and operates, and most successfully and satisfactorily owns and operates, its water supply system, which is no greater necessity, under the conditions of modern life, than the system of artificial lighting. Here the question of operation is quite distinct from and very different to that of the operation of the railways. All over the world municipalities are actually operating gas and electric lighting plants with the utmost benefit to the community. The distinguished gentlemen to whom I have referred were by no means the first to suggest that the ownership and operation of our lighting plants should be embodied in the terms of our charter itself. From every point of view, not only that of the municipal treasury, but that of the character and quality of the service to be rendered, the most thoughtful and intelligent of our citizens have long been convinced that the best interest of the public would be best served by putting our lighting system on the same plane as to ownership and operation as our water system and our system of protection against fire.

Year after year the corporations have grown more independent and more scornful of the law. Year after year they have robbed the community with the unconscionableness and the bravado of highwaymen imbued with a feeling of impunity begotten of the belief that money is the supreme power in the land. Year after year charters have lapsed, but the companies have continued to enjoy the franchises and the city has failed to enforce the terms of the law. Year after year the corporations have been guilty of violations of the law which have constituted causes of forfeiture, and the city has taken no steps to enforce the law or to put an end to the wrong.

During the last two years, in particular, certain persons have felt with regard to the city of New-York as Blücher felt when he first came to London and said to Wellington, "My God, what a city to sack!" Availing of the implications of certain provisions of the law with regard to consolidations, the precise terms of individual charters have been defied and overridden with gay hilarity and cynical irresponsibility. At last, the entire lighting system has fallen into a single control. All competition has been strangled, a definite end has been put to all responsibility for the quality of the service, and the people lie prone at the feet of as dangerous and desperate a monopoly as history has a record of. It is absolute; it is complete; it is deaf; it is dumb; it is blind; it is greedy, and it is soulless, and, more and worse than all this, it is a rotten place in our body politic and a source of corruption too dreadful to contemplate without a shudder.

CONDITIONS IN MANHATTAN.

There are now in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx (and I shall confine my discussion this evening to these two boroughs, although the condition in Brooklyn is no better and no less insistently demands attack)—there are now in Manhattan and The Bronx seven companies, which have been consolidated into one company, in clear defiance of law—the New-York Gas Light Company, which was incorporated in 1822; the Manhattan Gas Light Company, which was incorporated in 1830; the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, which was incorporated in 1848; the Harlem Gas Light Company, incorporated in 1855; the Municipal Gas Light Company, incorporated in 1874; the Knickerbocker Gas Light Company, incorporated in 1876, and the Consolidated Gas Company, which now owns all these others, incorporated in 1884. In addition to these, there are the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, the Standard Gas Light Company, the New-Amsterdam Gas Light Company, the Central Union Gas Company and the Northern Union Gas Company, all of which are also controlled by the Consolidated company.

To begin with and for purpose of illustration, let us therefore take the case of the Consolidated Gas Company of New-York, as owning the five companies first mentioned and without reference for the time being to any interest which it may have in the other companies. The value of the company's plant consists of:

Real estate and plant	$19,673,075
Mains and services	4,261,156
Material and supplies	897,014
Meters, stoves, etc.	2,267,329
Contracts, rights, etc.	7,781,000
Making the total of	$35,079,576

referred to above. In the opinion of the legislative committee, as expressed in the report after the most admirable investigation conducted by Mr. Hughes, the plant is actually worth less, for the committee says:

"We have no reason to believe that the company has underestimated their value (the value of the several items of its assets), and our conclusion based upon the sworn statements of the officers of the company, is that the fair value of its gas making plant, including whatever franchises it may own, does not exceed the sum of $20,000,000."

HAS A COMPLETE SYSTEM.

Now, the Consolidated company is equipped to render a practically complete service throughout the Borough of Manhattan, and its acquisition would be sufficient as a beginning to meet all immediate requirements of the people of the borough. According to the committee, its assets and its franchises are of no greater value than $30,000,000, and to acquire this business I conceive that even in the present state of what is known as the debt limit, the city is prepared to take over these properties. Certain questions have been raised, and will be raised, however, in the matter of their valuation. Here I place myself upon the identical ground of the committee, from a report of which let me now quote:

"The fact that the company, by rendering competition impossible, has been able to earn large dividends, does not justify it in adding to the value of its plant an additional amount for good will or earning capacity, and therefore justifying the continuance of excessive charges. If this were permitted it would be able to secure in perpetuity the maintenance of exorbitant rates. Extortion for a series of years would be a sufficient excuse for further extortion. Indeed there would be no escape from the conclusion that successful imposition on the public would warrant increased charges on the ground of increased good will.

"The company is entitled to a fair return on its capital actually invested, but is not entitled to its grip on the public. The fact that it may be proper to value good will, due to efficient organization and the securing of public esteem through good service under ordinary conditions of competition, furnishes no reason for an addition to capital in order to maintain high charges of an amount which, while termed good will, is really an estimate of earning capacity due to a monopolization of a public service.

"Upon the facts disclosed by the evidence, the Consolidated Gas Company cannot properly claim the right to add to value of its plant upon the score of franchises and rights, save as these may be deemed to represent actual property, to wit, rights in the streets, duly acquired pursuant to law. But it is doubtful whether the Consolidated Gas Company has any extensive rights in the City of New-York. It appears that no franchise, other than the franchise to be a corporation, has been granted to the Consolidated Gas Company, and it would seem that several of the grants to the constituent companies have expired, or will soon expire."

MANY FRANCHISES EXPIRED.

As an illustration of this the committee cites the fact that the grant to the New-York Gas Light Company expired years ago, having been granted in 1833 for thirty years; also that of the Manhattan Company, which was granted in 1848 for twenty years, as well as that of the Metropolitan Company, which was granted in 1858 for thirty years. Now, I may say, that if I am elected Mayor, I will insist, with the aid of the courts and the formalities of justice, without evasion, subterfuge or delay, in remedying the great wrong of permitting these companies to operate under franchises that have expired by their very terms.

The case of the Harlem Gas Light Company is different, for its charter, granted in 1855, contains no limitation of time, but here the case is not difficult to an administration guided by honest purpose and determined to secure the city in its rights, for at that time the city reserved the right: "to purchase at any time from said company all materials, pipes, fixtures, buildings and all and singular the real and personal property owned by said company, by paying to the said company the cost of the same and 10 per cent over the cost."

Now the rights of this company are very easily determinable. The committee reports to the legislature:

"It is the duty of the municipal officers to take proper steps to prevent an unauthorized encroachment, and the matter is now under consideration of the Corporation Counsel. Sufficient facts appear, however, to make it doubtful whether the Consolidated Gas Company has any rights in the streets of considerable value."

What we should all be pleased to learn from Mayor McClellan is precisely why nothing has been heard from the Corporation Counsel, and why he himself has done nothing, his attention having been called so emphatically to all these points as to constitute a glaring case of a deliberate omission of duty on his part. He has done nothing in the past, and he makes no definite or distinct promise of what he will do in the future. Will he run away from it in his quest for a nomination for Governor?

WILL ACT ON COMMITTEE REPORT.

Now I shall undertake to do nothing impossible or impracticable, but I shall promptly act upon the recommendation of the Assembly committee and instruct the Corporation Counsel, if I be elected Mayor, to inaugurate his administration of his office by taking the steps necessary to put the people in possession of what belongs to them. I shall also instruct him, if the legislature will empower me thereto, and will authorize the city to undertake the operation of the plants of the Consolidated Gas Company and condemn its properties under the right of eminent domain, to apply to the courts for the appointment of a commission for that purpose, and I shall then leave nothing undone to place the city at the earliest practicable moment in the position of operating these plants as it does its water plant, thereby giving to the people an honest service at lower prices and of better quality. A beginning will have to be made somewhere. I shall begin here, and shall follow it up as rapidly as the city treasury permits by similar action in The Bronx and in Kings.

In course of time, however, gas will largely be superseded for lighting purposess by electricity. Bearing this in mind, I shall with the utmost rapidity urge the completion of the municipal electric lighting power plant which has already been begun. Under the law and by the terms of the original contract, the city is entitled promptly, on the payment of the original cost and 10 per cent, to reassume possession of the electrical conduits and ducts. This can be done at an expense well within the capacity of the treasury, and the city will thus have, strictly in accordance with the law and with its rights, the machinery for supplying itself, and also its citizens, in open competition with other companies, with electric light and power.

MONOPOLY LAWS BROKEN.

The laws of this State are even more stringent than those of the United States with regard to combinations in restraint of trade. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Northern Securities case is so familiar to you as not to require discussion at my hands at this time, even if time permitted. The principle of the decision was that an organization for the sole purpose of acquiring the ownership of competing railroads, and thus putting an end to their competition by regulation of rates, was in violation of the law.

Now, it was for precisely such a purpose that the Consolidated Gas Light Company was organized, and the worst feature of it is that the purpose of the Consolidated Gas Light Company was designedly to evade the very clear provisions of the charters of the corporations which were consolidated or acquired. The full measure of the wrongdoing can only be realized by reference in detail to the provisions of some of the charters. The original grants to these companies were made upon the condition that there should never be any consolidation or transfer of the franchises. But, nevertheless, through the intermediation of the Consolidated Gas Light Company these absolute provisions of the original charters have been completely defeated. Take the charter of the Mutual company to begin with. Article 6 of the act of incorporation says: "In case the directors of said corporation hereby created shall consolidate with or transfer the franchise hereby granted to any of the gas companies of the City of New-York, the directors so voting for such consolidation or transfer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor." This provision has been completely disregarded, although by no means legally evaded through the operations of the Consolidated Gas Company. The point is this: That the latter company has deliberately set itself up as the medium for the disregard and nullification of the provisions of the law of 1886.

In the same way, the charter of the Standard Gas Light Company provides that "said company shall not consolidate or in any way unite with any other gas company in said city, or in any way pool its earnings or receipts with any other company or organization organized for the distribution or the sale of illuminating gas," and this company is controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company, which owns nine-tenths of its stock, in utter disregard of the provisions of the charter, and in such manner as to create a pool infinitely worse than was dreamed of by the lawmakers at the time of the enactment of the law, in 1886.

Again, Section 16 of the ordinance of December 23, 1876, provides that "the Equitable Gas Light Company, its successor or successors, shall not make or enter into or with any other company or companies, etc., and in the event of their so doing this agreement shall ipso facto become null and void." Nevertheless, this company fell into the consolidation of what is known as the New-Amsterdam company, together with the old New-Amsterdam company and the New-York and East River company, in flagrant violation of the law, and the New-Amsterdam company, in turn, is now controlled by the Consolidated company. New-York City is thus, in cynical defiance of law, in the grip of what is in reality the cruellest and probably the most irresponsible monopoly in America, save only the Standard Oil Company.

MAKES NO VAGUE PROMISES.

I deal in no vague promises and in no generalities; I seek definite ends, and I have tried to make them clear to you. I have no sympathy for the principle of confiscation. I preach no gospel of socialism, but I do preach the gospel of the law and of order, and I will enforce your rights rigidly and through strictly legal channels.

If elected by the people I shall stand always at the bar of the people. I noticed that Mr. Cutting the other night made the remark that "it was not his candidate who was on trial, but the people who were on trial"; not his candidate who was at the bar of the people, but the people who were at the bar of his candidate. This to me is a strange and incomprehensible doctrine and attitude of absurd self-sufficiency and the insufficiency of every one else. I have always held myself at the bar of the people, and with this in mind, and full of the sense of my responsibilities for the enforcement of the law I shall let nothing deter me from pursuing wrongdoers who contend for a prescriptive title based merely upon continuity in defiance of the rights of the people. I am entirely confident that so far as the intervention of the Attorney General's office, as necessitated by law, is concerned in the reassumption by the city of lapsed or forfeited franchises, I shall have the earnest support and aid of that official, as I know I shall also have it in an effort to enforce the law against combinations in restraint of trade and to vindicate the precise terms of the charters which I have read to you.

Throughout my entire term and in the performance of the difficult and delicate duties which will be imposed upon me I shall at all times keep, open and publicly, in touch with the best people in the community. The door to the Mayor's office will be the front door, not that back door through the cellar which is entered by three subterranean ways, nor yet the back door of any organization. I shall seek the advice and ask the counsel of every man of intelligence and experience who is willing to counsel me, always, however, reserving to myself finality of decision, because of the finality of responsibility, and the public will at all times have the benefit of my conference and discussions with these gentlemen if the latter should be good enough and of sufficient civic patriotism to help in the solution of our great municipal problems.

That there may be no mistake as to what I mean, I may here and now illustrate my purpose by saying that among the men whom I should first and earliest ask advice of are men like our present chairman, Seth Low, than whose opinion none could be more valuable; men like Dr. Albert Shaw, one of our greatest authorities as to the operation of municipal ownership in Europe, as well as in this country; men like Oscar Straus, Carl Schurz, George Haven Putnam, Charles Stewart Smith, George L. Rives, George Foster Peabody, and so on, quite without distinction of politics, but principally I should seek the technical advice of the best operating experts in America. The official cabinet, which will be made up of the heads of the great municipal departments, I may pledge you here would be each and every one of them men of commanding intelligence, character and experience, and in their selection I should entirely disregard anything but their qualifications.

THE ESTIMATE BOARD.

Now, gentlemen and ladies, I have held you much longer than I had intended to; much longer than I thought would be necessary to make clear my position on some of these very trite points. Before closing, I have one or two rather simple points to make. First, I want to call your attention to the importance of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Board of Aldermen has been deprived of all voice in respect to the matter of public franchises. The whole matter has been left to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The term of office of the members of that board is four years. The vote of the Mayor is not demanded.

Mr. Murphy, if he elects his ticket, will have control of that board. Mr. McClellan to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. McClellan is, and will be, a negligible quantity. And if you elect the Tammany ticket you are electing Charles F. Murphy. Don't be deceived about this. The proposition made to-day by those people is one of humbug, pure and simple; a vile effort to deceive. First of all, they propose, having elected Mr. McClellan Mayor, that they shall get him out of the office and run him for Governor. And that was the declaration made in this hall last night by Mr. Logan, the chairman of the meeting. And that is all the answer I have got to my question put to Mr. McClellan, as to whether or not, being elected by the people, he will be as good as his word, and serve for the term for which he is elected. But I am going to ask him that seven times a night at seven meetings a night, and twice a day through every newspaper that I can ask it through, from now to Election Day. Now, this Board of Estimate and Apportionment has within its control the disposition of fourteen or fifteen franchises, which constitute, if they are badly disposed of, a blanket mortgage in perpetuity upon the entire future of this community. And those franchises are of a capitalistic value of not less than $800,000,000. There is the opportunity for honest "graft." (laughter.)

I want that money saved to be put into schoolhouses, and not to be put into palaces at Good Ground for politicians. (Great applause and laughter.) Now, I will do three things. First of all, I will make my promise good of getting the support of the legislature. Next of all, I will stay in office during the entire term, as any man making a contract should. And, third of all, I will give up absolutely every other business I have in the world but this business. And I want to know whether Mr. Hearst will do as much, or whether he will stay in journalism, and make the city of New-York a mere medium for the advertisements of the yellow journal.

Now, it depends upon the Republicans in this town whether I be elected Mayor or not. (Cries, "You will!") If you do not allow yourselves to be misled, if you do not allow yourselves to be mistaken, if I poll the vote of Governor Higgins and if with it I poll the votes of thousands of independent friends whom I learn I have in this community, I will be overwhelmingly elected, unless Mr. Hearst's campaign reduces itself simply to a matter of ridicule and laughter. (Applause.) In the campaign of 1886 some such situation existed. Many people were afraid of Henry George's election, and they therefore voted for Mr. Hewitt—many Republicans. The result showed, however, that if the Republicans who voted for Hewitt, in fear of George, had voted for Theodore Roosevelt (applause), he would then have been elected Mayor of this city. If the Republicans now vote for me, aided by the independent support they are going to have, even a poll of fifty thousand votes by Mr. Hearst will land me in that chair, and when I get there I will stay.

After hearing the speech of Mr. Ivins the audience remained to hear short and stirring addresses by J. Van Vechten Olcott and Walter M. Chandler. Mr. Olcott made a plea that all straight organization Republicans stand by their ticket. Mr. Chandler denounced Tammany Hall's administration of the city government, and added his call to Republicans to stand by their leader in the fight.

The audience in Carnegie Hall was well prepared for Mr. Ivins by ex-Mayor Low, who presided. It was plain that Seth Low was still a popular figure in Republican assemblages. He was greeted, when introduced by President Halpin of the Republican County Committee, with the cry from some one in the hall: "The best Mayor New-York ever had!" The cry was caught up and repeated spontaneously in the ringing applause that kept Mr. Low waiting a few minutes for a hearing.

Mr. Low made a short but engaging address, in which he shattered the Tammany claim of good government and gave a warning of what might happen in four years more of Tammany control.

MR. LOW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Low said in part:

Fellow Citizens: It is related of Rufus Choate that on one occasion he went to the opera with his daughter, and as he passed into the building he said to her: "Now, my dear, you must interpret to me the libretto, lest I dilate with the wrong emotion." I fancy that many of our fellow citizens feel somewhat in that way as to the present campaign.

The misfortune is that so many different fights are going on at once. An electorate can seldom pass upon more than one subject at a time. My purpose to-night is to try to show why the city ticket nominated by the Republicans and headed by Mr. Ivins ought to receive the vote not only of every Republican, but also of every citizen who is not satisfied that the Tammany type of government should be placidly accepted by New-York as the height of its civic attainment.

It should be pointed out, first of all, that the Republican party has placed its candidates, as it has done for many years on a non-partisan basis, and the character of Mr. Ivins offers the best possible assurance that it means what it says. Mr. Teale and Mr. Wells, the candidates for Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen, I know well, and they are both upright men.

If the control of the Board of Estimate is lodged in the hands of these three, the interests of the city will certainly be safe. Does any one seriously believe that this will be the case if Tammany Hall controls the Board of Estimate and Apportionment during the next four years? If Mayor McClellan were to control it personally, I would gladly say, "Yes," but Mr. McClellan may not be able to control it, even while he remains Mayor, any better than he has been able to control his present Commissioner of Water Supply; and if he is to look upon his seat in that board, as the chairman of the Tammany meeting suggested last night, only as a perch from which to fly to some higher position, what then? I hope that all the citizens of New-York will think on these things.

But it may be said that there is still a third alternative so far as the city is concerned. Why not vote for the Municipal Ownership ticket? I should say, as a sufficient reason, because the city may justly fear men who ride any theory so hard as to believe it to be of universal application. Mr. Evarts used to tell a story of finding a lawyer whom he used to know in Wall Street in a lunatic asylum. In order to give the man a name I will call him Mr. Sage. Mr. Evarts found him astride a beam, whipping it up as if it were a blooded horse. To humor his friend Mr. Evarts said to him: "That is a very fine horse you have there, Mr. Sage." Mr. Sage replied: "Mr. Evarts, this is not a horse at all." "Why," said Mr. Evarts, "what is it?" Said Mr. Sage: "It is a hobby." "Well," said Mr. Evarts, "what is the difference between a horse and a hobby?" Mr. Sage replied: "Mr. Evarts, don't you know the difference between a horse and a hobby? Why, a man can get off a horse, but no man can ever get off a hobby."

AFRAID OF HOBBY RIDERS.

When I was in college I was taught that there was no theory so sound that in its application to human affairs it did not have to be modified. I am distinctly afraid therefore of men who ride the theory of municipal ownership so hard as not to allow that it may have an exception. I agree with our candidate for Mayor, Mr. Ivins, and with Mr. McClellan, that the theory of municipal ownership is to be decided upon its merits in its application to each particular question. This is sufficient reason, it seems to me, why the Municipal Ownership ticket does not offer a satisfactory alternative to Tammany Hall.

There are three reasons which I wish to urge for the hearty support of the city ticket headed by Mr. Ivins. The first applies only to the people of New-York County. I want to remind them that this is not the only county interested. If the impression goes abroad that the Republican City ticket is not to receive strong support, the struggle for good borough government in all the other boroughs will be so much handicapped.

In Brooklyn, in particular, there is a good chance of electing a model Borough President, Major Ebstein. Do not suffer such an atmosphere to be created here as to discourage our friends in Brooklyn and in the other boroughs, and so keep them by pure disheartenment from going to the polls.

The next two reasons I shall give I trust will appeal to every man in the city who is open to conviction. Suppose that in this election the officers and directors of the great life insurance companies now under investigation were about to be chosen by popular vote. Is there any man here who supposes that the people would knowingly vote to fill any position in those companies for a person whose conception of the duties of such a position was that he could satisfactorily discharge his trust while using his position for the personal advantage of himself or his friends? In the presence of the life insurance investigation, is it not evident that the whole idea of trusteeship in many cases has been in this way smirched, if not altogether lost? And has it not given way too often to the false and demoralizing opinion that a corporation officer or director is simply a man who has "the inside track," so that he can properly take advantage, for his own benefit, of opportunities for personal gain which come to him as a trustee?

Yet this is precisely the Tammany conception of government. Our candidate, Mr. Ivins, has well called this "the cruellest system of organized corruption in this country." Why should any man be willing to place in control of the city's interests such men as he would drive out of control of the life insurance companies, if he could, with a whip of small cords? Mr. Croker stated the theory explicitly when he said that he was "in politics for his own pocket all of the time." The history of Tammany has written the same thing large so often that only the wilfully blind can refuse to see it. The Mayor said last night that his administration had been "honest, efficient and economical." In Mr. McClellan's personal integrity I have the most complete confidence.

LIFE INSURANCE HONESTY.

But my quarrel with him is that he lends himself to the service of an organization whose every principle is inconsistent with either honest, efficient or economical government. His administration may have been honest, in the life insurance sense of that word, and in the same sense it may have been economical and it may have been efficient. But a system such as Mr. Plunkitt has described in his recent book—again I am indebted to Mr. Ivins for the quotation—cannot be honest and cannot be efficient and cannot be economical in any just sense of these words. Mr. Plunkitt says of the last Tammany administration: "They did not steal a dollar from the city treasury; they just seen their opportunities and took them. The books are all right, and everything is all right. All that they can show is that Tammany heads of departments looked after their friends, within the law, and gave them what opportunities they could to make graft."

This, it would seem, is precisely the life insurance doctrine as revealed in some quarters; this is precisely the doctrine of Mr. Croker, and it is highly significant, as Mr. Ivins has pointed out, that Mr. Plunkitt's book is indorsed in a preface by Mr. Murphy, the present chief of Tammany Hall. I understand perfectly that the law of gravity operates in the same way and with the same results in every part of the universe; and I know, with equal certainty, that the principles on which Tammany Hall is grounded produce corresponding results, whether applied to life insurance companies or to the city government. How can the people of the city expect high standards of action to control in private affairs when they themselves adopt such a pitifully low standard in public affairs?

MR. MAYER'S SPEECH.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, introduced first by Mr. Low, made a speech partly devoted to an account of the political history of Mr. Ivins.

Mr. Mayer said in part:

Now, Tammany in this campaign—and it is a campaign against Tammany just as much now as it ever was—Tammany in this campaign made a slight miscalculation. Doubtless, before I came in, the presiding officer made a reference to the expected Mayor of the city of New-York from the Tammany standpoint. He probably referred to the gentleman who was last night introduced from the Tammany platform as the next Mayor of New-York after the present Mayor might have finished one year of his term.

Now, why did Tammany nominate Mr. ——. (A voice: McClellan. Oh, yes, that's the man. Why did they nominate him? They nominated him because they thought that the Tammany ticket was going to be elected, at a time when things did not look so bright for us. Well, why did they nominate McGowan? Who is McGowan? Does anybody know McGowan?

A Voice—No.

Another Voice—Murphy does. (Great laughter.)

The responsibility for the election in this campaign is upon the straightout Republicans, who must, if they would have the sincere support of others who differ from them in national affairs, be entirely true to this ticket that we are running in the City of Greater New-York. (Applause.)

Be true to the municipal question here involved of who shall be Mayor of the city of New-York, and it behooves no Republican to have his doubts, to mislead, at any stage of this campaign; neither be fooled that one man may be running a little faster than was expected, and therefore that our votes should be changed; nor that some other man is not running quite as well as could be expected. We have had one of those experiences, and that experience lost to the City of New-York as its Mayor the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt. (Voice: "Three cheers for Teddy." Long continued cheering.)

Do not let us do that kind of thing again; we are older; we are more experienced; we have more sense. Let us remember that even in the bitter contest of 1902 204,000 men voted for the Republican candidate for the Governor of this great State. We have a right this time to ask not alone those 204,000, for that was a perfect campaign, but those independent Democrats and those other independent citizens that I have referred to.

JAMES L. WELLS'S SPEECH.

James L. Wells, the Republican candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, got a warm welcome. He created both laughter and applause, comparing himself with the Tammany and Municipal Ownership League candidates for the same office.

Mr. Wells said in part:

I notice by reading the papers that my opponents in this campaign are placed before the people with certain recommendations as to their qualifications for presiding over the Board of Aldermen of the city of New-York. Strange qualifications. Strange qualifications for men for such an exhalted position. In some respects I cannot measure up to the qualifications that have been ascribed to them. I am unlike the Tammany nominee, Mr. McGowan. I am not Oakley's man nor any other man's man. Neither am I an expectant Mayor. I do not expect to be Mayor a year hence, or at any other time during the next four years that Mr. Ivins will occupy that position. I believe that when he is elected he will be so assiduous in the discharge of his duties that I will not even have the opportunity to act as acting Mayor.

Neither have I the qualifications of the gentleman who is the candidate for the same office on the Municipal Ownership ticket. I am unlike Mr. Stokes. I do know where I voted last year. To tell you the truth, gentlemen, I know where I have voted in every campaign since I was twenty-one years of age. I am unlike Mr. Stokes in other respects. I do not claim any especial consideration because I took my bride from any particular part of the city of New-York. I read very carefully the nomination speech of Mr. Stokes, because I believe he is my chief opponent, and I find these two things are his qualifications: One is that he did not know where he voted last year, and the other is that he took his bride from the East Side.

All the qualifications that I can present to you for this high office for which I have been nominated are faithful services performed as a citizen and as a public official in behalf of all the people. I have worked in the ranks; I have been anxious for public developments; I have been honored by my fellow citizens, irrespective of party, and I hope I have repaid the confidence that they have reposed in me by an honest and faithful discharge of my public duties. I have been an alderman; not one of the Brooklyn aldermen that my friend Judge Mayer referred to, though I came very near being one of the celebrated board of 1884, but my constituents thought so much of me in that year that they defeated me at the polls. Still, gentlemen, we laugh sometimes at a man having been connected with the Board of Aldermen; but, my friends, my experience in the Board of Aldermen, I believe, can be made of value to my fellow citizens in the event of my being elected the presiding officer of that honorable body.

Mr. Wells was speaking at 9:15 p. m., when the great audience rose to greet Mr. Ivins, who appeared on the platform in company with Senator Elsberg.

HIGGINS PRAISES IVINS.

Thinks Ticket a Strong One—Sees Stranahan and Halpin.

Governor Higgins registered at the Albemarle Hotel yesterday. When asked for a view of the political situation in New-York, he said:

"I have known Mr. Ivins for a number of years and I esteem him very highly. I believe the local ticket is a strong one and should win success. I do not expect to take any part in the campaign."

Collector Stranahan and William Halpin, president of the County Committee, called on Governor Higgins yesterday.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday that the Governor was here to confer with State Chairman Odell and others with reference to the Speakership of the Assembly. Governor Higgins said he had heard of no conference. State Chairman Odell was in town on business. He saw a few local leaders at the Republican Club. Last night it was said that he had returned to Newburg. Governor Higgins will return to Albany to-day.

Asked about the possible contest over the Speakership in the Assembly and the part he might play in it, the Governor said:

I shall take no part unless some one is named I think should not be chosen, and then there will be no concealment of my position, but I shall do nothing until after election.

Governor Higgins said that he had talked with Mr. Rogers, who had told him of his ambition to be Speaker, and that five other candidates had talked with him. He said that he had heard from Senator Platt, but only indirectly for some time.

"Shall you be a candidate for re-election?" he was asked.

"I will cross that bridge when I come to it," he replied.

"Will Senator Platt's declaration against you affect your decision?"

"Not in the slightest was the quick retort.

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The Orchestrelle

An Instrument Which Affords a Means of Enjoying in the Home the Music of the Orchestra with True Orchestral Color

An Interview with E. B. Proudfit

Manager of The Aeolian Company's Orchestrelle Department

(Continued from Tuesday)

"The class of people who buy the Orchestrelle," continued Mr. Proudfit, "affords an interesting study of human nature, as well as of art-conditions in this country. We realized from the start that the Orchestrelle would not appeal to every one, as, for example, the piano does. It appeals to those who look for something higher in music than the mere titillation of the ear. I can't conceive any one being very profoundly moved by the Orchestrelle whose musical tastes are completely satisfied by the tum-te-tum school of music, or whose greatest musical aspiration is to be able to perform on such an instrument as the banjo, for example."

"You then look to the professional musician, or the person who has made something of a study of music, for appreciation of the Orchestrelle?"

"I didn't say that—on the contrary, the Orchestrelle confers its greatest boon upon the person whose musical education has been neglected, so to speak, but, nevertheless, has an ardent desire to know something of the world's great masterpieces. We have found that our patrons come from the substantial class of business and professional men, men who are accustomed to conduct affairs of importance and like to take even their pleasures a little thoughtfully. They find it a fascinating study to sit down at the Orchestrelle and see how much they can make of a symphony of Tschaikowsky, or a symphonic poem of Saint-Saëns—try it over this way and that way—find out for themselves what are the most effective contrasts of tone-coloring, etc. It frequently happens that an Orchestrelle-owner will come in to tell me that he heard the Oberon Overture, for instance, played at concert last night, and he was delighted to find that he could bring out the oboe solo every bit as effectively on his own instrument at home. A favorable movement in Wall Street does not give him more pleasure. He feels that while he is entertaining himself and his friends, he is learning something *that is worth while*, and he is right. The modern man of affairs is impatient under the bonds of pleasure that have no greater significance than time wasted."

"If I understand you correctly, Mr. Proudfit, the scope of the Orchestrelle is limited to the serious and heavier class of music?"

"There again you are wrong. The Orchestrelle is adapted for any class of music that the orchestra itself is adapted to. There is no instrument that will play a Strauss waltz so perfectly and so engagingly as a good orchestra. If you have never heard a first-class orchestra play the ballet-music of Delibes or Bizet, you have something yet to live for. You will understand the Orchestrelle better if you bear constantly in mind that it is an orchestra in miniature—'The Home Orchestra'—as we call it. What the orchestras of Theodore Thomas and Anton Seidl used to present on a grand scale, the Orchestrelle reproduces in miniature. It is not an instrument for large halls, but is voiced for the music-room of a private dwelling—the apartment of limited size. It is wholly without the thunderous diapasons of the great pipe-organ, and occupies but little more space than a piano."

(To be continued on Tuesday)

The Orchestrelle is an instrument *playable by any one*, irrespective of any previous knowledge of music. The new "Orchestrated Music" is a development of the greatest importance, rendering the playing of the Orchestrelle extremely fascinating. An interesting booklet entitled "The Orchestrelle and the Orchestra" will be sent to any address on application.

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SUNDAY SERVICES AT VARIOUS CHURCHES.

The Tribune publishes each Saturday announcements of the various churches, with name of preacher and topic of sermon. Consult these advertisements to-day under heading of "Religious Notices."

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WEST SIDE MASS MEETING.

Members of the West Side Republican Club have recently been manifesting conspicuous zeal and activity in behalf of the Republican candidates. Much more enthusiasm has been shown as it becomes more and more evident that the outlook for the election of the ticket is daily growing brighter. A mass meeting will be held at the clubhouse, No. 2,307 Broadway, on Tuesday, October 24, at 8 p. m. The following will be among the principal speakers: William M. Ivins, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Richard T. Greene, J. Van Vechten Olcott, William Young, Mervin C. Stanley, John J. Hahn, Joseph Schloss, and John C. Coleman. There will be the customary music, fireworks, etc.

M'ADOO SILENT TO JEROME.

Commissioner McAdoo, when seen yesterday noon at Police Headquarters, stated that he would not make any reply to the remarks of District Attorney Jerome, made on Thursday night in two campaign speeches, which referred scathingly to the Police Department, Acting Captain Eggers and "graft" in the department. The District Attorney also referred to Mr. Howells in these speeches, but the Commissioner was equally silent regarding his secretary.

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