A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

PLANS AND METHODS OF THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

Their Work at the Last Election—Thorough Canvasses Conducted—Services as Watchers at the Polls—The Affiliated Clubs to Run a Full City Ticket Next Year, but Not to Interfere in State or National Politics—Their Membership Limited.

The result of the election last Tuesday leads to the organization of a new political party. It is yet an infant in swaddling clothes and is nameless, but it is credited with having done more honest work toward winning the election than any one of the allied organizations except the Republican party, and it held the bad men in that party in check and forced honest work where there might have been treachery. The nucleus of the new party consists of the Good Government clubs, twenty-five of which have been organized in the last two years with a total membership of 7,000, an insignificant number when compared to the total number of voters in the city. The most striking feature of the new party is that care will be taken not to let too many persons become active members of it, and to join it people will have to go through all the formalities of joining a club, with the possibility of being blackballed. In addition, every one who joins must pay an initiation fee and dues. This is probably the only political party in the world that requires anything of the kind, and it is the only party that is not desirous of increasing its membership by enrolling every voter it can induce to subscribe to its principles. Its printed confession of faith reads:

I. Honest and unbiased primaries.
II. True ballot reform.
III. The complete separation of municipal from State and national elections.
IV. The complete separation of municipal from State and national politics.
V. The nomination and election of candidates for municipal offices upon municipal issues only.
VI. Home rule.

The printed objects of the new party are these:

I. To secure a good government for the city of New York.
II. To promote social intercourse among persons specially interested in obtaining an honest and efficient municipal administration.
III. To afford such persons the privileges of a club house or club rooms, which shall be permanent local centres of influence for reform.

THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

The combined forces that attacked and beat Tammany Hall last Tuesday were led by the Committee of Seventy. They included the Republicans, the Good Government clubs, the German-American Reform Union, the Independent Counties or Stecklerites, the Latin American Democratic Union or Hot Tamales, the State or Grace Democracy and the Anti-Tammany or Jimmy O'Brien Democracy. They are mentioned in the order of their political value as ascertained on election day. The returns show that the last four organizations combined polled less than 30,000 votes. The Committee of Seventy did the nominating, and it held four meetings. Its share in the campaign in addition to these acts was the raising and distributing of money and the operation of a literary bureau, one object of which was to report daily the state of mind of several members of the committee. The committee spent all its money through the organizations named, and the Good Government clubs got less than any of the others. The work assigned to the organizations, exclusive of the Good Government clubs, was the getting out of the voters. That assigned to the Good Government clubs was the watching of the polls to prevent fraud. But in addition to this work the Good Government clubs got out the voters, too. In some districts they even made a house-to-house canvass which was much more thorough and trustworthy than any ever made by a Tammany Hall organization. It was on the plan adopted by the Republicans in New Hampshire. Every man visited was asked how he was going to vote, and if he said the Tammany ticket he was labored with. But this is all incidental.

The new political party that the writer started out to tell about had its birth two years ago in a committee room in the Manhattan Club, at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. It was born under the influence of hot apple toddy, a favorite combination of applejack and baked apples. Its parents were a committee of members of the City Club, of which William Travers Jerome was Chairman. When the City Club was organized its avowed object was to change the city government, that is to say, to beat Tammany Hall. There was only one way to do it—that was, to get the votes. It was suggested that to get votes it would be necessary to issue a general invitation to come and join. But the very suggestion of inviting the grocers and butchers and bakers and the other men who have the votes threw the exclusive reformers in the club into fits. So it came to pass that a committee was appointed with Mr. Jerome as Chairman to devise a plan of catching the votes without making it necessary to associate with the voters. The difficulties that confronted this committee naturally called for such strong inspiration as can be found only in eight-year-old applejack. As they drank they planned, and as they planned they drank. Whether or not the planning and the drinking got mixed up, it is certain that the next evening when the gentlemen reported to the City Club each said that the committee had adopted a plan, and no two agreed as to what the plan was. The plan that they really did adopt was found later in a pocket of one of the gentlemen, and it was satisfactory, with a few changes, to the exclusive members of the City Club. It is the plan on which the Good Government clubs are all organized.

The idea was to organize in each Assembly district an auxiliary club, provide it with a club house and a library, give it an internal organization as perfect as that of the City Club itself, and let it run itself, elect its own officers, and cut entirely loose from the parent club. The only things insisted on were the confession of faith and declaration of objects as printed above. W. Harris Roome organized the first club in the Twenty-first Assembly district. A glance at THE SUN's map will show how the city was covered by the clubs at the last election and the district each club was responsible for.

The main idea of the club organization was that there were enough independent citizens in the city to hold the balance of power between the two great parties. By independent citizen was meant a man who was willing to disregard party lines in municipal affairs and vote for a non-partisan government. This idea caught all the Mugwumps, the dissatisfied and disgruntled politicians, and other professional purists who were not able to get anything from either party; and a good many of them got into the new clubs on the ground floor. Some of them organized clubs in their own districts. But the idea also attracted a great many good citizens who were not strong partisans, and they went in, too. Whether they will be able to keep down the others remains to be seen.

Another feature of the organization plan was a central council with functions similar to those of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. But as each club was to be a separate incorporated body, it was provided that it need not necessarily be bound by any decision of the council; that the council should be an advisory body only. One reason for clipping the council's wings was the desire to make it impossible for any club ever to lose its individual independence.

The holding of conventions and the running of candidates were not at first contemplated. The professed object was to secure better government for the city by forcing old parties to nominate men who came up to the standard of excellence which the Good Government Club idea demanded. It was believed that if a club was formed in every district and a few hundred men joined it there would be little difficulty in inducing both parties to put up the best candidates they could for local office. The Republican party gave way to the Good Government clubs in several districts last year, notably in the Eleventh, where the club forced the nomination of James R. Sheffield for member of Assembly. Sheffield was elected. In the Twenty-first district, Club A, which was the first one organized, refused to endorse either Moses Herrman, the Tammany candidate for Assembly, or Otto Irving Wise, the Republican. It tried vainly to induce the old parties to withdraw these men. Then, two weeks before election, it nominated John Brooks Leavitt, and appealed for support for him on the ground that neither of the other candidates was fit to be a member of Assembly. Leavitt got 2,018, which was within 300 of the vote Wise got and within 400 of Herrman's vote.

The success in these two instances encouraged the founders of the clubs to believe that the clubs had popular support that would warrant them in nominating instead of endorsing candidates, and they started in last June to do it. They intended to name candidates for Mayor and Recorder and for Assemblyman and Alderman in each district. The Committee of Seventy sidetracked them. When that occurred their nominating committee had already selected a candidate for Mayor, and he had agreed to make the run on the platform of the Good Government clubs. He is one of the best known citizens of New York, and would probably have commanded as great strength as Col. Strong had the Committee of Seventy chosen him for its candidate. He is a man of considerable wealth. When the Committee of Seventy came into existence it was only after considerable effort that the Good Government clubs were induced to give up their idea of running a ticket themselves. Now for the part they took in the fight.

The first article in their political platform demanded honesty in the election. The conviction of men for illegal registration and illegal voting last year and the conviction of election officers of stuffing ballot boxes and making false returns of the vote cast, lent proof to their belief that there was more or less crookedness at every election. They proposed, through W. Harris Roome, to prevent crookedness this year by supplying watchers who they guaranteed would have no interest in the election further than to see that it was conducted honestly and fairly—men who had sand and who would work from motives of patriotism and could not be bought. Their offer was accepted by the Committee of Seventy. There are 1,141 election districts in the city, and it required two men to a district, or 2,282 men in all, about one-third of the total membership of all the clubs. The selection of these men was assigned to Mr. Roome, Alfred R. Conkling, and others.

Then the various clubs started in to dictate the nomination of Assemblymen and Aldermen. The Committee of Seventy had decided not to interfere in either Assembly or Aldermanic contests. The Good Government clubs held that good Assemblymen and good Aldermen were as essential to good municipal government as was the ticket nominated by the committee. There was a disposition on the part of the Republicans in some of the districts to evade the clubs. This was especially so in the Ninth district and in the Twenty-first. In the latter district Republicans believed they could elect their man without the endorsement of the club, and they succeeded. In districts where the club endorsement was sought, the club was notified that the Republicans wanted to nominate a certain man for Assemblyman or Alderman. A committee of the club visited the proposed candidate and asked him who he was, how old he was, whether he was married or single, when he was born, how many children he had, where he went to school, what his business was and what he had been, what his politics had been, whether he had ever held office or had ever aspired to, whom among politicians he numbered as his friends, his opinion of Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker, whether he knew anybody who knew Mr. Platt or Mr. Croker, how he stood on the excise question, on the school question, on municipal construction of rapid transit, on the Greater New York, on the Committee of Seventy ticket, on the Lexow investigation, on the question of abolishing Police Justices, of reorganizing the police force, of reorganizing the Fire Department, and on every other topic save one, on the theory of predestination or the probability of an early approach of the millennium. If his answers to all of these questions were satisfactory they asked him if he would pledge himself not to be bound by party caucus on any bill that affected municipal government. If he said he would a pledge was produced reading that "he agrees to support every measure that might come up that had for its object any needed municipal reform; that he agrees not only to vote for it, but also to talk for it, and that he further pledges himself not to go into a party caucus on any such bill and not to be bound by any such caucus. The candidate was asked to sign the pledge. If he refused, then the interview ended, and the endorsement was denied without further ado.

Frank Pavey, the candidate for Assemblyman in the Eleventh district, was one of the men who refused to sign the pledge, and although he met the standard demanded by the club in every other respect and gave satisfactory answers to all questions he didn't get the endorsement, and the club itself put up a candidate against him. If there had been anything but a landslide on Pavey would have been beaten. After he found that another man was to be nominated he agreed to sign the pledge demanded, but the club told him it was too late, that it didn't want any candidate who was not at heart a reformer.

Well, the investigation did not stop with the visit to the candidates or proposed candidates. Their answers to questions were taken and investigated. Neighbors were visited to find out what the man's reputation was, grocerymen and butchers to find out if he paid his bills. If he belonged to a church the pastor was visited, and if he didn't belong to a church inquiries were made as to why he didn't. If he had lived in the city long, a sub-committee was sent to the town he came from to learn his record there. Then, if everything was satisfactory, the committee reported to the club, and the party managers were notified that they might nominate him. But if there was anything at all that wasn't satisfactory, the party managers were told that the club would fight him if he was nominated, and except in the case of Pavey in the Eleventh and the candidate in the Ninth, the party managers heeded the warning.

This opportunity to get an endorsement of character was offered only to the Republicans and to the State Democracy people. The Tammany candidates did not get the chance, and if Bishop Vincent of the Methodist Church, or Archbishop Ireland, had been nominated on the Tammany ticket he would have been condemned without a hearing. The club endorsement of a candidate meant club work for him. The Good Government clubs had their own idea of how to work. The best organized of the clubs was in the Twenty-first district. There the machinery was as perfect as it was in any Tammany Hall district organization, and it was there that the most thorough house-to-house canvass was made. There are about 7,000 voters in the district, and nearly every man was seen. The work was all done by volunteers. Each member of the club took a section of the district and visited the voters either in the morning before they started for work or in the evening after they got home. The visitors, if they knew the man they called upon, made a personal request to vote for their candidate. The result of this kind of campaigning in that district was the election of their candidate by 2,190 plurality. In other districts, instead of a general house-to-house canvass, each member of the club agreed to see every personal friend or acquaintance he had in the district and request him to vote for the club's candidate. People not known to any members were appealed to by letter and literature. In one district no visiting was done, but every man in the club agreed that on his way to business in the morning, on his way home at night, and at all times and in all places where the opportunity offered, he would engage in conversation with voters, whether he knew them or not, and would sing the candidate's praises mildly, not so as to be offensive, but in such a way as to leave an impression.

These were some of the methods of campaigning resorted to. There were others, but they were not as effective as the personal appeal plan. That this was wise and effective campaigning was shown by the vote in the districts where it was done. Take the Eleventh district, for instance, where Good Government Club D ran a candidate of its own for the Assembly. The club membership is only a hundred or so. Candidate Pavey was a good Republican, and there was no split in the party. There was no reason for either Democrats or Republicans to vote for any body but their own candidates. Yet Macon, the Good Government Club man, got the votes of the hundred club men and 900 more besides. Of course all the work done for the Assembly and Aldermanic candidates was done as well for the Committee of Seventy ticket. It was all work against Tammany Hall.

It is harder to get men to watch at the polls on election day than most persons imagine. It is a thankless job, and a watcher is bound to get into trouble with somebody before the day is out. In nearly every election district some ballots are cast which are not strictly correct, that is, they are open to objection for some cause or another, though there is no fraud and no intention of fraud. A liberal interpretation of the law would admit the ballots. The election officers would admit and count them, but it is the business of the watchers to object, and that makes bad feeling. Or in the matter of voting there may be some irregularity. It may not amount to much, but it is the business of the watchers to object, and this again makes hard feeling and trouble.

The Good Government clubs this year got the business of watching down to the finest point it has ever reached in the city. To begin with they conducted what they called a scare campaign, the object being to frighten everybody who may have had any idea of committing or winking at fraud. They offered something like $3,000 in rewards for arrest and conviction for false registration. They printed these offers in the newspapers and side by side they printed the penalties provided in the Penal Code for crimes against the electoral franchise. The penalties ran all the way from five years in State prison to one year in the penitentiary. They were printed in the blackest type and were calculated to prevent any would-be fraud, while the rewards were incentives to one lawbreaker to inform on another. An illustration of how well the clubs were organized is found in the case of Club X, which covers the Second and Third Assembly districts. The Thursday night before the last Friday and Saturday of registration the Committee of Seventy heard that a lot of colonizers were going to get registered in those districts, if possible, in order to sell their votes on election day to the highest bidder. It was 8 o'clock in the evening when the committee heard this. The Campaign Committee was then in session, and it was decided to watch the registration in the two Assembly districts. There were more than a hundred places to cover. The committee appropriated $250 and sent it to Good Government Club X, asking the President to have as many of the registration places watched as possible. This was at 8 o'clock at night. The following morning there was a watcher at every registration place in both districts, and one in every registration place in the First district as well. These watchers took the name of every man who registered, and a description of every person there was any reason to suspect. After the registration was over they visited the residences given and verified the list. There were about fifty cases of false registration. The watchers went before the Grand Jury and procured indictments made against the men who registered falsely.

The call for watchers issued by the committee was for men of sand and grit. Alfred R. Conkling of the committee expressed it as a committee meeting: "Men who are not afraid of getting licked and who will fight their way." The men obtained were nearly all green at the business, and they had to be taught. So schools for watchers were opened in every district in the city, and the watchers were instructed by lawyers as to their duties and their rights. Then the day before election they were provided with books containing a transcript of the registry in the election district they were to watch. Besides the transcript there were notes concerning suspicious cases made by Good Government club men who had between the last registration day and the day before election made partial verification of the lists. These books also contained a synopsis of the Election law and a lot of instructions, the most interesting of which were the following:

On reaching the polling place name of all election officers and numbers of the policemen.

The law allows you to go inside the guard rail if you wish.

Watch the Chairman Inspector closely.

Protest against any irregularity.

Do not threaten unless necessary.

Proceed in a firm, but calm manner.

Watch every ballot go into the box.

See that the Democratic inspectors have no Tammany pasters in their hands.

Do not allow the Democrats to turn his back to the ballot box with ballots in his hands under pretence of looking at his book. If he does this, ask the voter to watch his ballot.

Do not allow the Chairman to open the ballots before putting them into the box. He may do this while pretending to look at the registry book.

The policeman is there to assist the inspectors, and he has no right to take any part in the election unless called upon to preserve order. He should not even speak unless spoken to.

No person can foist a ballot on the voter except a friend of "his own selection," who accompanies disabled voters into the booth.

The inspectors can be indicted for allowing strangers or political workers to go inside of the guard rail.

Allow no voter to take a friend into the booth, unless he swears that he is physically disabled, and then the character of the physical disability must be entered in the books of the inspector and poll clerks.

Watch the Republican inspectors even closer than you watch the Democrats. Many of them are crooked.

In every one of the election districts on election morning at 5:45 o'clock two of these (Good Government Club) men appeared with their books and with blue badges and authorization papers. They tacked up the offers of rewards for arrests and convictions for false registration which were continued for false voting. These offers were as follows:

REWARD!

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

offers the following rewards to persons who shall discover and lay before the committee, at its headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third street, New York city, such evidence of

VIOLATIONS OF THE ELECTION LAWS

committed on the day of the general election Nov. 6, 1894, as shall lead to the conviction of the persons accused, viz.:

For the first information so laid, leading to the conviction of any election officer for a crime against the elective franchise, $1,000.

For the second information so laid, leading to the conviction of any election officer for a crime against the elective franchise, $500.

For the first information so laid, leading to a conviction for illegal voting, $250.

For the next five informations so laid, leading to convictions for illegal voting, in each case $100.

For the first information so laid, leading to a conviction of any person not an election officer for any other offence against the elective franchise, $250.

For the next five informations so laid, leading to the convictions of persons not election officers for any other offence against the elective franchise, in each case $100.

Not more than one reward will be paid for any one conviction.

All questions as to claims for rewards will be determined by the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy.

Rewards will be paid, but only after convictions are actually obtained, by Mr. J. Kennedy Tod, the Treasurer of the Committee of Seventy, at 45 Wall street, New York city. JOSEPH LARNED,
Chairman of the Committee of Seventy.

The notices were printed in large type. In a good many places there was objection to this being put up, but as no valid reason could be urged for the objection, and as there was no implied threat against honest voters, the objections were not strongly urged. Hand bills containing the same reading matter were also thrown about promiscuously. In addition to the rewards, there was a card instructing voters to hold their invoted ballots in their hands until the election officer deposited the ballot as intended to be voted in the boxes. "This will prevent possible substitution," said the circular. When the polls were opened the watchers checked off the name of each man who voted. Now and then when a man came in whom they suspected they questioned him closely. If they were very sure of the correctness of their suspicions and the man swore in his vote, they called on the policeman in the polling place to arrest the man. If they were not so sure, they had the suspect followed after he had voted. In all suspicious cases they took full descriptions of the suspect and wrote in detail exactly what happened. These notes were made in the presence of the suspect and of the election officers, and the taking of them was intended to impress on everybody the fact that the watchers meant business. The notes were sufficiently in detail to enable the watchers to go on the witness stand and picture perfectly what occurred.

There were rows of one sort or another all day among the election officers and voters and watchers, but to the credit of all hands not once was there any serious trouble, and not one blow was struck. In a great many instances this was because the watchers had sand and because they knew their rights and didn't try to exceed them. It was due, too, in a very large measure to the police officers, who started in the day with the determination of the police board to hold a fair shake and maintained that determination to the end. As one expressed it to the writer:

"These fellows have been accusing us all the time of being crooked. They never came around to see for themselves—they just took the word of anybody. Now to-day they have come to see, and we'll show 'em that we want law and order just as much as they do, and we'll have no monkey business about it, either."

In addition to watching the voting the watchers kept an eye on the sidewalk, too, and whenever a crowd gathered they called the attention of the police to it and had it dispersed. They also watched the party workers, and noted every time they came within 150 feet of the polls. Some of them did even more. At 2 o'clock on election day, while the writer was in the Hon. Timothy J. Campbell's club room in Grand street, the following note came:

To the Oriental Club.

GENTLEMEN: Somebody is buying votes for $5 and $10 apiece in the saloon at Pitt street. I have been trying to get onto them, but can't. Please send somebody around to get caught. Yours very truly,
Good Government Club X.

The watcher was right about it. Somebody was sent around from the club to get bought, and succeeded in doing so. The evidence was turned over to the club and will next be heard of before the Grand Jury.

As everybody knows, about 50,000 people were disfranchised on Tuesday by the clumsy election law. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 17,000 fewer would have been disfranchised if it hadn't been for the Good Government club watchers. There were on an average twelve or fifteen voters in each polling place at 4:10 o'clock, when the law said the polls should close. It had been the custom in New York to permit everybody to vote who is in line and has his ballots when the hour for closing the polls came. In every polling place on Tuesday the boxes were closed on the minute. Here is a sample of how it was done in one district. The watcher's name was Cushman, and the name of the poll clerk was Lynch. The two had been on friendly terms all day. There were sixteen men in line with ballots in their hands when 4.10 came. Lynch called to the policeman to close the door and let no more in.

"Time is up, Mr. Lynch; close the box," demanded Cushman.

"Oh, what are you giving us?" said Lynch, and the sixteen voters joined with him. One swore he'd "break" Cushman's face. Another would do this and another that. Lynch said firmly, "These men are voters. They are registered and they are entitled to vote. We have no business to rob them. I shall take their votes."

"I call your attention to the fact that the time has arrived for the closing of the polls," said Cushman, getting white around the mouth and pointing at the clock, which now marked 4:11. The crowd howled and swore they were being robbed.

"I said you could all vote," said Lynch. "Go on and do it."

Cushman appealed to the policeman: "I demand that you enforce the law," he said.

"Now, Mr. Cushman," said the policeman, "be reasonable. These people are all voters, and they were all in line and had their ballots before 4 o'clock. It wasn't their fault that the booths were all filled."

"The law says no votes shall be taken after 4:10 o'clock," said Cushman, now shaking a bit. He pulled out his note book and pencil, and the other watcher followed suit. A voter came out of a booth and handed his ballots to Lynch, who called out the name.

"Mr. Lynch," said Cushman, "I again call your attention to the fact that it is past the hour for closing that box. If you dare deposit that ballot in the box I will send you to State prison."

Lynch got very red in the face. He expostulated and argued. The voters swore and the policeman sided with them. All Cushman would do was to repeat:

"The polls are legally closed, and I'll have the man sent to State prison who dares to put a ballot in the box."

At 4:15 o'clock Lynch said: "It's no use, boys. I won't take the chances," and the polls were officially declared to be closed. The policeman put the voters out.

The watchers saw that the votes were counted according to law as well as voted according to law, and the election officers all showed a disposition to take their rulings as to whether or not a ballot was legal from the watchers. They became in fact, that had the watchers been dishonest they might have induced the officers to throw out legal votes. It is not known that any of them were dishonest. In one election district in the Second Assembly district two ballots were taken out of the box folded together. One was a Republican ballot and the other bore a Tammany Hall blanket paster. The watchers claimed that the ballot was illegal and should be destroyed. The entire election Board insisted that the paster on the ballot was the sign manual of the voter, and that the ballot must be counted. They insisted that the courts had so held time and time again. Their argument almost convinced the watcher, but not quite.

"I don't know what to do about it," he said. "Stop the count and I will telephone to headquarters and find out what the law is."

The proposition was agreed to. The boxes were locked, the count was stopped. The election officers sat back in their chairs and whistled while the watchers ran to the nearest telephone and called up the Committee of Seventy. A lawyer on duty thereupon told him that the contention was right and that both ballots were illegal and neither should be counted. The watcher went back to the polls and made his report. The ballots were both destroyed and the count was resumed. There were many cases similar to this. The lawyers at the Seventy's headquarters were kept busy during the evening answering such questions.

The foregoing are the things the Good Government Club did or prevented at the election last Tuesday. Now to return to the organization of the new party and the future work of the clubs. They are bound to be a force in future elections. Each club is incorporated as a club separate and distinct from every other. The constitution and by-laws of each provide for government by the several officers and a Board of Trustees, "which shall have the management and control of the affairs and property of the club, and shall authorize and control all expenditure, and they shall have full power, and it shall be their duty to carry out the purposes of the club according to the law. Failure to attend trustees' meetings is equivalent to resignation from the Board. No person holding a public office or in any wise in the pay of the city shall be eligible as trustee, and any trustee accepting a nomination for any office must resign. The trustees also have charge of the election of new members and power to pass on all applications. Two negative votes shall suffice for the rejection of any candidate."

Candidates for admission to the new party must be citizens of the United States at the time of their admission and of the age of 21 years or over. Each candidate must be proposed in writing by a member who vouches from personal knowledge for his fitness for membership. His name, address, and occupation, with the name of his proposer, shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the club rooms for at least two weeks before his application shall be acted upon by the Board of Trustees. He shall pay $1 entrance fee and dues of 50 cents a month. If he fails to pay his dues for two consecutive months he shall be dropped from the club.

Of course there is nothing unusual or improper about these rules when you consider them as applied to a social club. But when they are applied to a political party they seem strange. It may be said that they are intended to apply only to the clubs, but that contention will not hold good, for it is the club membership and only the club membership that constitutes the party, and members of the clubs has any hand in the nomination of party candidates. The people who are expected to support those candidates are to have no part whatever in their choice. Primaries outside of club membership are done away with. So far as can be judged by the constitution and by-laws it is distinctly not desired to give the people a chance to select a man of their choice to vote for. The reason, or the alleged reason, for this is that the politicians can control the people at primaries, if they cannot at elections, and that bad men are thus enabled to secure nominations for office for which they are not fit. Not so, it is claimed, with members of the clubs. They become members for the sole purpose of seeing that the city has the best government, and being enough interested to join, they will surely be enough interested to attend to the business of choosing proper candidates.

As the next question it is the present purpose of the clubs to put in the field a full ticket for city officers and for members of Assembly. The nominations will be made by a convention of delegates from the various Good Government clubs. This convention will be held early in July or August, and the campaign will be carried on "education." Of course, every effort will be made to have one of the old parties endorse the candidates in October, but if no party does it the G. G.'s will go it alone and will appeal to the people for support on the ground of superior virtue. What success they will have on campaigns on a big scale remains to be seen. It also remains to be seen whether the political hacks, the Mugwumps, and the disgusted and disgruntled politicians who succeeded in the first rush for membership will control their conventions or influence their political action. Whatever else the clubs do it is intended to repeat the work election day at the polls, and to see that hereafter there shall not be any fraud of any kind either in voting or in counting. The writer talked with a member of the committee that organized the clubs and more recently the party. This member said:

"The affiliated clubs will take a party name. There are potent reasons why the active membership in the party should be limited. If everybody were admitted, politicians, who for their own advancement are more interested in politics than the ordinary citizen who has his business to attend to and attends to politics only once a year, would get in and would gain control, just as he gains control in the old parties. Then we should have the same state of affairs we have always had. It is planned by us to limit the party active membership. There should be, say, 100 or 200 men in a district active and earnest in the support of municipal government. They would be a power, and it is believed that the people would trust them. Yes, trust them to select candidates and all. The party will never interfere with State or national politics."

Two Weeks' Rest for Dr. Parkhurst.

Prof. Brown of the Union Theological Seminary occupied the pulpit of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, in the place of Dr. Parkhurst, who was still suffering from the effects of a heavy cold. Prof. Brown spoke briefly of the victory at the polls last Tuesday, and praised the individual efforts of Dr. Parkhurst. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Denison, assistant minister. Dr. Parkhurst, accompanied by Mrs. Parkhurst, will leave to-day for Lakewood. He will return in time to resume his duties on Nov. 25.

Derby desks stand steam heat. See them at 19 Beekman st.—Adv.

Happy people are those who save money by buying furniture of Geo. C. Flint Co., 43 West 23d st.—Adv.

Carpets and rugs for the lowest prices at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th st.—Adv.

Are You Prepared

For the approach of cooler weather? Is your appetite vigorous, your digestion good, your blood pure? You need Hood's Sarsaparilla to defend you from the attacks of fevers, pneumonia, and the grip, by building you up and making you strong and robust. It makes good health certain and permanent. Get only HOOD'S.

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MACMONNIES

Bronzes, of which this house has the exclusive sale in the United States. These reproductions include some of the finest works of this celebrated American artist, and are prepared under his personal supervision.

Theodore B. Starr,

Madison Square, West.

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN.

No Immediate Prospect of Democratic Harmony.

It seems to be the fixed purpose of Mr. Edward M. Shepard to keep his forces in active training for the Mayoralty contest in Brooklyn next year. He does not propose either to disband his organization or unite with the regulars, unless the latter accept such terms as he may offer.

This at least is the interpretation which is put on the formal statement he made on Saturday night to his fellow committeemen at the Athenæum. One remark of Mr. Shepard, however, indicated that his activity in the organization will not be as pronounced as last year. He said that he would not accept the Chairmanship of the committee for another year, and that the only place he wanted was that of delegate from his district to the General Committee. Mr. Shepard also discouraged any future attempt to put him in the race for the Mayoralty by declaring that he would not be a candidate for that or any other office.

The question of electing a new Chairman of the General Committee may result in the first fight among the Shepardites. There are supposed to be only two or three men who are qualified to step into Mr. Shepard's shoes, and a contest between them for the Chairmanship honors would be sure to prove interesting.

The General Committee of the regulars will meet to-night, and if the threats which have been made since the election are carried out there will probably be considerable discordant music. Chairman James D. Bell and Robert Stewart have announced their purpose to start a fight against the representatives of the old Willoughby street managers on the committee and if possible eliminate their influence altogether. The primaries of the regular Democracy, as well as of the Shepardites, for the choice of delegates to the new General Committees will be held early next month, but until these bodies meet in January their relations to each other cannot be positively defined. It is still possible, in spite of Mr. Shepard's forebodings, that some plan for a union may be discovered.

There is one point on which the regulars, Shepardites, and Republicans seem to be in hearty agreement, and that is that the ordeal to which Judge Tuley put the Irishmen already last was too severe, and that before another election comes around a substitute should be found for the present ballot system.

The delay in the canvass of the vote and in the transmission of the returns in accordance with the law to Police Headquarters may have had something to do with the hearty condemnation of the various political organizations. There was a complete absence of system in the reception and tabulation of the votes by the police, and the carelessness of the canvassers in their work has been more pronounced than at any previous election. This fact was most significantly demonstrated in the vote on the consolidation question. There are no less than twelve election district returns still missing, so far as this vote is concerned, and none of the police or other officials seems to have taken any measures to call the canvassers to their duties or account for their gross neglect of their sworn duties. The districts from which the consolidation returns are still missing, so far as the police have any knowledge, are the following: Tenth district in the Sixth ward, Thirteenth in the Seventh ward, Eighth in Tenth ward, Eleventh and Eighteenth in Twelfth ward; First in Fourteenth ward; Fourth in Sixteenth ward; Eleventh in Seventeenth ward; Eleventh in Twenty-third ward, and Eighth and Thirteenth in Twenty-fourth ward. It is said that the canvassers who neglected to make any record whatever of the consolidation vote, and it is expected that when the official canvass takes place some glaring irregularities will be discovered.

On the face of the police returns from the First Assembly district Mr. McKeon, Dem., is 21 votes ahead of Thomas H. Wagstaff, Rep. Mr. Wagstaff says that McKeon will never take the seat, as he has already discovered enough mistakes to wipe out the apparent small plurality against him. He also alleges that in one district one of the canvassers went to sleep and that he signed the return without having witnessed the count.

CATCHES A BANTAM.

A Jolly Motorman Finesses with His Safety Fender and Secures His Game.

A Flatbush avenue trolley car, with a fat and jolly motorman on the front platform, spun along toward Flatlands at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The car was comfortably filled with passengers, and as the motorman reached Prospect Park he turned on the current in full force. He had a good, level stretch along the Park front, and the car bowled ahead, rocking up and down in its merriest manner. The jolly motorman smiled so loud that he seemed in imminent danger of splitting his ruddy cheeks. His good humor apparently infected the car, for everybody was enjoying the race against record time. Suddenly the motorman became excited and began jamming his helm hard down. He whirled the brake around like greased lightning but the next moment changed his tactics and the car shot ahead again at top speed. The motorman dropped the safety fender and the cause of all the excitement was exposed to view.

It was a little bantam chicken. The safety fender struck it and lifted it high in the air. This was contrary to the motorman's intention and he jammed his brake hard down and this time the trolley car came to an abrupt stop. The fat motorman jumped off the platform and began a chase for the bantam in which every passenger was interested. At one time the motorman thought he had the bantam sure. It flew up against a picket fence and he crept slowly up behind it while the passengers held their breaths. When he got within reaching distance he flopped down on his stomach, but the bantam was not there. It scurried out into the street, and, as the car was the only haven of refuge in sight, it crawled underneath it. Then the fat motorman, who had picked himself up, smiled confidently and got his switch hook. He got on one side of the car, while the conductor guarded the other side, and in a few moments the bantam was a prisoner. He was buttoned up in the motorman's ulster, and then the car bowled on as before, while the fat trolleyman's smile seemed to say, "Broiled chicken for breakfast-to-morrow."

13,000 MILES IN 90 SECONDS.

Cablegram and Answer Between Manchester and Victoria Took That Time.

An unusual feat in the rapid transmission of long-distance cablegrams has lately been achieved by the Commercial Cable Company. A message and the reply to it were transmitted in ninety seconds from Manchester, England, to Victoria, British Columbia, the total distance being 13,000 miles.

Wilson Hodkinson, a Canadian produce broker of Hyde's Cross, Withy Grove, Manchester, knew several weeks before that it would be absolutely necessary on Sept. 24 to communicate with his manager at Victoria and that every second he had to wait for the answer would cost his company many pounds.

He notified his agent and the cable company of the facts, and on the evening of day sent his message and received the answer in a minute and a half.

Mr. George Clapperton, the New York superintendent of the cable company, was asked how this feat was performed. He said:

"Besides our two cables of 1884, we have this year laid another cable, with land connections directly between these two points. It is the fastest cable that has ever been laid. The rapidity of cablegrams is not in the manner they are sent, but in the rapidity of the cables."

COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.

For years exclusively used by the best families.

MANY GLASSES CLINKING.

THERE IS ALSO A MIGHTY STIRRING OF SPOONS IN KENTUCKY.

The Democrats Wondering Whether the Election Is a Bigger Joke on Them Than on the Republicans—The Republicans Are Stupefied—A Queer Lot of Men Elected—Among Them Are John Fults, "Dick" Watts, and "Alphabet" Goff.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—The State of Kentucky is on a broad grin. Election has done it. As soon as the Republicans get over the stupefaction into which their unexpected victory has thrown them, a storm of cachinnation will go up all over the Commonwealth. The surprise of finding Kentucky transferred to the Republican column seems to be the funniest thing in the world to Democrats. They can't understand it at all, and are inviting each other into saloons and trying to get enlightenment over cocktails.

There is hardly a doubt that seven of the eleven Congressmen will be Republicans. Democrats concede the election of six, and as George Denny will make a contest in the Ashland district it is not expected that Owens will be allowed to keep his seat. In addition to all this, the Republicans claim the election of two out of four Judges of the Court of Appeals, and they have elected a majority of county officers. This gives them control of the fiscal courts, Sheriff's and County Clerk's offices, and all the election machinery.

The result occounts for the stupefaction of the Republicans and the bewildered realization of the Democrats that, in the language of a celebrated Kentucky character in speaking of a minstrel show, "It's so damned bad it's real good." This is why they regard it as a joke, and the sound of the clinking of glasses and the stirring of spoons is rising in a mighty volume all over the State. Men meet, slap each other on the back, and then laugh till the tears roll down their cheeks.

"Why don't you take yourself to Texas or Georgia?" they say, and then they appear before a bar.

Some of the funniest things of all happened right here in Louisville. None of the Republicans expected to win except a few of the most sagacious, three of whom announced themselves for Congress. One of these was Walter Evans, who was Internal Revenue Commissioner under President Arthur. Mr. Evans has run for Governor and for Congress without success, but he served once in the General Assembly. He is a man of considerable ability and great force of character, and has always been a stalwart of the stalwarts. In fact, he succeeded in controlling the Kentucky delegation for Grant, and was one of the 306 in the famous Convention of 1880. Mr. Evans has the confidence of the business community, and thought the hard times would enable him to pull through. When he got the nomination the plan of the party leaders was not to put up any more candidates. The matter was quietly discussed, but there were two or three men who wanted to run for something, and it was decided to give them a chance.

Still there was great difficulty in filling out the ticket. First one prominent man and then another was asked to let his name go on. Generally he refused. Most of them had had enough of running against Democrats. Somebody else should work for the party, they declared. The result was that the ticket was pieced out in a fearful and wonderful manner. After two Irishmen had been put on a third was mentioned for County Attorney, one of the best paying offices in Kentucky. Others objected, saying that they had enough Irishmen already and the Germans ought to have a show. This was agreed to, and a young man, John Fults, was selected. Fults isn't a German, but his name has a German sound and his nomination went. He had a law license, but had never hung out his shingle and had never had a client. He had made a living as a solicitor for advertising and job work for a lithographing concern and had no money and not much time to spend in electioneering. His entire expenses in the canvass were just $40, half of which he spent in treating a crowd of railroad laborers and others in a town which happened to be just outside the Jefferson county line. He did not discover his mistake until the beer was all drunk and he had asked personal pledges. Mr. Fults did not quit the stump, and, in spite of his speeches, went in with the rest of the ticket, though his opponent was a rich man of high character who had held the office many years.