"COL." GARDINER'S MEDAL.

THE HISTORY OF A HOLE IN WAR DEPARTMENT ARCHIVES.

No Trace There of the "Distinguished Services" for Which He Got His Medal—"Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration" the Reason for His Retirement from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Officials of the War Department who were on duty as far back as the first Cleveland Administration, when "Colonel" Asa Bird Gardiner, the present Tammany candidate for District Attorney on the to-hell-with-reform platform, were amused when they read of the daily exploitation of the Colonel's military record. The army officers who are at present in charge of the bureaus of the department, and know the "Colonel" only from his record as set forth in the archives of the Adjutant-General's office, are more indignant than amused.

Many of these officers, who were sure-enough fighters both during and after the war, think that the medal of honor business has been overdone. They long have had strong suspicions that men have managed by hook or crook to get their names upon this so-called roll of honor who never smelled powder. The attention of these officers had not been directed, however, until quite recently to the case of "Colonel" Asa Bird Gardiner, but they have had constantly before them the official record of the fact that an officer who is at present in charge of one of the largest and most important branches of the military service received a medal of honor for his gallantry in going into action with his regiment when he did not feel at all well. The case of "Colonel" Gardiner is somewhat different, because it cannot be made to appear that he ever went into a battle at all, whether feeling well or otherwise.

To put it all in a nutshell, "Colonel" Asa Bird Gardiner received in 1872 a medal of honor for nobody knows what, and for what nobody can find out, and in 1888 he was retired from the service for incapacity, due to chronic dyspepsia and nervous prostration. The fact that this serious combination of ailments, from which "Colonel" Gardiner no doubt long since recovered to a degree that renders him capable of performing the duties of District Attorney, should he be elected, caused the retirement of the "Colonel" is set forth duly in the private records of the War Department, and so carefully withheld from the eye of the public that it is brought to light now only after the most persistent effort.

The gallant exploits of war which won for "Colonel" Gardiner a place upon the roll of military heroes and the privilege of wearing upon his broad breast on timely occasions a medal of honor granted by a grateful Government to those who were most conspicuous and brave in their efforts to maintain it, are not spread upon either the private or public records of the War Department, and there is good reason to believe they never will be. An investigation into the cause of this omission from the military history of the country develops a somewhat remarkable state of facts and throws much light upon the real character of "Colonel" Gardiner's gallant services to his Government during the civil war.

In 1891 the War Department first began the publication of the medal of honor list authorized under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863. In the list for that year and in that for 1892 the name of "Col." Asa Bird Gardiner did not appear. It is in the list for 1893 and subsequent years, however, and it will be interesting to the public to learn for the first time how it got there.

When in 1891 and 1892 it was discovered that the name of "Col." Asa Bird Gardiner did not appear in the list of those to whom medals of honor had been granted, his friends, perhaps having in mind his political aspirations, may have thought it well to bestir themselves and have the records of the department changed to something like what they thought these should be, instead of what they were. Thereupon they placed on file the following affidavit prepared by a man who was chief clerk of the War Department in the days when the now "Col." Asa Bird Gardiner, candidate for District Attorney on the sulphurous platform and his army record, was a plain Major and Judge Advocate:

"I observe that in the 'medal of honor' list, published in the Army Register for 1892, the name of Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardiner, United States Army, retired, has been inadvertently omitted.

"When I was chief clerk of the War Department I became personally acquainted with the following facts:

"In 1872 the late Secretary, Gen. William W. Belknap, caused a 'medal of honor,' under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, to be duly engraved and himself handed it to that officer in my presence in the War Department, directing me to send to that officer, who was about going to New York, an official notification of this action, which communication was made to him Sept. 23, 1872, and stated that the medal was conferred for distinguished services performed during the late war.

"The official statement of this officer's military services—certified by the Adjutant-General of the army—from the records, that this medal of honor was conferred 'for the Gettysburg campaign,' is correct.

"It was given, as I know, for conspicuous bravery and distinguished conduct during the Gettysburg campaign, particularly in the action at Sporting Hill, Pa., June 30, 1863, and in the defence of Carlisle, Pa., July 1, 2, 1863, while serving as Captain, Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Militia Infantry.

"The details were set forth in papers which were before the Secretary when his action was taken, and subsequently came into my hands when the medal was ordered to be engraved, and the papers were recommendations for that officer's promotion by brevet by the commanding General of his brigade, indorsed by his division commander, for the above distinguished services in that campaign.

"I am, very respectfully,
"Your obt. servant,
"H. T. CROSBY.

"District of Columbia, city of Washington, ss:

"On this first day of April, 1892, personally appeared before me the above-named Henry T. Crosby, who being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statements by him subscribed are true to his own knowledge.

[Seal.] "JNO. J. COOK,
"Notary Public."

Mr. Crosby carried out the orders of Secretary Belknap as to the official notification in the following note, which is also a part of the private files of the department:

"OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL,
U. S. A., Sept. 23, 1872.

"*Lieut. Asa Bird Gardiner, First Artillery, late Captain Twenty-second N. Y. N. G. Infantry.*

"SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War, I transmit to you herewith a medal of honor for distinguished services performed during the recent war.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"H. T. CROSBY,
"Chief Clerk."

That is the record, and it is all of it. There is not a word on file to show that "Colonel" Gardiner was entitled to a medal of honor or that Secretary Belknap acted upon official information in granting it to him except the twenty-year-old affidavit of the man who served in the War Department under Major Gardiner in a subordinate official capacity. The papers, said in the affidavit to have been before the Secretary at the time of his action, subsequently disappeared and have been seen no more of men

The proof of "Colonel" Gardiner's chronic dyspepsia and nervous prostration having existed to such a painful degree as to render him incapable of performing his official duties as a Judge Advocate is even less convincing, for it does not exist at all. The record simply says he was retired because incapacitated by the double affliction, from which he now appears to be free. Otherwise he would hardly be seeking the office of District Attorney, where, if he earned his salary, he would be compelled to do more work in one day than he performed in all the years that he was a Major and Judge Advocate in the army of the United States.

The War Department officials having now looked into the military record of "Colonel" Gardiner, would be glad to receive detailed information from whatever source that will tend to throw even a faint light upon the daring exploits of the Captain of the Twenty-second New York State Militia Infantry at Sporting Hill or Carlisle, Pa., or elsewhere during the civil war—exploits so gallant that the Captain, now a Colonel, finds his name upon the revised list of the country's heroes.

The evidence as to the chronic dyspepsia and nervous prostration is not so eagerly sought, as the Major and Judge Advocate's retirement caused less surprise and regret than the belated appearance of his name on the roll of honor. And, besides, he apparently has recovered his health.

FOR TRACY IN BROOKLYN.

Republican Strength Manifest There Even to Cits and Allies.

The Republican managers in Brooklyn were more confident yesterday of a decisive victory for Gen. Tracy than at any previous stage in the campaign. The reports from the trusted canvassers detailed to make a house-to-house count, so far as received, show that the stalwart Republican forces are standing firm as rock against the Tammany-Mugwump combination, and that there is absolutely no foundation for the stories of desertions to Low. In fact, the most reliable information leaves no room for doubt that, whatever changes have taken place during the week in the political alignments, there has been no sign of wavering along the Tracy lines, and that they have gained some substantial strength through defections from the Low columns. The inroads which Henry George is making in the regular Democratic hosts furnish fresh encouragement to the Republican chieftains to prosecute their work vigorously to the end, so as to have Gen. Tracy at the head of the Brooklyn Mayoralty column. One of the most notable gatherings of the campaign will take place to-night at the Academy of Music. It will be held under the direction of the War Veterans' Association as a tribute to Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, an honored comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. On Thursday night Gen. Tracy will do some great campaigning in Brooklyn, being scheduled to speak at no less than five meetings. On Friday night the big closing demonstration of the campaign will be held at the Academy of Music, with Gen. Tracy, Gov. Black, and Chauncey M. Depew as the principal speakers.

Theodore B. Willis, who has been a close observer of politics in Brooklyn for the past twenty years, and who has a deep personal interest, as the Republican candidate for Register in the present campaign, said: "The conviction has been steadily growing in the minds of doubtful Republicans that the only sure way to defeat Tammany Hall is to vote for Gen. Tracy. Even some of his former most ardent advocates now realize that Mr. Low has no chance whatever of election, and naturally turn to the only candidate who can rescue them from falling under the control of Tammany Hall. The Low people are doing an immense amount of shouting, just as the Shepardites did for their consecrated candidate two years ago, but they will cut an insignificant figure on election day."

Among those who have been making the most extravagant claims for Low, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren is probably the most astute politician. Mr. Schieren bases his estimates of the Low vote on his own personal observations of the alleged widespread devotion and enthusiasm for the Citizens' Union candidate. On Saturday Mr. Schieren was asked to figure up the probable Low vote by wards, and he did so carefully, considering on the relative strength of the rival candidates in each particular district as he went along. Mr. Schieren was both surprised and dumfounded when he found that his figures footed up only 345,000, just about half the vote which he credited to Mr. Low in his general estimate. In the same way the Low hifalutin vote is sure to shrink immensely when subjected to stern mathematical analysis. This is how a veteran political figurer in Brooklyn, whose sympathies are with the Democrats this year, forecasts the result:

Van Wyck	68,000
Tracy	66,000
Low	35,000
George	18,000

This estimate gives Mr. Low an average of 68 votes in each election district, which is five or six in excess of what the Republican managers concede, and it is a very liberal one.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* thus began a double-leaded editorial:

"One or both of them may die, but unless all present signs are false, and unless the convictions of all sane observers are delusions, the race is between Seth Low and H. A. Van Wyck, and one of the other of them will be the first Mayor of Greater New York."

It was the same *Eagle* which on Nov. 1, 1895, on the eve of the election for Mayor, when Wurster, Grout and Shepard were the Republican, Democratic and Independent candidates, respectively, said:

"The *Eagle* speaks advisedly: A great change may occur between now and Tuesday next, but the drift of change and desire is with the Independents now, and if not arrested or diverted that drift can give to them a preponderance of the vote. No Independent should be lied or schemed or persuaded or scared out of his resolution. Every one of them should vote his choice, win or lose, and with the hope of success at the polls."

In the same issue of the *Eagle* this appears:

"George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the General Committee of the Reform Democrats, has made a prediction, and he is not afraid or ashamed to make it known. Here it is in cold figures:

Grout	42,000
Wurster	55,000
Shepard	57,000

This gives an aggregate of 154,000 out of a total registration of 184,000. This it is claimed makes allowance for the usual twenty thousand or more abstentions at the polls. Secretary Robert H. Roy is right in line with these figures. At noon to-day the busy telephone bell at headquarters tinkled, and Mr. Roy went to hear what the instrument had to say. It was a message from Mr. Shepard. 'The next Mayor is on his way here,' observed Mr. Roy rubbing his hands.

On Sunday, Nov. 3, 1895, the second day before the election, the *Eagle* had another editorial forecast on the Mayoralty contest thus:

"This humbug should end. In the minds of the people there is at least an even chance for Mr. Shepard."

This is the official count:

Wurster	77,425
Grout	75,850
Shepard	9,510

JAPAN AND HAWAII AGREE.

The Critical Point in the Negotiations Past and Everything Now Amicable.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—News has been received here that the differences between Hawaii and Japan, which threatened to involve the United States on account of the negotiation of the treaty for the annexation of the islands, have reached a point where a satisfactory settlement is in sight. The critical stage in the proceedings has passed and the Honolulu and Tokio Governments are now engaged in an amicable correspondence, free from the tinge of bitterness which characterized previous diplomatic notes. At one time there was every reason to fear that Japan would not agree to a settlement by arbitration, but she has disappointed those enemies of annexation who hoped that trouble would break out between the two countries, by acquiescing in the proposition of Hawaii, said to have been made at the suggestion of this country, to submit the questions at issue to arbitration.

Copies of the correspondence between the two nations show that Japan has met Hawaii half way in suggesting points of arbitration acceptable in many respects to the Hawaiian Government. The main issue between the countries was the right of Hawaii to exclude Japanese immigrants from the Hawaiian Islands. It has been agreed to arbitrate the question of the right of the Hawaiian authorities to enforce two laws governing immigration which were passed in 1894 and 1895. Japan contends that these acts are in contravention of treaties with Hawaii, but is willing to let the arbitrators pass judgment on the subject. It has been agreed that if the contentions of Japan are sustained the Hawaiian Government shall pay an indemnity, the amount to be fixed by the tribunal of arbitration. While accepting these propositions as proper questions of consideration by the tribunal, the Hawaiian authorities have suggested some minor details to be incorporated in the arbitration agreement and Japan will probably accept them.

The principal suggestion made by Hawaii concerns the character of the tribunal. She wants it to consist of three distinguished jurists, none of them a resident, citizen, or subject of Hawaii or Japan. One arbitrator is to be selected by Hawaii, another by Japan and the third by the two.

L. M. Thurston, former Minister of Hawaii to the United States and one of the Commissioners sent to this country to negotiate an annexation treaty, has returned to Washington from a lecturing tour. He said to-day that Japan's latest note to Hawaii on the subject of the differences between them was most conciliatory and cordial, and he expected the matter to come to a head in a short time.

James F. Castle has been appointed Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation in Washington.

GEORGE AFTER PLATT, TOO.

INCLUDES THE REPUBLICAN LEADER WITH CROKER.

He Turns Against Croker a Tammany Yarn That "George Is Against the Irish"—Says Croker Pocketed Election Contributions—George Against Sheehan—But Dayton Isn't.

The Tammany district leaders are finding that they cannot talk Tammany to the workingmen, who are apparently solid for George all over the city. The Tammany press bureau keeps on grinding out appeals of one sort or another to the supposed prejudices of workingmen, and yesterday it announced the remarkable discovery that Henry George favored the English as against the Irish, and quoted an alleged utterance of his to that effect. Mr. George, when he saw the statement, said:

"That is another one of Tammany's deliberate malicious inventions. I never uttered one word of that character, either in my speeches or writings. I paid the Irish race the highest sort of a compliment in my book, and I will stand against Mr. Croker or his candidate any day on this question. I know the condition of the Irish race to-day better than Croker does, for while he was abroad he did not even visit Ireland. I have felt the touch of the hand of one of the Irish constabulary on my shoulder for speaking for Irishmen, and I never heard of Croker in connection with the Irish Land League movement or any other big Irish movement. He's taken the Irish in this country as part of his 'bailiwick, but he's not entitled to their support."

Mr. George grew reminiscent when he spoke of the Irish constabulary, and told the story of his arrest in Ireland.

"I went over in 1881," said he, "and remained there for nearly a year. During the year of 1882 I was going through Ireland speaking against landlordism. I had with me a friend named Joynes, who was an English teacher at Eton. He said he wanted to see Ireland, and I told him to come with me and he would see all there was of it. We were entering the village of Loughrea, which was only big enough to have one town pump, when we saw no less than thirty-two of the Royal Irish Constabulary with their bludgeons and muskets. I said to Joynes, 'Now we'll be arrested.' 'Not I,' said he. 'I'm an English subject.' Well, I had not begun to speak, even, when one of the constabulary laid his hand on my shoulder and said: 'I arrest you in the name of the Queen.' They did the same to Joynes, and, despite his protests, we were taken to one of the most magnificent places I ever saw. It was the country seat of an honorary Magistrate. There were beautiful grounds around the place, ladies playing tennis and the like. The Magistrate was a decent man, and declined to hold us, and then the constabulary haled us before a stipendary Magistrate, and he conducted a long, farcical trial, during which the constables gave a description of everything I had written and said. I was accused of going out to the old church in the place and buying a collar button from a suspect. Well, the trial lasted until evening, when Parliament was in session, and Mr. Gladstone, hearing of my arrest, issued an order that Joynes and myself be released at once. I was not arrested after that, but the police followed every movement I made while in the country. My wife presided at a woman's meeting at the request of Mrs. Parnell, and we concealed the Land League documents under our bed. I also visited Parnell in Kilmainham and Davitt in Portland prisons. I don't think that Croker can find any fault with me on the Irish question.

"Why you have no idea of the power with which the English bulldoze the Irish common people into the belief that they are friends of English janizaries for the true Irish race. One day when I was talking I was denounced for being a 'damned Irishman.' When I landed there I was told to conceal my identity, but I did not. I have been working for our cause and that of Democracy ever since, and I believe we have been gaining. I did not expect to be the candidate for the Mayor of the Greater New York then, but I'm here now and, please God, here I'll stay, and if I'm elected I'll carry out the wishes of the people.

"If there's power enough in the Mayor's hands send Croker, aye, and Platt, too, to the penitentiary, where Tweed was. I will go back in the same manner that Samuel J. Tilden did for the evidence, and go back mighty quick; so Croker had better take my tip. In the same way I say to this man Sheehan from Buffalo, who is posing here as the ruler of Democrats. Why, there is not a Democratic bone in either of their bodies. The real Democracy has come to the front. I see it is stated that Croker spent $200,000 a year while abroad and now he's back here he wants to recoup by handling the Democrats of New York. He's been simply a blackmailer and blackmailed everybody from the judiciary down. Why, in 1890, I think it was, a judicial combination paid him $35,000 for nominations. The money Croker put in his pocket. He didn't spend it for Democracy. Croker won't dare deny that he made Justice Roger A. Pryor pay him $15,000 for the nomination, as it is a matter of record."

Justice Pryor's son, Roger A. Pryor, Jr., a Wall street lawyer, called on Mr. George yesterday to pay his respects to him. Mr. George said afterward that the young man had verified the statement with regard to his father.

Mr. Dayton is as firm in the belief that he will be successful in his fight against Crokerism as ever he was. He said:

"I believe we gained 30 per cent. in our canvass of last week, and I think that the men in Tammany Hall who think for themselves are with us. I naturally think we will win, but I do not desire to enter into figures, as we have no means of knowing how the campaign is going, except that we meet with hearty, genuine enthusiasm everywhere we go. I think the result will show that Crokerism has overdone itself this time. I do not intend to go into personalities in this campaign at all, but I will say that between Mr. Croker and Mr. Sheehan, as Democrats, there is as much distinction as there is between day and night. Mr. Sheehan is a leader who takes into consideration the wishes of others. He listens to the opinion of other men and puts them together, while Croker simply comes out and says you must do as he wishes. Mr. Sheehan had the organization in great shape, and I think that, irrespective of my own candidacy, he would have placed in nomination a ticket that would have been invincible, but over comes this man Croker, and with a club smashes everything to smithereens and commands.

Drill ye tarriers, drill.

"That is why I am in this fight, and I have every reason to believe I will be successful.

"There may be another religious complication in the George campaign similar to that which arose in the last one, as the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Church, sent word yesterday to the George headquarters that he had hired Cooper Union for a public meeting on Thursday evening, at which political boosism will be denounced, and the election of Henry George for Mayor will be advocated.

The Henry George Downtown Business Men's Club will begin to-day to hold a series of business men's meetings in the double store at 47-49 Liberty street. The meetings will be addressed by Messrs. George and Dayton and business men who indorse their candidacy. Mr. George, E. Lawson Purdy, and John S. Crosby will speak to-day.

Chairman Abbot of the Campaign Committee said last night: "I can state positively that we have doubled our supporters during the past week. We have had no difficulty in attracting crowds at our meetings, and our candidates are cheered in Tammany Hall meetings so much that the Tammany orators are afraid to mention Henry George's name in a meeting."

Tammany Hall is spending thousands of dollars in spreading lithographs, banners, and campaign novelties to advertise their candidates throughout the city. The George men say they have no money for this purpose, but are doing effective work in other ways. Incidentally the Secretary of the Campaign Committee said that W. F. Miller, who is the jobber who sells campaign buttons to the street fakirs, told him that there was a bigger demand for George buttons than for any other candidate, and the demand was increasing every day.

To-night there will be another big George rally in Harlem. Mass meetings will be held in the Ice Palace, at 167th street and Lexington avenue, which has a seating capacity of 8,000, and Sulzer's Harlem River Park, at 126th street and Second avenue, seating capacity, 6,000. There will be a parade of George men to the Ice Palace. It will start at 7:30 o'clock from East 96th street, near Third avenue. The meetings will be addressed by Henry George, Ex-Postmaster Dayton, Jerome O'Neill and other speakers.

Meetings will also be held in Brooklyn in Knickerbocker Hall, Bedford avenue and Clymer street, at which William Hepburn Russell and Charles Frederick Adams will speak, and at Cooperative Hall, Howard avenue and Madison street, at which Clint n Furbish and H. Martin Williams will be the principal speakers.

Other meetings will be held in New York city at New Irving Hall, Broome and Orchard streets; Independence Hall, Third avenue and Twenty-seventh street; McFadden's Hall, 617 East Thirteenth street; McDonald's Hall, 311 West 125th street, and Crystal Hall, 352 West Thirty-fifth street. Twenty truck meetings will be held on Second avenue—ten from Seventy-second to Eighty-sixth street and ten on lower Second avenue, from First to Twenty-third street.

GEORGE HELPED LAND LEAGUE.

He Was Not Antagonistic to the Patriotic Irish Movement.

Dr. D. De Kremen of Brooklyn made this statement yesterday as a rejoinder to the reports that Henry George had been antagonistic to the Irish National Land League:

"In 1880 the Kings County Irish National Land League was organized to aid the Irish people in their struggle to obtain from the English Government some modification of the oppressive land laws, under which the farmers and peasantry were held in pauperism. The writer, as Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, wrote to Henry George, who had then recently arrived in New York from the Pacific coast, and had already acquired fame as a writer and speaker, and asked him to speak at a land league meeting, to be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Havemeyer and Grand streets, in the Eastern district. Mr. George's letter of reply was as follows:

"NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1881.

"*D. De Kremen, Esq.*

"DEAR SIR: I will be at your service on either of the dates you mention if you think I can be of any use. Yours in the cause, HENRY GEORGE.

"Mr. George spoke at the meeting and roused intense enthusiasm, and until his departure for Europe he placed himself at the disposal of the league, refusing all engagements that would interfere, even when such refusals involved a considerable loss to him.

"He afterward, in company with Mr. Redpath, went to Ireland and addressed meetings all through the country. His eloquent presentation of the cause of the people stirred the hearts not only of the Irish, but of the lovers of liberty all over the world, and so aroused the fears of the landlord and Tory interests that he was threatened with assassination, dogged by detectives, and finally arrested. Mr. George, both in public and private, expressed his admiration of Mr. Parnell, who was then considered to be one of the greatest of living statesmen, and any assertion to the contrary is a vile calumny.

"If there is a particle of gratitude in the Irish heart, Mr. George ought to receive the vote of every man in whose veins flows the blood of the heroes which has enriched every battlefield of the world wherever the banner of liberty has been raised."

DAYTON IN WILLIAMSBURG.

He and Jerome O'Neill Speak With George at a Big Meeting—Tom Johnson's Prophecy.

Fully 1,500 persons assembled in Masonic Temple at Grand and Havemeyer streets, Williamsburg, last night to shout for George. Jerome O'Neill, the George candidate for the President of the Municipal Council, made a long talk. He said that Henry George was elected Mayor of New York eleven years ago, but because he wasn't in with the Tammany machine, he was counted out.

"There is Seth Low," he said. "He is a millionaire, an austere, cold man, who when he was Mayor of Brooklyn, didn't do anything wonderful. Corruption went on just the same. Is he the kind of a man you're going to give your franchise to? No, not if I can help it. Then there is another man, a man's man, named Van Wyck, who dares not to go upon a platform and speak. Why? Because he don't represent the people. He is Croker's man. He is the man Croker said must run for the Mayoralty. As for Henry George, he is the man who will develop the people saw they had no representative candidate, they came together three weeks ago and put him up as the representative people's candidate. That was a real Democratic convention, and from present indications Henry George will be the next Mayor of New York."

Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton got a tremendous reception when he was introduced.

"When I reflect that it was only a little while ago," said Mr. Dayton, "that I was urged to take the nomination of Comptroller, and I was being urged to go to Albany, I was afraid I was wrong, that it would be the political mistake of my life, the reception I have been accorded here demonstrates to me that I did right, and I shall stand by the guns of the ticket. I believe in political organizations and in leaders. They are absolutely necessary in this republican form of government, but when organization ceases to be representative and becomes tyrannical, then, I say, it is the duty to fall away. In these United States we find a so-called Democratic organization which denies to the people the right of representation. If Thomas Jefferson were alive to-day and could see this so-called leader of the Democratic party who spends most of his time away from this land and who, when he steps on these shores once again, has a cellar in Jackson street, and says, 'Drill, ye tarriers, drill,' what would he think of such a party?

"Richard Croker says that I'm a disappointed man. So far as that goes, I rejoice that I have the opportunity to stand before the people and protest against his tyranny. I stand on the platform of personal freedom of politics and a full expression of opinion in convention and declare that no man should be hustled out because he has expressed such opinion. Every man has the right to name the candidate he chooses and vote for him. If this man wins I will prophesy that the city of New York will stand as a monument of shame at the loss of the liberty of American citizenship. Henry George stands before the people to-day as the purest and best of men. The citizens believe in him and that if elected he will work for the people's interests. Shall we at this initial stage of a great city be humiliated and humbled before the world as an instrument of this unspeakable knave. No, I say.

Then Tom L. Johnson was introduced.

"I am in the fight," he said, "because it is an honor to be in a fight with George. It marks an era in the world and the world's civilization will be benefited if the doctrines he teaches go into practice. You will have a government that is founded on justice and not on charity. George preaches a doctrine that, when the world understands it, will give an opportunity to everybody to earn a living. George teaches a way by which no idle hand is necessary.

In answer to a question of a person in the audience as to the probable majority of Henry George, Johnson replied that from the faces of the Tammany men in New York it would be at least 50,000.

Henry George reached the Masonic Temple a little before midnight. He spoke for about five minutes, and was enthusiastically applauded. He spoke of the enthusiasm he had found during the evening and continued his attack on Croker, saying that his was no foolish talk; that if a man stole a loaf of bread he was sent to the penitentiary and that, if elected, he would try to send Croker there, instead of having him courted with honors. He said Croker was still receiving money, and that he nor Tammany kept books, but did business on a cash basis, and remembered nothing of their transactions when summoned before the Lexow committee. Mr. George said that for a nomination for a Supreme Court Judgeship the price was $35,000, but that if a man did not have that amount what he had was taken.

"Such a man goes backward or forward; but this great republic will go on forever," were Mr. George's concluding words.

In Smithsonian Hall, at Manhattan and Greenpoint avenues, Greenpoint, there was another outpouring of the supporters of Henry George. The meeting was presided over by George Smith. Addresses were made by Mr. Dayton, Henry Golden and others. Mr. George was to have been present, but toward the close of the meeting it was announced that he would be on hand on next Friday night.

MOUSE IN A THEATRE.

A Dozen Women Were Screaming at Once—Almost Started a Panic.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—A very innocent and peaceably disposed mouse caused lots of excitement and very nearly a panic at the Castle Square Theatre here to-night during the performance of "Sweet Lavender." It was during the second entr'acte that the little creature ventured out of his hole and promenaded in the centre aisle.

A woman saw him and screeched. Then another joined in and in two minutes a chorus of feminine cries of alarm fairly drowned out the orchestra music. At least a score of women caught the infection. Half of them jumped up into their seats and held their skirts ankle high in a contagion of hysterics. The others rushed for the exits.

The people in the rear of the house, hearing the screams and observing the commotion, thought that something serious was the matter. For half a minute there was every indication of a panic and a deadly rush. Then the ushers managed to restore quiet. When the audience realized how they had been fooled and that the joke was on them they roared with laughter. The mouse escaped.

Holden Wants Dufield's Place.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The application of Edward S. Holden, director of the Lick Observatory, California, to be appointed superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in place of Gen. W. W. Duffield, was filed in the Treasury Department to-day. It is intimated that Prof. Pritchett of the Washington University, St. Louis, is to be the lucky man.

Royal

Is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.—*United States Government Chemist's Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N.Y.

RAIN NO BAR TO GEORGE.

HE SPEAKS TO 2,200 PERSONS IN PROHIBITION PARK.

Enthusiastic Cheers for His Denunciation of Ring Rule and His Promise to Imprison Croker—Hustled Over to Brooklyn for Another Speech and Finally to Williamsburg.

Henry George continued his campaign yesterday in spite of wrack and rain, and last night he spoke at meetings in Prohibition Park, Staten Island, at an outdoor meeting at Hamilton avenue and Carroll street, Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn Athenæum and finally left that meeting at 11 o'clock to show himself, at least, at a big meeting at Masonic Temple, at Grand and Havemeyer streets, Williamsburg. Wherever he went he was greeted by thousands of workingmen, who cheered and cheered and gave every evidence that they would vote for the man they were applauding.

The night's work began at 7 o'clock when Mr. George boarded a Staten Island ferryboat for Prohibition Park, and before it was finished he had been whirled about on trolley cars, tumbled on the bay in the dark in a tugboat, and whisked through Brooklyn for miles in a carriage. Wherever he went Mrs. George went, too, and tried to see that he shouldn't expose himself to conditions of weather that would upset his health. John S. Crosby, Judge Gray, and others were of the party who went to Prohibition Park.

At St. George they were met by Erastus Wiman, who is running on the George ticket in the borough of Richmond for member of the Greater New York Council, and by the leaders of the Jeffersonian Democracy and the five Henry George clubs of Staten Island. A carriage took Mr. and Mrs. George to the gorgeous bridal car of the Midland Electric Railroad, which Mr. Wiman had in waiting for the party. This car led a procession of decorated trolley cars to the place of the meeting. Rain was falling and the night was wild with wind and wet, but people seemed to be everywhere along the route of the car, and cheers followed it as it sped along.

At Stapleton were five cars which had been chartered by the George clubs, one with a band of music. The bridal car held the right of way and led. Although Prohibition Park is miles from the Staten Island towns and the weather was so bad, there were already more than a thousand persons gathered in the big hall when Mr. George and his party arrived, and, with those who came in his train, nearly every seat in the place was filled when he began speaking. It was estimated that there were 2,200 persons in the hall. Erastus Wiman introduced Mr. George.

"It is my pleasant duty," he said, "to introduce to you the greatest thinker of the age, Henry George."

"Fellow Democrats of the borough of Richmond," Mr. George began. "I am here to-night to show myself, and to ask of you your support in my candidacy and for my principles. What my candidacy is and what it represents you know."

"Cock-a-doodle doo," some one at the back of the room shouted in imitation of a rooster.

"That is the sound which represents the old Democratic emblem," Mr. George continued. "At last the old Democracy comes again to the front. Not the Democracy of Tammany, not the Democracy of Republicanism, but the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson. [Cheers.]

"I have been chosen by it to stand as its candidate for Governor of the Greater New York"—this slip of the tongue excited a good-natured laugh in which Mr. George joined, and he continued—"including the boroughs of Richmond, of Brooklyn, and of the Bronx. I believe I shall be elected. [Cheers.] I believe that in asking, I shall develop the responsibility and the power which the gentlemen who have been in control have used for the furtherance of their own purposes and for gain. If it becomes mine—if next Tuesday you cast your ballots for me, I will take up the power and I pledge to you that I will do for you all that any ordinary citizen and an honest man can do. [Cheers.]

"You have here, as we have in New York, the domination of a ring. The domination of a class of men who have sold the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson for gain. Of men who have unlawfully taken from you the power for office whom they please. It shall no longer be so. I have pledged myself to strike down the rings, the invaders of the power of the people.

"I have said to Mr. Croker that the moment I am elected that the penitentiary yawns for him. I expect you have on Staten Island men who should share his fate. Let them go! Let them lose no time! Let them be stricken with a desire to emigrate for their health [laughter] and join the Prince of Wales on the other side, for his latitude will be no longer healthy for them.

"Mr. Croker resents what I have said regarding him. He says it is unparliamentary. Let it be so! There is no time or place for paltering courtesies when the public weal is at stake. I do not, as an honest citizen, go before the Grand Jury and make my complaint. His Grand Jury! (Laughter.)

"One sufficient answer to this is that I do not esteem it my business to do this as a plain citizen, but if the people do me the honor to chose me to represent them I shall esteem it my most solemn duty to investigate his past. He asks why I do not look through the books of Tammany Hall! There are no books. These people do not keep books. Look back before Mr. Croker went abroad he was examined by a committee which had behind it the powers of the law. He swore that there was no record kept of the moneys which came into his hands—that there were no books. The men who pay Tammany money paid it to him and there was no record of it. Yes! I will examine to his heart's content if I can get the legal power."

Mr. George made a reference to Mr. Wiman's side of the fight in Richmond, which is based upon the idea of having a franchise to run the ferry to Staten Island for a round-trip fare of 5 cents.

"Here," he exclaimed, "where your lands overlook the most beautiful waters of the earth, which should be swarming with craft to take you back and forth, you are held down by restrictions which hamper the people and lessen wealth, and the control of these restrictions, two gangs, one Democratic and one Republican have been using for making money and levying blackmail. Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt! I say it does not matter whether they call themselves Democrats or Republicans, the man who indulges in such practices is a robber and more of a criminal than the poor fellow who, driven by hunger, takes that which belongs to some one else.

"This is the time to end all this! It is time the people arose! If the Democracy choose to arise in a vote for Low I do not object. I ask the Democracy to meet this issue and elect the men who have come to the front. Now they are here. I was counted out once before [" You won't be again," shouted a voice]. No, I won't be again. We shall have at least a fair chance—a fair count. Let us down the ringers!

"We stand here for our Supreme Court candidate, Justice Parker. We ask of him no blood money. We do not ask him to pay $35,000 down in cash for a nomination to the Supreme Court bench, as Mr. Croker did. Nor do we ask any smaller sum, as Mr. Croker did in the case of Roger Pryor—a good man—but who could not pay the price. Fifteen thousand dollars, I believe, was the price; $15,000 for a nomination to the Supreme Court bench.

"If this continues, what will these candidates ultimately become? Do you expect honest men to pay this price? The places on the bench must ultimately pass into the hands of men who will pay the price and sell their judgments. This is but a sample. The judiciary was taxed, policemen were made to pay, and the holders of great fortunes had to contribute. This is why Mr. Croker's machine exists. This is why Mr. Platt's machine exists. They have compelled the representatives of trusts, corporations, and others to pay their price, and the money has eventually come from the pockets of the people.

"If you want to strike down this rule, my candidacy gives you the opportunity. If you like it, vote for Mr. Croker's man, Van Wyck, or Mr. Platt's man. If you want a clean Republican, vote for Low; if you want to cast a Democratic vote—a vote for the people—vote for me."

Mr. George left Mr. Crosby and others to follow up his speech and hurried away to the tug Wallace, which was waiting to take him to the foot of Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn. A carriage in waiting took him to the meeting at Carroll street, where 1,200 or 1,500 persons were still waiting to hear him. He spoke but briefly, for it was after 10 o'clock, but he made a hit when he said that Croker had better get the Prince of Wales to make him a member of the Irish constabulary.

"You know the Irish constabulary," he said. "I know them, too, for once they came and tapped me on the shoulder and said, 'I arrest you in the name of the Queen.' That was as near royalty as I ever got and as near as I ever won to get."

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Mr. George stepped on the platform at the Athenæum. The hall was still full of people, all waiting to hear him, and they greeted him with round after round of applause. Mr. George got right into his attack on Mr. Croker and then referred to Judge Van Wyck.

"Bring him out!" shouted some one.

"I can't!" said Mr. George. "All I know of him is that once he went to a French ball [shouts of laughter] and got drunk." ["Danced the coochee coochee!" said a voice.] "Worse men than he have got drunk, but no man ought to have a monopoly of going to French balls or of getting drunk. That is the candidate that concerns us Democrats. Let the Republicans deal with their manager, Mr. Platt."

Mr. George left the Athenæum and hurried over to the Masonic Temple in Williamsburg, where he finished the night's work.

Mr. Flynn Against Joseph A. Burr.

Patrick H. Flynn, one of the members of the Republican City Committee in Brooklyn, has emphatically refused to recede from his position of antagonism to Joseph A. Burr, the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. He said:

"Mr. Burr was nominated on a deal. Worth, Palmer, and Buttling agreed to secure his nomination in consideration of his services in the civil service case. He was nominated for services rendered and against the best interests of the city. If they press me further I can furnish other reasons for my attitude which they and the public may not like to hear at this time in the campaign."

TWELFTH REGIMENT GAMES.

A Hot-Headed Athlete Tries to Punch the Judge of Walking.

A young man who figured on the programme as S. Crino of the Worth A. C. showed pugilistic tendencies at the indoor games of the Twelfth Regiment last night. He was a starter in the one-mile walk for novices, and before he had proceded half a lap, Walter Scott, the judge of walking, disqualified him for running.

"I'll not stop for any of yeesguys!" exclaimed Crino as he galloped on, while the officials ran beside him and tried to induce him to leave the track peacefully.

"I ain't running and the judge is roasting me!" he yelled as he was finally yanked off the track by a couple of militiamen. As the leaders were completing next to the last lap, Crino again jumped upon the track and began to run. Scott pushed him off, whereupon Crino tried to punch him. There was a short struggle, in which Crino was subdued.

Fred Titus, the well-known bicycle rider, won a two-mile pursuit