LOW'S BID TO GEORGE MEN

FULSOME AND ILL-TIMED PRAISE OF THE DEAD CANDIDATE.

The Cit Idol and Choate, Fairchild, and Other Speakers at Cit Meetings Last Night Gave a Gross Exhibition of Their Disregard for All Sentiments of Decency in the Mad Grab for Power—Their Course Sure to Be Resented by Mr. George's Followers.

If the Cits are suffering from great sorrow by reason of the death of Henry George, as their leaders pretend, those who gathered at Webster Hall last night to listen to speeches by Low, Fairchild, and other Cits' orators certainly did not manifest their feeling of depression. On the contrary, the meeting assumed the character of a jollification, and when the candidacy of the dead single taxer's son was mentioned by Joseph H. Choate, the audience expressed its sympathy with the bereaved family by hissing.

Only Choate spoke of the Henry George who has taken the place of his father at the head of the Jeffersonian Democracy's ticket. He referred to it as a bit of sentimentality. Low and Fairchild contented themselves with paying a short tribute to the dead candidate and reminding their hearers that George had repeatedly favored Low's candidacy in the event that he should be unable to finish his own campaign.

It was a typical Cits' meeting, with the usual band playing out of tune and at the wrong time, and with the usual quota of small boys, who vigorously waved Low flags and made much noise when their daddies or elder brothers made noise. There were several speeches made before Low arrived. William H. Rand, Jr., an aspiring but youthful Cit, was in a spasm of eulogistic oratory directed at the consecrated one when the idol came into the room. When introduced, Low said:

"The people of New York take up their fight for good government to-night under the shadow of a cloud. A brave and a good citizen has fallen with his armor on. Almost with his last breath he was fighting the people's battle against one-man power, which threatens to destroy in this city the very substance of democratic government. Mr. George was a man of singularly pure character, brave and straightforward in his ways. Men might not agree with all his teachings, but no fair-minded man could doubt his sincerity. Before the campaign began he was warned that he entered it at the peril of his life. He willingly faced the peril because of his sense of the magnitude of this danger to our free institutions. Being dead, he yet speaks, and it is impossible to believe that his words and acts in this crisis will be lost upon a people capable of appreciating sacrifice made in their behalf.

Low waited a moment for the applause to subside, and then, changing his expression of sadness to the divine Cit smile, he said:

"As opposed to men nominated by machine power I stand before you nominated by petition and at the request of over 100,000 citizens of New York," &c.

Mr. Fairchild, the next of the prominent Cit speakers to arrive, did not mention Mr. George's name until he had delivered himself of the stereotyped explanations of the Cits' idea of good government and of the dangers of partisan politics. He said:

"Will you let me say a word in conclusion about him who died this morning? I hesitate to say this in the heat of a political contest, but I am moved to an expression of my grief and sorrow. It was my rare enjoyment to be a personal friend of Henry George for many years. He was a man of pure and lofty sentiments. A talk with him was like a breath of pure mountain air. He was a man who would give his life for a cause, and he has given it for a sacred cause.

"While he advanced theories which Mr. Choate, Mr. Low, and myself might not accept, his honesty of purpose his devotion to principles, his absolute truthfulness demanded and received the admiration of all men."

This tribute by Mr. Fairchild was applauded. After Mr. Choate had praised Low and condemned the Republicans and Tammany, he had this to say of Henry George:

"I hope there are those in this meeting who are doubtful as to how they are going to vote on Tuesday next. I do not care to address men who have made up their minds to vote for Seth Low, but I want to argue with the doubtful people. That's part of my business. I would like to have 1,000, aye, 2,000 followers of Henry George within the hearing of my voice to-night. [Cheers.] A great hero has fallen to-day; a man of spotless character, of indomitable courage, and of strong convictions. A man who has been fighting all his life, and in poverty most of the time, for the amelioration of the poor in the way which he thought just and practicable. He died as a hero dies; as a General who falls at the head of his troops while leading them in a critical engagement.

"While he advanced ideas which Mr. Low, Mr. Fairchild, and myself might dispute, yet in the present fight with its predominant issue he was with Seth Low. He was the leader of a mighty host, but has been taken from his friends. We are left here alone to fight this battle out. [Prolonged cheering.] Some of the gentlemen who followed the standard of this dead hero, out of a feeling of tender regard, or touched by a momentary sentiment, may cast their votes for his son, who has been named in his place."

There were in the hall a few loyal George men, and when Mr. Choate mentioned the present candidate they cheered. The Cits, however, hissed, and all the youngsters gladly joined in, until the majority of the audience was hissing, and not a few booting. Mr. Choate did not remonstrate.

"I have no quarrel with these men," continued Choate. "There are a great many men who may mistakenly be led from their duty by sentiment and do this thing, but to me it seems that a George follower would naturally ask himself, 'How can we accomplish what he strove to accomplish?' I tell them that above all else Henry George desired to return to the people the right to govern their city—above all else he strove to smash the machines. It seems to me that this answers how they can practically be true to his purpose if they will only discard sentiment and come down to practicable duty.

"Henry George repeatedly said that if anything prevented his being Mayor of New York his followers should vote for Seth Low. [More cheering.]

"Do they think that by electing Judge Van Wyck they can bring Croker to justice as Henry George threatened to do? Do they think that by voting for the Tammany candidate they can break down the walls of Tammany Hall? Do they think that by casting a vote for that poor old war horse Tracy they can knock out the Platt machine, of which he is the product and fruit? No, they cannot, and it is time for them to think. Their only recourse is to be practicable, cast aside sentiment, and vote for the champion of popular rights, Seth Low."

The crowd cheered itself hoarse. As it poured into the street some one yelled:

"What's the matter of Henry George, Jr." A storm of hisses and uncomplimentary remarks followed.

Two things especially marked the meeting in Cooper Union, at which the Ridderbund, under the name of the German-American Reform Union, ratified the nominations on the Citizens' Union ticket and pledged their votes. The first was that Low, by plainly dodging a question upon which he had been requested to speak thoroughly chilled an audience that had greeted him warmly, and thus lost many votes. The other was that every speaker, in a frantic endeavor to catch the George vote, devoted a great portion of his address to fulsome praise of the dead candidate, claiming that Low and the Cits were his rightful heirs. The hall was crowded, and fully 4,000 persons who were unable to enter listened to speeches in the street. From 7 to 8 o'clock Mr. Reynolds's young men gave a stereopticon show, but failed to arouse any enthusiasm. The only hearty cheers during this part of the programme were accorded to a picture of "Old Glory" flying in a stiff breeze.

Edward R. Amend opened the meeting by reading, as Chairman, the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this meeting express to the sorrowing family, and the nearest friends of the late Mr. Henry George, its deep and heartfelt sympathy and regret at the sudden demise of their father and counselor; of a man whose private and public character showed no blemish, and whose tenets were always respected by those even who were not guided by them in all their vigor. He was, however, with us, and we with him, in heart and spirit in the great struggle to uproot machine politics and boss rule; and we deplore the possibility that his personal energy and ceaseless endeavors to contribute more than his share toward the downfall of both may have shortened the number of his days. His death will be deeply felt in sorrowing breasts; this consolation must sustain the chief mourners; next to these we sorrowfully enroll ourselves.

Before introducing any of the speakers Mr. Amend innocently exposed the duplicity of Seth Low. Said he:

"The speakers who will appear before you this evening will go into the reasons very fully, and will make it clear to us that on election day we should affix the cross mark under the Statue of Liberty. Let us not be led astray. The name of our candidate appears under the ship emblem, but only to catch votes for the Tammany ticket thereunder. Let us beware lest this ship wreck us on the cliffs of Tammany misrule. Look for the Goddess of Freedom, and then you will have performed your duty."

The first speaker was Charles S. Fairchild. He began with words of praise for Henry George, and then asked for the German votes, advancing the stereotyped arguments. To George he repeated the reference he had made at the Webster Hall meeting.

Carl Schurz followed in a long speech. He declared that Tweed had stolen everything that had not been nailed down and that Croker was not better. "Croker in 1890 had no money. Now he is rich and he has grown so proud that he won't even let people see his candidate, but puts Gardiner up instead, who shouts 'to hell with reform.' If we are not careful we will soon be prosecuted for offending the majesty of the kings, the bosses. Vote for Seth Low, as he is a liberal man, and believes in 'live and let live.' That's the reason the Prohibitionists hate him.

"Let every man take off his hat to Henry George," continued Mr. Schurz. "His heart belonged to the working people. It was an honest and a warm heart, and he always stood for the rights of the people. This was never shown more clearly than in the past few days. With the greatest distinctness he arraigned the bosses before the judgment of the people and preached 'Down with corruption!' With these words on his lips he died. Let us lay a laurel wreath on his grave."

Edward F. McSweeney, the Cits' candidate for Sheriff, was the next speaker. He said:

"Tempering our exaltation at our glorious victory of next Tuesday is a feeling of genuine sorrow over the gallant warrior who died in the saddle with his lance in hand, fighting our common foe. If nothing else in his history had endeared him to the common people, his martyrdom for municipal reform would cause his name to go resounding through the halls of fame forever. We, under another banner, now take up the fight where he left off, and we will never lay it down till it is safely intrenched within the breastworks of the enemy that we have conquered.

"The first step," continued Mr. McSweeney, thus betraying afresh the design of the Cits to ruin the Republican party, "the first step, I say, toward reform in national politics is to reform municipal politics. We will win this fight and then we will go on and on, until we have cleared out of national politics all of the party bosses."

Paul Goepel, candidate for Register, made a prosy speech, which he was not allowed to finish. The audience howled him down, although he, too, tried to win their attention by praising George. He was followed by George von Skal of the *Staats Zeitung*, who was greeted with cheers when he declared that Van Wyck was Croker's poodle and licked the hand that muzzled him.

Low was then introduced. His first words here again were of George. "Only a few nights ago," said he, "in this very hall Henry George said if there were need of it he would lay down his life for the cause for which he stood. Few of those who heard his words or read them understood their deep significance. At that time he had already been warned that he was conducting the campaign at the peril of his life. To-day his eloquent lips are mute, but even in death they plead more powerfully than ever for the cause of the people for whom he stood."

Then Low made his mistake. The audience had been with him up to this point, and when he announced that he had been asked to speak on the question of having German taught in the public schools there was loud cheering. "I do not believe it is wise for a candidate to speak before his election," said Mr. Low. "I feel that he should not be embarrassed. But I want to say that so far as the question would concern the Mayor, I would approach it with a perfectly open mind. As a candidate, I have not given it careful thought. That is why I do not wish to commit myself on this or any other question. I desire to act in the interests of the whole people. I believe schools should be abundant in the poorer parts of the city, and if I am elected Mayor I hope the teachers of the public schools will never fail to find help or encouragement at my hands."

Dead silence greeted this "straddle," and thereafter Low talked in a more hopeless strain while many of his auditors began to leave the hall. When he ceased talking it was found that in his twelve-minute speech he had used the personal pronoun ninety-three times without taking count of the occasions he made use of "me," "my," or "we."

WORTH SHOWS HIS HAND.

The Deposed Leader No Longer Knifing the Republican Ticket in Secret.

No one acquainted with the political situation in Brooklyn has ever had the slightest doubt that Jacob Worth and most of his close lieutenants have been secretly working for Seth Low, although they participated in the City Convention, and were, as honorable men, bound by its decision.

Worth came out of his ambush yesterday and sent this letter to the consecrated candidate of the Cits' Union:

Hon. Seth Low.

DEAR SIR: While much has been credited to me that has been published without my authority, I feel as if the time has come to give an expression to my views on the all-important matter of choosing a Mayor for Greater New York.

From the very outset I have held the opinion that you were the only candidate around whom Republicans and Democrats could rally and all citizens who had felt the potential influence of Tammany Hall as a political factor could loyally support.

This opinion was greatly strengthened by the petition of 130,000 citizens who favored your nomination and expressed themselves content with my system of government you would inaugurate in the event of your election. The Democratic and Republican conventions showed the control-ling influence of a power behind the throne, leaving the representatives of the people to thwart the prearranged programme. Since the conventions the people have had ample opportunity to determine on what course to pursue, and the indications everywhere are favorable to you. There is not an intelligent person within the territory of what will be the Greater New York but who is satisfied that the contest is between you and the nominee of Tammany Hall, and that any Republican who entertains a contrary view does so because he does not favor your election.

For several days I have been importuned by many friends and the representatives of many organizations to make a declaration as to my convictions, as well as my intentions, and I am free to say that I am doing them a service which will redound to the credit of the people of Greater New York, and give them the opportunity of being released from the thraldom of Tammany Hall. I am led to declare that it is my intention to heartily support you at the polls on election day and to urge all my friends to do the same.

Praying for the success of the principles enunciated by you, and with a determination to do all I possibly can for your election, I remain, yours truly,

BROOKLYN, Oct. 29. JACOB WORTH.

Worth's action, when announced at Republican headquarters, didn't cause a ripple of surprise, as the managers had all along known that he had been secretly working against Gen. Tracy from the moment of his nomination. "What Worth may do or not do," one of the committeemen said, "is not of the least consequence. He has fully realized in his three stunning defeats that he is no longer a factor in the Republican organization, and this is his last despairing political kick."

Jake Worth has felt ugly toward Gen. Tracy from that day in 1891 when Gen. Tracy resigned the Republican nomination for Mayor in order to unite with Ripley Ropes, the citizens' candidate, in bringing about the united nomination of Seth Low. Worth has never forgiven Gen. Tracy for that act—the act which gave Low his first opportunity for public life. Then Worth has been ugly toward Gen. Tracy since Gen. Tracy, as Secretary of the Navy in President Harrison's Cabinet, put all the places in the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the civil service. The citizens of Brooklyn greatly commended Gen. Tracy for that act.

Jake Worth has feathered his nest very comfortably. Here follow the places he and his family occupy:

Jacob Worth, County Clerk, $50,000 a year.
Louis R. Worth (a son), Police Justice, $5,000 a year.
Jacob Worth, Jr. (a son), general warrant clerk in the Comptroller's office, $2,000 a year.
Jacob T. Worth (a nephew), Police Captain, $2,700 a year.
Walter Worth (a nephew), stenographer in the District Attorney's office, $1,500.
Louis Worth (a brother), ex-Police Captain, drawing a pension of $1,200.

Jake Worth is now worth $250,000, which he has saved from his income as County Clerk. He got everything from the Republican party, attempted to betray the party, and was dethroned as the Brooklyn leader. He now goes over to Low, the man he has denounced on a hundred platforms, in a further effort to betray the party that has been so generous to him and his.

RE-ELECT CORONER TUTHILL.

An Efficient Officer Who Has Accomplished Many Reforms.

In the great battle for the Mayoralty the contest for minor places, the holding of which is to be decided by the election of next Tuesday, have been more or less obscured, and the merits of many minor candidates have been left unheralded. This has been the case with the contest for the coronership in the Borough of Manhattan. Again will a candidate who has proven himself peculiarly fit for the place, Dr. Theodore K. Tuthill, who has been a Coroner of New York county since the death of Coroner William O'Meagher in 1895 has, by his administration of the office, shown that no more competent or faithful man was ever chosen for the office. Appointed by Gov. Morton to fill a vacancy caused by death, in 1895, Dr. Tuthill was elected on the Republican ticket by a good rousing plurality last year for a full term of three years. The Greater New York charter, however, did away with the office of county Coroner and established that of borough Coroner, so that Dr. Tuthill is again compelled to come before the people for their suffrages this year. As last year, he is a Republican candidate.

Dr. Tuthill is a graduate of the Medical College of New York University and an active and honored practitioner in the Seventh Assembly district. He was a pension surgeon under the administrations of Presidents Arthur and Harrison. He has been most active and efficient in the performance of his public duties and has accomplished many reforms in the administration of the Coroners' office.

Richmond County's Tribute to George.

The Campaign Committee of the Richmond County Jeffersonian Democracy chartered an illuminated trolley car on the Staten Island Electric Railroad, and, with a band playing funeral dirges, ran it through the principal villages of the island yesterday evening. The car was draped with black bunting.

Tied a Stone to His Child and Drowned Her.

LIBERTY, Mo., Oct. 29.—William Carr pleaded guilty this morning to the charge of murdering his young daughter, Belle. He tied a stone around his child's neck and tossed her into the Missouri River, supposititiously at the instance of her stepmother. He was committed to jail to await the Grand Jury's action. A lynching is possible.

GEORGE FIGHT MUST GO ON.

THAT HIS WIDOW IN HER SORROW FINDS VOICE TO SAY.

Mr. Dayton Repeats Her Words at the Meetings the Dead Leader Was to Have Addressed Last Night—Pledges of Faith to the Living Henry George—To-Day's Meetings.

This proclamation was issued yesterday by the managers of Henry George's canvass:

To the Voters of Greater New York:

Henry George, dead, shall yet speak to you. The immutable principles for which he stood, and to the defence of which he gave his life, shall yet be upheld by those who hold their duty even more clear, more solemn, more sacred than it was before the inscrutable decree of Providence put a seal forever on his lips.

It is more the duty of this committee to-day to represent the great body of the American people who cling to the principles advocated by Henry George than to express the sorrow of its members in the face of this unutterable calamity. It is the part of the lieutenants when the captain falls to press the attack on the enemy's works, and before us still there stand the breastworks manned by the foes of Jeffersonian Democracy. In the face of sorrow we call upon your courage. Though our leader be fallen, we promise you there shall be no weakening in the attack.

To Democrats we say, join in the renewed effort to force the Democratic organization of New York to be democratic. To voters of every partisan sort we say, proceed bravely and faithfully along the Democratic path which Henry George described for your guidance, and the ends which he most sought may yet be achieved. We offer you a candidate and we promise you organized effort and enthusiastic service.

We declare that the Henry George living to-day stands for all that the Henry George of yesterday, now passed from earth, stood for. He is pure in character, strong in intellect, great in ability, and unflinching in courage. He is a Jeffersonian Democrat whose faith is as broad as that of the great leader to whose place he has been assigned. He trusts the people, and we believe the people will trust him and will elect him.

Again we appeal to the Democracy of New York, to the believers in the immortal principles of Jefferson for which Henry George lived and died, to stand by their principles. The standard raised by Henry Georg must not be lowered. The fight must go on. Henry George must be elected Mayor of New York.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Chairman.
CHARLES FREDERICK ADAMS,
E. LAWSON PURDY,
CHARLES O'CONOR HENNESSY,
JOHN H. GIRDNER,
Executive Committee.
CHARLES W. DAYTON,
JEROME O'NEILL.

In the place of the dead leader, Charles W. Dayton spoke at three meetings last night in support of Henry George, Jr. At each appearance he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, and the audience made perfectly evident their sentiment that the whole force of the organization should be exerted toward the election of the dead man's son. The mention of young George's candidacy was received with cheering every time any speaker mentioned him.

The first place at which Mr. Dayton was to have spoken was 155th street and Eighth avenue, but owing to a misunderstanding it was supposed that the meeting had been given up, and, as speakers were lacking, the gathering was adjourned before Mr. Dayton got there. At the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, the United Democracy crowded the hall.

Winfield S. Overton, who presided, called upon the people to stick to the party and be loyal to young George as they would have been to the father whose principles he represents. Three hearty cheers were given for the new candidate. When Mr. Dayton appeared he received an ovation. He said:

"Our gathering to-night is under circumstances such as have rarely happened in this or any other country. In the midst of an earnest and important campaign one of our greatest and purest men, an unsurpassed patriot, has fallen with the banner clasped in his hand. He was engaged in a contest for the rights of the people as against the encroachments of a modern aristocracy. When victory seemed almost assured, and when only last night he was in the field cheering the hearts of his fellows, he was stricken down. To-day he lies cold and unadmired, revered and honored wherever the light of civilization shines, the loftiest and the lowliest alike lifting up their voices to heaven in grief for his death and in thanksgiving that Henry George has lived.

"Facing such a situation, and with hearts bowed down in sadness, following the injunction that our dead leader would have given, we are here pressing forward in his campaign. [Applause.] This afternoon I met the widow of Henry George. Broken and weak with grief, she said to me in a voice scarcely audible: 'Mr. Dayton, this dreadful calamity has come upon me so suddenly that I can hardly realize the situation, but I feel sure that my husband would say, if he could speak to us now, "This fight must go on."' And as I left her she said, 'Don't hesitate for a moment. Let the fight go on. It must go on, and the triumph will follow.'

"And does any man draw our cloak and fold our hands, but, in answer to a voice from another world, set our faces forward in the name of Henry George for all that he stood for. The ranks have closed again. [Cheers.] If our enemies are rejoicing in the death of our leader, let them know that they are to meet an army that knows no fear, and falters not in disaster. Our banner has been taken up again and will be carried in the forefront of battle. We nate to-day the son of Henry George [cheers] to stand for him and for his principles. Let me exhort you to go forward in the fight. It is not lost yet. It must not be lost, and it will not be lost if all of us go to the polls in the faith and for the principles of our dead leader, Henry George." [Long cheering.]

The following resolutions were passed at this meeting:

Whereas, Through the interposition of Divine Providence, our leader in the great struggle for the rights and liberties, the people as against political bossism, has been removed from our midst and his place made vacant; and

Whereas, The vacancy thus created has been filled by the nomination of Henry George, Jr., a worthy son and successor of his noble father; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Democracy ratify the nomination so made, and pledge to Henry George, Jr., the hearty support and cooperation of its members; and further,

Resolved, That we recommend to all our members to put an X against the name of Henry George, Jr., for Mayor, Charles W. Dayton for Comptroller, and Jerome O'Neil for President of the Council.

At the Gramercy Lyceum on West Twenty-third street another big crowd greeted Mr. Dayton, and cheered the name of Henry George, Jr. Mr. Dayton made the same speech which he made at the Murray Hill Lyceum. Resolutions were passed indorsing young Henry George. From there Mr. Dayton went to Germania Hall on the Bowery, which was crowded with an enthusiastic gathering. In the main he made the same speech there. There was a tremendous outburst of cheering when he said:

"The work of Henry George is going on until election day and after. If you love the memory of the lost leader, if you believe in what he taught, you will see that the vote cast for the ticket which represents him shall be a glorious and lasting monument to his memory."

Just before Mr. Dayton spoke, as one of the other speakers was being introduced, an incident occurred which showed the feeling of the working classes for Henry George. A German workingman who sat in the front row arose and, interrupting the Chairman, said:

"Mr. Chairman, I move you that in honor of the memory of Henry George this meeting now rise, and stand."

Upon the putting of the motion every man in the room rose, uncovered, and stood in silence for a few seconds. Capt. Campbell, a labor speaker, said in the course of his speech:

"There has been some talk of throwing over votes to Seth Low ['No! No! Never!'], and I say no. There is nothing in common between Low's organization and this organization. This is a carrying on of the Chicago platform and the belief of our national leader, William J. Bryan. [Cheers.] We cannot follow such a man as Seth Low."

Other meetings where Mr. Dayton was to have appeared were at Church Hall, Vandam and Macdougal streets, and Morton square, Marion and Spring streets, but these meetings were adjourned.

There was considerable talk last night at headquarters as to whether Henry George should be asked to speak publicly during the remainder of the campaign. It was the general impression that he should not, though it is certain that he would not hesitate if he were asked.

Mr. Dayton will represent all of Mr. George's engagements to speak in the campaign. To-night he will speak at a mass meeting in the American Theatre, in West Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue.

Messrs. O'Neill, John S. Crosby, J. Z. White, and Tom L. Johnson will also speak. Mr. Dayton and these speakers will go to Brooklyn to-night, also, and speak at a mass meeting to be held there.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, there will be a mass meeting in New Irving Hall, in Broome street, near Orchard, and another at American Star Hall, in Rutgers square, at which Mr. Dayton will talk. A memorial mass meeting will be held in Chickering Hall to-night by the Democratic Alliance, and John Clark Ridpath, the historian, will deliver the principal address. Last evening all the Brooklyn campaign speakers were summoned to Brooklyn headquarters, and before starting out on their various details were addressed by C. Augustus Haviland.

He instructed them to call on all the audiences they addressed to remain true to the great cause represented by their dead chieftain and to give his son the same loyal support which he had inspired. "Let this be your text," he said, quoting the Rev. Dr. McGlynn's statement in THE EVENING SUN:

"Henry George, like Abraham Lincoln, died after a great struggle for human liberty. Lincoln died just before the dawn of victory. His spirit lived. The spirit of Henry George will live to free the slaves of labor, of which movement the abolition of the negro slaves was but the first rude beginning."

A big meeting is to be held to-night at Clermont Avenue Rink, and there will be two closing rallies to-morrow night at the Grand Opera House and the Criterion Theatre.

TRACY'S STRENGTH IN BROOKLYN.

A House to House Canvass Shows That Low Is Far in the Rear.

The Republican managers in Brooklyn were much elated yesterday over the triumphant tour which Gen. Tracy had made through that city the previous night. All the veteran campaigners agreed that no candidate had ever got a more enthusiastic reception. The demonstrations, in fact, were only equalled by those which occurred on the occasion of James G. Blaine's memorable visit to Brooklyn in the campaign of 1884. There were a score or more of meetings distributed all over the city last night, and there will be as many more to-night, but there will be no more big rallies. The Campaign Committee is perfectly satisfied with the result of its labors, and confidently awaits the battle at the polls on Tuesday. It issued this address to the voters yesterday:

"Every thoughtful voter must realize at this critical moment that he owes a sacred duty to the community in which he lives, whose welfare is threatened by the possible restoration of the Democracy of 'Tammany Hall' and 'Willoughby street' to the control of our municipal administration for the next four years. Your vote should be cast for that anti-Tammany candidate whose success seems most assured.

"Inasmuch as an unfair attempt is being made by certain newspapers to make the voters believe that Seth Low, the independent candidate, will receive more votes than Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Republican candidate, we have taken steps to determine the relative strength of these two candidates. We employed over 2,000 carefully chosen, competent canvassers to make a house to house canvass of every election district in the city. Each canvasser was furnished with this year's registration list as a guide, and a book prepared for the purpose, in which the name, address, and preference of every voter in the district was to be recorded. Absolute correctness of the facts as discovered was demanded of these canvassers by us; the truth and nothing but the truth was what we sought; and we now submit a statement of the result to the electors of the borough of Brooklyn. The statement is signed by men whose character, experience, and sagacity will not be questioned by a single voter in this city. The proof is of such a character as to leave no doubt that it is the duty of all patriotic citizens, and especially loyal Republicans, to vote for Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and the whole Republican ticket."

Here follows the result of the canvass as read at the Tracy meeting by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff on Thursday night, showing that Low was far in the rear. Additional reports received yesterday from the canvassers showed that even in most of the admittedly Mugwump districts Tracy will beat Low 2 to 1.

There will be a big torchlight parade to-night by the Benjamin F. Tracy Third Ward Battalion, which Col. Michael J. Dady organized at the beginning of the campaign. The line of march will be from Schermerhorn and Smith streets to State, to Flatbush avenue, to Dean street, to Hoyt street, to Atlantic avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to Schermerhorn street, to Hoyt street, to Fulton street, to Pierrepont street, to Clinton street, to Atlantic avenue, to Bond street, to Schermerhorn, where the parade will be dismissed. The line will be reviewed in front of the Republican Clubhouse at 237 Schermerhorn street by Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, R. Ross Appleton, Theodore B. Willis, Walter R. Atterbury and other Republican chieftains. It will be the most imposing demonstration of the kind during the campaign in Brooklyn.

Last night the Republican Campaign Committee gave out this statement:

The statement prepared on Thursday afternoon of 109,906 actual registered voters showed that the canvass up to that time gave:

Tracy	34,257
Van Wyck	31,957
Low	15,467
Expressing a choice for one of the other four candidates, George, Gleason, Waldell, or Sandel, or unwilling to express a preference	28,235
Total	109,906

Further returns have been received and tabulated which give:

Tracy	7,491
Van Wyck	4,017
Low	4,067
Expressing a choice, &c	4,387
A total of	20,575

Therefore the record up to this hour of 6 P. M. on Friday, is as follows:

A total vote has been recorded of	130,481
Of which Gen. Tracy has	41,751
Van Wyck	36,564
Low	19,544
Balance and doubtful	32,622

POLICE'S ELECTION DAY DUTIES.

Chief McCullagh Tells the Force What Is Expected from It.

Chief McCullagh sent out yesterday the usual election order, warning the force to be on the alert election day. The duties of the police and election officials and the privileges of watchers, challengers, &c., at the polling places are set forth in detail with quotations from the law. The city takes possession of the polling places at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon. By midnight booths, ballot boxes, guard rails, and stationery must be in place. Polls open at 6 A. M. and close at 5 P. M. Captains are warned to pick discreet policemen for duty at polling places. They must not unnecessarily, says the order, enter into discussion or hold conversation with any person regarding the election, and must not electioneer or work for any candidate or party.

"If complaint is made," says the Chief to the Captains in conclusion, "or should it otherwise come to your knowledge that any officer who may be stationed at a polling-place within your precinct on the day of election, is improperly interfering with the lawful rights of the citizens, or conducting himself in an unofficerlike manner, or in any way neglecting his duty, you will immediately make an investigation, and if sufficient cause is found therefor, return him to the station-house, assign another officer to duty in his place, and forthwith report the matter to me in full."

A Disgusted Man Is He

who misses a good opportunity.

Here is one—until January 1st.

The mills have advanced prices. Black Clay Worsted suffers. Early buying enables us to hold to our prices until the first of the year—after that up they go.

Black Clay Cutaway Coat and Vest, faultless in style and fit—our reputation maker for years past. $7
Coat and Vest..... $7
Trousers to match... $3
Silk Hat, fine French Plush, all silk trimming and The ultra-fashionable cloth band—if you want it. $2.90

Open Until 9 P. M. Saturday.

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men.

THREE STORES { 279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Ave., Near 14th Street

FROM MOCK WOE TO REAL.

GENUINE SMILES AND PAPER REGRETS AT C. U. HEADQUARTERS.

That Was in the Morning, When Low Was "George's Heir"—And Came Down in Haste to Take His Heritage—But His Delegates Came Back Without It and Then There Was Mourning—Ruin Wrought by Low's Haste.

A dozen newspaper reporters were at the Citizens' Union headquarters, at 39 East Twenty-third street, at noon yesterday, and they all saw what THE SUN reporter saw.

This is it:

All the campaign managers, little and big, wore smiles. Henry George was dead.

Anson G. McCook walked around, smiling and bowing, more cordial and approachable than he had been since he took charge there. Charles Stewart Smith was fairly trembling with excitement and good humor. The same may be said of Reynolds, Clark, and Pine. Larocque really beamed as he came into the place and went upstairs to the committee room, arm in arm with Smith. The good feeling was even less concealed among the various clerks and messengers, who tackled each man that entered and told him what a cinch Low had, now that Henry George was dead. Such was the condition of things there in the morning. In the afternoon it was different.

The day at the headquarters began early. Before 10 the Campaign Committee was in session. No calls had to be sent out, all the members hurried to the place of their own accord, for they had all heard that Henry George was dead. Charles Stewart Smith, as Chairman of the committee, presided. The session was, of course, executive, for the Cits were not now going to begin to work in the open.

They had not been in session more than ten minutes when Seth Low was called up on the telephone and requested to come down to headquarters as soon as possible. He arrived about 11. In the statement which he gave to the press as soon as he could dictate it he expressed his deep sorrow over Mr. George's death. If he really felt it, he concealed his feelings stoically, for when he mounted the steps of the house there was planted on his face his stereotyped smile, and he seemed as cheerful and chipper as ever. He went directly into the room where the Campaign Committee was meeting and was locked in with them. Shortly after the stenographer was called for and he dictated that statement that has made him notorious for ever. Here it is:

"The sudden death of Mr. George under the stress of the campaign is a great tragedy. No soldier on the battlefield ever gave his life for his country more evidently than Mr. George has laid down his life in behalf of the city of New York. Pure in motive, high-minded, absolutely devoted to the services of his fellow men as he thought they could best be served, he has fallen in the thick of the fight, battling against the tyranny and corruption of one man power controlling a political machine and thus depriving the people at once of their rights as free men and the control of the government of the city in the public interest. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express to the family of Mr. George my sincere sympathy in their irreparable loss. During the campaign Mr. George repeatedly recognized that fundamentally this is a fight against bossism and all that that implies in political degradation and corruption.

"In view of Mr. George's death I wish, therefore, to say to the people of the city that I shall give myself to this contest in their behalf with a newer and higher resolve, as though I had received it as a last charge from his dying lips."

A half hour later he left the place and did not return again until evening, when he stopped on his way to a meeting for a couple of minutes. It is perhaps quite as well that he did not for he would have heard some things from his supporters that would not have been pleasing to his ears.

The Campaign Committee remained in session nearly two hours. The problem discussed was how they could get some of their members over to the George headquarters to be on hand to make a proposition to the Georgeites without seeming to show an indelicate haste in the matter. It was finally decided that the easiest way out of it was to draw up a set of resolutions lamenting the death of Mr. George and send a committee down to the Union Square Hotel to lay them before the Campaign Committee of the Jefferson Democracy with appropriate remarks, it being left to the judgment and discretion of the committeemen to decide whether the time was opportune for a bid for the George vote. The resolutions were drawn up in a trice by the skilled hand of Larocque. Here they are:

The Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union, in meeting assembled, unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we deplore the untimely death of Henry George, one of the candidates for the office of Mayor of the Greater New York. We recognize in him a pure, high-minded man, an unselfish patriot, and a brave and uncompromising champion of the people's rights against aristocracy and corruption. We tender to his family our sincere condolence and to his followers the generous sympathy of soldiers in the same battle for political freedom.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, and that Messrs. Charles Stewart Smith and Joseph Larocque be appointed a committee to present these resolutions to the George Committee at the Union Square Hotel.

Messrs. Larocque and Smith departed, and it was unofficially announced that McCook would give out an interview later in the day congratulating the Citizens' Union upon receiving the support of the followers of Henry George.

In the meantime, downstairs, men were congratulating each other. But the evening papers published Mr. Low's statement and soon all was changed. Larocque and Smith returned from the Union Square Hotel with faces long and solemn and announced that Henry George, the son, had been chosen to take his father's place. The announcement came like a thunderclap. It had been entirely unexpected.

The Committee soon got together again, and in a few minutes the waiting reporters were informed that Gen. McCook would not give out any further statement, and the bosses closed the doors again.

Then the afternoon papers arrived containing Low's statement and the further information that the George men were furious over what they called the indecent bid for votes. The effect of the Low statement upon the men gathered in the front room when they saw it in print was fairly ludicrous.

One of the noisiest of the district leaders when he read the statement in the EVENING SUN threw the paper on the floor, shouting:

"It's a damn lie. Seth Low never said such a thing. It's only a trick of THE SUN'S to turn people against Low. The *World* and the *Journal* ain't got it. It's a damn lie, I tell you. I won't believe it."

Nor would he until the press agent of the Cits had been appealed to and said that it was correct in every particular. Then the man, disconcerted and disconcerted, blurted out:

"Well, that may be the right thing for a *gentleman* to do, but it's damn bad *politics*."

The gloom that had fallen over the spirits of the Cits was becoming oppressive. From all quarters they came to see if it was true that Seth Low had issued such a statement. They besieged the door of the Campaign Committee room in their efforts to get at McCook and get him to say that the papers had misquoted Low. A few of them criticised the bad taste of the document, more criticised the bad politics in it. Finally, late in the afternoon, McCook, driven fairly to desperation by the men who wanted to talk to him, came out to the reporters and said in angry tones:

"It is nonsense to suppose that Mr. Low, in that statement of his, made a bid for the George vote. I suppose that Mr. Low was assailed the same as I was for an opinion on the death of Henry George, and that he very naturally expressed his sympathy. It is a political trick to say that this expression of sympathy was a bid for votes. Mr. Low could not receive the nomination from the George committee under the law, as he is already a candidate on another ticket, and he understands the law."

To-day witnesses the practical wind-up of the Cits' campaign. There will be a big meeting at Durland's riding academy, Sixtieth street and Eighth avenue, where Low, Oscar Straus, Mayor Strong and others will speak. Low will also speak at an open-air meeting in Sheridan square, Fourth street and Washington place, and in Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. Low will also speak at noon to-day at an open air meeting at Broad and Wall streets.

More Low Buncombe.

The buncombe practiced at Seth Low's head quarters is daily being exposed. The following letter explains itself:

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR: In your issue of Oct. 27 you made the statement that a number of gentlemen (each one representing the Executive Committee of different trades which took part in the Sound Money parade last fall) met at the Citizens' Union headquarters and indorsed Seth Low as candidate for Mayor of Greater New York.

Your correspondent states that Mr. Alexander Caldwell represented the hat trade.

Please take notice that Mr. Caldwell represents only himself, and has no authority whatever to speak for the hat trade, whose members, as far as they are Republicans, are overwhelmingly for Mr. Tracy.

The undersigned think it only a matter of fair play, to publish this announcement in as prominent a place as that which you allowed your correspondent.

By giving this notice your immediate attention you will oblige, yours respectfully,

W. B. Thom of Thom & Bailey, President McKinley and Hobart Hatters' Club.
Emil Rinkof of Rinkof & Rinke, Treasurer McKinley and Hobart Hatters' Club.
Louis D. Callison, Secretary McKinley and Hobart Hatters' Club.
Edwin Maynard of Ma