SAYS TAMMANY'S REFORMED.

ELECT ME, PLEADS SHEPARD, OR IT'S APT TO BACKSLIDE.

Tammany Rule Bad, He Admits, but Declares a Fusion Control of the City Couldn't Do Any Good—He Tries to Make Four Speeches, but Gives Out.

Edward M. Shepard undertook to make four speeches in Long Island City and Greenpoint last night. He was able to make but three. His voice gave out at the third and he was very tired. In the first speech that he made he asserted that the nomination of Edward M. Shepard as the Democratic candidate for Mayor meant that Tammany and Willoughby Street were really reformed and had determined to be good for all time to come.

But he intimated that if the people refused this offering of penitence by the forces of past misgovernment, there was danger that the bosses would be disgusted and go back to their evil ways again. In the other speeches he gave his hearers to understand that he believed that much of the criticism of Tammany government was well based, but that only by making a regular party, not a fusion conglomeration, undertake the government of the city could any permanent good be done.

The meeting in Long Island City was at Schuetzen Park in Steinway avenue. A big summer pavilion outside the hall had been enclosed with canvas walls, and before Mr. Shepard's arrival it was filled with enthusiasts who wore the face of the Hon. Joseph Cassidy, Democratic candidate for President of Queens borough.

Mr. Cassidy has for years been a student of the methods which made the Hon. P. J. Gleason an imperial figure in Queens politics. Not since the days of Paddy Gleason's prime have the streets of Long Island City been so filled with men walking in zig-zag processions toward Schuetzen Park and waving transparencies. Mr. Cassidy has so far exceeded the energy of the Tammany campaigners on this side of the river that the trolley cars in the borough of Queens present no other name. His smiling countenance beams from every blank wall. An escort of a hundred or more small boys follows him from corner to corner, cheering as he goes. When they cease to cheer Mr. Cassidy drops into a candy shop and shortly the cheering begins again.

CASSIDY VOUCHES FOR SHEPARD.

It was therefore perfectly natural that the entrance of Mr. Cassidy into Schuetzen Hall attracted rather more attention than the quiet and unassuming arrival of Mr. Shepard. It was not until Mr. Shepard publicly shook hands with Mr. Cassidy on the platform that the Astoria folks gave him the full measure of their affection and applause. Mr. W. B. Blackman was permitted by Mr. Cassidy to divide the glories of the evening by introducing Mr. Shepard. Mr. Blackman said:

Before presenting the distinguished scholar and gentleman who graces the head of our ticket, I desire to say, and I think that what I say is fully warranted by the intelligence of this vast audience, that all this talk about stealing and all that is just bosh. It is all made up for election and that is all there is to it!

Mr. Shepard said:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I rejoice to be here and to be welcomed with so much enthusiasm as you have been good enough to bestow upon me.

DEMOCRACY AND REFORM.

The fight in which we are engaged is in the true sense a fight for Democracy and reform. [Applause.] The Democratic party in times past and to-night, and as we hope and pray, in all time to come, is never to be content with what has been done, but will ever strive always in the future, to be resolute that the future shall be better than the past, however the past may have been. We are not like our Republican adversaries who always point as they say, with pride, to a record of perfection.

Know you well enough that our frail humanity is never equal to that standard to human conduct. Democracy is something living in the hearts and brains of the people, something that means always from year to year the city and the condition of those who live in it better and better.

In the year 1901 the Democracy has taken a new step forward. The Democratic organization has pledged itself to a genuine Democratic reform of whatever there may be amiss, but because our faces are set to the future it would be an unfair and unworthy thing not frankly to recognize how much most excellent work has been done in so many directions, and more especially here in your own borough, by the administration which is now in power.

We are in an era of improvement. Your Sheriff and I drove out here to-night, and we never had realized before how enormously growing is the city of Greater New York and how growing is the borough of Queens. Problems of constructive or creative administration with which we have to deal in this great city concern your borough of Queens and the borough of The Bronx and the borough of Richmond more than the two greater boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Now, under the present Administration has been begun the Blackwell's Island bridge [Applause] which represents a far-seeing, and what, the other night, I rightly called, I think, a far-doing programme on the part of the Democratic party. This will make, when completed, four bridges, connecting the borough of Manhattan with the boroughs on the Long Island side of the East River. Bridge No. 4 is well begun.

Bridge number two we see already as a splendid and beautiful monument between the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Bridge number three is well begun. In addition to these bridges, at no distant day, the borough of Queens must be connected with the rapid transit system of the borough of Manhattan by a tunnel under the East River. That surely also is coming, and to that scheme, most legitimate of improvements, the Democratic party has been committed in the past, and if you shall repose so much confidence in me as to make me the Mayor of Greater New York I promise you that to the utermost of the prudent ability of the city of Greater New York, and with due regard to the claims of the other boroughs, the transportation interests of this borough shall be vigorously pressed to a conclusion. [Continued applause.]

THE TAX RATE HAS REACHED THE LIMIT.

Now, of course, you wouldn't wish me, by way of flattery, to say that we would do do for Queens borough anything that would be unfair or disparaging to the other boroughs of the city. The rate of taxes, to which the chairman has referred, the rate of taxes in this greater city must not be increased. The burden upon the industry of the city is already quite sufficient for the means of the citizens whether richer or poorer, who pay the taxes.

There are, however, two classes of public improvements, to which in a way an exception must be made. First, those improvements which give the city a revenue by returning property, such as rapid transit lines, tunnels and bridges. Not that I mean that the bridges of and by themselves ought to be toll bridges. Far from that. When the public money is invested in a bridge, the construction of which enhances enormously the rental paying value of property, the city itself is made directly richer, with larger resources and with large revenue, raised with less burden to those who contribute the revenues and therefore it is that the city may legitimately invest its means in every improvement, like a bridge or rapid transit construction, the immediate effect of which is, as I have said, to enhance the practical and rental paying value of property. In all of those problems you are primarily and justifiedly interested.

THIS IS NO TIME TO CRITICISE TAMMANY.

Our Republican adversaries have sought to make this campaign a purely partisan or factional campaign. They tell us, in substance, that the only issue is the question whether or not a great political organization on the Manhattan side of the East River can be destroyed. The Tammany organization has now lived 120 years nearly. It has sometimes been good and at times it has not been so good. It has been open in the past, no doubt, to much criticism, but no good citizen will select the time to criticise it when its face is definitely and irrevocably set to a future of better administration. [Great applause.]

It has come to our side of the East River, it has invoked the judgment of the Democratic party, on this side of the East River, and, in doing it, it has given the best and most effective pledge of reform within its power.

DO NOT TURN THE REPENTANT SINNERS AWAY.

Now, is it wise, ladies and gentlemen, is it wise to turn this campaign away from all the great constructive and creative work of the city for the next two years, and to risk all the interests we have, upon the question whether or not you can destroy one organization, representing the Democratic party, the party, as your chairman has told you, in an enormous majority. I say that that is an unwise thing to do, and a most futile thing to do. Tammany has been beaten in the last three-quarters of a century a dozen times. Within the memory of most of you here it has been twice beaten. And after all such so-called defeat, it has arisen still more powerful than it was before. [Applause.]

FUSIONISTS IRRESPONSIBLE.

This fusion which is contending against us is, in its nature, temporary and short lived, and if we repose the whole future of our city in the chance that we may possibly extinguish Tammany Hall if we give up two years of good government and another two years of good government, we shall awake by and by to find that that unworthy and insufficient partisian reason is not justified by the result.

If my distinguished competitor should be elected you will find the fusion disintegrated and destroyed within two years to come. You will find the tonic effect on the Democratic party, on the present attitude of the Democratic party, lost. I beg you, ladies and gentlemen—and the ladies as well as the gentlemen, for they exercise a most potent influence on the politics of our city—I beg you to vote not for the destruction or the creation of any party organization, to vote on the whole for the best, the most progressive, the wisest, the most farseeing, and the most practical administration of the affairs of Greater New York for the next two years.

If you vote for that, and if we who have been nominated by the Democracy shall be successful, as we mean to be, in giving the city the best government which the law permits, then, fellow Democrats, will you not rejoice and shall not I rejoice that the honor and the credit of our administration will likewise be the honor and credit of the Democratic party, and will bring to it an ever increasing prestige and triumph. [Great applause.]

Mr. Shepard then got into a carriage and it dashed off at a gallop for Greenpoint.

At the New Assembly Hall, Manhattan and Driggs avenue, Brooklyn, which is about seven miles from Astoria, Mr. Shepard made his next speech. The meeting was large and was noisily enthusiastic. Mr. Shepard said:

"REFORM HAS COME TO OUR PARTY."

I have been in this part of Brooklyn many times in campaigns in the past. I see many friends on the platform to-night. We have never met under auspices as favorable as this. The years have rolled around since 1895. The face of the Democratic party is now set to the future. Democracy means to-day, if it means anything, that reform for which we stood years ago. I hope that if I am elected Mayor to make good the pledge that Democracy shall mean responsible home rule government. [Applause.]

The new Charter gives to the Mayor who sits in the Mayor's office from Jan. 1, 1902 for two years the power of appointment and also the power of removal. If in any department there be wrongdoing and the wrongdoing is brought to my attention, then, if the wrongdoing continues it becomes the wrongdoing of the Mayor himself. My competitor says: "If I am elected Mayor the powers of the office will be ample, but when it comes to the Democratic candidate he declares for some mysterious reason he will be hampered. A committee of this borough has issued cards upon which is printed a statement of the conditions under which it is alleged I shall find myself if I am elected. It is stated that I have only three votes in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and that I will sit there helpless in City Hall with my hands hand-cuffed.

FUSIONISTS DO NOT MONOPOLIZE VIRTUE.

If Seth Low have power to be Mayor there will be like power if Edward M. Shepard be elected Mayor. It is true that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has the power to raise money for public improvements. It is also true that the Mayor has but three votes in the Board of Estimate. But is it to be assumed that Democrats have not the same sense of right to which our Republican friends lay claim? If this gross libel be true, I must tell you that if you put me in the City Hall I shall not shield myself from any responsibilities. It is a fact that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may vote $1,000,000 for some improvement, but remember, that $1,000,000 cannot be expended except by the officers who are appointed by and who are removable by the Mayor. If outvoted—if this gross libel were true—the power rests with the Mayor.

THE MAYOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL.

The administration is to be one of personal responsibility by the Mayor. There is to be no divided responsibility. If we shall be elected the people are to be able to say: "If there is extravagance and corruption and inefficiency, it is your extravagance, it is your corruption, it is your inefficiency." That is, I promise with the power of my office that the expenditure of the moneys of all the people shall be for the benefit of all the people, Democrats and Republicans alike, first, last and all the time.

Cecilia Hall at 101 Grand street, Greenpoint, was the last place at which Mr. Shepard spoke, although he was expected at another place higher up the street. Cecilia Hall had been densely crowded all the evening and the air was very foul and very heavy with smoke. It would have been difficult for a man who had not made any speeches earlier in the night to put much vim into what he said under such circumstances. Mr. Shepard's voice was husky and he spoke without any of his usual fire. He was introduced by Senator P. H. McCarren. Mr. Shepard said:

SOMETHING IN ALL THIS CORRUPTION OUTCRY, MAYBE.

I know that I am in the heart of the Democracy now—if the centre of the Democracy be anywhere. I know it is just here in the Fourteenth ward. Our Republican adversaries have asserted that in their belief the Democracy has demonstrated its unfitness to administer the affairs of the city. We have had a great outcry—which perhaps to some extent was justified—against the administration here in the Greater New York. We have been told that matters have reached a point where there must be a fusion and there must be reform.

Now, my friends, there never was an admonestration that could not be made better. Let us look to the future. Let us intrust the Democratic party the task of making our city better. The fact that a few malcontents have joined the Republicans in this contest does not make that party any the less the Republican party. We are by a great majority a Democratic city. Let us, then, say to Albany: We mean that this city shall remain a Democratic city. That means good government, good schools, schools governed by the boroughs in which the children live who attend them; it means home rule. It means the ideal city.

My associates on the ticket who have been named by the Democracy mean in every legitimate way to be loyal to their party; that means that they mean to serve well the city and all the inhabitants of the city, so well that their fellow citizens, no matter of what party, shall think well of them, and thinking well of them shall think well of the party which has nominated them. [Applause.]

Mr. Shepard was met on his return to his carriage by delegations from other meetings who wanted him to go with them to their neighborhoods. He excused himself from all of them and went home.

WOODRUFF'S PREDICTION.

Thinks Low Will Run 15,000 at Least Ahead of Shepard in Kings.

Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff spent several hours at Republican headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday, and after conferences with all the Assembly district leaders made this statement:

"I am perfectly satisfied that Seth Low and the entire fusion ticket will be elected. While there does not appear to be much enthusiasm, the people are thoroughly aroused and there is a strong sentiment in favor of the anti-Tammany ticket. I have not found a single Republican who voted for McKinley who is going to vote for Shepard, but there are many Democrats who voted for Bryan who will this year ignore party affiliations and support Low. I believe that Low will carry Kings county by a good majority, the minimum figures being 15,000."

Mr. Woodruff will speak at a big rally in The Bronx next Friday night and on the following night at the closing meeting of the campaign in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

No; He'll Be Exhibited as a Wonder.

In his noonday speech yesterday the Squire's man Shepard put this question:

"If Mr. Low is elected and finds one good and efficient Tammany man in office, will he remove him because he is a Tammany man?"

William Leary, who is in charge of the Speakers' Bureau at Republican Headquarters, answered this question for Mr. Low as follows:

"No. If we find one we'll put him on exhibition as the wonder of Tammany Hall."

Business Men's Protective Association.

The Business Men's Protective Association of Brooklyn had a big outing at Dexter Park, Euclid and Jamaica avenues, yesterday, and in the evening had anti-Tammany arguments put to them by William F. King, J. Mills Oscar H. Campbell, Henry Batterman and H. F. Chadsey. Lewis J. Friell, President of the association, presided. All the speakers were heartily applauded by the big crowd which attended the outing.

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The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the remedy that cures a cold in one day.—Adv.

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BOURKE COCKRAN DODGES, TOO

BITTER AGAINST BOSSES, BUT SILENT ON THE ISSUES.

Says If Croker Lives Two Years Under Shepard's Rule He Will Forget He Was Ever Boss of Tammany Hall—Will Be Ancient History, Then—Cheers for Low.

Bourke Cockran made a speech in Carnegie Hall last night which was intended to be one of the supreme efforts of the campaign to help on the candidature of Edward M. Shepard, but when at the end of an hour and a half the one-time Tammany orator finished his speech those who heard were in doubt as to whether the purpose of all he had said was to urge the election of Mr. Shepard or to advocate the showing under of Tammany Hall as represented in Mr. Croker. Like the man in whose favor he was supposed to be speaking, Mr. Cockran dodged every issue upon which the coming election hinges. He did not attempt to reconcile the anomalous position he has taken of favoring the election of Mr. Shepard while condemning the organization from whom Mr. Shepard has taken the nomination.

The greater part of Mr. Cockran's address was devoted to drawing an abstract comparison between the disadvantages of living under one boss as in the person of Quay, who dominates both the city and State machines of Pennsylvania, as opposed to two bosses, as he termed them, who divide between them, each in his separate sphere, the control of city and State politics in New York State. Studiously Mr. Cockran avoided making comment upon every pertinent question that is agitating the average citizen in this campaign.

Only once did he mention Mr. Croker's name and that single reference was forced upon him by the gallery, who insisted upon asking "How about Dick Croker?" while Mr. Cockran was in the midst of a fervid denunciation of the condition of Pennsylvania under the political dictatorship of Senator Quay.

"Mr. Croker is the boss of the Tammany organization," Mr. Cockran replied. "I am glad that my friend called attention to it. I was on the point of forgetting it. I think if he lives two years under the rule of Mr. Shepard he will forget it himself, or else recall it to show his familiarity with ancient history.

"But it is quite true that the organization which Mr. Croker leads gave the nomination to Mr. Shepard, and when Mr. Shepard accepted the nomination it was in the very hall where Mr. Croker rules, and in the presence of that boss, he reaffirmed every declaration that he had made and proclaimed that lofty purpose that if he were elected Mayor he would use all his powers to establish honesty, righteousness and independence."

That practically was the only direct reference which Mr. Cockran made to the possibility of Mr. Shepard, in the event of his election, opposing the bossism, as he called it, of Mr. Croker.

The big audience which filled the Carnegie Hall, it was made apparent early in the evening, was somewhat divided in its sympathies. In his opening speech Albert Stickney, who presided, twice mentioned the name of Seth Low and upon each occasion there was a great outburst of cheering, in which was mingled cries of "Low! Low! Our next Mayor!" The Shepardites, however, were far away in the majority and took advantage of every chance to cheer the name of the Tammany candidate. But it was one of the singular features of the meeting, especially during Mr. Cockran's address, that just as sure as the audience found an opening to let off its exuberance at the mention of Mr. Shepard's name, something would follow derogatory, by inference at least, to the Tammany leaders whose champion he was, until long before the end of the meeting came the "rooters" in the galleries became mystified as to just what was expected of them and relapsed finally into a state of comparative silence.

Mr. Cockran began his address by praising the patriotism and civic virtue of Mr. Shepard and by contending that whatever compunctious Democrats might have as to the advisability of supporting a representative of Tammany, yet they should give the benefit of the doubt to their own political party. The speeches of Mr. Shepard's political opponents, he said, had been marked more by vehemence than coherence. Those speeches were agreed in the matter of opposing bossism, but were barren of any suggestion of uprooting it.

"We are opposed to bossism because we are independent Democrats," he continued, "but our opposition is to bossism and not to any particular boss. We want to uproot the system, but not to change the bosses. If we must have a boss let us rather have the one we know than the one we don't know."

Then Mr. Cockran went on to draw a moral from the leadership of Quay in Pennsylvania. His moral was that if Seth Low were elected New York would become like Pennsylvania, inasmuch as both the State and the metropolis would come under the sway of one political leader, a result that would bring upon the Empire State all the political disadvantages under which Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia suffered.

"Now, in this State," he said, "we cannot reach the development of Pennsylvania, because we are blessed, or the reverse with two rival bosses. The worst that has been said of Mr Shepard's election is that he might maintain the existing conditions, the he might buttress the power of the local Democratic boss and thus hold him in rivalry with his Republican competitor.

Mr. Cockran defended the Tammany candidate from the charge that he would be subservient to those who nominated him. No one, the speaker urged, would even credit such a suspicion, and, carrying even to higher altitudes his volume of praise for Mr. Shepard, he remarked that in capacity, in character and in genuineness Mr. Shepard was fit in every way to succeed Tilden and Cleveland, and promised even "greater victories for Democracy, liberty and freedom, for justice, law and progress than even those heroes achieved."

Alt and Adams Shut Out.

Supreme Court Justice Dickey in Brooklyn yesterday denied the application of Charles Alt, the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Sixty-sixth district and Joseph T. Adams, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first district, for writs of peremptory mandamus to compel the Board of Elections to place their names on the ballots under the emblem of the Citizens' Union. Justice Dickey holds that the names of Ernest F. Distler for Alderman and John F. Kennedy for Assembly Independents, must be placed on the ballot under the emblem of the Citizens' Union, as these two men represent the wishes and desires of the latter political organization.

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MADE GEN. WOODFORD WEEP.

JEROME CARRIES ALL BEFORE HIM IN BROOKLYN.

With the Aid of a Racing Auto the Fighting Judge Was Able to Address Six Great Meetings Across the Bridge Last Night—Wildly Welcomed at All.

The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford covered his face with his hands and wept last night at the big fusion meeting in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, when Justice Jerome told the story of the women and girls imprisoned in the houses of prostitution of Manhattan; and then, a second later, when there was an outburst of indignation from the thousands in the hall, Mr. Woodford jumped up and exclaimed: "I pray God that you may be elected!" It was one of the most impressive incidents of Jerome's campaign, and his campaign has been rich in incidents. Mr. Woodford was not the only one there who gave way to his or her feelings.

Justice Jerome's story of the slavery of the prostitutes is a familiar one on this side of the river. It was almost too much for them in Brooklyn. It has come to be known as the "brass check story," for Justice Jerome sometimes shows to his audiences one of the brass checks which are used in the disorderly houses on the East Side to show that some young girl's honor has been sold by her mistress for 50 cents, after which the transaction is recorded on a cash register.

As he was about to finish his speech at the rink somebody shouted, "The brass check; tell us about that!"

There were a hundred women on the platform. They had been listening attentively to every word from the fighting Judge and when the call came for the brass check many of them laughed. They didn't know what it meant. The Justice had just cracked a good joke at the expense of Shepard and the women were evidently looking for something amusing. But there was a most remarkable change within the next few seconds after Jerome had started to tell what the brass check meant. All over the hall men cried "Shame! shame!" and the women bowed their heads and wept.

The cheering when Justice Jerome entered the rink delayed him for eight minutes and that was a serious matter for a campaigner whose schedule of speeches is marked out down to the minute. When the first outburst had toned down somewhat a man in the gallery shouted:

"Now Teddy," and that stirred the audience all up again. When the Justice got a chance he said:

"I see you have anticipated me by one of the very good mottoes you have on the wall. "Do you want Decency or Deveryism?" I have been asking 'Do you want decency or indecency?' but I like your style better. Deveryism and indecency are synonymous."

The meeting at the rink was only one of six which Justice Jerome went to across the river last night. There was a general feeling of regret at all of them. The regret was on the part of the thousands who heard him because they can't vote for him on election day. As one old gentleman said at the Acme Hall meeting, patting Mr. Jerome on the back: "Judge, we can't vote for you because you are not running in our county, but every father and mother in Brooklyn will pray for you."

The Justice made his Brooklyn tour in a racing automobile. It would have been impossible to have made the connections in any other way, for the meetings were miles apart. The last two were in East New York. The friends who were with him begged him to cut out the last two, but he wouldn't have it that way.

"You have spoken four times to-night," said one of his party. "It is late now, and the next place is seven miles away and the last place is four miles beyond that."

"Well, what's eleven miles to a devil wagon on a moonlight night?" he said with a laugh as he jumped into the auto and away he whizzed for East New York.

And when he got there he was rewarded by two of the most enthusiastic meetings of the night. They were in Turn Hall on Sumpter street and in Schedlion's Hall on Vermont avenue. At each place there was a crowd which had been waiting for him for more than three hours.

At the Athenaeum he told the crowd that the troubles we are having in Manhattan are only a sample of what will come to all the boroughs if Shepard and the rest of the Tammany crew are elected. Then he told them stories of corruption in the various departments to prove that the troubles referred to are very serious. He said:

Why, it's getting so even in Manhattan that even vice profits are being cut down, because the hackmen are so heavy, and on top of that the Tammany district leaders say who shall and who shall not have jobs in the gambling houses.

And it is true to almost as great an extent in this district leaders dictate the employment of men by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The Metropolitan Railway people don't like our ticket. It is significant that Mr. Whitney, President, has cut his trip to Europe this year. It is not at all strange that he has declared himself in favor of Mr. Shepard. The people have a pretty shrewd idea that the Metropolitan company has not gone to the extent that it should have gone, and there is another popular idea, equally shrewd, that the board of aldermen got most of what was paid. Perhaps Mr. Whitney and his associates are afraid that Mr. Low will make them pay what the people are entitled to receive.

ANTI-TAMMANY FUSION

MASS MEETING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Republican County Committee,

WILL BE HELD AT

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

Lexington Ave. & 43d St.,

Saturday, Oct. 26, 8 P. M.

ADDRESSES BY

Hon. WM. TRAVERS JEROME,
Hon. EDMUND WETMORE,
Hon. N. A. ELSBERG,
Hon. JACOB A. CANTOR,
Hon. ABRAHAM GRUBER.

NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

COFFEY REPLIES TO SHEPARD.

He Calls the Squire's Man a Creature of the Corporations.

Former Senator Michael J. Coffey, who organized the Brooklyn Democracy to aid in the downing of Tammany and its Brooklyn annex, says that Edward M. Shepard was guilty of misrepresentation in holding him in any way responsible for the breaking up of the negotiations between the Shepardites and the Regulars looking to the nomination of a fusion candidate for Mayor in 1895.

"Mr. Shepard," said Senator Coffey, "knows that what he says is absolutely untrue. It is, however, in keeping with his utterances since he became Croker's and Shevlin's candidate for Mayor. In the first place, I was not a member of the Conference Committee at all. In fact, I have never seen Mr. Shepard in my life, and would not know him now if I saw him.

"My connection with the campaign of 1895 was confined to urging the nomination of Justice Gaynor as one upon which all Democrats could unite for Mayor, but Mr. Shepard, who even then had the Mayoralty bee in his bonnet, objected strenuously. He will not deny this. Nothing that the Tammany candidate may say can affect me. He is simply a creature of the corporations, in close touch and alliance with the electric light companies, the Sugar and all the other trusts. How could any decent man accept a nomination at the hands of men whom he roundly berated for years? He was in the habit of referring to them as ringsters and men devoid of decency. Now he lauds them as honorable men actuated by lofty motives. That does not fool anybody. I think the people are familiar with the actions of this political acrobat."

ALL HANDS FOR LOW.

Wesleyan Young Alumni Make a Remarkable Demonstration for Fusion.

There were sixty-one graduates of Wesleyan University at the first dinner of the season of the Young Alumni Club of that institution at the Drug Club, 100 William street, last night, and when President John A. Thompson asked all who were going to support the fusion ticket at the coming election to stand up every man in the room rose. It was a unanimous vote, and after giving three cheers for Low and all the others on the anti-Tammany ticket the diners went back to their dinner.

Was Always a Democrat Till Now.

Benjamin Hewes Carman, although in his eighty-seventh year, was one of the first to register this year in his baliwick in Brooklyn and if he lives will be one of the first at the polls to vote for Seth Low a week from next Tuesday. Hitherto during his long life he has always voted a straight Democratic ticket. He was a member of Tammany before he moved to Brooklyn nearly half a century ago. Mr. Carman had this to say about his political change of heart:

"Under all of the circumstances surrounding the present manner of conducting affairs of the city by the Democratic party Mr. Low represents the people's best interest."

Shepard's Classmate Deserts Him.

Another alumnus of the City College has sent his answer to the Tammany gang that has been trying to pledge the institution and its graduates to the cause of Shepard. This time it is Thomas J. Rush, of the class of '69. Mr. Shepard's own class. Mr. Rush is a lawyer at 26 William street, and in his letter to the "Shepard Club" says that while he admires Mr. Shepard personally he can find nothing in the record of Tammany Hall during the past three years to indicate that it is anything but the same Tammany Hall that Mr. Shepard has denounced so many times.

GOODWIN BACKED FLOATERS?

COLONIZING PLOT MIGHTY CLOSE TO TAMMANY LEADER.

McCullagh Deputy Posed as One Wanting to Register Illegally, and He Swears the Councilman Swallowed the Bait—Captain and Aid Who Did Arrested.

William E. Smith of 318 Ninth avenue, a Tammany district captain, in the Ninth Assembly district, of which Councilman Frank Goodwin is the leader, and Michael F. Newman, a saloonkeeper of 888 Eighth avenue, were arrested yesterday by Thomas Mullins, a Deputy Superintendent of Elections. Both are charged with aiding and abetting illegal registration. Supt. McCullagh says that Smith's arrest will enable him to prove that Goodwin, who deposed John C. Sheehan for the Tammany leadership of the district, is at least cognizant of colonization in his district.

According to Deputy Mullins he and his brother went to the Vigilant lodging house, at 370 Eighth avenue, and asked the clerk if they would violate the law by registering from there. The clerk told them, Mullins says, that he thought they would, but advised them to ask somebody at the Seymour Club, the Tammany headquarters of the district, about it. At the Seymour Club, Mullins says, he saw Smith, who Mullins swears, gave him this note of introduction to Councilman Goodwin:

This will introduce to you Mr. Thomas Mullins of the Vigilant Hotel, 370 Eighth avenue. He and his brother want to register. They want some information, so I refer them to you.

The deputy says that when he went to the club and before he had a chance to show the letter to Goodwin, Smith met him. He says that Smith took him to Goodwin and gave him a personal introduction. After explaining to Goodwin that he and his brother wanted to register, but didn't think that they had lived in the district long enough (which they hadn't) Mullins in his sworn statement says that Goodwin replied:

"I'll see that you are all right. I'll protect you against McCullagh."

Mullins then went back and registered on the first day. He says that he went to the Seymour Club to get pay for registering, which he says Smith had promised him. He was told, he says, that he would be paid "when you deliver the goods on election day."

Supt. McCullagh says that Smith was arrested at this time because he was informed that Goodwin had learned that Mullins was one of his deputies, and he had "tipped off" two Central Office detectives to arrest Mullins and his brother for illegal registration. Supt. McCullagh wouldn't say who the Central Office men were. When asked if enough evidence had been obtained against Goodwin to arrest him, the Superintendent looked wise, but wouldn't say anything.

Newman, the saloonkeeper, McCullagh says, offered to pay Mullins for living in his Raines law hotel and registering from it. This was on Oct. 12. Newman when subpoenaed by Supt. McCullagh swore that Mullins had been living in his house from Oct. 1 to 23.

Offer to Bet on Shepard in Kings Withdrawn.

Former Senator William J. La Roche announced a few evenings ago at the Montauk Club in Brooklyn that a friend of his was anxious to bet $5,000 that Shepard would win against Low in Kings county. Revenue Collector Jordan and Congressman Bristow, who were present, told Mr. La Roche that they were sure that his friend would not have much difficulty in placing the money. Yesterday Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, Col. Michael J. Dady and half a dozen other Low men had a scramble to get in first on the $5,000, and were all disappointed. Mr. La Roche explained that his friend had decided not to bet.

To Appeal Case Against Countess de Castellane.

The suit of Anton J. Dittmar as a creditor of the Countess de Castellane to cut off part of the income which she receives from the estate of her father, Jay Gould, so as to pay his claims of $373,000 for bric-à-brac ordered by her and the Count, was dismissed by Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday. The law points involved in the case itself had been passed upon on the preliminary motion for injunction, so that it was conceded by counsel on both sides that Justice Scott was bound to dismiss. Mr. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Dittmar, said he would carry the case to the Court of Appeals from the present judgment of dismissal.

E. W. Grove

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