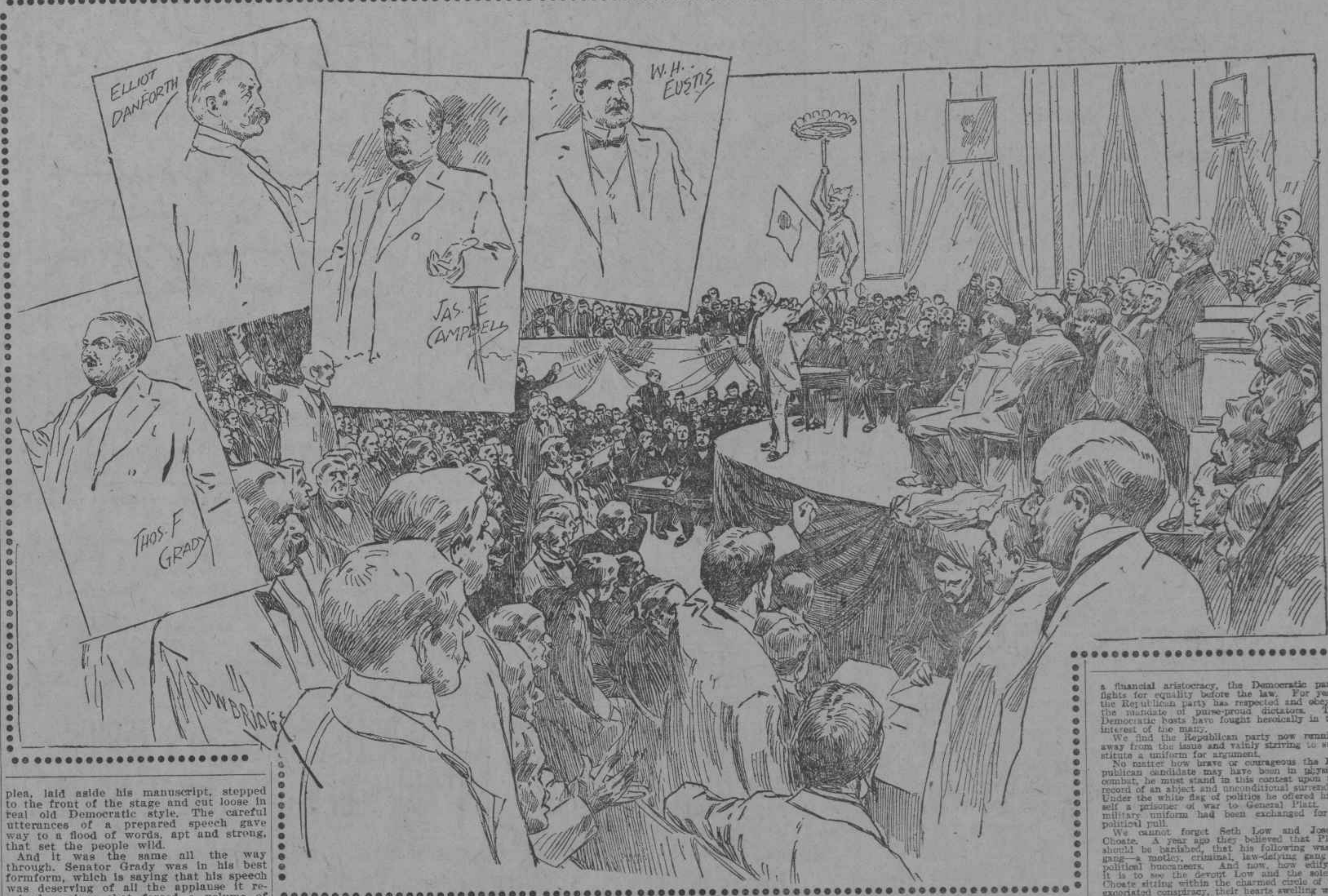
TAMMANY OPENS ITS CAMPAIGN IN EARNEST.



SCENE AT THE RATIFICATION MEETING IN TAMMANY HALL.

Thousands Gather in and Near the Wigwam.

Fully One Hundred Speakers Address Them Upon the Issues.

CHEERS FOR THE TICKET.

Elliot Danforth, James E. Campbell and Others Discuss the Campaign.

FIGHT IS ON STATE QUESTIONS.

But Algerism Comes in for Attention at the Hands of Nearly Every One of the Orators.

A solid mass of people on the lower floor, a solid mass in the balcony, a solid mass on the stairs, a solid mass in the street for a block each way, music, fireworks, oratory, enthusiasm—that was Tammany Hall last night when united Democracy gathered to ratify, in a distinctively Democratic way, the Democratic ticket and the Democratic platform

Excellent police arrangements forestalled any positive discomfort at the wide entrance when the doors were thrown open to the faithful. Up the wide stairs, like men racing for prizes, poured the crowd into the hall, swarming over everything until from the stage to the front wall there was not room for one more. In a more leisurely manner the boxes were filled with fair women in bright gowns, reserved until the infection of enthusiasm prompted them to rise and cheer and clap their hands to the utter demoralization of their gloves.

From the railing of the balcony streamers of red and white started in graceful curving lines, to be fastened in a cluster of stars high above the stage. American flags draped the boxes. In what direction the eye was inclined the national colors greeted the sight. At each side of the main entrance temporary stands, brilliant with flags of all nations, were erected. Across the street to the west were two more stands, while around in Irving place the Italian and French voters had a ratification of their own at a stand from which speakers of those races addressed them.

A wind with the sting of frost through it swept through Fourteenth street, picking up the strains of music from the bands and flattening them against walls, whipping the flags until they snapped like the roll of musketry, forcing the high mounting skyrockets into devious courses. It was not a pleasant wind, for it wormed its way through overcoats and chilled the flesh, and it played havoc with the voices of the orators, who strove against it valiantly.

But the real, honest Democratic enthusiasm that called forth the gathering was stronger than keen wind. In Fourteenth street men stood from curb to curb for hours, and though their noses were blue and their ears were pink they were not cold, for other men were talking to them continuously of questions more important than the question of physical comfort.

Inside the hall it was warm—almost too warm. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, stationed in the balcony, played sweet music, while the crowd waited and gazed at the deserted stage. With the promptness characteristic of Tammany the big doors at the rear of the stage, were opened at 8 o'clock, the band put on a new spurt of melody and into the light stepped James B. Eustis, presiding officer of the meeting.

He was followed by men high in power in Tammany Hall. As each appeared he was cheered.

Healthy appreciation of every point made in the dispassionate address of Mr. Eustis led up to almost hysterical demonstrations when Elliot Danforth, after a strong plea, laid aside his manuscript, stepped to the front of the stage and cut loose in real old Democratic style. The careful utterances of a prepared speech gave way to a flood of words, apt and strong, that set the people wild.

And it was the same all the way through. Senator Grady was in his best formform, which is saying that his speech was deserving of all the applause it received—applaue that forced a volume of sound through the closed windows and down the staircases, and drowned for a time the voices of the orators in the streets.

When the ratification closed, with cheers for the platform and the candidates, old war-horses in Tammany foregathered and talked it over. The concensus of opinion was that it was the most satisfactory ratification meeting held by the organization in many years. The crowds in and around the hall approached in size the great gathering on that memorable night, two years ago, when thousands stood for hours in the rain to hear the voice of William J. Bryan.

CROKER SMILES AT THE ENTHUSIASM.

Richard Croker came quietly through the stage entrance and seated himself in a chair behind the lesser lights of Tammany. He was there to see the crowd, to watch its spirit and to learn the extent of the enthusiasm. Apparently he escaped general observation, for no uproar greeted him. He peered between the bronze figures that adorn the stage and looked upon a mass of men jammed together on the floor of the hall. Two-thirds of the way from the stage to the door were rows of chairs that were all filled; behind there was scarcely standing room. The gallery displayed a slanting extent of human faces. On each side of the hall in the rows of boxes sat many men and women.

Croker smiled grimly. It was such a gathering as he likes to see. The men were all voters. They were men of the people, those who make the world go round. So Croker looked and smiled. A band in the gallery played along unnoticed until it turned loose on "America" and then the crowd clapped its hands and stamped its feet.

Out in the street where there was a surging mass of men and where speakers were holding forth on divers plaforms, a band, noisier than the one indoors, played The strains floated into the hall and helped to keep up the spirits of those waiting to be talked to.

After a bit Croker slipped out as quietly as he came in and went strolling about the streets to see how the meetings there were getting on. He left behind him on the stage men whose names are household words in many homes on this island. Among them were John F. Carroll, District-Attorney Gardiner, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Thomas S. Brennan, Julius Harburger, Daniel E. Finn, Patrick Keenan, Michael T. Daly, Hugh J. Grant and Thomas F. Grady.

Eustis in the Chair.

Precisely at 8 o'clock—Tammany meetings are always punctual—Thomas S. Brennan, chairman of the Ratification Committee, introduced as chairman James B. Eustis, former Ambassador to France. Mr. Eustis made an interesting figure. He is a robust man, with a florid face, gray hair and a short gray beard.

He spoke clearly and emphatically. When he referred to Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, there were cheers, and the band blew a triumphant blast. When he said "We are proud of our Deweys, our Sampsons and our Schleys," there was an outburst of cheers that set the hall a-quiver.

"But don't be proud," warned Mr. Eustis, "of your War Department or of your investigation."

After the list of vice-presidents and secretaries was read Thomas F. Smith read the resolutions. The mention of David Leventritt's name was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Then came Elliot Danforth, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He bears a striking resemblance to his lithographs, and the crowd didn't wait to hear his name mentioned. He received a warm welcome, and instantly began to talk. As he warmed to his speech his audience encouraged him with frequent cheers and handclapping

Cheers for Bryan, the Soldier.

James E. Campbell, former Governor of Ohio, came after. When he said:

"It is strange that one good soldier was disbanded and discharged and sent home to run for Governor, while another good soldier is kept needlessly in Florida," there was a wild outburst of applause, and cheers were called for and given for William Jennings Bryan.

"Why this is done," went on Mr. Campbell, "I do not know, but I refer you to the President, who is now on a stumping tour in the other soldier's State."

Mr. Campbell mentioned the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments in terms of high praise, and then he had to wait a minute for quiet. So heavy and frequent were the volleys of applause that they set all of the flags and bunting to dancing. Here are a few things Mr. Campbell said on the Judiciary question:

"If you are going to have an unsullied Judiciary you must get first a non-partisan Bar Association.

"Fifty-one loungers out of 8,000 voted in favor of a vicious attack on one of their number. There has never been such a ridiculous spectacle since the three tailors of Tooley street resolved that they were the people of London."

Hisses greeted the names of Choate and Root. Mr. Campbell's denunciation of Algerism met with the hearty approval of his audience, and when he said, "Wait until a Democratic Congress sticks a Democratic probe into the wound, then you will know what the matter is," there was tremendous applause.

Thomas Carmody, of Pennsylvania, spoke next, and was followed by Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse. There had been frequent calls for Senator Grady, and the people yelled themselves hoarse when he at last appeared. After Grady came John M. Quinn, and the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the Democratic campaign in this county was in active operation.

BELMONT SAYS VICTORY IS WON.

The following is Perry Belmont's letter regretting his inability to attend the meeting. It was written yesterday, and addressed to Chairman Brennan:

My dear Sir.

To my great regret I am compelled to forego the opportunity of addressing the Democracy of Manhattan and the Bronx at Tammany Hall to-night. Your ratification meeting is more like an assemblage called together for the celebration of a victory already won, for the Republican defeat in this State was decreed at Saratoga September 27, when that party found itself unable to face the voters upon the record of its State administration.

Mr. Van Wyck is as certain to be Governor of the State of New York as is the fact that the present Republican Governor is not a candidate for re-election. While we Democrats are demanding low taxes, home rule and uniform charter provisions for all cities of the same class, the Republican party is vulnerable on many issues, upon any one of which it would meet overwhelming defeat: the Force bill, the Raines law, the National Guard, the infamous and already admitted canal frauds. It is not the first time there has been an exposure of this kind in New York. What Governor Tilden did in 1875 and 1876 by the investigation of the canal ring and the punishment of the guilty political party Governor Van Wyck will do in 1899, with the help of a Democratic Legislature. Very truly yours,

PERRY BELMONT.

FLOWER ON THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

Governor Flower sent the following letter from Watertown to Chairman Brennan:

My Dear Sir:

Owing to illness in my family, I cannot address your meeting Tuesday night.

The Democratic party in this State is not so much concerned about gold, silver or greenbacks in the coming campaign as they are about having enough money of any kind to pay the exorbitant expenditures of the Republican State administration. The country Democrats expect a large majority for the State ticket on election day in Greater New York. Do not disappoint us. Sincerely yours,

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

DANFORTH ON ISSUE DODGERS.

Here are some of the best things said by Elliot Danforth in his speech:

The administration of the State of New York is a matter of business. We must rule the State by sense, not sentiment; by thoughtful foresight, not by hysterical echoes of the cheers given by charging soldiers at San Juan.

I yield to no man in my admiration of the gallant soldiers and sailors who carried the American flag to victory from Manila Bay to the heights of El Caney. But what bearing has the glorious victory at Santiago upon Lou Payn's appointment as Insurance Superintendent for the State of New York?

We ask: "What of the Raines law? What of the Canal frauds? What of Lou Payn's appointment? What of the Force bill? What of higher taxes and a dishonest administration?" and the answer we get is: "How about Santiago?"

We have in the campaign many issues, any one of which should secure the overthrow of the Republican party in this State.

The canal investigation commission appointed by Governor Black proved that a confiding people had been deceived; that a million dollars of the people's money had been stolen; that two millions more was unnecessarily, injudiciously, or improperly spent.

In your own hands is the all powerful ballot, the peaceful symbol of the people's sovereignty. Use it well and wisely, and the State of New York will be redeemed from that Republican misrule, which, while indorsed in the Republican platform, is being studiously relegated to the rear in the actual conduct of the campaign. The Republican managers dare not discuss their administration of State affairs, so they turn in despair to national issues.

CAMPBELL TALKS ON ALGERISM.

In his speech former Governor James Campbell, of Ohio, said, among other things:

In ancient days, when the Roman people were oppressed, their masters got up a gladiatorial combat to distract the attention of the people from the ills of government. That is what we are getting in New York to-day. The Republicans have started a Wild West show. They should have nominated Buffalo Bill and had a better show.

It has been a source of curious wonder to me why one soldier should be discharged and sent home to New York to run for Governor, and another good soldier, a colonel in a regiment they do not need, is kept down in Florida. Why this is done—why one soldier gets home and another don't—I refer to the Chief Executive of the nation, who has just made a stumping tour through the other man's State.

There are other soldiers. I saw one regiment of New Yorkers, for instance, go out and another come back. The regiment I saw go out was the gallant Sixty-ninth. The regiment I saw come back was not made up of sons of somebodies. It was the Seventy-first. I saw 300 march; I saw 100 who had to ride. God and the Administration alone know where the rest went. But in 1900, when we come to settle with the administration that starved these men and let them die like diseased cattle, we will show that the people of this country, while their memories may be slow, never forget. I will put the lowest private in the Seventy-first Regiment, with his emaciated face and broken constitution, against the Ready Roosevelt, and beat him for Governor in the State of New York.

QUINN STIRS UP THE REFORMERS.

A few of the best things in the speech of John M. Quinn were:

The Republican party moves steadily toward a financial aristocracy, the Democratic party fights for equality before the law. For years the Republican party has respected and obeyed the mandate of purse-proud dictators. The Democratic hosts have fought heroically in the interest of the many.

We find the Republican party now running away from the issue and vainly striving to substitute a uniform for argument.

No matter how brave or courageous the Republican candidate may have been in physical combat, he must stand in this contest upon the record of an abject and unconditional surrender. Under the white flag of politics he offered himself a prisoner of war to General Platt. A military uniform had been exchanged for a political pull.

We cannot forget Seth Low and Joseph Choate. A year ago they believed that Platt should be banished, that his following was a gang—a motley, criminal, law-defying gang of political buccaneers. And now, how edifying it is to see the devout Low and the solemn Choate sitting within the charmed circle of the excoriated conspiracy, their hearts swelling with ecstatic joy, and upon their lips the refrain:

"We sing the same old war songs,
The tribes of Platttus sang,
Before we hit the pipe of peace
And Teddy joined the gang."

AT THE SPEAKERS' STANDS OUTSIDE.

The overflow meetings were in themselves an enthusiastic demonstration in favor of the Democratic candidates. Crowds began to pour into Fourteenth street and Irving place shortly after 7 o'clock, and before the speechmaking began the block in which Tammany Hall is situated and the adjacent thoroughfares were black with people.

Commissioner John W. Keller presided at stand No. 1, on the east side of Tammany Hall. Congressman William Sulzer was the principal speaker. He denounced the canal steal, the Force bill and the Raines law, praised the Democratic candidates, and, coming to the subject of the war, he said:

"It was not the Republicans who brought about the American-Hispano war, a necessary war, that was fought most valorously and most gloriously for us. (Applause.) It was not the Republicans who forced a cringing and faltering President to action. It was Democratic Congressmen, Democratic Senators, and that thoroughly American newspaper, the New York Journal, that did it." (Applause.)

Edward D. Farrell presided at stand No. 2, on the east side of Tammany Hall. Many well-known labor men were there, including Robert M. Campbell, of Typographical Union No. 6, who made a spirited speech, in which he praised the Democrats for their support of labor measures.

Stand No. 3, on Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, attracted a large throng.

While Assistant District Attorney J. Lindsay Gordon was making a speech on this stand denouncing the Force bill he shook out his clenched hand in making a gestulation. Just then Samuel Prince, a prominent labor leader and one of the speakers, came within range, and accidentally received a stunning blow on the face from the speaker's fist, which nearly knocked him down. He took it good humoredly, and joined in the roar of laughter which came from the audience.

The German stand, No. 4, opposite the Academy of Music, was full of speakers. The chairman was William F. Grell, and all the speakers criticised the canal scandal and other Republican measures. Charles L. Miller, who was secretary of the Central Labor Union in 1883, reminded the audience that Theodore Roosevelt in that year, as one of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, did his utmost in opposing a bill which, if passed, would have kept prison labor from competing with outside labor.

Antonio Zucca presided at the Italian stand, No. 5, Irving place and Fifteenth street. The speakers attacked the methods of the Republican party, and were loudly applauded.

Croker Studies the Crowd and Is Pleased.

Enthusiasm Shown Is Gratifying to All Party Leaders.

CHEERS FOR COL. BRYAN.

Half a Dozen Overflow Meetings for Those Unable to Get Into the Hall.

SPEECHES IN FOUR LANGUAGES.

Republicans Criticised for Trying to Hide from Live State Issues Behind a Soldier's Uniform.

PRAISE FOR MR. LEVENTRITT.

The resolutions adopted ratify State, county and local tickets and especially the nomination for judicial place. Of David Leventritt, candidate for the Supreme Court, they say:

David Leventritt, is a member of the Bar, in active practice, possessing not only the confidence, but as well the affection and esteem of every professional associate who is privileged with his acquaintance, or favored by his friendship. His career in his profession exemplifies the attainment of an honorable and distinguished position without other aid or opportunity than comes from integrity of character and constant application in the study and practice of law. A lawyer of most extensive practice, he has been called upon to deal with almost every phase of litigation. That he has given satisfaction to his clients is evidence by the continued and growing patronage which he has received from his fellow citizens. That his legal ability has been universally recognized, is shown by the great number of cases in which his professional associates have engaged his services as counsel; by the numberless applications from the junior members of the Bar for his advice and direction, and by the success which has attended and extended at the same time, a very busy professional career. His identification with the institutions and the constituency of this city has been marked by the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens of every element, creed and condition.

SPEAKERS AT OUTSIDE STANDS

Outside the Wigwam there were five stands. The presiding officers and speakers at these were:

Stand No. 1—Presiding officer, John W. Keller; speakers, Hon. J. W. Ridgway, George N. Curtis, Amos J. Cummings, Theodore Sutro, William Sulzer, Wanhope Lynn, Charles A. Alden, J. J. Russell, James W. O'Brien, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Ferdinand Levy, George B. McClellan, James A. O'Gorman, David McClure, E. Ellery Anderson, Bartow S. Weeks, Almet F. Jenks, Edward Bell, Charles H. Truax, Thomas L. Feitner, P. Henry Dugro, Thomas F. Gilroy, Nathan Straus and Willis B. Dowd.

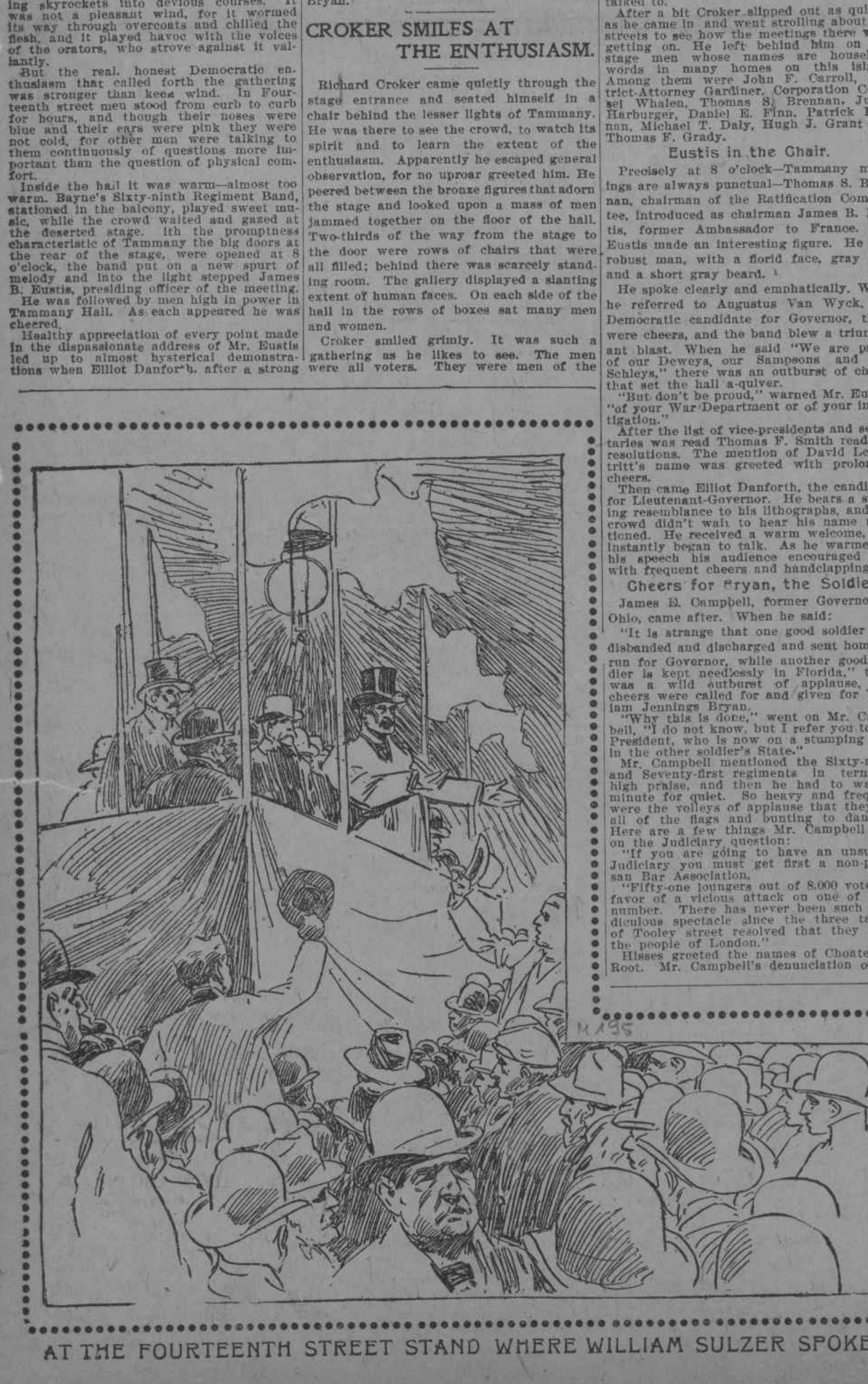
Stand No. 2—Presiding officer, Edward D. Farrell; speakers, Bird S. Coler, Henry M. Goldfogle, John H. McCarthy, Thomas C. T. Crain, John Quinn, Isaac Fromme, George F. Roesch, John E. Fitzgerald, Nelson Smith, M. F. Blake, Charles H. Knox, James D. McClelland, Samuel J. Foley, Joseph H. Stiner, M. F. Holahan, G. Gerson Oppenheim, Fred B. House, G. Gordon Battle, Hugh J. Grant, Joseph C. Hendricks and Robert M. Campbell.

Stand No. 3—Presiding officer, Maurice Untermyer; speakers, John F. McIntyre, J. L. Gordon, J. Q. Adams, E. Brown, S. S. Blake, M. B. Blumenthal, A. Eickoff, Dr. H. Williams, G. Blair, L. M. Fuller, C. C. Frost, E. Carroll, Jr., Otto Kempner, A. Johns, J. J. K. O'Kennedy, C. G. F. Wahle, W. A. Scott, A. E. Henschell, J. T. Madden, S. B. Thomas, W. F. Burrough and James Flyn.

Stand No. 4 (German)—Presiding officer, William F. Grell; speakers, Dr. August F. Frich, Phillip F. Schmitt, F. H. Ernest, Herman Sulzer, Ernest Beatus, H. B. Von Tronk, M. Eckmann, Charles Miller, Captain Louis Wendell, Frederick Tourelle, Henry Kroger, Captain John H. Meyer, Dr. George M. Schweig and William Sohmer.

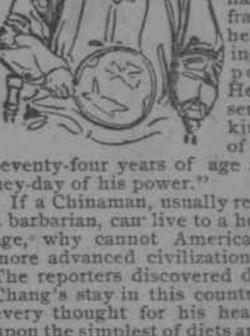
Typhoid & Yellow Fevers Prevented.

A perfect antidote and cure for malaria in all forms; typhoid and yellow fevers being its most aggravated types, are prevented by Dr. Holman's Ague and Liver Pads, worn as directed.



AT THE FOURTEENTH STREET STAND WHERE WILLIAM SULZER SPOKE.

AT THE GERMAN STAND OPPOSITE THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.



During the visit of Li Hung Chang, the "Grand Old Man of China," to this country, the New York Sun said of him: "He is a large, strong, impressive specimen of manhood. He has a massive frame, a shapely head, a commanding face and well posed features. He is a keen observant of mankind, of life and of things. He is seventy-four years of age and still in the hey-day of his power."

If a Chinaman, usually regarded by us as a barbarian, can live to a healthy, hale old age, why cannot Americans, with their more advanced civilization, do the same? The reporters discovered during Li Hung Chang's stay in this country, that he took every thought for his health. He lived upon the simplest of diets and never passed a day without consulting his physician. He limited his toil to a reasonable number of hours, and would not deviate from his rule in this matter. American men follow just the opposite practice. They work to the limit of endurance, will not even take the proper time for eating, resting and sleeping, and never think of their health until it is gone. There is a wonderful medicine for hard-working men. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It takes the place of a physician. It keeps away ill-health and restores health when it is lost. It is the great appetite sharpener, blood-maker and flesh-builder. It makes the digestion perfect, the liver active and the blood pure and rich. Medicine dealers sell it.

"My husband had been a robust young man," writes Mrs. M. J. Tedder, of Ellington, Reynolds Co., Mo. "When he was 31 years old he began to cough very hard. He had pains through his chest and lungs. His mother and the rest of his family had died with consumption. He continued to cough every winter, until in 1885 he had an attack of pneumonia. His cough grew worse and worse. He would vomit immediately after his meals. In 1888 he coughed night and day. He was getting very weak and had no appetite. He commenced Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' He improved. His appetite got better. When he had taken seven bottles he looked like a new man and felt like a new person. He weighs more than he ever weighed before. He gained twenty-eight pounds and is cured."