THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

TOLEDO GERMANS ENTHUSIASTIC.

FREDERICK W. HOLLS REPLIES TO CARL SCHURZ—BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN NORTHWESTERN OHIO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—The finest political demonstration of the campaign in this city was made last night, the occasion being a large German meeting and dedication of a wigwam in Lenn's Park, where Frederick W. Holls, of New-York, replied to the speech delivered here by Carl Schurz last Wednesday. The torchlight procession which escorted the speakers to the park included over 1,200 men, more than three times as many as accompanied Mr. Schurz, and the audience was composed of many of the leading German residents of the city. Colonel J. K. Hamilton presided, and opened the meeting with a few well chosen remarks in English. He then introduced Mr. Holls, who was greeted with cordial applause. Mr. Holls at once began by taking up the arguments of Mr. Schurz and his accusations against Mr. Blaine's character, and showing that his charges were entirely unfounded. He arraigned Mr. Schurz for his personal envy of Mr. Blaine and for trying to cover it up by a show of solicitude for public morals and honesty. He maintained that the Germans, with their historic regard for personal honor and the purity of family life, would surely see, notwithstanding Mr. Schurz's sophistry, which of the candidates stood highest in personal character, and would vote accordingly. He then took up the tariff question, which Mr. Schurz had referred to contemptuously as being of no account, and asked those present who had emigrated from Germany to compare the low wages they had received in the old country to those which they now received here, and reminded them that the present stagnation in business was largely due to the threatened reduction of duties by the Morrison bill. He showed them how the tariff had built up the country and made it attractive for foreign emigrants, claiming that labor and not trade was the basis of national wealth and prosperity, and that while free trade might enrich large seaports, as centres of trade, the country back of them was sure to sink into a state of more or less poverty. A strong appeal was made to the Germans not to vote for less wages and hard times, but to uphold that policy under which they had prospered and under which alone they could continue to flourish. "We are met," he said, "by those who while granting the truth of all other arguments, maintain that the first question which Germans ought to ask of a Presidential candidate is, Does he drink beer? (Laughter.) This argument is an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of the Germans. Great national questions are now at issue, but prohibition is not one of them, and I trust it never will be. It is out of place in this campaign, and only demagogues can urge Germans to vote against the Republican party, because in some states it has seemed to show some friendliness for prohibition. The Democratic party has always done the same when it could gain a point thereby, and would to-day join hands with the most fanatic Prohibitionists if it were necessary to success." Proud as he was of his German descent, Mr. Holls said, he should feel deeply ashamed of it if he thought that any Germans could be misled by such shallow arguments. A strong point was made against Mr. Schurz by showing how the latter had always dodged the prohibition question in public, never once expressing the unanimous sentiments of his countrymen on this point.

Mr. Holls closed his speech by an eloquent summary of the true duty of the German element in this country, which was to preserve and to transplant German honesty, German comfort and home life, and German culture, in order to do their share towards building up the nation and in politics, it was necessary that Germans should ally themselves with that party whose records, principles and candidates offered the surest guarantee for the attainment of that end, and that party was the Republican party, and those candidates were James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

Mr. Holls's remarks were listened to with marked attention, and at their close Hon. Eugene Steger, of Colorado, delivered a careful and able address, dwelling particularly on the tariff question, showing how it served to be a political entanglement here to fever heat. The outlook in Northwestern Ohio has never been more brilliant.

LOOKING FOR A LARGE MAJORITY.

EFFECT OF BLAINE'S LETTER ON HIS MARRIAGE—LARGE MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The frankness and manliness of Mr. Blaine, as shown in his letter to William Walter Phelps, and as further illustrated in his detailed reply to *The Indianapolis Sentinel's* queries, have had a marked effect in his favor among the people of Ohio. Republicans are everywhere jubilant and the estimates as to a certain majority of 10,000 for the Republicans on October 14 will probably have to be increased largely. The visit of Blaine and Logan to Ohio will still further increase the majority, and it now seems probable that the estimates of the Republicans of Ohio before election will be doubled and more than doubled in the final result. The greeting of General Logan by 50,000 Republicans at Youngstown yesterday was one of the grandest demonstrations known in Ohio since 1840. Senator Sherman addressed the business men of Columbus by invitation at Donnelley's Opera House on Wednesday evening, and the Republicans had a good meeting at Columbus yesterday, when 5,000 people were addressed by General Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and A. M. Hardy, of Kansas. Speaker Keifer addressed a large number of people at Dayton last night and Controller William Lawrence, of the United States Treasury, made his first campaign speech for the season at Urbana to a large audience.

There will be a grand torchlight procession in this city on September 26, led by the Blaine Glee Club. General Beaver, of Pennsylvania, will speak the same night in the Central Wigwam. A great novelty will be introduced into the campaign next week in the shape of tent meetings which have been provided for by Charles E. Bolton, the manager of the Cleveland Bureau of Education. He has a monster tent, with a capacity for 10,000 people and with flies sheltering an additional 10,000, and it will be used for a combination of popular entertainments and missionary meetings, free to all. The first exhibition will be given at Akron Tuesday next and afterward at four other points in the State. Senator Sherman addressed a large audience at Mount Vernon, Knox County, on Friday night. The demonstration was unprejudiced and. It is assumed with truth that the Republicans of Northwestern Ohio were never so thoroughly aroused at any corresponding period of a previous campaign. The meeting was arranged for by the local Blaine and Logan club, whose members already outnumber largely all the Republican votes ever cast in the township at any election.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

NO DEPENDENTS IN CATTARAUGUS—CALLERS AT THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Although no work was done at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee yesterday, there were several callers, who were received by Secretary Chickering, of the Executive Committee. Prominent among these were General George H. Sharpe, Colonel George Bliss, General Anson G. McCook, State Senators Dana P. Horton, of Chautauqua County, and C. P. Veeder, of Cattaraugus County.

Senator Horton said, when asked as to the prospects in his section: "We shall give Blaine and Logan an old-time Republican majority. There is no doubt of that. The Republicans are united and confident of victory. Blaine and Logan Clubs have been formed in all the towns and villages, and uniforms are being procured. There is enthusiasm everywhere. On the other hand many of the Democrats, especially the Irish-American portion, are dissatisfied and will not vote." Senator Veeder said: "We shall endeavor to give the Republican Presidential ticket 2,000 majority in Cattaraugus County. There are no so-called Independents up our way. All Republicans will go in and work heartily for the standard bearers of the party. We are well organized and the canvass will be conducted vigorously."

A large American flag has been suspended in front of the entrance to the Committee rooms in Thirteenth-st. It bears the inscription "Republican State Committee."

The parade on Saturday evening to welcome Mr. Blaine was the theme of discussion by the visitors to the headquarters of the Republican State Committee yesterday. All were agreed that it was a very creditable display, considering that it was got up on short notice. Among the large throng in the State headquarters as the procession passed, were several who served as officers of the Union Army in the war of the rebellion. They commented favorably on the fine appearance and good marching of the various commands. "Many of them are old soldiers, that's explained it," was the comment of a veteran. Fireworks were discharged continuously in front of the headquarters as the column passed by.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN IN JERSEY CITY.

The announcement that Alexander Sullivan would speak at the Catholic Institute in Jersey City, Saturday, had the effect of filling the large hall of that building to its utmost capacity. At 8 o'clock there was not even standing room left, and a large crowd had assembled outside. If the managers of the demonstration had anticipated such a large attendance they might have organized two meetings. A number of prominent Irish Democrats who have hitherto been leaders in the Democratic party occupied seats upon the platform. Mr. Sullivan arrived about 8:30 o'clock, and on entering the hall, in company with Michael B. Holmes, was received with enthusiastic cheering. Ex-Coroner William Burns presided, and a long list of vice-presidents and secretaries was read. Ex-Judge Sunsott, of San Francisco, was the speaker. A few persons in the back of the hall hissed when Blaine's name was mentioned, but their efforts to disturb the meeting were frustrated by a spontaneous and long-continued burst of applause and cheers which made the welkin ring. Mr. Sullivan followed and spoke for nearly two hours. His address was substantially the one given in New-York on Thursday. He was frequently interrupted with vociferous cheering, especially when he mentioned the names of the Republican candidates.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A Polish Blaine and Logan club was organized in Jersey City on Saturday night, at No. 133 Morris-st. The following officers were elected: Michael Zolkowski, president; Stanislaus Piurkowski, vice-president; John Nadolski, secretary; John Zahlerowski, treasurer; Anthony Szymanski, sergeant-at-arms. John Grendeski and Anthony Miernicki were chosen delegates to the Central Committee of the Polish and Lithuanian Political Association in New-York.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans of the XXIId Assembly District was held on Saturday evening at No. 2,046 Third-ave. A Blaine and Logan Campaign Club was organized by the election of the following officers: President, Samuel Wallace; secretary, Samuel M. Cox; and treasurer, Philip Stein. General George W. Palmer discussed the tariff and other questions which are now before the people. Over 200 members signed the roll. Many of them were former Democrats who are now firm supporters of Blaine and Logan. A transparency bearing the pictures of the candidates was displayed across the front of the building.

A call has been issued by some prominent Republicans in the XVth Assembly District for a meeting to form a Blaine and Logan Club to-night at No. 322 East Twenty-second-st.

The business men in the lower part of Jersey City raised a magnificent Blaine and Logan banner in Montgomery-st. on Friday night. A large open-air meeting was organized, and a vast crowd assembled in the street, displaying great enthusiasm. Ex-Judge Laird, presided, and speeches were made by C. H. Johnson, Major Z. K. Pangborn, J. Flavel McGee and others. In connection with the banner-raising there was a parade of uniformed clubs, which was by far the largest and most striking demonstration made thus far in the campaign. The organizations participating were the Farrier Battery, Seymour Battery, Plumed Knights of the IIId District, Frank O. Cole Light Guard, Tolley Light Guard, Eureka Battery, Orion Battery, Thomas D. Mills Light Guard, White Plumed Knights of the VIth District, Reed Battery, Ben Van Riper Guard (colored), and colored citizens 1st District Republican Club. Colonel Gilbert P. Robinson was grand marshal of the parade, and there were fully 1,500 men in line.

An enthusiastic meeting of voters in favor of Blaine and Logan was held in the village of Rye, Westchester County, on Friday evening. James M. Ives, president of the campaign club presided. A stirring speech was made by James Wood. The assemblage was the largest seen for years.

The Republicans of New-Rochelle raised a fine campaign banner in front of their headquarters last evening, and ex-Congressman Thomas H. Marsh, of Maine, made the speech of the evening. One hundred "Boys in Blue," members of the Young Mens' Blaine and Logan Club of Mt. Vernon, in their new uniforms, and the Mt. Vernon Glee Club, attended the meeting, and were most enthusiastically received.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.

PROHIBITIONISTS DISCUSSING WHAT TO DO WITH THEIR VOTES—A CONFERENCE IN BROOKLYN.

The Manhattan Temperance Association held its last summer meeting in Clarendon Hall yesterday afternoon. The entertainment consisted of a discussion of the question "Will a vote for St. John help Prohibition?" The affirmative was maintained by Dr. P. S. Lambert, and the negative by General Thomas W. Conway, each being given thirty minutes. Dr. Lambert quoted from *The Washington Sentinel*, the organ of the brewers, to prove that the liquor interest feared the issue of prohibition. He also asserted that the Cleveland electoral ticket was sure to prevail in this State, because it was backed by the liquor dealers, who had organized and were advising all their friends to support Cleveland, and then urged that all temperance men who were out of the Democratic party should throw their votes away upon St. John rather than to throw them away by voting for the candidates of the Republican or Butler parties. He told of his having, in the morning, induced two young men, one a Republican and the other a Democrat to pledge themselves to vote for St. John.

General Conway in replying said: "The doctor tells us of having converted two young men this morning. I think he has got the largest percentage from the Democrats I have yet heard of. I think by the time election comes that particular Democrat, if he does as Democrats usually do, will go back to his party. Republicans sometimes go wild and stay wild, sticking to it on election day. But wild Democrats seldom stick. If the Prohibitionists by their folly now elect Cleveland, if there is not something like the devil to pay I don't know what there will be to pay. When the brewers send out a circular calling upon their friends to support Cleveland because he is friendly to their interests, it seems to me that it should be the signal to the law-and-order people to do just the thing which the brewers don't want them to do. Their action in supporting St. John only makes it easier for the worst of the two old parties to win in the present election. The doctor says he proposes to vote for St. John as an experiment. It may prove a costly experiment if many try it. It may elect Grover Cleveland President, and I don't know of any calamity that can equal that. Not only because of Cleveland's known sympathies—and I measure my words—with the liquor interest, and because of his intemperate habits, but also because he is publicly pledged to that interest in his letter of acceptance."

James Fairman, who was Colonel of the 96th New-York Volunteers, also spoke. He said in part:

"The great issues of this election are not prohibition or anti-prohibition. The issues are between free trade and protection; between a sound currency and a weak one; between paying the National debt or a virtual repudiation of it; between sustaining the amendments to the Constitution and the reconstruction measures and their nullification and repeal. The St. John party is introduced as a margin party. St. John hopes that he will have 50,000 votes in New-York and will get enough in other States to qualify the election. The north expected and hoped for the defeat of the Republican party, which will be attended with all the evils from which it is desirable that we should escape."

A meeting of Indiana temperance advocates of Brooklyn was held at 285 Adams-st on Thursday afternoon, in compliance with a "confidential" invitation issued by a few of them. The invitation read that "it was "very desirable and necessary in the interests of prohibition that there should be a private conference of friends of the cause to devise ways and adopt practical measures to advance its principles in the present political campaign." The meeting was favorable to the nomination of St. John, addresses were made by "temperance" and Prohibition leaders of Brooklyn and other Prohibitionists," announced by James Morton.

The address called attention to the fact that in the local campaign of 1882 the conservative temperance men of Brooklyn put aside the issue of prohibition and reelected Mayor Low, believing that if the Democrats secured control of the municipal government the interest of the "temperance" would become stronger than ever, and continued thus: "Mayor Low has been and may be, the salvation of the people in his interpretation of the charter, serving it wisely and well, and with the close of his present Mayoral term, will doubtless leave to the city a local government which will be a monument of his great executive ability, and a good legacy of clean government to the people. It is now just as needful to save the whole people from Democratic rule as it was in 1883 to save Brooklyn from Democratic rule. . . . Temperance men are profoundly unpatriotic in their forgetfulness, perhaps as a gentleman once said, that it should be, but we cannot reverse the order of nature either in moral or physical growth. So is it with our prohibition principles, and the only natural, self, politically, in which it can mature, is that of Republicanism. . . . The life of Democracy has been a harvest of horrors and oppression, and its clutch has been the symbol of death. If there be any consolation in the fact that it is not a society and bildungsverein, it will be but a mollification of our sad plight. Put hands and make ready for the fight dances. And that is just what is being done to-day, the Democratic press everywhere putting you on the shoulder and blistering your efforts not in simple resort of fact not violent colors, so that you may blindly pull for them the Presidential election that they may have the opportunity to sell it. Beware."

The American Temperance Union began its regular fall and winter temperance meetings yesterday at Chickering Hall. The hall has been engaged by the Union for every Sunday afternoon during the fall, winter and spring. In addition to temperance speeches a musical programme will be presented each Sunday. Joseph A. Escardus has been elected president of the Union for the 8th consecutive time. Addresses were made by Chauncey Shaffer, the Rev. J. S. Chadwick, the Rev. J. M. Worrall, the Rev. J. C. North and the Rev. Stephen Merritt.

DR. HUNTINGTON IN GRACE CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington preached his first sermon before his new congregation in Grace Church yesterday morning. The subject of the sermon was, "The Deceitfulness of Riches," and the calling of Matthew at the receipt of custom was chosen as a text. Dr. Huntington mentioned some lessons which the character of Matthew teaches us. These may be summarized as the blessedness of emancipation from the love of things; for Matthew gave up all his worldly prospects to follow his Lord. The Bible, said the preacher, looks upon wealth neither as an unmixed good nor as an unmixed evil, yet warnings against the abuse of riches are far more frequent than praises of their beneficiaries. On this score let the Bible doctrine may be said to be that riches are deceitful. They deceive us by the false promises of peace of mind which they hold out to us; they deceive us by the false air of permanence which they wear, and they deceive us by leading us to the worth of men rather by the multitude of things which they possess than by the Divine standards. The only remedy for the land of dishonesty, which seems to have infected our society, was to emancipate men from the love of things, and to place before them noble objects of devotion. This, concluded the teacher, can be accomplished neither by vetoes by legislation, nor by the passing of resolutions, but only by conscious Christian labor.

MR. BEECHER IN HIS PULPIT AGAIN.

Mr. Beecher preached to a congregation filling Plymouth Church in every part yesterday morning. He appeared to be in good health after his vacation, which began in July, save for a slight trace of hay fever. His sermon related to the religious life. In it he said, in regard to the evolution of man: "You may say what you like about the descent of man from apes, or monkeys; I don't care what we were in the past. Let us forget the past and press on to the future. I am not now a monkey, though our ancestors may have swung by their tails in the woods or lived among the branches. I am for leaving that, and have the symptoms of God in me. That destiny which is unfolding in me here, will bear precious fruit in Heaven. Those who drop by the way are the waste of creation."

MR. TALMAGE ON SUICIDE.

Mr. Talmage's sermon yesterday at the Brooklyn Tabernacle was on "The cause of the great increase of suicide." In the course of his remarks he said: "I charge upon infidelity the evil of this large increase. There never has been a case of suicide where the perpetrator was not either demented or an infidel. Would to God that the witnesses would be brave in rendering their verdicts when a man commits suicide. In one case they say, 'He took his life when temporarily insane,' while in another case they should say, 'Having read infidel books and attended infidel lectures this man lost his fear of future punishment and committed the crime.' It is said that the Bible refers to taking the lives of others when it says, 'Thou shalt not kill.' Then I ask if you are not responsible for your own life as well as the lives of others? He gave you weapons with which to defend it, two arms to protect it, two eyes with which to guard against invasion, and a natural love of life. If there are any in my congregation who are in trouble, I prescribe life instead of death. Remember that God keeps a chronology of your life. Think of the future consequences of suicide."

THE PARTY OF OPPOSITION.

CLEVELAND AND THE MORRISON BILL.

THE LETTER TO DORSHEIMER AND THE "DENIAL"—CONGRESSMAN STEVENS'S POSITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. — Congressman Stevens, of Attica, is temporarily in charge of the Democratic campaign headquarters in this city. In the House last spring Mr. Stevens voted against the consideration of the Morrison bill, and three weeks later he voted against killing it by striking out the enacting clause. He was one of the two New-York Democratic Representatives who changed their minds and their votes on that measure, and it has been asserted that, in Mr. Stevens's case, the change was due to the influence of Governor Cleveland. To a TRIBUNE correspondent Mr. Stevens said that this was a mistake. "I was opposed to bringing up the measure," she he, "because I foresaw that it would provoke a long and acrimonious debate, in which some of the more enthusiastic men on our side would say things that the Republicans could quote against us in the Presidential campaign. It turned out as I expected. But after the discussion was over and all the harm possible had been done I was in favor of taking up the bill by sections and making an effort to amend it. I therefore voted against striking out the enacting clause."

"Did you ever hear of a letter from Governor Cleveland about that time in favor of the bill?"

"I saw no such letter. Mr. Dorsheimer, who was an active supporter of the bill, urged me to vote for it, and among the special reasons that he mentioned was one that he had received a letter from Governor Cleveland on the subject, and knew just how he stood. He did not show me the letter, but gave me to understand that the Governor favored the measure. I got the impression that Mr. Dorsheimer had the letter in his pocket at the time. But my vote was not influenced by what he said about Governor Cleveland's position."

It is not known whether Mr. Dorsheimer showed the letter to any of the Democratic Representatives, but there is sufficient reason to believe that he urged Mr. Wemple among others to support the Morrison bill, partly on the ground that Governor Cleveland favored it and had written him a letter to that effect. Mr. Dorsheimer also informed a number of other Democratic Representatives from New-York and other States that he had received such a letter, but whether any of them read or saw it is at present unknown. There is no more doubt that the assertions of Mr. Dorsheimer in regard to the letter and the nature of its contents strengthened the friends of the bill and to a considerable extent confused and weakened the ranks of its Democratic opponents than there is that Governor Cleveland cordially approved the measure. Mr. Dorsheimer's high character ought to be a sufficient assurance that he acted in perfect good faith throughout, and yet moreover Cleveland has declared that he wrote no such letter, and Democratic Representatives who were opposed to the bill have asserted that assurances were received from him at the time that he has not done so. Some of them, therefore, are disposed to challenge the production of the letter in Mr. Dorsheimer's possession, although but more than one or two of them seem willing to deny that they read Cleveland's letter on the Morrison bill, or that his real position was known to Democrats.

As the letter was used by Mr. Dorsheimer to induce a measure of public legislation in which the people were and still are deeply interested in a pecuniary, if not a monetary point of view, it would seem to be no impropriety to his affording it to be published. In fact, such a course is regarded by some persons as necessary for his own vindication. Others are inclined to the opinion that Governor Cleveland's "denial" is not inconsistent with Mr. Dorsheimer's assertion as to the letter. The "denial" sent to The World reads as follows:

"If your dispatch refers to the allegation that I have written letters to Congressmen to influence their action on tariff measures, it is false. You may deny it in another way in my authority. GROVER CLEVELAND."

Men who believe that Mr. Dorsheimer was dealing frankly with Messrs. Wemple, Stevens and others, reason thus: "Mr. Dorsheimer was one of the most earnest friends of the Morrison bill, which he had then lately put in the first step toward its passage. He was also the acknowledged personal and chosen Secretary of Governor Cleveland. What could be more natural, therefore, than that he should write to the Governor about the Morrison bill and its prospects? It was to be expected that Governor Cleveland would answer the letter and give his own views regarding the measure. In so writing to Mr. Dorsheimer, the Governor would not be seeking to influence Congressmen on tariff measures or legislation, because, as we well know, there was no need of it. Therefore, Governor Cleveland's denial is not by any stretch of the writing of such a letter to Mr. Dorsheimer, and subsequently showing it to Congressmen, is denied." Be that as it may, the letter is in possession of the Democrats, whose views on important party measures, the success of which is and an overwhelming majority of the Democrats in Congress considered to be of vital consequence. Mr. Dorsheimer seems to have regarded it as his duty to make those views not only to the Democratic Representatives of the Democratic party, but to the public, through them, as the most effective means he might have to secure the passage of the Morrison bill.

While this reasoning appears to be false, it is still apparent that any explanation by Mr. Dorsheimer would not only settle the controversy but correct unfavorable impressions which exist in the minds of many Democratic Representatives respecting his conduct in the matter.

NOMINATIONS BY NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Sept. 21.—The Democrats of Warren County yesterday voted for County officers, to be elect this fall, and the result was the following ticket: For Senator, James R. Moon, of Phillipsburg; Surrogate, William M. O'Neil, of Belvidere; Sheriff, George Van Campen, of Belvidere.

LOCAL FACTIONS TO UNITE ON A TICKET.

HOW THE OFFICES WILL PROBABLY BE DIVIDED—TAMMANY TO HAVE A LION'S SHARE.

The impression is gaining ground that the various Democratic organizations in this city will unite on a county ticket. Should this be done Tammany Hall will receive the lion's share. To it will be conceded the Mayoralty, probably the controllership, and two of the three Common Pleas Judgeships. Tids will leave for the County Democracy the District-Attorney, one Common Pleas Judge and a Coroner. Irving Hall may receive some small consideration, but the general impression is that that organization should be satisfied with what it has already received. The list of Tammany candidates for the Mayoralty nomination is not large. There was a strong effort made to induce John Kelly to accept it, but he has refused to allow his name to be used for any public position this fall. Mayor Edson is a candidate for renomination, and there are a considerable number of Tammany leaders who think the organization would do as well with him as with any one. Alderman High J. Grant has many warm friends who are pressing his claims. His opposition to the Broadway Surface Railroad job gives him a good deal of strength. Congressman S. S. Cox was urged to become a candidate, but declined on the ground that he would much rather be returned to Congress. Joseph J. O'Donohue remains still an available candidate. He is willing to accept the nomination if he can receive the hearty support of all the organizations. Ex-Congressman P. B. Dugro is put forward by his friends, but his youth is against him, as well as the fact that he has never shown unusual ability.

The nominee for Mayor, in order to obtain the support of the County Democracy, must pledge himself to reappoint Hubert O. Thompson Commissioner of Public Works in case Mayor Edson should renominate him. Mr. Thompson's term of office expires on December 10 of the present year. In case Mr. Edson should refuse to renominate him, an effort will be made to have the present Board lay the nomination of his successor on the table. The new Mayor will have the power to make appointments of heads of departments of the city government without confirmation by the Board of Aldermen.

For Controller the most prominent candidate thus far mentioned in Tammany Hall is Andrew C. Soulard, president of the Sterling Fire Insurance Company. Arthur Leary, treasurer of the Tammany Society, would receive strong support if he would allow his name to be used.

The retiring Common Pleas Judges are Messrs. Larremore, Daly and Allen. All are candidates for renomination. Judge Larremore has made a highly acceptable judge. He has never missed a working day in the fourteen years that he has sat on the bench, is popular in the Tammany organization and stands a good chance of renomination. There are several lawyers in both the Tammany and County Democracy organizations who are willing to wear the ermine. Elliott Sandford, of Irving Hall, is also ambitious to become a judge.

Colonel John R. Fellows is the County Democracy candidate for District-Attorney, although Peter B. Olney is willing to be his own successor. It is doubtful whether Colonel Fellows would be acceptable to Tammany Hall. There is a general feeling that he would weaken the ticket instead of being a source of strength. But he has proven himself useful to the County Democracy leaders at State and National conventions, and the fact has gone forth that he must be considered the County Democracy candidate.

For Coroner there are a legion of candidates in both organizations.

CLEVELAND NOT A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

WHY SAMUEL J. CROOKS CANNOT SUPPORT HIM.

William H. Murtha, chairman of the Democratic campaign committee of Kings County, in flattering terms, invited Samuel J. Crooks to take the stump for Cleveland and Hendricks. In his reply, dated September 19, Mr. Crooks says:

Your committee and yourself are doubtless aware that so far as my ability would warrant, and with great zeal, I have with unselfish steadfastness urged the claims of the Democratic party to a fuller recognition "these many years." Permit me to say that in so doing I have not been unmindful of the steady departure of its leaders from Democratic principles. Democratic standards and Democratic methods. I have believed and hoped until recent experience has taught me otherwise, that the party would throw off the several "old men of the mountain" who had throttled it, return to its mission and become, as its founders designed, the party of the people, devoted to the observance, preservation and protection of the rights of all citizens, native or adopted, when and wherever assailed, at home or abroad, proclaiming "equality of power, equality of burden, equality of rights and equality of privileges to all men under the law," with a design to enforce and maintain such enunciation. I need not say to you that the action of the convention that placed Mr. Cleveland in nomination has shattered and destroyed all the evidently delusive hopes entertained by me in that direction. His every act as Governor of this State is a direct and open insult to his supporters so far as such acts relate directly to or would help the masses of the people. He presents the spectacle of an official, posing as a reformer and Democrat without a particle of sympathy with the people. Mr. Cleveland's ideas of the inherent powers of the people as opposed or relatively considered with reference to any body of persons clothed by them with corporate powers and privileges . . . are in direct hostility to the Constitution and the decisions of the highest legal tribunal in the land. I am constrained to refuse my support to the candidate so deficient in true Democratic principles, and so wanting in knowledge of the true theory of a government, "of the people, by the people and for the people." . . .

With a desire to exercise my individual prerogative, in view of these objects, I am compelled to admit that Mr. Blaine in his public utterances has enunciated views of a character which, coupled with his public acts, commend him to the support of all who desire the continued prosperity of the country, the good of its people, and the protection of its citizens at home and abroad. His public career has proven him a most manly man.

A NO ACCOUNT INDEPENDENT CLUB.

Joseph Hazeltine, of Hazeltine & Annam, which spoken to Saturday in reference to the New-York Produce and Maritime Independent Cleveland and Hendricks Campaign Club, said: "I think this organization has no particular significance. It numbers only about 300 members, and although nominally an independent club, is made up for the most part of Democrats. A few young, hot headed, disaffected Republicans are at the head of it. On exchange numbers just 3,000 members. By subtraction from that number the 300 members of the Cleveland and Hendricks club you will have the number of businesses who will presumably vote for Blaine.

TO ORGANIZE BUTLER CLUBS.

A mass-meeting of the Butler and West Campaign Club of the IVth Assembly District will be held tonight in Infantry Hall, No. 63 East Broadway. A meeting for the purpose of organizing the Butler party in the IId Assembly District will be held at No. 10 Catherine-slip to-morrow night. A similar meeting in the XIth Assembly district will be held at Humboldt Hall, No. 43 First-st., Thursday night. It has been decided by the Butler managers to run William Mecklem, of Tippecanoe, and Cuyler Nos. 6, for Congress in the XXIId Congressional District.

BUTLER AND THE GREENBACKERS.

A LIVELY SESSION OF THE STATE COMMITTEE—RESIGNATION OF MR. JONES.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—The State Committee of the National Greenback party met in secret session at the Stanwix House today. When the doors were opened at 3 o'clock the National Greenback party was no longer visible. The People's party had swallowed it. Twenty-two members of the committee were present when Chairman George O. Jones called the meeting to order. After some discussion of process and details of action, Mr. Jones offered a series of resolutions, of which the most important read as follows:

Resolved, That the State Committee of the National Greenback party protest against the assumption of the name of the People's party, which is a mere pretentious political conception, and that we hereby instruct our delegates to leave the field to honest, the canvass for the regularly nominated candidates of the National Greenback party, and we demand that all World executive committees and more especially the committee that shall be chosen by the regular accredited officers of the organization represented by the national ticket of the National Greenback party.

After resolutions drawn out, a long debate, Mr. Jones made a formal statement that he was the representative of the Greenback party and that the Greenback State Committee was entitled to expend all the money in his hand without the assistance of Democrats who were not Greenbackers. Lockey Pool opposed the resolutions vigorously, and it was voted down by a vote of 19 to 3, Jones and two others. Thereupon Mr. Jones resigned the chairmanship of the State Committee, and declined to participate further with it. He said he would not resign his position as member of Congress or the regular Greenback convention and other offices.

Mr. Jones's resignation contained an accusation of the abandonment of the party from the Greenback to the People's party, but this resolution was withdrawn after the defeat of the resolution concerning campaign funds. Resolutions pledging support to Butler, etc., etc., Mr. Pool was adopted. Mr. Jones was re-elected chairman, and John G. Bishop of Syracuse, secretary. Lewis F. Pool, Paul A. Trescot, A. W. Wood, Joseph Gross and R. S. Weaver were chosen as members of the executive committee. After the committee adjourned the executive committee had a long session, and decided to establish headquarters in New-York.

POINTS OF THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday afternoon at Clarendon and Arcadian Hall, many unions were represented. The secretary read a communication from the Shop Keepers' Union, the oldest trades organization in the city, signifying their intention of joining the Central Labor Union. The Union had received an offer of Robert Ingersoll's services for a lecture. A letter from the Brooklyn Union Labor Party was read, and a committee appointed to wait on Mr. Ingersoll and request him to lecture for the benefit of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum from November 27 to December 7. A committee of ten was appointed to act in the matter. The Clothiers Cutters' Union and several other organizations reported that they had resolved not to allow any of their families to purchase meat from butchers who dealt in Chicago dressed beef. The Eastern Butchers' Protective Association reported that the committee of the Chicago dressed beef had already caused several of the slaughter houses to suspend operations, and a number of their members in consequence threw men out of work. A delegate from Bricklayers' Union, No. 1, reported that he had been in the New-England States for the past four weeks and had found out that in a number of localities the Chicago beef had altogether driven the home slaughtered beef out of the market, and prices had been materially advanced. Bricklayers' Union, No. 1, reported that during the week Edward Wem who does most of the Astors' work had given in to the nine hours rule, and that they were confident that it is now only a matter of a few days when the strike will be officially declared at an end.

The cloak and dress makers, who were successful in their strike for higher wages a year ago, have resolved to make another demand for an increase in wages and a reduction in the hours of work in a short time. After the success of the last strike a number of members dropped out and wages now are not much better than they were before the strike. Preparations are also being made for a strike of silk dyers. A simultaneous demand will be made in all the Eastern cities in which silk is dyed for an increase in wages. Negotiations are pending between the Journeyman Stonecutters Union and some quarrymen who do not believe in the arrangement between the stonecutters and the quarrymen not to furnish stone to any one not a member of the houses organization, for furnishing the Journeyman's Union with stone so that they can go into business on their own account. If the negotiations be unsuccessful the strikers claim that it will practically end the strike.

THE REV. DR. JOHN HALL AT HOME.

A PLEASANT AND INTERESTING TRIP THROUGH PARTS OF EUROPE.

It was 8 o'clock last evening when the steamship Servia, having passed the bar at 5 o'clock, reached the Barge office. Only a few of four hundred cabin passengers had then decided to leave the steamer before morning. One of these was a tall, stalwart looking man, wearing a heavy coat and a stiff hat. His face was smooth, but the cheeks were bronzed and ruddy as two apples. "Doctor! Oh, Doctor!" cried a dozen ladies and gentlemen as he reached the iron railing, crowded with those awaiting the arrival of friends. As many hands were stretched out to his and the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, stopped to greet his parishioners and friends. Dr. Hall left the city in June to attend a general council of Presbyterian ministers at Copenhagen, Sweden, and to visit his early home and friends in the north of Ireland.

"I have had an enjoyable trip," he said to THE TRIBUNE reporter as he left the pier. "The sail home has been exceedingly fine. There was only one day in which we had any bad weather. The council at Copenhagen was largely attended and its proceedings were interesting. The King and Queen and other members of the royal family of Sweden were present at some of the sessions. Most of the attendance was from European countries, and I was surprised to see so few American ministers present. My trip extended to Holland and Germany, and was in every respect a pleasant one."

A GRANDSON OF CLAY SHOT.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—Harry Clay, a well-known lawyer and politician, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by Andrew Wepler, a Councilman of the Eleventh Ward. Clay was drinking and wanted to borrow some money from Wepler, who would not lend him as much as he wanted. Clay then began to abuse Wepler and went out for a pistol with which to shoot him. On his return the two men armed with pistols, said they were ready to fight. Wepler fired a ball which struck Clay in the groin and ranged downward in the thigh. Clay is the grandson of Henry Clay. He was one of the Arctic voyagers in the ill-fated Proteus and was prominently mentioned for Congress from this district. His wound is dangerous though he may recover. Wepler gave himself up.

TALKS ABOUT PROTECTION.

THE EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE ON LABOR.

LOW DUTIES MAKE LOW WAGES—ENGLISH COMPETITION—HIGH PRICES.

Marshall Lefferts, galvanized iron manufacturer, of the firm of Marshall Lefferts & Co., Nos. 90 Beekman-st, and 495 Cherry-st., said yesterday in response to the inquiries of a TRIBUNE reporter: "I am a strong protectionist in my sentiments. I believe decidedly in helping the industries of this country in every proper way and not in aiding to build up those of England and other foreign countries. If the Morrison bill, which the Democrats endeavored to pass last winter, had become a law, it would have caused great depression in business in this country. The lower the tariff the more our industries would suffer. As I said to a reporter of *The Times* who called upon me, a reduction of the tariff would lower the wages of certain laboring men, and because I said that the paper gave me quite a blast the next day. To lower the tariff would ruin the interests of the galvanized iron manufacturers of this country, and it would be ruinous to the laboring men employed in our branch of industry. The disaster would really come upon the laborers more than upon the manufacturers.

"The whole question is one of labor. If the wages of labor were reduced, as they must be when the tariff on foreign manufactures is reduced, the laboring men and their families would have to live on less and find cheaper quarters, and I don't know how they would do that, for the landlords would not lower their rents. It seems to me impossible for our laborers to live on less than they are receiving at present and pay what they have to pay for the necessaries of life and for rent or shelter. The prices for clothing, shoes and such things would not be lower, but on the contrary, with a reduced tariff on articles of that kind, would be higher. If our home manufactures were ruined, the foreign manufactures would have no competition in the United States and foreign manufacturers could charge what they please for their wares. In my line of business we are paying our employes at least 100 per cent more wages than is paid for the same work in England where the boys and girls employed in the manufacture of galvanized iron get $1 a week. The few boys that we employ get $9 and $10 a week, and our men on an average receive $12.

"Their employment is to stand around the galvanizing baths and attend to the work of galvanizing iron. We employ in our business about eighty hands. I think many of our laboring men in this country are beginning to look at this subject in the right light. Fully one-half of our men will vote the Republican ticket at this election, which is something that they have never done before. The mere agitation of this tariff question makes business dull. If the Democrats mean free trade, and if they get into power, business will be ruined. There is no doubt that the Democrats do mean free trade or tariff 'for revenue only' which is the equivalent of free trade. My employes are Irish Americans and Germans mostly and most of them understand the important bearing of this question on their future welfare."

HOW HISTORY MIGHT REPEAT ITSELF.

A LOW TARIFF WOULD WIPE OUT THE ROLLING MILLS AND FURNACES, AS IN 1832 AND 1844.

Philip H. Laufman