keeper need to the welfare of their fishermen.—[London Echo.

They are telling this story in Washington about a youthful German diplomat and a bright young American woman with whom he was conversing at a reception, in the tongue of his native land. "Why," said she, "don't you speak English?" "Oh," said he with much dignity, "I cannot think of speaking it here. I learned the accent in London." There was a moment's silence, broken by the Teutonic declaration: "But I speak French also. Do you?" "Oh, yes," said the young lady, "but I couldn't think of using it to a German. I learned the accent in Paris."

A medical enthusiast, a news item states, has started a peach cure near Wilmington, Del., similar to the grape cure of Germany and the pear cure of California. This idea of a peach cure is nothing new. It is generally swallowed in the shape of peach brandy. There are thousands of persons who are willing to wager that the medical enthusiast of Delaware can't convert peaches into a more attractive medicine.—[Norristown Herald.

In the current number of *The American Church Review* the Rev. Dr. John Henry Hopkins says that Monsignor Capel asserts that "Mission or jurisdiction is direct from God." Monsignor Capel not only denies that he has ever said this, but asserts that he has maintained the opposite view, namely, that "jurisdiction comes indirectly from God through the Church by appointment."

Echo's Pun on Beecher when he was called to speak at the late Democratic mass-meeting in Music Hall, New-York:

The Democrats saw at Music Hall
That their ship was caught in a terrible squall,
So they called aloud to Beecher,
Echo was there, and hearing the call,
Answered loud from wall to wall,
Beach her! Beach her!! Beach her!!!
JOHN LUND.

Somebody in England has invented a rum that Mr. St. John might properly use in his campaign, for it is said to cheer but not inebriate. An English paper in describing it says: "By a special process the heavy portion of the alcohol is got rid of, and that of lighter specific gravity retained, thereby rendering the rum light and exhilarating, instead of stupefying and intoxicating. The scientific treatment to which the rum is subjected removes, with the heavy spirit, all its irritating properties, and renders the troops who drink it cheerful, without being excited and quarrelsome."

The "Girl Graduate," with a pathos to which I am not insensible, entreats me not to apotheosize "that awful, befringed, beflounced and beklitted divided skirt." Well, I will acknowledge that the fringes, the flounces and the kilting do certainly defeat the whole object of the dress, which is ease and liberty; but I regard these things as mere wicked superfluities, tragic proofs that the divided is ashamed of its own division. The principle of the dress is good, and though it is not by any means perfection, it is a step toward it.—[Oscar Wilde in The Pall Mall Gazette.

A great many people in Switzerland are engaged in raising snails. During the summer children are engaged in gathering the snails, which are taken to a plot of ground surrounded by a sort of hedge of sawdust, which prevents them from getting away. They are placed on bushes which are also surrounded with sawdust, and they soon grow very fat, by feeding on the leaves. At the approach of cold weather they drop down into the sawdust and bury themselves. When wanted they are raked out, packed in two hundred weight baskets and sent off to Italy, where as "Burgundy snails" they command a ready sale.

The New-Orleans Picayune says that the Morrison bill will never be paid. Nonsense; the Democrats have been paying for it ever since its attempted passage, until now their political capital is very much overdrawn, and absolute bankruptcy stares them in the face next Tuesday.

The position of *The Boston Transcript* is gloomy and peculiar. It can't go Blaine, it loathes Butler, it likes an occasional hot spiced rum too well to vote for St. John, it thinks Belva is insincere, and it won't support Cleveland. If there is a vacant chair upon Olympus the gods ought to invite *The Boston Transcript* up there.—[St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The return of Tony Pastor to his theatre is effected this week. Mr. Pastor is a favorite; he leads a numerous and strong company, and he will assuredly be welcome to the lovers of mirth.

The custom of giving morning performances every Wednesday has been resumed at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The special matinee performance of *Lady Clancarty* in which Miss Harriett Jay will make her debut in New York, will take place to-day at the Madison Square Theatre. Mr. Herbert Kelcey will play *Clancarty*, Mr. Whiffen, *Senior Goodman*, Mrs. Whiffen, *Mother Hunt*, Mr. Piggott, *Lord Woodstock*, and the cast otherwise will be strong.

Mr. Robert Buchanan's new drama is in active rehearsal at Wallack's. Miss Rose Coghlan, Madame Ponisi, Mr. Osmond Tearle, Mr. Kelcey, Mr. Gerald Eyre and Mr. John Howson will be in the cast. New scenery, painted by Mr. Goatcher and assistants, will be displayed and Mr. Connelly is composing incidental music. The production will occur about three weeks hence.

Mr. L. L. Forman has embarked in a modest musical enterprise which is worthy of commendation and support. He has planned four organ recitals to be given on successive Thursday afternoons in Chickering Hall. The first of the series was given last Thursday, when Miss Emily Winant was the vocalist and Mr. Forman's numbers were Lemmens's sonata "O Filli," Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor, Guilmant's Nuptial March and the overture to "Tannhäuser."

The amusing corruption of "Orphee aux Enfers," which, as "Orpheus and Eurydice," had a long and successful run at the Bijou Opera House, this week entertains the patrons of the Grand.

A second concert for the benefit of the sufferers from cholera in Italy is announced. It is to take place on Thursday afternoon, November 6, and the members of the Milan Opera Company, now performing at the Star Theatre, are to take part.

A VITAL QUESTION.

WHICH IS THE HIGHER STANDARD OF MORALS? HERE IS THE EVENING POST'S.	HERE IS THE REV. DR. STORRS'S.
Cleveland's virtues are those which bind human society together, and which States are founded and maintained. There has been no great benefactor of the human race who has not been truthful, faithful to his trusts, disinterested, self-denying. There have been very few who have been chaste. . . . Chastity is a great virtue, but every man knows in his heart that it is not the greatest of virtues, that offences against it have often been consistent with the possession of ALL the qualities which ennoble human nature and dignify human life and make human progress possible.	It seems very clear, too, that since the nominations were made the character of the only other candidate who can by possibility be elected has received a fatal wound—fatal, that is, to any just aspirations on his part toward the Presidency. The suggestion that a man whose history is stained with admitted licentiousness may yet properly and deliberately be put at the head of the Nation must certainly be scouted. Forgiveness is one thing. Popular coronation is quite another. Ethics must surely take precedence of politics. It would seem to be, certainly, a grave offence against the family, against the public honor for chaste womanhood, against the divine law of purity, against the essential welfare of the State, to contribute to elevate to the highest office in the gift of his countrymen a man with a loose woman in his train, and an illegitimate son. I can hardly imagine anything of worse example to the multitudes of young men who are dangerously tempted, and who need whatever succor to their virtue may come from a supporting and imperative public sentiment. It would seem to me to make the Nation at large, if not the positive patron of lewdness, at least the careless apologist for it.

GRACE NOMINATED BY THOMPSON.

IF ELECTED, WILL BE ELECTED BY THOMPSON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you allow an old and steadfast admirer of THE TRIBUNE to correct one sentence in today's issue? You say "Thompson nominated ex-Mayor Grace for the Mayoralty." Ex-Mayor Grace was nominated by the Citizens' Committee, which has no connection whatever with Mr. Thompson. Yours very truly,
HOWARD CROSBY.
No. 116 East Nineteenth-st., New-York, Oct. 27, 1884.

[Will Dr. Crosby then kindly name the candidate whom the County Democracy—every one of whose nominations is dictated by Hubert O. Thompson—put in the field? And without Mr. Thompson's cooperation how many votes would Dr. Crosby's candidate get?—*Ed.*]

ONE CASE AS GOOD AS TWENTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The inclosed letter from the Rev. Dr. Ball I find in last night's *Brooklyn Times*, and I am surprised not to find it in THE TRIBUNE of to-day. It should have the widest circulation by all friends of James G. Blaine, and I trust to find it in THE TRIBUNE of to-morrow.
New-York, Oct. 28, 1884. READER.

[We prefer (without reflecting on other journals which pursue a different policy) to keep our columns free from it. This paper goes into the family circle, and the details of Governor Cleveland's immoralities only excite a prurient taste. We have no desire to disparage the Rev. Mr. Ball. He is thoroughly in earnest, and is supported by the Buffalo clergy. If he and they are not telling the truth, Governor Cleveland ought to sue them for libel at once. But it seems to us a work of supererogation to take up fresh allegations of immorality on Cleveland's part, when there is a flagrant case already before the public which neither Governor Cleveland nor his defenders make the faintest effort to deny. One instance is as good as twenty as betokening the character of the man—and our readers have rights which we are bound to respect.—*Ed.*]

A DEMOCRATIC PLOT TO BE HATCHED ON ELECTION DAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am credibly informed that a shrewd scheme to affect the result of the election has been planned by Barnum. He proposes to flood the West, and especially Ohio and Indiana, on election day, with telegrams to the effect that Cleveland is carrying everything before him from Portland to New-York, hoping thereby to affect the votes of persons who, up to that hour, have not voted. It may be untrue, but the source from which it came makes it probable that something of that kind is on the tapis. Forewarned is forearmed. E. W.
New-York, Oct. 28, 1884.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE PRINTERS.

AN ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENT ANSWERED.

HE GETS MORE OF AN ANSWER THAN HE WANTED—UNUSUALLY HIGH WAGES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: An earnest and sincere man is perplexed to understand how it is that you expect to accomplish anything for Mr. Blaine and the Republican party in your unceasing twaddle about the tariff and the protection given labor in sustaining wages. Do not acts speak louder than words? And are you not aware that you and your paper are known throughout this broad land—from Maine to California—as practising contrary to your teachings; that you pay 15 per cent less to all your employes than the so-called free-trade papers, *The Times*, *The Herald*, *The World*, and others? Why should you feel and express such solicitude for the threatened workers of the land? Insincerity and hypocrisy are base and deceive none but yourself. All organized workingmen know you. Publish this and defend yourself if you can.
New-York, Oct. 27, 1884. AN HONEST MAN.

"An honest man" generally signs his name, and an anonymous letter writer is generally a sneak. But let that pass.

Every man who cared for the facts about the wages we pay has had them long since. They shall now be crammed down your reluctant throat again. *It is not true* that we pay 15 per cent less to our employes than the free-trade papers. *It is not true* that we pay 1 per cent less. It is true that the employes of THE TRIBUNE are as well paid as in any newspaper office on this continent. We believe them to be better paid than in any other office in this city. Here is a voluntary statement which they themselves furnished nearly two months ago:

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE COMPOSING-ROOM,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 5, 1884.

WHITELAW REID.

DEAR SIR: We, your employes, regardless of political proclivities, having noticed in *The Philadelphia Record*, *New-York World*, and other newspapers, statements to the effect that we are underpaid, or to use the words of the newspapers mentioned, that THE TRIBUNE Association is "grinding the faces of its employes," beg leave to state voluntarily that to our minds such is not the case, and submit herewith, for use as you may deem best, our names, politics, and the amounts that we severally received for the past week, which we consider as an average amount paid by THE TRIBUNE Association to us as a salary for a week's work of type-setting—for six days per week, seven hours per day. Respectfully yours,

Name.	When employ'd	Politics.	Am't.
F. C. Wardell	Night	Democrat	$30 00
Horace Swain	Day	Republican	25 00
Charles C. Shike	Night	Republican	24 00
E. E. Miller	Night	Republican	21 50
W. C. Swanton	Day	Republican	28 00
Frank J. Weber	Night	Democrat	23 00
F. V. McIntyre	Night	Democrat	22 50
W. S. Temple	Night	Democrat	25 00
Charles G. Loesch	Night	Democrat	21 00
T. W. McIntyre	Night	Democrat	24 50
T. F. O'Brien	Night	Democrat	30 00
J. Gaither	Night	Republican	21 00
C. F. Garvin	Night	Democrat	21 00
E. W. Stack	Night		26 00
G. S. Comfort	Night	Republican	21 00
F. A. Winter	Night	Democrat	21 00
C. F. Kelly	Night		24 00
A. H. Battey	Night	Republican	30 00
W. W. Shore	Night	Democrat	19 00
Charles Herbert	Night	Republican	21 85
P. T. Balls	Night	Republican	25 60
George L. Orr	Night	Democrat	23 00
F. Connell	Night	Republican	18 00
William H. Crane	Night	Democrat	24 00
W. H. Hall	Night	Democrat	26 00
Leo W. Hodson	Night	Independent	30 00
C. W. Sherman	Night	Democrat	23 00
H. W. Brandenburg	Night	Republican	29 00
Price Morris	Night		23 00
M. H. Solt	Night	Republican	22 00
William H. Pritchard	Night		18 35
Leo A. Mills	Night	Republican	20 00
Eugene W. James	Night	Republican	21 00
E. J. Finkerton	Night	Democrat	23 80
James H. Bullard	Night	Republican	32 80
George W. Lincoln	Night		21 75
James Dunlap	Night	Republican	23 00
Milton Sweigart	Night	Democrat	22 00
L. B. Wiley	Night	Republican	22 00

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE COMPOSING ROOM,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 5, 1884.

WHITELAW REID.

DEAR SIR: We, your employes, engaged by the week at stated salaries in the several departments of the proof-room, stereotype-room, type-setting in the mail-room and type-setting machine operators and justifiers' room, learning that a contradiction of published statements regarding salaries is to be made to you by the compositors, desire to say over our signatures that now and since our connection with THE TRIBUNE we have been fairly treated and have had no differences either with THE TRIBUNE, yourself or your authorized agents, and that the salaries we receive are satisfactory to us and are in keeping, if not far in excess, of those paid by other morning newspapers. We append our names and the amounts received each week by us. Respectfully yours,

Name.	Amt rec'd.	Name.	Amt rec'd.
John Tyler	$30 00	A. Elsberke	$19 00
E. A. Fletcher	30 00	John A. Hurley	26 00
William S. McCoy	20 00	J. A. Yates	30 00
Joseph Barlow	22 00	T. S. Snyder	20 00
M. A. Tracy	25 00	J. E. Ketcham	22 00
M. M. Moss	25 00	Myron H. Jupp	20 00
W. H. Minnick	20 00	G. W. Shafer	27 50
George H. Cogswell	25 00	Thomas Miller	22 00
William B. Driscoll	35 00	M. G. Hammell	21 00
Samuel Walter	31 00	T. W. Crawford	22 00
S. H. Rickard	21 00	William Groom	22 00
W. H. Crawford	20 00		

The public will judge whether these are good or bad wages. There is not a man paid by the week who does not get above the Union scale; and we believe the wages generally to be as high as those paid in *The Herald* or in any Union office in this city, if not higher. A statement of earnings for the current week, or any recent week in this campaign, would show still higher figures;—in fact, would show nearly, or quite, an average of $25 per week for the entire force—good, bad and indifferent. Do you happen to make within 15 per cent as much yourself?—*Ed.*]

WEDDINGS YESTERDAY.

Miss Julia Macy, daughter of Josiah G. Macy, was married last evening at 8 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah to Francis Newberry Holbrook, of El Paso, Texas. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, who gave her away. Her dress was of heavy white satin duchesse, made with a full court train, and trimmed with flounces of point lace. The veil was fastened by diamond pins and a wreath of orange blossoms. The brides-maids were Miss Anna L. Sprague, of this city, and Miss Susan Z. Preble, of Boston, daughter of Admiral Preble, U. S. N. The ushers were Everett Macy, I. Augustus Macy, W. H. Cooper, E. E. Sage, W. H. Haldane and W. de L. Benedict. T. De Witt Thompson was best man. The Rev. Robert Collyer performed the ceremony. A reception followed at the house of Mr. Macy, No. 609 Lexington-ave. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Rosam, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Macy and Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Macy. On November 8 another reception will be held.

At the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second-st., last evening, Miss Annie Lawrie, daughter of P. W. Lawrie, and Henry C. Demorest, son of William Jennings Demorest, were married, the Rev. Dr. Paxton, pastor, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Deems, officiating. The ushers were Frank Keck, William T. Hayward, Edwin Sweet, of Brooklyn; Robert L. Roe, Frank Wall and Henry Charade, of Chicago. Henry Cohn was best man. The bride wore a robe of ivory satin, made with a court train, the front trimmed with flounces of point lace. The tulle veil was held by a diamond crescent, and she wore diamond earrings, bracelets and a pin. Miss Evelyn Demorest, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. Miss Tillie Pondir and Miss Lucy Atwater were the bridesmaids. A reception was held at No. 314 West Thirty-third-st. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus R. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Raymond and Mrs. John B. Pomeroy.

Miss Mary Louise Warner, daughter of William W. Warner, was married last evening to Daniel H. Doughty, at No. 322½ Monroe-st., Brooklyn. The bride wore white satin, and after the ceremony there was a reception.

In the Presbyterian church at Sing Sing, Joseph Herbert Carpenter, son of Azariah Carpenter, married Miss Elizabeth Taylor Fisher, daughter of Dr. George J. Fisher, of Sing Sing. The Rev. Dr. J. R. Gibson officiated. The best man was Henry Benning, of Brooklyn, and the ushers were Edward Quinby, of Wilmington, Del.; Oscar Thorne, of New-York; Arthur Diggles, of Irvington; D. D. Mangam, jr., and Henry Carpenter, of Sing Sing. The bridesmaids were Miss Susie Mangam and Miss Caroline L. Barlow, and the "best girls" Miss Helen Washburn, Miss Matilda Clark, Miss Mary Wood Niveson, and Miss Emily Mead. A reception was held at the house of the bride's father.

BEECHER SHARPLY SCORED.

RINGING WORDS AGAINST MR. BEECHER.

ADDRESSES BY S. V. WHITE, GENERAL FREMONT, AND OTHERS IN THE BROOKLYN RINK.

One of the most remarkable political gatherings ever held in Kings County took place last night in the Rink, in Clermont-ave., Brooklyn. It was under the auspices of the Young Republican Club and was presided over by William H. Williams, the president. The fact that S. V. White was to be present and deliver an address in reply to Henry Ward Beecher was in itself sufficient to crowd the spacious building in every part, the most notable of those in attendance being several members of Mr. Beecher's own congregation. When any member of Plymouth Church entered and he was recognized he was loudly cheered. The following are some of those present: The Rev. S. B. Halliday, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church; H. L. Pratt, C. C. Dike, General B. F. Tracy, Theodore D. Dimon, Henry Sheldon, Edwin P. Ide, A. Smith, A. A. Peck, Dr. J. D. Conkling, H. G. Comb, W. B. Boorum, A. P. Hayden, Augustus Brody, General John Winslow, Bery Estes, Thomas Hudson, C. C. Church, Frank Squier, C. A. Lawrence, Judge Samuel D. Morris, the Rev. George E. Reed, M. C. Ogden and M. Bridgman.

When Mr. White rose to speak General John C. Fremont stepped on the platform with a flag bearing the inscription: "Rocky Mountain Fremont Club," accompanied by the following gentlemen: James N. Smith, John A. Nichols, James Dunning Schuyler, William C. Booth, William H. Beard and William Force. They received a hearty greeting. The Twenty-third Regiment Band, under the leadership of F. I. Eben, played several striking selections. It is admitted on all hands that so hearty and spontaneous a greeting has rarely been accorded at a political assembly as that which welcomed the telling points with which Mr. White's speech abounded. That portion of his remarks devoted to Mr. Beecher's attacks upon Mr. Blaine created the wildest enthusiasm. The mention of Mr. Beecher's name was loudly hissed. "Don't hiss," said the speaker; "I still think too much of Mr. Beecher to have his name hissed"; and the response was hisses mingled with cheers.

Professor Raymond's speech was full of happy hits. His statement that he was born in Ohio and had nothing to be ashamed of, and that he had resided in Brooklyn for a quarter of a century and found nothing to grieve for that either, fairly drew down the house. His anecdote about Garfield's statement was equally amusing and pointed. When Mr. Blaine was fighting a clamorous Democratic assembly in connection with the Mulligan correspondence, Garfield said to Mr. Raymond: "When the Democrats send up anybody to fight Jim Blaine they have to send a stretcher with him." This was greeted by prolonged three times three cheers again and again repeated for the Plumed Knight. Another point that was made by Mr. Raymond that was heartily applauded was: "We have driven out the vermin and taken the mortgage off our house, and, now these so-called Independents say 'the varnish smells; let us go into the gutter'" Mr. Hawes's statement that great as was the enthusiasm in the cities it didn't even equal that all over the country; and that Blaine would carry every Western State, made the house fairly shake with applause.

ANOTHER MEETING PROMISED THIS WEEK.

President Williams opened the meeting in a neat speech. "I cannot resist the conclusion," said he, "That victory, certain glorious victory is assured for us next Tuesday. [Applause.] We have already had three meetings of this club; the fourth will be given next Thursday in honor of the arrival of our illustrious candidate, James G. Blaine. [Renewed applause.] But we shall not be content with that. We shall have a fifth and final meeting in the Academy of Music [loud applause] on Saturday. I think, therefore, it is agreed that when the vote of Kings County comes to be reckoned it will be found to be an integral part of that magnificent aggregate which on Tuesday next shall carry James G. Blaine into power." [Tremendous cheering.]

Professor Rossiter W. Raymond was then introduced and on rising to speak was warmly received. He spoke in substance as follows: We suddenly become aware of the presence of Carl Schurz, [hisses] who warns us that the election of Blaine and Logan will mean that the sense of public virtue is lost and that official corruption will be established. [Hisses.] And what does he offer in return? The Democratic party—and, Mr. Hendricks. [More hisses.] 'Do you believe the Bible?' asked an old preacher in Western New-York. Yes! Well the world will come to an end in April, and if you don't believe that you don't believe the Bible." [Laughter.] Well the time came and the globe still preserved its thick rotundity. The people did not cease to believe in the Bible, but they refused to believe the preacher. [Loud and continued applause.] And in the case of Blaine we disbelieve the vile slanders and turn with hope and confidence to the success which shall crown this great effort of our grand statesman and peerless citizen, James G. Blaine. [Immense cheering.] [At this stage Judge Samuel D. Morris entered, amid applause, and took his seat on the platform.] I am glad to see Samuel among the prophets. The so-called Independent Republicans have joined with the Democrats in saying: 'The Republican party has been in power so long we want a change.' [Derisive laughter.] To change for the sake of change is the last desperate excuse of scoundrelism. There is no argument in it. And now for the pastor of Plymouth Church. I love Henry Ward Beecher ardently. I believe in his sincerity and generosity. I know he has exposed himself in his present course to severe criticism. But my lips shall not speak the word, my hand shall not strike the blow. It is sufficient for me to utter my amazement and my grief. I shall not mourn more deeply when he dies." [Loud applause.]

The chairman next introduced Walter Howe, of this city, who he said was a warm backer at Albany of that stanch friend and defender of reform, Theodore Roosevelt. [Applause.] Mr. Howe in the course of his speech said: "Five years ago were I asked my politics I should have answered 'Independent.' I now say unhesitatingly 'I am a Republican' [loud cheering,] for I am convinced that it is within the ranks of the Republican party that the most needful measure of reform can be brought to a successful issue. [Renewed cheers.] I believe in an independent private opinion in politics. I do not believe in a bolt when it is conducted mainly with a view to destroy and not to reform. [Applause and a voice—"Quite right."] The nomination at Chicago was just, was sensible, was statesmanlike; and that it was all this shall be unerringly shown by the signal triumph which awaits us on next Tuesday. [Immense cheering.] We are trustful and defiant as to the efforts of our enemies. Our *midwest* friends belong to an ancient class [laughter], men who palter with us in a double sense. As there appears now no hope of this conversion. The greater shall be our glory when James G. Blaine is declared President. [Applause.]

SPEECH BY THE FIRST REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

The chairman next introduced the "first path-finder of the Republican party, General John C. Fremont." At this there was much enthusiasm which rose to an uncontrollable pitch when the veteran stepped forward, he said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you sincerely and gratefully for the hearty expression of your good will. It gives me cheer to see such earnestness. I am glad to see we are all standing again together by our old colors. In travelling over the West I find the same feeling that I see here. I have travelled through vast assemblies of the people which was like going through the columns of a great army. They have commissioned me to say to you that on the night of the 4th of November they shall send to you a message saying they have carried the Republican party again to a victorious day. [Immense cheering.] I told them that you here would echo back a triumphant response saying you had held the fort. [Renewed cheering.] I heard the word "pathfinder" just now. Thirty years ago you found a path and have kept it and you are on it to-night. [A voice—"And we'll for ever."] [Cheers and applause.] Travelling upon that path you have carried the nation forward to great prosperity; you have gained for it strength, and hold you to your colors now and in the future. [Applause.] When the storm of war broke over the country, and dark and threatening clouds obscured our horizon and blinded our view for the moment, you swerved neither to the right nor to the left, but kept steady in the way of Republicanism. [Applause.] Long may you continue so! You are up to-night girding your loins for another struggle. You have a brave and a most successful leader. [Loud applause.] You have risen upon your arms awaiting the charge, and then the dawn of a victorious day. The light of battle is on your faces: In a few days the light of victory will be there. [Roars of applause several times renewed].

MR. BEECHER TAKEN TO TASK BY S. V. WHITE.

S. V. White was next introduced, and the large audience, somewhat impatient to hear the reply to Beecher, which it was supposed would be the feature of the meeting, received him with hearty cheers. Before taking up this question in which, said Mr. White, they were all most of all interested, he called attention to what was understood on this question of change, which was the rallying cry against the Republican party. It was, he said, simply the rallying cry of weak minds.

Mr. White then passed on to show the grand achievements of the Republican party during its twenty-four years of power, and in comparing the two parties and their methods he said: "Another phase of it, an eminent divine and citizen, speaking from this platform not long ago, I refer to Mr. Beecher (hisses—no, no, please don't hiss that name. I love it too well. [Applause.] But Mr. Beecher, speaking on this question of finance with that eminent view of finance that his reputation would entitle him to hold [laughter], said in respect to the policy of the Republican Government, which has sacredly kept a hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury as a safe-guard for the three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks floating over the country, and to secure the payment of that sum. Mr. Beecher says of this money that one hundred millions of it are lying torpid and pulseless and ready break out in a golden stream to corrupt the current of legislation in this country. Now I undertake to say that if the Democrats had been in power, that money would not have been in the Treasury; or if it had, there is no doubt it would have pulsated in the hands of such men as Hubert O. Thompson and Seven Mule Barnum. [Laughter.] But I will not detain you further upon the issues that exist between the two parties. I came here for another mission to-night [cheers] and that is to justly and kindly review the position which Mr. Beecher has assumed in regard to the candidates of the Republican party. In doing so I shall simply quote what Mr. Beecher himself says, and shall call no other witnesses as evidence, and we will consider whether it is the Republican party that has changed, or Mr. Beecher.

A short time ago, in speak ing before a public meeting and reasoning *a priori*, I stated that it must be that Mr. Beecher has changed. Look at the men who were with him in years gone by, and helped to sustain his good name, and you find them there now: look at the bad man who used to point the finger of scorn at Mr. Beecher, and you find them rejoicing over his recent action. Can it be that two sets of men can have changed so? I think it must be he. He has, with intemperateness of speech, placed a great gulf between him and the Republican party, and between him and its honored leader who will be the President-elect in seven days, [loud cheers] and I propose to show that that great gulf was made not by the Republican party or Mr. Blaine, but by Mr. Beecher's own utterances. He has said a good deal at different times, and passing by the unpleasantness—that he felt perhaps immoderately—that he has his own understanding of a breakfast or dinner table talk at Detroit some seven years ago, I come down to within four years and inquire what were the circumstances and position Mr. Beecher occupied at that time? Bear in mind that in 1880 the Stalwarts were clamorous for a third term. Against them was Ohio, who clamored for John Sherman [cheers] as its candidate, and pretty nearly all the other portions of the country, as in 1876 and now in 1884, clamored for Blaine. Mr. Beecher is not a man who fails to see the drift of current events in such a time.

MR. BEECHER'S POSITION FOUR YEARS AGO.

"Just before the Chicago Convention of 1880 met a citizen of this town, Mr. Studwell, wrote him saying that when the nomination was made he proposed to get up a ratification meeting, and he wished to know beforehand if Mr. Beecher would be present and help ratify. Mr. Beecher replied: 'In the hope and expectation that Grant will be nominated at Chicago, I accept your invitation for June 14. There are other good men mentioned, but Grant above all other living men will best serve the Nation; but whoever is nominated at Chicago should receive the unhesitating support of all, and will receive mine.' This was long after the so-called exposure of Mr. Blaine had been gallantly fought on the floor of the House, long after the interview at Detroit. Was his memory so much better this last week than it was then. [Laughter.] Are we to believe that the enemies of Mr. Beecher would urge that he wantonly told Mr. Blaine, when expressing his belief that he ought to be Secretary of State, something that he did not believe. Do you think he would recommend for such a position a man who is 'a Judas Iscariot in ecclesiastical history, and a Benedict Arnold in American?' Mr. Beecher stated that he didn't intend to go into this campaign at all. It was only when he heard the news from Ohio. And that is why I call him an eleventh hour Democrat."

After reviewing at length Mr. Beecher's recent expressions of opinion as to the Republican party and its candidates, Mr. White asked his hearers not to forget the brave words that Beecher had spoken for a down-trodden race. Mr. Beecher seemed to be blinded by frenzy to leave the cause of the colored man after all these years. It was as if he had picked up a drowning man in the Hudson and after carrying him three-quarters of the distance to shore to abandon him. Mr. Beecher had perhaps acted on the impulse of popularity; feeling proud to stand somewhat alone. But they could not but think of Mr. Beecher kindly for his grand work in the past, and hoped that when he had filled his belly on the husks which Democratic swine do eat, they should kill the fatted calf for him; for his work, for his ability, and his integrity.

Mr. S. B. Morris, a well-known Democrat, then made a speech of some length, in which he said that he and many others would this time vote the Republican ticket.

SWEEPING AWAY THE SCOTT LAW.

THE OHIO SUPREME COURT DECLARES THE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL—A DESPERATE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME TO SECURE GERMAN VOTES.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 28.—As if to emphasize the absurdity of the St. John canvass, and to show their own desperate condition, the Democrats secured from the Supreme Court of the State, to-day, a declaration that the Scott law is unconstitutional. That act was passed to make the liquor dealers bear a small share of taxation. Formerly they paid no license and contributed nothing toward maintaining the State Government. The Democrats made common cause with the liquor dealers, and won a victory over the Republicans in 1883, promising to repeal the law. They feared to carry out their pledge. It meant a large increase in taxation on every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the State to relieve a few thousand owners of liquor shops, who could well afford to pay the tax. Many of those dealers were satisfied with the law as offering the best settlement of a vexed question. The Democratic leaders also knew that the woolgrowers had contributed more to Republican defeat than the liquor dealers. Fearing to face the taxpayers, the Democrats therefore refused to repeal the Scott law. But the result of the late election showed them that as matters stood there was no hope of Democratic success in November. Having a majority of the members of the Supreme Court, the Democratic leaders, therefore, openly boasted that the law would be declared unconstitutional, in the vain hope of securing the aid of the Germans for the November election. The cases were pushed out of their order in the Supreme Court last week, and the Democratic Judges took steps to "railroad" them through. Arguments were filed and Governor Hoadly went East to consult with the Democratic managers. At the same time the following news-item appeared in the Columbus newspapers: "Edgar M. Johnson of Cincinnati, Governor Hoadly's law partner and one of the attorneys in the Scott Law cases, to-day bet $50 to $25 that the Scott Law would be declared unconstitutional and offered to bet $100 to $50 that he would win his bet. He also offered to bet $500 to $200 that the law would be declared unconstitutional. He could get no takers to the last two offers." In most states this would be considered an insult to the court.

The Democratic judges have obeyed orders, however, and declared the law unconstitutional. The result will undoubtedly be the reverse of what the Democrats expect. In the late canvass Judge Johnson, who, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, had previously decided that the law was constitutional, was a candidate for re-election. He had the united opposition of the liquor dealers, and yet he was not only successful, but ran 2,630 votes ahead of the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. That was a plain approval of his course. The State will now have to return to the liquor dealers the millions of dollars levied in taxes under the law. That will mean an enormous increase in taxation. Three judges joined in the decision to-day, and two dissented. The decision declares the entire law unconstitutional. It will not only do away with the collection of the tax this year, only a small portion of which has been paid, but it will make it necessary for all corporations to pay back the amount which was collected under the law last year, together with interest. It will bankrupt nearly all the cities in the State, as the levies for the year were made under the impression that the law was constitutional, and would bring into the treasuries of the counties and cities a certain amount of money.

In Columbus between $45,000 and $50,000 were realized from the tax last year, and none of the amount has been paid this year. In consequence, all the State Departments are behind in the payment of salaries two and three months. Other cities in the State are similarly situated. The great question with municipal and county authorities is how they will secure immediate relief from their embarrassing situation, the Legislature not being in session to grant authority.

MURAT HALSTEAD ON THE DECISION.

The following interview with Murat Halstead represents his views upon the decision in the Scott liquor law case before the Supreme Court of Ohio and the probable effect of the decision. "What will be the effect upon the political situation in Ohio of the decision of the Democratic Supreme Court that the Scott law is unconstitutional?" asked the reporter.

"I should think" replied Mr. Halstead, "that it would be, upon the whole, favorable to the Republicans, though it was doubtless made with the intention of helping the Democrats. For the last thirty years the Scott law has been the only one that has really taxed and regulated the liquor traffic in the State. The constitution of the State prohibits a license system. Under the law the revenue raised from the retail liquor traffic was nearly $2,000,000, which was devoted to municipal purposes; to the regulation of the evils and the relief of the impoverishment caused by the traffic itself. The declared unconstitutionality of the law will embarrass every municipality in the State because they have been depending upon it for funds, for police purposes especially. It will make necessary the increase of taxation and the Democrats will hardly find the additional favor they will secure from the retail liquor traffickers compensation for the general disgust at increased taxation. The decision means that there shall be so far as the Democratic party in the State can control the question absolute free trade in liquor in Ohio forever."

APPROVED BY THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS THAT ARE CONSIDERED WORTHY.

The Bar Association met last evening to receive the report of the Committee on Judicial Nominations. James C. Carter, the president, was in the chair. John M. Scribner read the committee's report. It stated that the committee had had no communication with local political associations, and did not consider such communications necessary or wise. It was considered a fortunate thing for the people of the State that the two parties had united in renominating Judges Rapallo and Andrews to the Court of Appeals. The committee considered the following nominees fit persons to be voted upon to fill the respective positions for which they are candidates: Judge Charles A. Rapallo and Judge Charles Andrews, for the Court of Appeals; Judge Joseph F. Daly, Judge Richard L. Larremore and Judge Henry W. Allen, Edward Patterson, Henry E. Howland, Theron G. Strong and Charles H. Knox, for the Court of Common Pleas; Rastus S. Ransom, for District Attorney. The committee stated that the nominees for the Court of Common Pleas not mentioned by them were considered unobjectionable except for their lack of experience at the bar or on the bench. As soon as the report of the committee was accepted, a motion to adjourn was put, and only lost by a small majority. Then it was decided to consider each name in the report separately. The report as to Judges Rapallo and Andrews was indorsed unanimously. There were two or three dissenting votes upon the names of Judges Daly and Larremore. On Judge Allen's name a division was called for. The vote stood 40 in favor of indorsing him and 24 against. The indorsement of Henry E. Howland was unanimous. There were two votes against Theron G. Strong and four against Charles H. Knox. Otherwise all the votes were in their favor, except that many lawyers present refrained from voting on each judicial ballot.

There was considerable talking in regard to the nominees for District Attorney. A motion to add the name of George H. Foster to that of Rastus S. Ransom as a suitable candidate was lost. Another motion to add the name of Charles S. Spencer was tabled. Francis N. Bangs and Edward Mitchell said that it was best not to invite discussion over these subjects, else unpleasant feeling might be the result. The result of the committee's work should either be adopted or rejected. Henry E. Tremain said that he was not in favor of the association becoming a political organization. He didn't believe in this method of acting upon nominations. If this was a political organization he wanted a fair vote taken on the candidate of his own party. If it was not, then he didn't think any vote should be taken on the subject. General Tremain raised the point that the tabling of the amendment with regard to Colonel Spencer, tabled the whole resolution. The president ruled against him, and on appeal the house sustained the chair. After several inquiries had been made as to what party had nominated Mr. Ransom without eliciting any reply, a vote was taken on the resolution as to him and was carried.

DID HE BURN HIS WIFE TO DEATH?

STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST GEORGE M'VEETY, OF JERSEY CITY—HOW THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED.

County Physician Converse has