HOW WORKMEN LIVE ABROAD

THE DAILY LIFE OF FOREIGN MECHANICS.

WAGES SO LOW THAT LABORING MEN CANNOT SUPPORT THEIR FAMILIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—"The low wages received by the mechanic or other workingman in England or Germany will buy as many of the comforts and necessaries of life there as the mechanic or other workingman in the United States can procure with the so-called high wages he receives" is a common assertion of American free-traders or "revenue reformers." A few examples gleaned from the recent reports of American Consuls, and embodied in the forthcoming volume to be issued by the State Department, will enable workingmen in New-York, Brooklyn, Newark and other American cities to test the truth of this assertion by comparing their own manner of living with that which foreign workingmen are compelled to adopt. It should be remembered that the statements given are by the workingmen themselves.

A LABORER'S LIFE IN ENGLAND.

An engineer in electric works in London, England, with a wife and three children earns $9 72 per week of 70½ hours. His eldest boy earns $2 44 per week. A steady and sober man can save nothing, and could not live were it not for the earnings of his son. He pays $100 per year for rent, $280 per annum for food, and can save nothing. A carpenter in Sheffield, England, whose family consists of himself, wife and three children, and whose weekly wages amount to $6 07, gave the following as his weekly expenses: Rent, 97 cents; fuel and light, 36 cents; groceries, 60 cents; meat, 97 cents; clothing, 85 cents; potatoes and vegetables, 36 cents; bread, 97 cents; beer, 36 cents; tobacco, 12 cents; school pence, 12 cents; trade society, 24 cents; friendly society, 12 cents. The meat is consumed by the head of the family; the children live on bread and molasses or dripping.

The weekly expenses of a carpenter in Tunstall, England, who earns $6 per week, when working full time, and whose family consists of himself, a wife and three children, are itemized as follows: Rent, 72 cents; club, 16 cents; taxes, 9 cents; coal, 48 cents; bread, $1; bacon, two pounds, 92 cents; cheese, two pounds, 32 cents; butter, one pound, 32 cents; potatoes, ½ peck, 16 cents; fresh meat, 4½ pounds, 71 cents; tea, ¼ pound, 36 cents; sugar four pounds, 28 cents; soap, two pounds, 12 cents; flour, three pounds, 12 cents; milk, one quart, 6 cents; candles, ½ pound, 6 cents; tobacco, two ounces, 12 cents; beer, 12 cents; clothing, 48 cents; total, $6.

HOW THE WOMEN EXIST.

A woman making tacks at Quintain said: "I get paid by the thousand; the card price is 17 cents per thousand, but I am glad to take the work at 14½ cents, it is so hard to get. I work four days per week and make $1 16. My husband is a gardener at the college hard by and earns 17 shillings per week, but works very long hours. Our total income is $275 80 per annum. Mostly all the forges in Quintain are closed, and women nail makers go to Birmingham to do scrubbing or other work, walking tour miles to and from the work. I have a brother, a nail maker. He and his wife both work at the trade and earn about 14 shillings per week, or $171 88 per annum. After paying rent and fuel for the forge they have $2 43 per week for food and fuel. Their food consists of what they call bread and butter, but I call it 'bread and scraps,' with a bit of bacon at times. They hardly ever see fresh meat. I do not think the children get enough to eat."

While the Lord Mayor of London receives a salary of £10,000 a year, and while all other municipal officials in London receive large compensation, the average wage of the workmen and laborers employed by the municipal authorities of the same city amounts to the munificent sum of $5 48 per week.

THE DAILY LIFE OF A GERMAN.

The reports of the American consular officers in Germany on the condition of the artisans and working people generally in different parts of the Empire completely refute the assertion of American free-traders that the higher wages paid in the United States are counterbalanced by the higher cost of living. Here is the daily history of a Strasburg plasterer with a wife and five children. He works eleven hours, and earns 83 cents per day, his wife as a laundress, assisted by the oldest daughter, earns 28 cents per day. He can save nothing whatever, and has for breakfast rolls and coffee, for dinner, soup, vegetables and potatoes, and has meat three times per week. The consul reports that the manner in which this Strasburg plasterer lives applies equally well to masons, stone cutters, bricklayers, carpenters and the other general trades in Alsace.

The consul at Barmen reports: "The working classes in this district subsist on a comparatively meagre and scant diet; live in small and badly ventilated tenement-houses, and their clothing is coarse and of an inferior quality. Breakfast: very poor coffee, potatoes and black bread; dinner: beans or peas cooked in fat, or potatoes and flour cakes, or potatoes and fat, and onion sauce, sometimes of barley soup and fish, or common sausages; supper: coffee and bread and butter, or goose fat. On Sunday the bill of fare is usually better than on week days."

In Bavaria the great quantity of beer consumed by the laboring classes obviates the necessity of eating as much meats as in districts where less beer is drunk. The high price of meat, therefore, is counterbalanced by the cheapness of beer.

THE WRETCHED LIFE OF A BERLIN MECHANIC.

Here are two examples showing the wages received by two skilled artisans in Berlin, and the manner in which they contrive to exist. First, a mason, wife and three children work from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with intermissions for meals. They work about eight months in the year and earn $5 70 per week. The man cannot support his family the year round on his wages. He supplements his wages by working a piece of land outside the city, where he keeps a goat and raises vegetables. His own yearly earnings average $238. His expenses in Berlin, where he works, and at his cottage home outside of the city, where his family live, amount to $501, or $63 more than his yearly earnings, which must be made up by his family. They have a little meat three times a week, but live principally on potatoes grown by the family, coffee and rye bread.

The second example is a bookbinder. He has a wife and three children, and earns 89 cents per day, not enough to support his family. His yearly expenses are $370. He rents out a room, etc., to make up the deficiency.

SCANTY FOOD IN OTHER PLACES.

The following is reported from Bremen: A foreman cooper, wife and two children with steady work earn $8 41 per week. The average wages of journeymen coopers is 83 cents per day. He works from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. in the summer, with intermissions for meals and earns $312 49 per annum, out of which he lives and raises $21 66 per year. For breakfast he has rye and white bread, butter and coffee; for dinner, meats, vegetables and potatoes; for supper, bread, butter, tea and cheese.

A workingman's family of four or five persons, according to official estimates, live on the following amount of provisions for a month in Silesia: Rye flour, 78 pounds; wheat flour, 52 pounds; beef, 24 pounds; pork, 24 pounds; bacon, 74 pounds; butter, 3 pounds; potatoes, 3 1-3 bushels; milk, 10 quarts. Total value of monthly consumption of food, $8 29.

A weaver in Crefeld has a wife and three children, works one loom and his wife works another. Their united earnings are $226 81 per year. They work all the time, but can save nothing. In summer they work from 4 o'clock in the morning to 9 at night, and have worked in this manner for twenty-four years. They do not stop to think of old age—few weavers ever arrive at old age. Their breakfast consists of coffee and bread, sometimes butter; at 10 a. m. coffee, or beer and bread; at noon soup, vegetables and sometimes bacon; at 4 o'clock, coffee and bread; at 8 o'clock supper, potatoes only.

A tanner in Leipsic is better off than the majority of his fellow workmen. He has only a wife to support, and she earns something by her needle, but his fellow workmen, with young children and perhaps invalid wives, cannot make ends meet on Saturday night, and they grow sullen and desperate. The workman earns $4 04 per week, and his wife also earns something. He computes his weekly living expenses as follows: House rent, 88 cents; clothing, 70 cents; coffee, 15 cents; potatoes, 46 cents; cheese, 15 cents; butter and fat, 60 cents; beer, 35 cents; black bread, 34 cents; meat, 30 cents; fuel, 24 cents; light, 8 cents; local taxes 8 cents; total weekly expenses, $4 33, or 29 cents more than his earnings amount to. When his wife cannot make up the deficiency they drop the meat, butter or cheese.

SHOEMAKERS AND CARPENTERS.

A consul in one of the leading cities of Germany reports: "A shoemaker and his three journeymen were found at work in one corner of the kitchen, the wife was doing the washing in another corner, while the daughter was cooking the dinner of sausage and potatoes at the stove. A carpenter had his work-bench in the family living room, the wife was filing a saw at the same bench where her husband was planing, and in the afternoon the consul saw her sawing wood in the door yard. These cases represent the average home life and manners of the working people."

The foregoing examples and scores of others that might be culled, not only from the reports of England and Germany, but from other European countries, fully disprove the assertions made by Democratic free-trade leaders and their "Dependent" allies that the condition and mode of living of American artisans and other workingmen are no better than the condition and style of living of workingmen in Great Britain and other European countries. "A tariff for revenue only" or "for public purposes exclusively," such as Grover Cleveland advocates, would, however, soon equalize the condition as well as the wages of American and European laboring men by forcing the former down to the latter.

WAGES AT HOME UNDER PROTECTION.

HOW THEY INCREASED BETWEEN THE CENSUS YEARS 1870 AND 1880.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Despite the disdainful assertions that the tariff is not an issue in this campaign, the Democratic National Committee for some weeks past has been circulating statements purporting to show from the United States Census returns of 1870 and 1880 that between those years wages in manufacturing establishments declined about ten per cent, and that this decline was caused by the protective tariff. These statements, reiterated day after day by Democratic speakers and newspapers, are utterly devoid of truth. "The World" editorially undertakes to tell what it calls "the frozen truth" in regard to this matter. It says the census returns show that the 2,053,996 hands employed in manufactures in the census year 1870, received in wages $775,584,343, or an average of $377 50 per hand; that the 2,738,895 hands so employed in the census year 1880, received in wages $947,953,795, or an average of only $346 50 per hand, being $31 less per hand than in 1870, and that "Republican protection" had "reduced the earnings of labor $84,905,745" in a single decade.

Whatever "the frozen truth" may be, the actual facts are as follows: The census year of 1870 began June 1, 1869, and ended June 1, 1870. The wages of labor in that year were paid in a depreciated currency, $1 of which in June, 1869, ranged in value from seventy-one and six-tenths cents to seventy-three and two-tenths cents, and in May, 1870, from eighty-six and five-tenths cents to ninety and one-tenth cents. The mean value of the greenback dollar in the "census year" of 1870 was a small fraction in excess of eighty and one-tenth cents. In June, 1879, despite the stubborn and united opposition of the Democratic party every dollar of the greenbacks and National Bank notes had become worth 100 cents. The hands employed in manufacturing establishments in the "census year" of 1880 were paid in dollars worth one hundred cents each, whereas in the "census year" of 1870 such hands were paid in dollars worth only eighty and one-tenth cents each, being nineteen and nine-tenths cents less on each dollar.

In other words, average yearly wages which amounted to $377 50 in the depreciated currency of 1870 were only equal to average yearly wages amounting to $302 38 in the sound currency of 1880. Therefore, assuming the average yearly wages as given by "The World" for the years 1870 and 1880 to be correct, it follows that the wages of 1880 were actually higher by 44½ per cent than the wages of 1870—an increase of more than 14½ per cent instead of a decrease of about 8 2-10 per cent, as falsely claimed by the Democrats. It also follows that instead of the total earnings of labor having been reduced $84,905,745 by the Republican party those earnings actually increased by the enormous sum of $120,840,037, and that expressed in figures the difference between the actual facts and "the frozen truth" amounts to $205,745,792 in favor of the facts.

MR. GRACE'S SECOND PAPERS.

HIS EXPLANATION OF HIS REASONS FOR TAKING THEM OUT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In this morning's *Sun* there appeared an editorial article on the subject of my naturalization, and I find that in this morning's TRIBUNE there was printed an interview with Judge Donohue, to which he alleges that there was fraud and perjury in my naturalization papers of 1867, and that I stated the same to him. In justice to me, and because it is of interest to many of my fellow citizens, I now ask you to print my letter to Judge C. E. Pratt and his reply to me upon this subject, and to add the following statement for which I assume the full responsibility:

There are two people in the City of New-York who because they helped to elect me Mayor in 1880 seemed to have thought that I was going to disregard the good of the city and wear their collar. They are John Kelly and Judge Charles Donohue. In 1881 Judge Donohue wanted me to appoint William A. Boyd a Commissioner of Taxes to give Jay Gould a representative in that Board. This I declined to do and I have Judge Donohue's letter threatening me with his displeasure if I resisted. I did resist and his displeasure followed. Meantime he had endeavored to get me to appoint Mr. Howe, of Howe & Hummel, a Police Justice, and failing in that endeavored to have me intervene with Mr. McKeon to have Mr. Howe made an Assistant District-Attorney. He had also tried to secure my aid in getting a Senatorial nomination for ex-Judge Cardozo, and in all of these things he failed, and finding that he could not use me as his tool for the advancement of his particular friends, and knowing that I intended if it was in my power to compel the elevated railroads to pay their arrears of taxes, he began attacking me bitterly and has ever since been my enemy. His statement in to-day's TRIBUNE is absolutely and maliciously untrue. He told the story after I refused to do his bidding, and told it very differently, but did not then dare to father it.

He has tried very hard during the past fortnight to get Mr. Boyd and Judge Steckler nominated for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and tried through his friends to secure my aid in their behalf. Their nomination was an impossibility, and now they charge me with having personally intervened to defeat them. Judge Donohue's bitterness is extreme and his friends Boyd and Steckler have both declared in favor of my opponent Mr. Grant and Judge Donohue, although Judge is now taking an active part in politics to secure my defeat.

I never entertained any doubts as to my natural status in 1867, and do not now. Judge Donohue said that he had no doubt on the subject but that to save any possible technical question view of the bitterness of the attacks which were made on me during the canvass, that I had better be renaturalized, which I did. His statements as to false swearing and withdrawing from the canvass are false as lies and malicious in the last degree, and only act as a condemnation of himself, for I went direct from his room Judge Van Brunt where I was renaturalized, and I acted on his (Donohue's) advice. If he then knew what he now says he knew he was personally a party to a most outrageous proceeding and one which his duty as a sworn officer of the law should have compelled him to protest against. He has condemned himself not me. I am, sir, yours truly W. R. GRACE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1884.

Hon. C. E. PRATT.

DEAR SIR: By referring to this morning's TRIBUNE you will see a statement by Judge Charles Donohue referring to an interview at the Westminster Hotel prior to the election of 1880, between him and myself and one of my friends, the latter a member of the bench. You are the gentleman referred to, and were present at that interview, and can say whether any such conversation took place, or any such questions were raised or discussed as Judge Donohue alleges.

Will you kindly answer me at once as to your recollection of what occurred upon that occasion. Yours truly, W. R. GRACE.

JUDGE PRATT'S REPLY.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 30, 1884.

DEAR SIR: Your note just received, and in reply I would state that I was present at the time unfortunately referred to, and my recollection of what occurred upon the subject of your naturalization is as follows: It was stated by you that you had resided here three years previous to arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and that afterwards you spent some time in England and Peru, so that you were not actually in this country continuously from the age of twenty-one years to 1867, but you had always intended to retain a residence here and had actually been here more than the five years required by statute. The question was what was required to constitute residence under the United States statute? It was my impression that the naturalization in 1867 was valid, but to prevent any question being raised as to its legality, I did not see any objection to taking out papers in 1880. There was nothing said whatever about procuring any witness to swear falsely or about any other person swearing falsely in the naturalization proceedings. Upon this subject Judge Donohue must be mistaken, for no such statements could have been made and escape my recollection. Neither do I recollect any suggestion on your part about withdrawing from the canvass. You did, however, say that to prevent any future litigation you would comply with Judge Donohue's suggestion and make another application. Aside from the details as to dates, I have now stated the substance of what occurred as my memory serves me. I see nothing in the interview that implies that you are not now a citizen, and about it there seems to be no doubt. I regret exceedingly to be drawn into a controversy, but when the question of your citizenship, which now interests so many people, is seemingly, though not really, called in question, I cheerfully answer your letter in great haste. Yours, etc., C. E. PRATT.

To the Hon. W. R. GRACE.

THE BEECHER-JOY CONTROVERSY.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. BEECHER.

The following letter has been received at this office from the Hon. J. F. Joy, in reply to Mr. Beecher:

MR. BEECHER.

SIR: I have read your note in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. I was fully aware of what I stated in my letter to that paper and who sat at my table with you, and can not only look Mr. Baldwin, but Elijah Smith or any other party, in the face, when I say that I never said at my table, or elsewhere, that Mr. Blaine offered to form a committee as I desired if I would take certain bonds of him at par, and that he never sent a friend to me to make such an offer at any time. Neither they, nor yourself, nor any other man who recollects correctly my statements, wherever I have spoken with regard to the conversation reported to me by a third party and which alone I mentioned at my table, can truthfully say that I made such a statement, or that such a statement even was in the conversation which I narrated.

I do not care to comment upon the rest of your letter or its questions or suggestions—I will simply add that there was no intermediary between myself and Mr. Blaine to discuss any such matter—there was simply no discussion about it and therefore no intermediary.

On all this my memory is clear and distinct, and yours is as clearly wrong. I think if our fates are to be settled at the awful day to which you allude by the accuracy of our respective memories of my table talk, I shall surely be the winner. J. F. JOY.

Norfolk, Conn., Oct. 29, 1884.

THE EDITOR OF THE POST GETS A POSTAL CARD.

A SAMPLE OF A GOOD DEAL OF HIS CORRESPONDENCE.

An exact copy of the postal card mailed from Albany October 25, to the Editor of The Post.

"His (Blaine's) allies and agents are the most notorious corrupters of the ballot in American politics."—[Nation, Oct. 23, 1884.

I commend to your careful and prayerful attention the "lying" speech of one of these "notorious corrupters," by the name of *Evarts*. You will find the speech printed in full in an obscure, scurrilous sheet called THE TRIBUNE.

"Oh, Mr. Godkin! Mr. Godkin! This will never do. You are a man of fortune, a college graduate, a man with a character. Everything is in your favor in the matter of truth-telling. You know better." Etc., etc.—[Nation, Sept. 25, 1884. Yours, &c., O. D. ROBINSON.

CHAFF.—First Bus Driver (to Driver of Yellow Bus): "Now, then, just get along with that there mustard-pot."—Second Driver: "Oh! sharp this morning, ain't yer? Been eating thick milk with a brad-awl, eh?"—First ditto: "Get along—get along."—Second ditto: "Or trying to eat lemon juice with a fish-hook—which is it?"—[Fun.

POLITICS IN THE STATE.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE SOUTHERN TIER.

MANY DEMOCRATS SUPPORTING BLAINE—LITTLE STRENGTH IN THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—"The Republicans in New-York city are going to be surprised at the majorities given for Blaine in the interior counties," said Colonel Luther Caldwell, the chairman of the Republican County Committee of Chemung County to-day. "This county of Chemung," he continued, "gave Hancock 170 majority in 1880. This year we shall give Blaine 1,000 majority. There has been a political revolution. We shall accomplish this despite strenuous efforts by Lieutenant-Governor Hill, who lives here, to get a large majority for Cleveland. Naturally Mr. Hill would like to be Governor, and he would be that if Cleveland should be elected. Nevertheless, all his plans have miscarried. He desired, for instance, that we should run some strong man against John Arnot, the millionnaire Democratic Congressman for this district. That would induce Arnot to open his 'bar l' in order to get elected. Cleveland and Hill would have both profited by that arrangement. But Mr. Arnot's course in Congress has been satisfactory to us. He had voted against the Morrison Tariff bill, and had otherwise shown that he acted on Republican principles. The day after the Democratic Congressional Convention had nominated him we also nominated him. He has accepted both nominations. We shall not have to fight his pocket-book when we seek for votes for Blaine and Logan on election day."

"What is the cause of the loss of votes by the Democrats?" inquired THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent.

"A number of causes. One is that their leading men do not like Cleveland. C. C. B. Walker, of Corning, the most influential Democrat in this region, has departed for California without doing anything for the ticket. Others who remain at home are doing nothing. Then there is a good deal of disaffection among the Irish Democrats. Many of these men will vote for Mr. Blaine; others will vote for Butler. There are 200 Irish Democrats in one Republican club in this city. When the Republican clubs paraded on Tuesday, at the time of Mr. Blaine's visit, these men marched under the National banner of Ireland. General Butler's meeting here was the largest of the campaign. There were 2,000 voters present in the hall. Another reason of the Republican gain is that the manufacturers and their men see that it is to their interest to vote for the Republican protective tariff, as they will do by voting for Blaine. Several leading Democratic manufacturers have publicly stated that they intend to vote the Republican ballots. Among these are the officers of an iron rolling mill company that employs several hundred men: Henry W. Rathbone, president; Jesse Cooley, secretary; and James W. Rathbone, treasurer. The employes of Jackson, Richardson & Co., who employ 300 hands at making boots and shoes, will vote three to one for Blaine. The firm members support the Republican ticket. Charles B. Davis, a leading Democrat who was commander of the Hancock Legion in 1880, is out for Blaine. The employes of the La France Fire Engine Company are mostly for Blaine. John Hueston, a hatter, and prominent Democrat will vote for Blaine, declaring that his business interests will not permit him to do otherwise."

"How many Republicans are there in this city who will vote against Blaine?"

"One. There were five; but four of them now say that they will vote for Blaine."

"Is the Prohibition movement strong?"

"It is weak. St. John will not poll above 150 votes in this county, although he came to this city and made a speech. But his speech, owing to its hostile tone toward the Republican party, caused dissatisfaction among the Republican Prohibitionists. The Republican vote among the farmers has greatly increased, and it is among them that the Prohibitionists have chiefly labored. All over the State, in my opinion, there has been an increase of the Republican vote among the farming classes. That vote has been hidden from most politicians and newspaper men. It will astonish people, I think, on election day."

Assemblyman Jonas S. Van Duzer, of Chemung County, has been renominated by the Republicans. It was a deserved compliment. Mr. Van Duzer was one of the band of six or seven young Republicans that so steadfastly supported Mr. Roosevelt while he was pushing the New-York reform bills through the Legislature. Other measures also of high value to the State received his cordial support. If returned to the Assembly, and there is now every indication of his election, he will be one of the men to whom the taxpayers of the State can look for loyal service. Mr. Roosevelt, out of gratitude for Mr. Van Duzer's work is coming here from New-York and will make the closing speech of the campaign here. There is a good prospect of the Republicans electing Charles D. Baker and Madison Cameron, the Republican candidates for the Assembly in Steuben County; Highland K. Clark, the Assembly candidate in Tompkins County; and Fremont Cole, in Tompkins County.

Ira Davenport, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Steuben District, it is evident, will have a large majority.

ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE SWEDISH VOTERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Democrats have been circulating leaflets printed in the Swedish language among the Swedes in this village. They are generally supposed to have been written by Conrad Holt, a liquor dealer, and they contain infamous charges against the Republican party and its candidates. These leaflets are to be extensively distributed about the county. The Democrats fear an overwhelming Swedish-Republican vote, and in endeavoring to gain votes have resorted to means which all decent men condemn.

THE ITHACA MUGWUMPS DELIVER THEMSELVES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ITHACA, Oct. 30.—The Independent Republicans in this place publish an address to-night, giving the reasons why they cannot support Mr. Blaine. The fight will be lively in this part of Central New-York; but there is every reason to believe that Blaine will get a rousing vote in this vicinity.

ECHOES OF THE BUSINESS MEN'S PARADE.

SOME INCIDENTS AND DETAILS—BUILDINGS THAT WERE DECORATED.

In the monster parade of Wednesday the members of the Cotton Exchange, in addition to carrying a handsome silk banner, carried a miniature bale of cotton appended to a staff. Each of the canes and badges borne by the members was surmounted with a ball of cotton. Among the many leading representatives of the insurance companies was Morris Franklin, president of the New-York Life Insurance Company, who is eighty-four years of age. He insisted upon marching with his two superintendents, Messrs. Odell and Thornton, from Pine to Leonard st. When the band struck up "Glory, Hallelujah," his voice was heard above the others. The capital represented by the life insurance companies in the parade was $472,000,000.

The hardware and metal trades were represented by many of the largest firms, and the president of the club was George H. Sargent. The marshal was S. A. Haines. Among the houses represented were Sargent & Co., the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, the Stanley Rule & Level Company, Wallace & Sons, A. Field & Sons, Dorrie & McCarty, H. & B. Newhall, Samuel A. Haines, Pope Brothers, Holmes, Booth & Hayden, Smith, Lyon & Field, and the Livingston Horse Nail Company. The first platoon was composed of the following prominent merchants: Gordon W. Burnham, W. K. Ross, Palmyro La Caste, Charles J. Healey, H. B. Newhall, A. G. Lamson, G. T. Hungerford, John J. Pope, A. R. Miller, S. Otis Bleecker, J. C. McCarty, Judson Lyon and M. V. Humas, and then followed forty voters from the house of Sargent & Co. Russell & Erwin's company had seventy voters in line. There were 1,200 men in this section of the procession. It was joined at Fourteenth st. by A. W. Spies, aye eighty-four, who entered the hardware business in 1828, and has been a leading merchant.

Among the handsomely decorated houses were the offices of the Nashawtuck Manufacturing Company, Nos. 74 and 76 Worth st., and the warehouse of Ely & Gibb, at Broadway and Grand st. The latter establishment had about eighty employes in line.

Thirty-two members of the senior class of the New-York Homœopathic Medical College were in line and shouted themselves hoarse with the others.

A circular was issued on Tuesday afternoon calling on railroad agents and employes who favored the election of Blaine and Logan to join in the parade of Wednesday. It was signed by Maurice F. Sullivan, George R. Fitch, K. Watson, George L. Baker and W. A. Haworth. In spite of the short time for preparation, 250 men responded. *The Herald*, with customary regard for truth, pronounced the circular "a command to every railroad employe who received it to take part in the parade," and made similar remarkable statements under the alarming head-line: "Railroad Bulldozing for Blaine." This cruel edict, *The Herald* added, "was signed by high officials of a number of railroad companies." Mr. Sullivan absolutely denies the truth of this lie, saying: "Had we a couple of days longer in which to work, we could have had at least a thousand railroad men in line, all good and true Blaine and Logan men, without any coercion or bulldozing from high officials, among whom we certainly do not claim to belong."

DEMOLISHING PERRY BELMONT.

A novel feature in the Congressional canvass of the 1st District is the joint debates of the two candidates, Colonel James H. Platt and Perry Belmont. On Wednesday night the German Club rooms at Stapleton, S. I., were filled with several hundred persons at the first of a series of these discussions. Although Stapleton is a Democratic stronghold, the audience was about equally divided politically, and the cheering at times was deafening as one side would endeavor to outdo the other in applause. The arrangement was that Colonel Platt, the Republican candidate, should speak for half an hour, that Perry Belmont should then take an hour, and that Colonel Platt be given thirty minutes for concluding remarks. James B. Townsend was chosen chairman. Colonel Platt in his opening speech said: "It is the duty of a representative to act for the welfare of his district, irrespective of party ties. The great question is the protection of American industries. My opponent by his advocacy of the Morrison bill shows himself to be a free trader, while I am a thorough protective tariff man, and shall so stand if I am elected." [Applause.] Colonel Platt then showed the difference between the status of the workingman here and abroad and gave an effective review of the tariff question.

Mr. Belmont spoke in a halting, hesitating way, as if he feared his ideas would give out before his hour expired. In speaking of his disastrous attempts to make capital out of his examination of Mr. Blaine he said: "I would like to explain the matter. You may have looked upon it simply as an episode in my career." After Mr. Belmont had finished, Colonel Platt proceeded to show the thinness of his opponent's arguments.

George E. Bulwer, candidate of the People's party for Congress in the 1st District, has withdrawn from the race and has advised his followers to support Colonel Platt.

LAST WORDS FROM THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Republicans of New-York:

The discussion, which has been extended into every quarter of the State, is practically at an end. The people are aroused as never before, and every indication points to the largest vote ever cast.

The whole Nation is looking toward the greatest State in the Union. The only hope of the Democrats lies in inducing her to desert her Northern neighbors, and with her great wealth and vast business enterprises to add her electoral vote to that of the "Solid South" in favor of free trade. It is the confident belief of the State Committee that that hope is doomed to the most bitter disappointment.

Our canvass shows a handsome increase over the majority for General Garfield in 1880, and nothing can defeat us but fraud. In every election district there must, by this time, have been perfected an organization for work at the polls. Make the fullest arrangements for bringing out every aged, infirm or indifferent Republican on the one hand, and carefully scrutinize the registry, and freely exercise the right of challenge on the other. There should in addition be a vigilance committee at every poll to see that our vote is freely cast and squarely counted. Remember, that in every campaign for twenty years the Democratic party has hesitated at no crime to gain the Presidency. In 1864 it was attempted by changing and forging the proxies of our soldiers upon the battle-field; in 1868, through false registration and stuffing ballot boxes, they overturned the will of the people, stole the electoral vote of this State, and inaugurated a Democratic Governor who was never elected; in 1872 it was attempted through the murder and the intimidation of the colored Republicans of the South; in 1876 by intimidation before election and by bribing returning boards and Presidential electors afterward; in 1880 the Democratic National Committee put upon the country the forged "Morey letter," at a time so late, as they thought, that it could not be proved a forgery.

These things make it reasonably certain that something of the kind will be attempted now. The Republicans of New-York are not made of the stuff we think they are if they suffer the State to be lost through such means. Our friends at every poll must be prepared to grapple with any emergency and stamp out any crime. If frauds are attempted, as they will be, in one form or another, meet and expose them with energy and determination.

With this last word, we are ready for the vote. The Empire State will lead all the rest in the emphasis of her declaration that our enterprise and labor shall be protected at home and that the rights of citizens and the honor of the flag shall be maintained the world over.

JAMES D. WARREN, chairman.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican National headquarters were thronged all day yesterday in spite of the rain. Among other callers were J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa; General H. A. Barnum, General H. T. Collis, General Harmon, of Hartford; H. T. Sperry, of *The Hartford Courant*; Levi P. Morton, Calvin Wells, of Pittsburg; John T. Ensor, of Maryland; Anthony Higgins, of Delaware; Carl S. Burr, of Cormack, L. I.; Emery A. Storrs, Michael Mayendorf, of Helena, Montana; C. E. Bolton, of Cleveland, O.; ex-Governor Cornell; General A. D. Myer, of Ohio; Judge W. D. Riley, of Washington; General Merritt, R. F. Pierotto, United States Consul at Lyons; General Joseph R. Hawley, John J. O'Brien, Robert G. McCord, General Anson G. McCook, General Cyrus Bussey, of Louisiana. There were many inquiries for Mr. Blaine, and it was expected that he might visit the place, but he failed to do so. Ex-Governor Cornell told a TRIBUNE reporter of a new Democratic scheme for securing votes in the South, of which a friend had just written him from South Carolina. In that State an election certificate is required to be presented by the voter at the ballot box. Robinson's circus is exhibiting in that State. The proprietor has issued an advertisement that election certificates will be received in lieu of admission tickets. The propensity of the average Southern colored brother to attend a circus is so well known that the result can be easily imagined. These tickets are sold to the Democratic State Committee at 25 cents each. Repeaters can use them, or if that is not necessary, voters who have let them go are simply disfranchised.

Inquiry of members of the National Committee as to the outlook elicits only one response Mr. Jones says that he is confident of the election of Blaine and Logan. Secretary Fessenden puts it down as a positively settled thing, and S. B. Elkins says, "We have got them certain." Secretary Fessenden went to Stamford and other points in Connecticut yesterday afternoon to arrange further details of Mr. Blaine's Connecticut trip. He will return this afternoon.

JOHN F. PLUMMER WRITES TO C. N. BLISS.

The following letter was sent yesterday by John F. Plummer to Cornelius N. Bliss in accepting the Republican nomination for Controller:

The recent action of the convention has laid me under great obligations in naming me as the candidate for Controller of this city in the coming election. In accepting this nomination, which I do at personal sacrifice, it is from a sense of loyalty to the principles of sound municipal government, and the conviction that every citizen should feel it his duty if called upon to perform to the best of his ability such labor as the welfare of the city and the interests of all may demand at his hands.

Should I be honored with an election, it will be my honest aim to fill the office with vigilance and fidelity. The position is one of great labor and responsibility, because it has practical oversight of all the other departments in their financial administration. It exercises most important legislative functions in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. No office holds more close relations to taxpayers, in whose interests alone it should be administered. It imposes on the financial officers of the city grave duties, to see that the welfare and rights of the municipality shall be duly regarded. The vast public improvements contemplated will call for extra caution and be a tax to faithfulness and capacity, to avoid various extravagance and complications.

As a business man identified in every way with the well being of the city, my own consciousness of right would be best met by discharging all official duty with the same hand of firmness and integrity which is demanded in the common walks of business life. I appreciate most highly the honor thus far conferred upon me. Whether in addition to this I shall be selected as the servant of this city in such responsible capacity, I leave cheerfully to the hands of my fellow-citizens.

AGAINST FREE TRADE AND STARVATION.

The World printed a letter yesterday from J. L. Steinhardt, silk manufacturer of No. 550 West Fifteenth st., who said: "I am pretty certain that only two of our workmen will vote the Republican ticket." A letter has been received at THE TRIBUNE office signed by Charles Schweger, foreman, and Emil Besserl, E. Buser, M. Benzinger, H. Mentanion, Fritz Furber, George F. Pfitz, R. Smith, A. Schiermann, Charles Sonnenberg, Jacob Wagner, L. J. Harth, C. Steiner, Andrew Kelly, C. Degen, P. Farrell, William Farrell, Adam Geib, L. Schafer, R. Fischer, T. Wusher, Henry Bersch, A. Hummel, T. Syring, William Weike, James Weber, August Sangruber, H. Nagler, K. Grass, L. Lipmann, and K. Heim, all workmen in the employ of Mr. Steinhardt, in which they say, after speaking of the statement in *The World*: "As workingmen we cannot permit such a statement to go uncontradicted. J. L. Steinhardt had no authority from us to make such a statement and besides the fact is otherwise. We hope no workingman would be foolish enough to vote the Democratic ticket—a ticket nominated on the platform of Free Trade and starvation to workingmen. The Republican platform—Protection to American products and labor—meets our approval and induces us to vote and work to secure a triumphant victory for Blaine and Logan."

WHY BISHOP WARREN FAVORS BLAINE.

D. L. Anderson, manager of John Wanamaker's Philadelphia store, was a fellow-passenger with Bishop Henry M. Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the train to Jersey City yesterday. Said he: "Bishop Warren, in conversation this morning, said to me: 'In my judgement the welfare of this whole country at this time depends on the election of James G. Blaine and General Logan to administrate the affairs of this Government.'" Bishop Warren has presided over six annual conferences in the last six weeks.

DENOUNCING BEECHER ROUNDLY.

A meeting of Brooklyn citizens of Scandinavian descent held Wednesday evening in Music Hall, was attended by fully 800 persons, in spite of the heavy rain—fully 100 women being in the audience. It was called to order by F. O. Linder, president of the Swedish Republican Club of Kings County, and Dr. Ludwig Tranens was chosen to preside. After brief addresses by Dr. Alstrom and Corporal Tanner, who aroused much enthusiasm, W. W. Goodrich, the well-known lawyer, spoke. He forcibly denounced Henry Ward Beecher for his attack on American morality and was cheered heartily.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

Journeay & Burnham, of Atlantic st., Brooklyn, authorize a denial of the statement that there are 120 employes in their store who will vote for Cleveland. There are not 100 voters there, and of these over one-half will vote for Blaine, as proved by a recent canvass carefully made. Mr. Journeay is a strong supporter of Blaine.

S. Breingan of Newark, who has been claimed by the Independent Republicans, will vote for Blaine.

A ballot taken in Miller & other's shoe factory, Newark, resulted: Blaine, 60; Cleveland, 10; Butler, 15. Mrs. Lockwood, 4; Hale, 2.

Henry K. Howard has accepted the Republican nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The officers of Brooklyn's International Union No. 4 say that some persons without authority have submitted and from political candidates for the striking stockholders. They disclaim responsibility for these tricksters.

In spite of the fact that the Irish-American Independents of Brooklyn held nine public meetings on Wednesday evening in favor of Blaine and Logan, and at all a fair attendance. The First and Second Ward clubs met at No. 38 Front st., Counsellor Ward in the chair. J. B. McGarvey, John Reilly and Judge Fitch were the speakers. The Third and Fourth Ward clubs met at No. 371 Fulton st. Thomas B. Keene presided. Richard Macffale, Patrick Logan and Counsellor Flynn were the speakers. The Sixth and Tenth Ward clubs had a rousing meeting at Latimer Hall. Captain Denis Brown presided. Captain O'Meachan, Condon, A. J. Ford and James O'Donnell were the speakers. The other meetings were at McCue's Hall, Gray's Hall, Athletic Hall, Bradford Hall, No. 98 Kingsland ave., and in the Twenty-fifth Ward Wigwam. Dr. Hamilton Williams, Colonel Michael Boland, John J. Realin, Captain Paul Boyton, General Denis F. Burke, James B. McGarvey, General Palmer, Cephas Brainard, Counsellor Allaben and Michael J. Logan spoke. Alexander Sullivan speaks at the Rink on Saturday evening, and the Irish-Americans of the Eastern District had a demonstration at Woode's Athletic Hall on the same evening.

An employe in the brass foundry of the Delamater Iron Works says: "*The World* says that in the pattern shop there are sixteen Cleveland men. There are twenty-one men employed in that department, of whom thirteen intend to v