New-York Tribune.

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SIXTY THOUSAND IN LINE.

THE GRANDEST PARADE EVER SEEN IN NEW-YORK.

HOW THE METROPOLIS HONORED THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD-BEARER.

INTENSE CROWDS OF SPECTATORS AND OVERWHELMING ENTHUSIASM.

EVERY DISTRICT OF THE CITY REPRESENTED—VISITING ORGANIZATIONS FROM BROOKLYN, ALBANY, PHILADELPHIA, NEWARK AND MANY OTHER PLACES—FIFTH AND MADISON AVES. DECORATED AND ILLUMINATED AND LINED WITH SPECTATORS—A GREAT THRONG IN MADISON SQUARE—THE PROCESSION REVIEWED AT THE WORTH MONUMENT BY MR. BLAINE AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED MEN.

The parade last night in honor of Mr. Blaine was a magnificent success in spite of the discouraging weather. Never has so large and imposing a demonstration been witnessed in New-York. Every district of the city was represented by one or more clubs, and there were organizations in the line from Brooklyn, Albany, Philadelphia, Newark and other places. Bankers, brokers, insurance men, jewellers and other business organizations turned out in force. It is estimated that 60,000 men marched. The line was formed promptly under the marshalship of General Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State, and marched down Fifth and Madison aves. between sidewalks and houses that were packed with men and women. Many houses along the avenues were decorated with flags, and most of them were illuminated. Fireworks and colored fires were lit at frequent intervals. Madison Square, where the reviewing stand was situated, was densely packed. Mr. Blaine arrived at the stand about 10 o'clock amid the wildest enthusiasm. From that time on the cheering was almost continuous. An especially brilliant feature of the parade was the display of electric lights by the organization at the head of which Thomas A. Edison rode.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE PARADE.

A DEMONSTRATION WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.

New-York City gave itself up last evening to a general jubilee in honor of Blaine and Logan. The parade which had been arranged was the talk of the day and the event of the night. Never before was there such an outpouring of spectators, or such a general contribution of marching men from every organization that had been called upon for its quota. And as a spectacle pleasing to the eye and inspiriting to the soul it may be doubted whether anything in the hottest War times equalled it. In point of numbers gathered to look on, in the character of the different divisions that made up the procession, and in the enthusiasm which was shared equally between paraders and observers, the demonstration was without parallel in the history of New-York campaigning.

The gloomy weather appeared to act only as a stimulus to the Republicans to do their best in the way of display. The dark skies and the muddy streets were accepted as a challenge which the supporters of Mr. Blaine were willing to take up at any expense of mud-bedraggled trousers or ruined hats. "There is no fair weather loyalty with us," was the defiance flung into the teeth of the elements by the Brooklyn Republicans on Thursday, and the fact that the programme of the day had been carried out, "rain or shine," had spread confidence everywhere that the New-York demonstration would not be abandoned. So the railroad trains brought in from neighboring towns thousands of people, and the hotels were early assailed with guests who wanted "the best rooms in the house to see the parade," or, barring that, a place to stay over night, as most of them expected that the parade would take till morning to exhaust itself. Long before the time fixed for the starting of the procession the line of march was thronged with people, and house-steps and windows were blackened as they have scarcely ever been before under similiar circumstances. And while Fith-ave. was crowded with patient waiters in the rain early in the evening the side streets were invaded with the flaming torches and handsome uniforms of the many divisions impatient to wheel into line when the procession started.

INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH.

The streets fairly roared with cheers and campaign cries after the head of the column had begun to move. But as were the masses packed wherever a view could be obtained, the spirit shown in and outside of the ranks of the paraders was bigger. Thick with the music of the many bands were mingled at every street corner the cries of "Blaine—Blaine—James G. Blaine" and "O-O-O-O-hi-o!" The splendor of the line of march, the blaze of torches, calcium lights and rockets, and the illumination of many houses that the paraders trudged by pleased the eye, but there were thousands of Republicans and Democratic opponents of Mr. Cleveland who saw more beauty in the "hurrahs" that almost continuously were flung into the air by the people on the sidewalks and the people who waded in the mud in the streets.

MOTTOES THAT WERE LOUDLY CHEERED.

It would be hard to discriminate as to the extent of the applause bestowed on the different mottoes borne in the procession, but the cheers were loud and long when the banners of "Protection" and of the Irish Independents came into sight. Republican principles as exemplified in the work and words of the standard-bearers of the party excited warmest enthusiasm, but the story of the revolt of the laboring men and Irish-Americans told by many of the banners and many of the organizations, was hailed with especial delight. And the spirit of the great crowds was not contented with cheers and cries; songs were sung freely and music was made the medium for the expression of the meaning of the people.

It would be difficult to say where the best feeling of the evening showed itself. A stroller along the line found Blaine and Logan badges confronting him everywhere; the side streets where the different divisions formed rang with cheers and when Fifth-ave. began to glitter with the lights of the parading ranks a wave of cheers started which was kept rolling from beginning to end. And as the streets early in the morning took on the color of the dispersing masses, weary and worn with their contest with mud and damp, the talk of thousands was but the reflection of the spirit which had made the night glad with applause for Blaine and Logan.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF MEN IN THE LINE.

RESULT OF COUNTING EVERY ORGANIZATION—HOW THE TOTAL WAS DIVIDED.

Careful computation by TRIBUNE reporters, as the various associations stood in line before the column had taken up the line of march, shows that there were actually 62,846 men in line. Had the evening been pleasant there would have been more than 75,000 men to honor Mr. Blaine. The number was divided as follows:

General Carr and staff	88
Old Guard XIth District	130
City Troop	150
Capitol City Club and citizens (Albany)	275
Edison Electric Light Contingent	350
Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., Contingent	100
Insurance Men's Blaine and Logan Club	1,100
Bankers' and Brokers' Blaine and Logan Club	600
Philadelphia Invincibles	900
Young Republican Club of Philadelphia	900
Dry Goods Blaine and Logan Association	1,100
Bar Association Blaine and Logan Club	350
Jewellers Blaine and Logan Club	2,100
Carpet Trade Blaine and Logan Club	400
Old Guard of 1856	40
War Veterans' Blaine and Logan Campaign Army	700
General McCook and staff	45
XXIst Assembly District	3,000
XXIVth Assembly District	855
XIXth Assembly District	1,815
XXIIId Assembly District	1,650
XVIIth Assembly District	1,800
XXIId Assembly District	1,550
I Assembly District	1,700
VIII Assembly District	3,000
Young Men's Republican Club	500
'Longshoremens' Blaine and Logan Club	1,500
Richmond County Republican Organizations	830
Tolley Guards, Jersey City	150
Wilkenson Engineer Corps, Newark, N. J	150
New Rochelle Zouaves	125
Hoyt Guards, Stamford, Connecticut	250
McAlpin Blaine and Logan Club of Sing Sing	150
Columbia College Blaine and Logan Club	300
College of Physicians Blaine and Logan Club	250
Mining Stock and Mining Exchange Blaine and Logan Club	350
Dimba Battalion, Jersey City	100
Irish-American Republican League	800
Blaine and Logan Club, College of the City of New-York	250
XIIIth Assembly District	2,100
Black Jack Logan Association, Jersey City	100
University of the City of New-York Blaine and Logan Club	300
Irish-American Anti-Cleveland Union	1,000
Democratic Irish-American Blaine and Logan Club	550
Irish-American Independents	2,500
IXth Assembly District	2,350
Frelinghuysen Lancers, Newark, N. J	150
VIIth Assembly District	2,100
Gen. H. A. Barnum and Staff	40
Blaine Legion	500
XVIIIth Assembly District	1,500
VIth Assembly District	950
III Assembly District	1,500
XVIth Assembly District	2,500
XIIth Assembly District	1,200
XVth Assembly District	1,200
VIth Assembly District	1,600
X Assembly District	1,100
II Assembly District	1,500
III Assembly District	1,700
IV Assembly District	1,200
XX Assembly District	2,250
XII Assembly District	1,063
XIV Assembly District	1,100
Irish-American Association XX Assembly District	150
Independent Blaine and Logan Club XX Assembly District	200
F. A. Potts Guard	120
Hoffman Light Guard	110
Potter Light Guard	100
Orion Battery, Jersey City	100
John H. Keeney Association, Jersey City	130
Ansonia Clock Co. Blaine and Logan Association Brooklyn	120
Students of University Medical College	50
Total	62,846

THE CROWDS IN THE AVENUES.

EVERY AVAILABLE POINT OF VIEW OCCUPIED—INTENSE AND FERVID ENTHUSIASM.

At 7 o'clock people began esconcing themselves along the line of march in doorways, under porches, and in every niche which would shield them from the exceedingly light rain—almost mist—which was sifting down. From the doorways as starting points, the slender lines of humanity bulged out and extending down steps, branching to the right and left, taking possession of every elevated position and holding on to every vantage point until soon after 8 o'clock Fifth-ave., from curb to house-wall, from Thirteenth-st. to Fifty-third-st. (save between Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth-sts.) became a mass of humanity. Young men, middle-aged and old men, young women and women well on in years, made up the dense array of people. Yet the greater part of the throng consisted of voters. The line swerved through Thirty-third-st. to Madison-ave. and thence back to Fifth-ave. through Thirty-eighth-st., whither the line of march deviated. The entrances to the side streets were blocked with carts, carriages and every kind of vehicle packed to their utmost capacity with eager sight-seers. The sale of "seats for the opera," as the venders of views from the vantage end of a cart called them, was extensive and remunerative.

The throng was good-humored from the first, despite the little rain that fell, and grew more and more enthusiastic as the hour approached for the appearance of the parading hosts. The enthusiasm was perpetual near the starting point at Fifty-third-st., and cheers and campaign cries filled the air. People clambered upon the street wall in front of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, filled the steps and the open ground in front of the Cathedral, surged into the side streets wherever there was room, and kept themselves on the tip-toe of expectancy.

As the line began to move, the pent-up enthusiasm of the waiting thousands spread like wildfire down the avenue; cheer upon cheer was given, and the crowds answered the cries of the paraders. Fifth-ave. was there, as seen from the top of Murray Hill, a sight to fill with delight the hearts of the most ardent admirers of Blaine and Logan. The dense array of people on either side of the thoroughfare, backed up and crowded upon every step and entrance—people filling the windows and clinging to railings in eager endeavor to see all that was to be seen, formed a striking background for the illuminated line which marched down the avenue, spreading from sidewalk to sidewalk. There was not an elevated point to which one could cling, which was not occupied, having been "reserved" from early in the evening. As the torch-bearers and various organizations passed through the flanking multitude, one looking upon the picture would have been puzzled to know how it would be possible for a greater number of people to be crowded into the same space and allow a fair number of cubic inches of air for life.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MULTITUDE.

A pleasing feature of the great throng was the willingness manifested that all should have as good a chance to see as the occasion and the chances would allow. Everybody was in capital humor and filled with Blaine and Logan enthusiasm. Never were so large congregations of people in better mood, and yet their zeal for "the cause," when it found vent, had a firm decision which bespoke intensity as well as fervor. Those who could not get an opportunity to witness the parade directly from the avenues along the line of march, contented themselves with the best possible view from the side streets, and even far down these, windows were up and doors open and the inmates were "craning out" for a view of the sight. For nearly the semblance of rain disappeared about 9 o'clock, the air grew warmer and these combined influences served to heighten the good spirits of the thousands of lookers-on.

The points where especially large numbers of people were assembled along the route were those adjacent to the start, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth-st.; at the Windsor Hotel, whose front appeared to be taken possession of by a mass-meeting; at Reservoir Park, the Union League Club building and the streets around it, the Hotel Brunswick, the Lotos and Union Club buildings, and the intersection of Fifth-ave. and Fourteenth-st. Yet these distinctive points were noticeable only in the earlier part of the evening, for later, as the hour of the start drew near, the whole line of march was marked with the crowding, expectant, ubiquitous multitudes.

MADISON SQUARE PACKED WITH PEOPLE.

A PASSAGE FOR CARS AND CARRIAGES KEPT CLEAR WITH DIFFICULTY—HOW THE CROWD GATHERED.

Shortly after dark people began to gather in Madison Square. As the evening wore on the crowd increased until one vast throng filled the space in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and overflowed into all the streets leading to the square. The walks in the park were also filled with people, and an extra force of Park policemen flew hither and thither in vain endeavors to keep the grass clear. Lamp-posts around the square bore an abundant crop of men and boys, and men and women crowded the stoops and steps of the surrounding houses. The windows of the Fifth Avenue and Albemarle Hotels and of the Hoffman House were filled with people, and those buildings were alight from basement to roof. Lights streamed from the windows of the New-York Club also, and in the windows of Theodore R. Starr's place were lights, flags and pictures of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President.

From all directions people streamed into the square. A passage way for horse-cars and carriages was kept open with difficulty by the police. It was muddy and sloppy under foot and a penetrating mist was falling; but for hours the vast throng waited patiently for the great procession. The band on the band-stand played patriotic airs every now and then, and occasionally a rocket shot across the murky sky, or a colored fire made every thing glow with brilliant hues. Where some of the side streets came into the square market or milk-wagons from the suburbs were drawn up and on improvised board seats in them sat whole families who had driven for miles through the disagreeable night to see the parade.

Bye and bye organizations with flaring torches, waving banners and beating drums began to go up through the square toward the muster-place. Then the enthusiasm of the crowd broke forth and shout after shout went up from the waiting thousands. The cheer would be answered by those marching up, and then for a time there would be only the music of the band and the murmur of the vast crowd. A battery went by, swinging their colored lanterns and cheering, a company of Plumed Knights whose uniform glittered in the glare of the electric lights, and each time such a shout of "Blaine! Blaine! Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah," went up as shook the rain-laden skies. The crowd, though so large, was good-natured and laughed and talked as they alternately congratulated each other on the prospects of the campaign and cheered themselves hoarse for the Republican candidates.

At 9:45 the head of the procession could be seen from the Worth Monument coming down Fifth-ave. As the procession came into the avenue from Thirty-third-st. it looked as if a river of fire had been turned into that great artery of the city. The sound of numerous bands in the advancing column filled all the night and a blaze of fireworks lit up the sky. Then such a shout went up as must have disturbed the sleep of the hero of Chapultepec and Cherubusco resting there under his sculptured monument. So far into the night the lights glared, the people cheered and that vast river of fire rolled down Fifth-ave. past the reviewing stand.

Miss Blaine, Miss Margaret Blaine, and Miss Dodge reviewed the parade from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In their party were a majority of those who had attended the reception held early in the evening by Mr. and Mrs. Blaine. Postmaster Manley and Senator Hale answered all questions on matters of which the ladies professed ignorance. They were delighted and amazed at all they saw.

DECORATIONS ALONG THE ROUTE.

HOUSES ILLUMINATED AND MANY HANDSOME FLAGS DISPLAYED.

The line of march along Fifth and Madison aves. was made cheerful by the residents generally along the route, the windows of the great brownstone houses being illuminated and filled with people. The threatening weather and the fact that the parade was a night demonstration precluded any general attempt at decorating the houses beyond lighting them. Nevertheless a good many people sacrificed their flags to the wind and rain rather than be thought lukewarm in their interest in the parade.

The side of the Union League Club-house was nearly covered with large flags; some tastefully looped up over the windows, and others on standards set in clusters with fine effect. Even the club house stables were decorated. John Paterson & Co's store, at No. 431 Fifth-ave., showed a large flag, as did a number of private dwellings in the vicinity. As the line of march diverged to Madison-ave. at Thirty-eighth-st., the large mansions that line Madison-ave. on Murray Hill were given a chance to join in the illumination. A large flag draped No. 198. Glancing down West Thirtieth-st., the State Committee headquarters were seen fluttering with small flags and a large flag was swinging across the street. Sharp's warerooms at No. 226 Fifth-ave. were decorated with flags, and so was the house adjoining the New-York Club. The reviewing stand in Madison Square was nearly covered with large flags caught up at the corners, while in front waved a number of State banners on standards. Bunting was wound around the sides and ends of the structure.

As the evening wore on and promised to be fair, many more houses were decorated. Beginning at the upper end of the avenue, there were a large number of private houses lighted up. No. 675, Allen Dodworth's dancing school, Nos. 687 and 689, were brilliant with lights and flags and filled with people. Two large flags hung from the front of the Langham which was filled with guests. Nos. 624, 626 and 634 were especially noticeable for the brilliant windows and for flags displayed. Again in a line were Nos. 616, 618 and 620, all filled with people, the window shades up and flags flying. Large flags around Nos. 599 and 603, and Nos. 547, 548, 586 and 592 were illuminated. The windows in Jay Gould's house were open and lighted. The whole block from Fourty-fifth to Fourty-sixth-st. was brilliantly lighted and so was William Belden's, No. 566. Hodgson's flower-store was decked with small flags and the Church of the Divine Paternity opposite was opened in front to accommodate crowds of people. The Windsor was brilliant with its many bright windows. Dr. Guernsey's house, No. 526, and the one next door, were as bright as lights, Chinese lanterns and flags could effect. An American and a French flag were entwined at No. 514, A. T. Brown's. Nos. 516, 517 and 518 were also decorated. Every window in the Hotel Bristol was bright and crowded full of people. The interior of the Columbia bank was lit up and used as advantage-place for spectators. Dr. Hill's house was brilliantly illuminated. A large flag hung at Carmer's Art Rooms, No. 439. The Butler and Hargous houses, Nos. 433 and 435, were decked with flags and lanterns. The houses of E. H. Landon, G. L. Kingsland and William Moser, adjoining each other, were illuminated from the inside.

In East Thirty-eighth-st. Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 11 were the most noticeably illuminated. In Madison-ave. the Dodge House and the house of J. H. Stebbins were aglow with lights. At No. 237 pictures of Blaine and Logan were illuminated in the windows, and at No. 167, just where the procession turned into Thirty-third-st. the windows were decorated and young men and women waved torches and fired Roman candles enthusiastically. Nos. 166 and 168, near by, were illuminated.

As if a satire on the Democratic tactics in the Garfield campaign, No. 329 Fifth-ave. was lighted up and showed the number in a large bronze relief in the window. The houses of Morcastle and Moochowitz & Co., were illuminated, and also Nos. 309, 311, 323 and others. The rooms in the front of the Hotel Brunswick were engaged by small parties, from which to view the procession. A string of lanterns ornamented the window on the front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Below Madison Square were a number of decorations despite the business character of many of the houses. The piano rooms of Weber, Knabe, Bradbury, Waters and Chickering were lighted from the inside and occupied by people. Cottier's, James W. Bell's, the Glenham and other buildings kept up the general festive aspect of the avenue.

SCENES AT THE REVIEWING STAND.

HOW MR. BLAINE WAS ESCORTED THITHER—PERSONS ON THE STAND.

At the close of the meeting at Chickering Hall, Mr. Blaine recentered his carriage and was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. After dinner a reception was held by Mr. and Mrs. Blaine. It was attended by Senator and Mrs. Sherman, General and Mrs. Aspinwall, Senator and Mrs. Cameron, ex-Governor and Mrs. McCormick, Lispenard Stewart, H. N. Slocum, of Washington; Senator Eugene Hale, Mrs. George B. Loring, State Senator Birdsall, J. Milton Brooks, the Rev. G. F. Fluchtner, General and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, State Senator Cooper, chairman of the Pennsylvania State Committee; William Walter Phelps, John J. Phelps, Dr. P. A. Lays, Cyrus W. Field, Charles A. Jessup, Count and Countess Loewenhaupt, Charles Crocker, ex-Senator and Mrs. T. C. Platt, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, John I. Davenport, Postmaster N. D. Sperry, of New-Haven; H. Lynde Harrison, of Hartford; Leslie W. Russell, Father O'Neil, Father Murphy, Henry S. Van Duser, Henry B. Harrison, of Connecticut; J. Seaver Page, Sir Richard Temple, Rossiter Johnson, Theodore Storrs Jenks, George W. Hooker, Judge Robinson, of Troy, and many others. Over one hundred ladies were presented to Mr. Blaine.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock Mr. Blaine was informed that the head of the parade was visible. The police had formed a double line from the reviewing stand to the hotel pavement. Through this lane Mr. Blaine was taken. He was accompanied by Levi P. Morton, William M. Evarts, Whitelaw Reid, Walker Blaine, General Aspinwall, General Graham, Lispenard Stewart and Creighton Webb. Mr. Blaine's appearance on the stand was signalled to the uttermost limits of the vast assembly by cheering of the most tumultuous character. The applause surpassed in intensity and volume even that which greeted him on Wednesday. He bowed again and again. The corner of the stand allotted to Mr. Blaine and his party was lavishly decorated with American flags. It was lighted by electricity. In this respect it was only on a par with the rest of the stand, which was crowded almost to unbearable limits. Hundreds who had procured tickets were unable to find places on it. Among those who crowded it were noticed in addition to those mentioned, General Fremont, Colonel George C. Tichenor, State Senator McCarthy, Major J. S. Patterson, Syracuse; Colonel Morris Ketcham, Poughkeepsie; Major T. L. Poole, Syracuse; William M. Ducker, New-Rochelle; Nathaniel Paige, Washington; Colonel William D. Dickey, Newburg; General George W. Palmer, John V. Gridley, Clark Balcom, United States Consul Peiotto, Lyons, France, David H. Gildersleeve, Colonel E. H. Ellis, John Graham, W. F. Trevett, Frank Work, David Pearl, D. D. T. Marshall, Colonel Emmons Clark Ingersoll Lockwood, Howard Lockwood, Dexter A. Hawkins, Dwight Lawrence, William Whitehead, R. L. Cutting, and Chairman Draper of the State Executive Committee.

GENERAL CARR SALUTES MR. BLAINE.

As General Joseph B. Carr, the chief marshal, with his staff passed the reviewing stand the cheer which rose from the crowd drowned utterly and completely the loud strains of the band opposite. As General Carr saluted, Mr. Blaine removed his hat and bowed, and the cheers and cries of "Blaine! Blaine!" were redoubled, to be renewed again and again as General Carr dismounted, and leaving his horse in charge of an orderly, stepped upon the reviewing stand and shook hands with the next President of the United States. The scene even at that early stage of the parade was impressive. Far as eye could reach there stretched up Fifth Avenue a vast crowd twinkling with lights of every color and every degree of intensity. Here and there the parti-colored balls of fire from Roman candles rose high in the air, while along the whole line the glare of blazing colored fires and Bengal lights lit up the murky sky. The rain had entirely ceased—a fact taken as auspicious omen by the crowd. Towards the southeast the pale watery moon glimmered through the parting clouds, while the rain-swept streets reflected in dancing points and streaks of light all this heterogeneous mingling of strange hues, torches and blazing fires.

Few of those present, however, had time to observe these striking effects, for every eye was soon riveted on the approaching columns. The Capitol City Club, brave in their white uniforms—a living protest against the Democratic candidate from the home of his official duties—followed close on the horses' heels of the City Troop, commanded by Major L. C. Whiton, and ranging on each side of the crowd below the reviewing stand, held that position throughout the parade. Hardly had they taken their places before there was a yell of delighted enthusiasm from the crowd and Mr. Blaine leaned forward and with a pleased smile of interest gazed at the unique body approaching. They were the Insurance men and the Edison Electric Light contingent, and their peculiar interest consisted in the remarkable way in which they lit up the roadway. It was a perfect blaze of mellow light, which flooded all the surroundings and proceeded from an incandescent lamp placed instead of a plume on each man's helmet. The connecting wire was borne on their shoulders, and as they passed Mr. Blaine the helmets were doffed and the light danced and sparkled in the moist air.

A higher note of enthusiastic welcome was struck, however, when the Democratic Irish-American Blaine and Logan Club and the Irish-American Independents marched bravely past. By this time Mr. Blaine was compelled to vary the tiring movement of raising his hat to each burst of cheers from the ranks by substituting an answering wave of his pocket handkerchief. The crowd on the sidewalk immediately surrounding the stand, piqued at not being able to see the popular idol, called loudly for him to show himself to them. This he did, and as he bent forward and raised his hat to them the procession was for the moment forgotten. A mighty cry of "Blaine! Blaine!" rent the air, and ran like a resistless wave through all the spectators in the neighborhood. By this time the New-York University club were passing and the cheers were turned into shouts of laughter at the quaint hit borne on a transparency high above their heads:

SKOOLS AND EDDICATION IS THE CUSS OF THE DEMOKRACY!

Then came the bankers and brokers making a noble show as they marched with measured tread and bursting into enthusiastic cheers as they passed Mr. Blaine. It was infectious enthusiasm, too, for those on the reviewing stand caught up the cry with more fervor than had been previously shown except at Mr. Blaine's arrival. Half an hour after the head of the column passed the dry goods men came into sight and received a royal ovation. The carpet trade followed, casting as they passed bouquets and flowers at Mr. Blaine, which he acknowledged in courteous fashion. Then laughter again was heard as the Columbia College boys, wearing white and blue "mortar boards," passed shouting louder than double the number of their seniors, who had gone before. Then came another band of visitors whose enthusiastic reception by the crowd equalled that extended to the Albany boys. The Philadelphia Invincibles swept like a moving wall, step and dress being perfect. They themselves showed less vocal enthusiasm than any other of the bands, but as each man gravely saluted their white-haired chief in the reviewing stand the light of devotion blazed in every eye and words were not needed to express whatso plainly they showed. Mayor Smith of Philadelphia who headed the Blaine and Logan Club of that city came up to the stand and was introduced to Mr. Blaine. Then came the Philadelphia Young Republicans moving as one man, and then the loud cheering from the ranks began again as the New-York Bar Club swept by. Most noticeable among the several organizations which followed was the Old Guard of '56 and the War Veterans' Campaign Army bearing with them the tattered emblem, of loyalty scarred on many a hard-fought field, and a carefully cherished campaign banner bearing the names of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. As this was lowered before Mr. Blaine he showed evident emotion at the worthy compliment. The Jackline Battery, which followed closely, created some excitement by discharging a field-piece directly in front of Mr. Blaine.

CLUBS THAT LOOKED AND MARCHED WELL.

The XXIst Assembly District made a gallant showing in numbers, drill and dress. They looked like veritable tourney knights with shining battle-axes and gleaming breast-plates, and right heartily they cheered for Blaine and Logan as they passed the reviewing stand and lustily the crowd cheered them in return. A number of men bore at their head a transparency inscribed, "Converted by Alexander Sullivan," and they looked as though the conversion had thoroughly agreed with them. The C. L. Vaughn Hose Company, with their scarlet shirts and firemen's helmets made a handsome showing in the brilliant light. A lot of red shirted lads bore a oft a transparency reading "Our First Presidential vote for Blaine and Logan." They were a good-looking set of young men and seemed highly enthusiastic over the privilege they had just gained.

The XVIIIth Assembly District Boys in Blue stepped out right jauntily swinging blue and red colored lanterns, and cheering as they passed Mr. Blaine with a degree of vigor which indicated healthy lungs. The XIVth Assembly District Irish-American Association displayed all the zeal of new converts. An amusing and interesting feature of their turn-out was a carriage containing a baker's dozen of hoary-headed but cheerful-looking veterans, and labelled: "Democrats who have voted the Democratic ticket for forty years, but are now going to vote for Blaine and Logan." They were too old to do much cheering themselves; so the crowd cheered for them. The Ottiwell Battery, of the XIVth Assembly District, paused a moment on their march to present Mr. Blaine with a large bouquet and to steal a few handshakes in return. The Twenty-second Ward Blaine and Logan Club Boys in Blue made a handsome sight and received well merited rounds of applause for their gallant bearing.

The Twenty-third Ward Blaine and Logan Club, desiring to give a reason for the faith that was in them, displayed a transparency containing a comparative table of wages under free trade abroad and Protection at home. The Westchester Blaine and Logan Club, a stalwart looking lot of men, bore an extract from one of Mr. Blaine's speeches: "The Republican party aims to elevate and dignify labor—not to degrade it." The Potter Light Guards in

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THE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

NEW TARIFF POLICY IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE CONDITIONS CONSIDERED AT A MEETING OF THE CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to *The Standard* from Madrid says: At a meeting of the Cabinet Council yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs submitted for consideration the conditions agreed upon for a special treaty of commerce with America. This treaty, he said, would open the Castilian colonies to American competition against Spanish imports, but it would also admit Cuba and Porto Rico into the *Zollverein* which America is gradually forming with Mexico and the other Spanish-speaking countries around the Gulf of Mexico and in Central America, on the basis of reciprocal concessions and discriminating duties to exclude European competition. Canada, the British West Indies and the Central American republics will receive the same advances from American diplomacy shortly.

The special Hispano-American convention stipulates that its advantages shall apply only to trade between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico which is carried on under the American and Spanish flag respectively. By its terms America will admit sugars, molasses and raw tobacco free of all duty, and the duty on other articles imported from the West Indies will be reduced. Spain will place American flour and cereals imported into her colonies upon the same footing as those imported from Spain and will make a large reduction in the duties on cattle, salt, fresh fish and all except a few American manufactured goods. The convention is likely to meet with much opposition in the Cortes.

BRITISH MAILS TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—G. W. Smalley, London correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, writes to *The Times* sharply complaining of the system of British mails to America. He urges that the mails should be given to the fastest steamers by way of Queenstown and Southampton.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

MRS. WELDON COMMITTED.—Mrs. Weldon, the famous litigant, has been committed to prison for contempt of court.

GEORGE ELIOT'S LIFE.—George Eliot's Life and Letters, edited by her husband, Mr. Cross, fill three large volumes, and will be issued in November.

THE SKYE CROFTERS.—A circular has been distributed among the Skye Crofters urging them to cut the telegraphs, burn the shooting lodges, poison the deer and adopt desperate means of defence.

THE MAHDI DEFEATED.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—An official of the Kababbish (Arab) tribe states that General Gordon recently repulsed an attack by the Mahdi's troops on Anderman, opposite the city. A Khartoum telegram dispels the uneasiness arising from the absence of news.

THE POPE ANGRY AT BISHOP O'FARRELL.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The Pope is angry at the reported speech of Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, representing his Holiness as having expressed the hope that Ireland might soon become independent of the Government of England. The Pope has sent a cable dispatch to the Bishop demanding an explanation.

BRUTALLY FLOGGING A PRISONER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to *The Pioneer Press* from Winnipeg, tells of the first case of flogging a criminal that has taken place in that Province. John McCormick, of Fargo, Dakota, escaped from the Winnipeg Jail but was recaptured. To-day Attorney-General Miller ordered that McCormick be given twenty-four lashes on his bare back, the first twelve yesterday. The prisoner was stripped in the jail yard in the presence of the other prisoners and in a heavy snow storm and his back was frightfully lacerated. Salt water was then applied to his bleeding wounds.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The Italian Government is about to send two cruisers to the Congo to look out for Italian interests.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—The windows of the Russian Consulate at Czernowitz were broken last night and the escutcheon destroyed. The Polish papers attribute the outrage to foreigners.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—M. Théodore Roustan, French Minister to America, visited President Grevy this morning. He sailed for Washington to-day.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS AT CORNELL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ITHACA, Oct. 31.—President White delivered his annual address to the students of Cornell University to-day. Much of the address was of the same general character as the annual talks of previous years. Referring to Hallow Een, President White said: "In regard to any attempt to make yourselves immortal or famous by some college prank, remember you are here as men, and as long as you act as such, you will be treated as such. No discipline last year does not mean no power. It has been widely circulated that in order to secure to Cornell a reputation for descipline I was intending to dismiss a whole college class. It is not true that I now intend to do so, but if it is necessary to build up the work begun here and exemplified in part by the tablets on these walls, I would see expelled, not one class, but all the classes. The record of last year is encouraging. Not a student was brought before the Faculty for breach of descipline. We hold it up with pride before all the world." Referring to cane rushes, he said: "There is power enough to stop cane-rushing in the iron hand under the velvet glove, but I prefer not to stop it that way. Such boyish hoodlum style would do in a corner grocery near Five Points, but is out of place at Cornell University."

TO HOLD ELECTIONS IN LIQUOR SHOPS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—The Common Council has established ten of the thirty-eight polling places in this city in liquor shops, after some opposition. Indignation at this course is expressed; but under the general election law it will be impossible to change the places. The committee of thirteen will be requested to prosecute the Aldermen who voted for the resolution, on charges of misdemeanor.

FINDING STEEL-MOULDING SAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 31.—On the farm of John Snyder, six miles from South Schenectady, a large deposit of steel-moulding sand has been discovered. Experts pronounce it the finest in the United States. The supply is almost inexhaustible. A large steel manufacturing house in the East has ordered a large quantity of the sand.

THE GOVERNOR RETURNING TO DUTIES.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—Governor Cleveland's party arrived here from Connecticut at 9:45 this morning. He at once resumed his executive duties. To-morrow morning he starts for New-York to review the business men's parade to-morrow evening. He goes to Buffalo on Monday to vote, returning to Albany on Tuesday night.

HANGING HIMSELF IN HIS CELL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to *The Herald* says that Benjamin Heffner, the farmer who murdered his wife yesterday, near Westminster, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in the jail at Lima last night. He tore his blanket into strips, and with these and his suspenders improvised a noose and suspended himself from the ceiling. The other prisoners heard him and called the Sheriff, who cut him down.

ABDUCTED BY HER FATHER.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 31.—A case of abduction occurred last evening. Three men called at the house of Dr. E. J. Toof, No. 126 Wall-st., and when the servant opened the door they made a rush for the dining-room, where Mrs. Toof and her daughter and Mrs. Rollin C. Reeves and her daughter were at supper. Mrs. Reeves recognized one of the men as her husband, from whom she had been separated. She immediately seized her daughter, who is six years old, and tried to escape, but the husband grasped her and after a desperate struggle secured possession of the child. He placed the child in a carriage and drove toward the outskirts of the city. This is his second abduction of the child. About two months ago he took her to Massachusetts, but was arrested and forced to return her.

THE WILL OF SAMUEL WILLETS.

Justice Andrews, of the Supreme Court, in an action for the construction of the will of Samuel Willets, has decided that the contest as to the codicil by which the testator revoked the bequest given to his granddaughter, does not affect the provisions of the will, and that it is the duty of the executors to proceed with the payment of the legacies under the will in the same manner as if the contest in the Surrogate's Court as to the codicil had not been begun. He further decides that certain stocks bequeathed in the will, are specific legacies. Mr. Willets gave $100,000 to his executors, relying upon them to dispose of the same for the benefit of such charitable purposes as they should judge would improve the condition of the poor. The Justice holds this bequest to be invalid, and that the sum forms part of the residuary estate. The estate amounted to over $3,000,000. Wilson M. Powell, William M. Hoes, Rollin M. Morgan, H. De Forest Weeks and other counsel appeared for the various parties in interest.

ELECTION TROUBLES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE AUTHORITIES IMMINENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Serious trouble is threatened on election day. At the close of registration last week, United States Supervisor George L. Norton, presented to State Register Brewster, a list of between six and seven thousand names of persons to whom registration papers had been issued as residents of the 1st Congressional District, but whom the United States canvassers had been unable to find at the places indicated. Norton claimed that these persons were fraudulently registered. Brewster disputed the accuracy of the return of the canvassers, and refused to comply with Norton's demand. Norton thereupon appeared before the United States Circuit Court, and summoned Brewster to show cause why the names should not be stricken off.

Last evening the Democratic State Central Executive Committee issued a proclamation to the Democrats of New-Orleans and Louisiana, saying that United States Judge Pard