Republicans in Washington, was appointed as the Republican representative in the Board. He had not been recognized or known as a Republican before his appointment, which, it is generally understood and believed, was made upon the recommendation of W. W. Corcoran, A. A. Wilson and other prominent and influential Democrats. When his nomination was pending in the Senate it is understood that members of that body were informed by old and responsible residents of the District, who were cognizant of the fact, that Mr. Webb was retired from the office of Chief of Police in 1861 under circumstances which indicated that his loyalty to the Union was not above suspicion. He has been for many years a stockholder and director as well as the attorney of the Washington Gas Company, and is said to be a stockholder in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Mr. Webb is also the owner of considerable real estate in the District, and he is one of the bondsmen of United States Marshal Wilson. Commissioner Wheatley was appointed as a Democrat. He also qualified as one of Marshal Wilson's bondsmen. He is a stockholder of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and a large owner of real estate. Mr. Wheatley is an active, influential and liberal member of the Columbia Democratic Club, of which Marshal Wilson was president until a few months ago. Colonel Ludlow, the Engineer Commissioner, who has charge of streets and bridges, is a Democrat. If he is interested in District real estate the fact has not yet become public. It should be remembered, however, that several large transfers of real estate within the radius of the proposed improvements west of Rock Creek have been made recently to trustees for "syndicates," the membership of which is a well-guarded secret. It may be well also to mention here that the Commissioners have refused thus far to disclose to taxpayers the names of the streets and avenues on which they propose to expend the sum of $405,000, which they have asked to have appropriated for the next fiscal year. The law requires that a schedule of proposed improvements shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Commissioners, with their estimates. The fact that they have neglected to do so this year has created much dissatisfaction and aroused considerable suspicion, and the Acting Secretary felt constrained to call upon them to supply the omission. Instead of doing so, it is understood that they have informed the Treasury Department that it will be impracticable to comply with the law by furnishing the schedule required, but that they have a list of streets, the improvement of which would cost $2,250,000, which they will send to the Treasury Department, but that in the nature of things the streets which will be selected from the aggregate number must depend on the discretion of the Commissioners. In view of the fact that the Commissioners claim that they have complied with all the requirements of law, it is very doubtful whether, except in a few instances, they will furnish the desired information.

As the Commissioners set up their discretion against a requirement of law, they invite criticism of the manner in which that discretion has been exercised. If it has been used or is to be used for the benefit of President Cleveland, Secretary Whitney and speculators in unimproved real estate, to the neglect of residence and business property on which heavy taxes are paid, the fact cannot become public too soon. It is distinctly asserted that such is the case. The District Appropriation act for the current fiscal year, which was approved on July 9, 1886, contains the following items: For opening and extending suburban streets, $36,000; for current work on county roads and suburban streets, $40,000; for continuation of surveys of the District of Columbia with reference to the extension of various avenues to the District line, $4,000; for repairing and maintaining bridges under the control of the District Commissioners, $16,000. The first two items seem to have been inserted in the act with an eye to subsequent proceedings. A large owner of suburban real estate is authority for the statement that more than three-fourths of the entire amount of the first two items has already been expended on or allotted to roads and streets the opening and improvement of which will directly inure to the benefit of the holders of unoccupied property in the area heretofore described west of Rock Creek. An old resident of the District, whose business requires him to travel much over the country roads east of Rock Creek, states that they have not been in so bad a condition for years as they now are in, and that little or nothing has been done in the way of repairs this year. The Commissioners recently invited bids for macadamizing and grading a part of the Bladensburg Road from the city boundary northward. The lowest bid was $5,354, and it was accepted for 2,000 yards at $4.654. It was understood that this sum would exhaust the available balance of the appropriation of $10,000 "for current work on county roads and suburban streets." It is said that with the exception of perhaps $2,000 the remainder of the appropriation has been expended on or allotted to roads and streets leading toward and through the Rock Creek region. Woodly Lane has been put in perfect order at large expense; more than $8,000 has been spent on Tenallytown Road adjacent to "Red Top" and "Grassland"; the Loughborough Road and Tunlaw Road both show marks of recent and extensive improvements and are in excellent condition; the new road from Woodly Lane by Klingle's Ford to Washington, it is understood, is to be still further improved. It is even suspected that public funds have been diverted to the improvement of private roads in this favored region, and it is said that an official effort to ascertain the facts will be made the coming winter. Whether that suspicion is well founded or not it is unquestionably true that the bulk of the appropriation, probably as much as 75 per cent of it, has been or is to be expended "where it will do the most good" for the known and unknown holders of property in the "Red Top" region.

It appears, too, that a like proportion of the appropriation of $30,000 "for opening and extending suburban streets" has been or is to be applied in a manner to benefit the "ring" rather than the people and taxpayers of the District. For example, a new road is to be opened from Klingle's Ford through the Clagett purchase to Tenallytown Road. The "improvements" on the Clagett property of 108 acres are assessed at $300, and yield a revenue from taxation of $3 per annum. It is said that the shrewd purchasers of this property induced the owner of the land adjoining to give the right of way for a road through it, by assuring him that the District Commissioners would build an iron bridge across Rock Creek at Klingle's Ford. This road will extend lengthwise through the Clagett purchase and thus add greatly to its value. A turtle needs a hair comb as much as the District needs this road, which will cost several thousand dollars, not including the new iron bridge. For the abutments and iron superstructure of this bridge the contracts have been already let, the former at $2,964 and the latter at $2,815, a total of $5,779. It is estimated that the cost of the approaches to the bridge will add $1,000 to the above total. There seems to be some question as to whether the money for this work can be legally taken either from the appropriation of $10,000 "for repairing and maintaining bridges," or the item of $30,000 "for opening and extending suburban streets." There is no public necessity whatever for a bridge at Klingle's Ford, which is about a fourth of a mile below Shoemaker's Mill Bridge and only a half mile above Woodly Lane Bridge. Emphatically, Klingle's Ford Road is "no thoroughfare," but unquestionably it will benefit Reister Clagett and his partners in the real estate speculation. The 108 acres for which they paid $36,600 less than four months ago, is now held at $60,000.

But by all odds the most magnificent scheme projected by the discreet Democratic Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the benefit of speculative real estate owners, is the one for the extension of Massachusetts-ave. from the city boundary to Tenallytown Road, at a point 1,200 feet south of "Red Top." This enterprise deserves a separate chapter.

DR. GARNETT NOT AN EXAMINER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (*Special*).—Dr. Garnett's letter to Commissioner Black in reply to his impertinent demand for a diagnosis of the case of a clerk who was suffering from illness has excited a good deal of comment, and the Doctor's spirited action in the matter has received general commendation. In the dispatch sent to THE TRIBUNE on Saturday it was stated that Dr. Garnett is a member of the local board of pension examiners. That was a mistake. Dr. Garnett could not be induced, he says, to accept such a place.

PRESIDENTIAL POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President has appointed the following postmasters: Edward F. Meeker, at Bridgeport, Conn., vice J. W. Knowlton, suspended; Aaron C. Seelye, at Danbury, Conn., vice John Tweedy, suspended; Lucius M. Monroe, at New-Canaan, Conn., vice S. X. St. John, suspended; Frederick Puhler, at Ada, Minn., vice Peter Ramstad, suspended; James F. Smith, at Elko, Nev., vice C. H. Sproule, suspended; Andrew Dardis, at Catskill, N. Y., vice F. M. Taylor, suspended; Edwin R. Keyes, at Yonkers, N. Y., vice M. N. Jones, suspended; Bayard T. Smith, at Pasadena, Cal., vice Theodore Ruth, resigned; Philip Stern, at Pomona, Cal., vice A. O. Bristol, resigned; Philip C. Tyler, at Deep River, Conn., vice S. M. Shipman, deceased.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 25, 1886.

GERONIMO.—Geronimo arrived at Pensacola, Fla., today and is confined, with fourteen other warriors, at Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island.

APACHES TO FLORIDA.—The Secretary of War has directed that Chief Mangus and the two bucks who were captured with him be sent to Fort Pickens, Fla., with Geronimo and his band, and that the squaws and children in Mangus's band be sent to Fort Marion, Fla.

TOMATOES ARE VEGETABLES.—The Treasury Department has sustained the action of the Collector of Customs at New-York in assessing duty on tomatoes as "vegetables."

CURIOS.—There have recently been received at the National Museum about a dozen articles of pottery and tapestry, presented by the French Government, the total value of which is more than $3,000. The Museum has also just received a rare collection of objects gathered by Lieutenant Taunt, United States Navy, in his travels on the Upper Congo, and presented by him in the collection. There is a ring which weighs ten pounds—of solid brass—taken from the ankle of an African belle.

BROOKLYN ISSUES STATED.

RINGING SPEECH BY GENERAL TRACY.

PLEDGING HIMSELF TO PUT DOWN POOL-SELLING—S. V. WHITE'S ADDRESS.

The first great public meeting of the present campaign in Brooklyn was held last evening in the Academy of Music. An hour before the opening of the exercises people began to gather in the spacious auditorium. The music of a band and brilliant lights soon drew a crowd in Montague-st. There were fully 2,500 people in the building when the speeches began. The interior was finely decorated with flags and emblematic designs.

Upon the stage and in the audience were many prominent persons, among them were John Winslow, W. H. Williams, Henry L. Pratt, F. B. Candler, W. H. Waring, G. F. Elliott, H. D. Polhemus, David A. Baldwin, F. L. Backus. A circular entitled "Shall Public Gambling be Suppressed?" was given to persons entering the Academy. It showed the enormous profits of pool-gambling in Kings County and called on the people to support General Tracy in order to suppress it.

The entrance of General Tracy and S. V. White was the signal for loud applause and cheers. Major J. L. Follett introduced ex-Mayor Schroeder to preside. Among the vice-presidents were Joseph F. Knapp, General James McLeer, Charles Pratt, Stewart L. Woodford, J. S. T. Stranahan, S. B. Chittenden, A. D. Baird, the Rev. Dr. G. E. Reed, J. M. Van Cott, A. C. Barnes, Samuel McLean, W. H. Lyon, Darwin R. James, A. E. Orr, Franklin Woodruff, S. B. Dutcher, John Winslow, R. D. Benedict, Willis L. Ogden, E. H. Hobbs, Ambrose Snow, F. L. Backus, Robert Payne, John Gibb, W. H. Waring and W. C. Vosburg.

Ex-Mayor Schroeder said:

I have stood before you on many occasions like this, but I never attended a meeting of more importance than this. Questions are before the people affecting almost every household in the county. Gambling is a crime that ought to be stopped. I know of one case where a man employed in a factory became so infatuated with pool gambling that he borrowed from the cashier a large sum of money and lost it all in buying pools.

An issue is made in this campaign of this disease, as I may call it. If you have a lawyer who does not press your case, neglects it, and is only a so-so lawyer, and you have a chance to get a first-rate lawyer, the best in the city, for the same price, would you hesitate which to have? I want the best lawyer in the city to-day and I hope a majority of the people will see the case the same as I do. Another candidate before you is Judge Reynolds. Who has ever said a word against his honor, integrity, justice and ability? I have never heard a whisper against him. What reason is it there to put a new man in his place? Why should politics stand in the way of his re-election? I am proud of all the names we as Republicans are privileged to vote for on election day. (Applause.)

William H. Williams, president of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, read a series of resolutions which was unanimously adopted. The platform of the Republican party of 1884 was indorsed, the duty of the Government to protect American industries was emphasized; Civil Service reform was favored; the candidacy of Judge Daniels, Judge Reynolds and all the other Republican candidates was heartily approved. One of the resolutions read:

Resolved, That the question of paramount local importance to the voters of Kings County is the enforcement of the laws against gambling—a misdemeanor by which the youth of the county are debauched, the substance of thousands squandered, and integrity in public and private affairs paralyzed. That to that end we demand a vigorous enforcement of the laws under that tried prosecutor, the Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy.

Stephen V. White was received with repeated rounds of applause when he rose to speak. In his first sentence he referred to Mr. Blaine, and the audience renewed the applause again and again. He began by speaking of the so-called Democratic reform in the National Government, and then analyzed the Cabinet of President Cleveland, showing the mistakes Postmaster-General Vilas had made in the matter of carrying the ocean mails, and of Secretary Bayard in regard to the Canadian Fisheries and the Cutting case. The Pan-Electric statesman was dismissed with a reference. Of the Naval administration, Mr. White denounced the efforts to crush John Roach [applause], who, he said, was as noble and enterprising a man as any in this land. He was faithful to his country, and did unbounded good to the working classes. He was building ships to make the nucleus of a navy, and United States inspectors reported in favor of accepting the Dispatch. But the Secretary was not satisfied and wanted another test and refused payment. Mr. Roach was paying out $5,000 a day, but the Secretary got an opinion from the Attorney-general that the ship must make the required speed whether the model furnished by the Government would do it or not. The infamy of such a decision was never brought to bear against an individual before. He was compelled to succumb.

Mr. White further said this country had risen to its present position by the protection afforded to laboring men. The tariff needed revision, but it wanted to be revised in the house of its friends—and not of its enemies. [Applause.] In conclusion, he said the great evils of intemperance are apparent to all. There are two candidates for District-Attorney before the people. "We have seen $5,000 a day taken by the pool-gamblers at Coney Island," he added. "At the end of the season not the gamblers but the corporations were indicted and the result was a disagreement. I only want to see Judge Tracy attack this great evil just once." [Applause.]

General Tracy, after the applause with which he was received died away, said:

In the election to the office of District-Attorney the people of this county are presented with a non-partisan issue, above all political influences—a truly local issue. It involves the homes and prosperity of this city. For two years there have been no race tracks in this county. Having, driven out of New-York, they come here, and has been kept up with gambling month after month. The law has been put to defiance, and weak attempts to enforce it have failed to secure justice. The question of public gambling, of men combining, backed by great profits, to defy the law, is proposed to be settled at the polls. This public gambling is not the mere violation of a statute for a day, but a constant and continued violation of the law.

The volume and enormity of this business are not understood by the people. In one year one racetrack realized $375,000 net profit, greater than all the business by all the railroads running to Coney Island. This was the profit of pool-selling, from three to five per cent on the amount invested in the pool-boxes. At the close of every day $1,000 was put in an envelope and marked "advertising." That was a tremendous corruption fund. That track has used $70,000 or $80,000 as a corruption fund in one year. All this was earned from the pool-box and with the expenses not paid by the gate receipts the total amount must be $250,000. To pay this enormous sum over $11,000,000 must be invested in the pools on one track in one year.

But that is only one of the tracks in this county. With the other track for a few days, the grand total must be $13,000,000. Betting day after day builds up a passion for gambling that cannot be resisted. The public cannot stand public gambling when hush money and sweat money are paid to those who can prosecute them, without being in time utterly ruined by the passion for gambling. It is for you to determine whether the law shall be enforced or not. This issue surpasses any before the people of Brooklyn for years. If the people say by their votes that they have no objection to this public gambling, it will be impossible to enforce the laws.

Now, gentlemen of the jury [laughter and applause], gentlemen, I mean, I beg your pardon, I have stopped because the District-Attorney told them to. If he could stop them so easily, why didn't he speak before? I stand on the platform of suppressing this business. [Applause.] While women cannot vote they can cause votes to be deposited, and no one has more interest in this than they.

But the third party men say they cannot vote for a Republican candidate, a citizens' candidate in this matter. I am a Republican and content to remain one. It has advanced every reform in Brooklyn for the past fifteen years. The question now is the suppression of gambling in this county. Voting will cannot affect the municipal question in this city. The only question for the men of the third party is whether they shall vote in the air or grapple with the issue now before the people. I ask the people of this county to rise up as one man and put down pool-selling. When I first spoke of pool-selling I was careful not to attack the District-Attorney, but he at once attacked me. How could I know that any words against gamblers would be resented by him? [Applause.] If he cannot suppress pool-selling let him step down and out. I know I can. [Applause.] Gentlemen, bringing me, if I am elected, I will. [Applause.] I have fought with "the beasts at Ephesus" before. I know the strength of the District-Attorney's office. At the age of twenty-three I held the office. As United States District-Attorney in this city, appointed by President Johnson and reappointed by President Grant, I engaged in a struggle to enforce the internal revenue laws. To do it I had to secure the passage of a law that made it impossible for men to defraud the law to any considerable extent. Under it the revenue rose from $6,000,000 in one year to $50,000,000 in the next.

General Tracy refuted the charges made against him that he favored the selling of liquor to children. He denied that he opposed the Twelve-Hour law for conductors and drivers. In regard to the charge that he owns a race horse, General Tracy said it was true he owned a farm and bred horses. He was a lover and admirer of horses, and he believed it was an upright and honorable business to raise them. He trotted his horses occasionally but never bet on them and never gambled with them. He also defended his action in appearing as counsel for M. B. Flynn. He never sought to obtain for any client what he was not justly and fairly entitled to.

General Tracy spoke until nearly 11 o'clock, and the entire audience remained to hear him to the end.

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE EMPHATIC FOR TRACY.

The Brooklyn Citizens' League is determined to spare no efforts to aid in electing General Tracy District-Attorney. An address was sent out yesterday, signed by Henry Hentz, chairman, who is a prominent Democrat, and it urges all good men, without distinction of party, to vote for General Tracy. The address says of the office of District-Attorney:

Under the present administration of the office, the enforcement of the laws against gambling has been notoriously neglected, and practical encouragement has there been given to gamblers and pool-sellers from other parts of the country to congregate here, and so to increase the number of places and the facilities for gambling that this county is contemptuously spoken of as the "Gambler's Paradise." . . . The official who has thus disgraced his high position and betrayed the people who placed him in power, has now the temerity to ask you to continue him in office for another term, and thus, by vindicating his course in the past, to authorize a similar one for the future. Opposed is General Tracy, formerly a judge of the highest court of the State; a gentleman of unquestioned ability and of undoubted integrity and courage, who has distinctly and emphatically pledged himself to suppress the evil which has grown to such frightful proportions under the present District-Attorney, and who can be relied on to enforce the law without fear or favor, and to restore to Kings County its former reputation as a law-abiding and law-enforcing community. . . . The Citizens' League has no hesitation as to its course. Its Council and Executive Committee, composed of members of both political parties, have unanimously indorsed Mr. Tracy, and it most earnestly calls upon all citizens to lay aside partisan considerations, and, by their votes in his favor, insure a decisive victory for the cause of law, order and decency.

In reply to a dispatch sent to him at Queenstown before he sailed in the Etruria, asking for an expression of his opinion in regard to the friends of law and good order uniting upon General Tracy for District-Attorney, Henry Ward Beecher sent the following dispatch:

At this distance I cannot advise. It would seem wisest to concentrate on Tracy; but William cannot withdraw without the good-will and consent of the Prohibitionists.

W. C. Beecher says he will not withdraw.

MR. HEWITT NOT TO ANSWER MR. GEORGE AGAIN.

Abram S. Hewitt, according to his own testimony, is not taking an active interest in his campaign for the Mayoralty. Nevertheless he is enough interested to spend several hours each day at the Hewitt headquarters in Twenty-fourth-st. He was there a great part of yesterday afternoon in consultation with Henry R. Beekman, James J. Slevin and others in regard to the canvass.

Mr. Hewitt will not answer Henry George's last letter. He says that Mr. George has shown a disposition to recall several false statements made by him and that he regards the newspaper controversy as having been finally terminated.

PROHIBITION AND FREE TRADE.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS IN THE STATE DEPEND ON—HOW WORKINGMEN FEEL.

Dispatches and letters received by the Republican State Committee yesterday indicate that the Democratic Committee is staking its last chance for success on the aid it is to receive from the Third Party Prohibitionists. The efforts to "boom" the Third Party tickets, however, according to all reports, have so far proved a failure, as honest temperance men are no longer inclined to be misled in this way. Ex-Senator Holmes, of Madison County, who is a member of the State Committee, in referring to the matter said:

There is no doubt of our carrying the State by a large majority if we can only get the voters out. I do not think from all the information that we have that the Third Party Prohibition vote will be as large as last year. Intelligent temperance men cannot fail to see that the only effect of voting Prohibition tickets is to elect Democratic candidates. In the last Legislature the Democratic vote was cast solidly against the proposition to submit a Prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people. The cause of temperance has nothing to hope for from Democrats. The action of the Third Party Prohibitionists last year may fairly be said to have defeated the proposition for taking a vote on the Constitutional amendment. In a previous Legislature it so happened that just enough Democrats were elected to the Assembly by aid of third-party candidates to defeat the same proposition. This year the third party is running candidates against every Republican who voted for the amendment. Such facts as these are convincing that the aim of many of the third-party leaders is not to promote temperance so much as to build up a party which they can control. I think that Republicans are not going to aid the Democratic party by voting the third-party ticket."

General James R. O'Beirne said yesterday that the Irish were deserting the Democratic party rapidly. He added:

As that party becomes more and more a free-trade party, its former Irish supporters get their eyes open and leave it. I see that *The London Times* has this to say:

"The Cobden Club has done what it can in Europe and is now turning its eyes westward and bracing itself for the struggle which is to come. It cannot rest while the United States are unshubbed. That free-trade will come some day in the United States it is perfectly safe to assert; but how and when, and other minutiæ of the kind, must be left to the Cobden Club and to its twelve Cabinet Ministers in their unofficial capacity to decide."

Now, I understand that Mr. Hewitt is a member of that Cobden Club, and when Irishmen see the leading English newspaper praising the Democratic candidates and party, and asserting that the Cabinet Ministers of England are going to decide on the proper time for free trade in the United States, they think it is time to vote the Republican ticket. Every sensible man knows that British gold is not used to promote free trade in order to help the United States. It is to help England at the expense of this country. The better-paid labor of America is a constant source of discontent in England, and that is why she is so anxious to overturn the Protective Tariff. She will fail, and fail badly, in my opinion.

A well-known workingman, the foreman in a large carpenter shop, said yesterday:

The workingmen appreciate more and more every year that it is to their interest to support the Republican party. We want no free-trade wages in this country. When we see the Free Trade League with the aid of British gold trying to elect Democrats, it is only natural that we should go the other way. I get $24 a week in my business; I get $7 a week for the same work. The average weekly wages for carpenters in Austria are $4.50, France $6.12, Germany $4.11, Great Britain $7.09, Holland $4.82, Switzerland $4.74, New-York $14, Chicago $16.50. A bricklayer in Austria receives $3.55 a week, Belgium $4.50, Germany $4.21, Great Britain $7.09, Holland $7.56, New-York $24, and Chicago $24. Now I think these facts, which are officially reported by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and some of which I have personal knowledge of, ought to be sufficient to induce every workingman to vote the Republican ticket, as we want no free-trade wages in this country.

A LIVELY WEEK IN THE XIIITH DISTRICT.

The week will be a lively one in the XIIIth District. On Thursday evening there will be a ratification meeting at the Grand Opera House, where there will be addresses by Theodore Roosevelt, General Anson G. McCook, Clarence W. Meade and others. The Republican association of the district and the Young Men's Roosevelt Campaign Club will have charge of the demonstration. A Young Men's Roosevelt Campaign Club has been formed, officered as follows: President, Thomas L. Hamilton; vice-president, Richard K. Duffy; treasurer, Thomas Thelford; secretary, Hiram Backus. Dr. E. E. Gilbert, chairman. Several hundred members already have joined the club, including nearly twenty Democrats. The members are only pledged to vote for Mr. Roosevelt, leaving them free to exercise their choice on other candidates. The club will hold a meeting this evening in the Grand Opera House, and on Saturday evening a ratification meeting, made its auspices, will be held in the large hall of the Grand Opera House.

INDEPENDENTS INDORSE ROOSEVELT.

The Independent Club of the XXIId Assembly District met last evening at No. 1,153 Third-ave. and indorsed the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Mayor.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The XXIst Assembly District Republican Committee will meet to-night at 8 o'clock. The Roosevelt Campaign Club of this district will meet to-morrow night in Morton Hall at 7 o'clock and march in a body to Cooper Union.

The Edward Platon Association, an organization of 150 Germans, met last evening at Knickerbocker Hall, No. 137 Pitts-st., and unanimously indorsed Theodore Roosevelt for Mayor and the entire Republican ticket. Edward Patkow presided. Speeches were made by August Kohn, Abraham Levy and others, and there was great enthusiasm.

The XIIIth Assembly District Theodore Roosevelt Campaign Club was organized last evening at No. 740 Fifth-st. John Reinhart was elected chairman and John H. Rigger secretary. Stirring speeches were made by August Kohn, Mr. Reinhart, John Cullen and others. Over 100 new names were added to the roll. It was resolved to march in a body to the Republican mass meeting to-morrow night. The club will meet again on Friday evening at the same place to listen to addresses from Theodore Roosevelt, Louis S. Goodall and others. The Republican Assembly and Aldermanic Convention of the XIIIth District also met last evening in the same hall. The following committee to select candidates was directed to report at a meeting to be held this evening: William H. Huber, Charles H. Clark, G. Hilliard, Eli Levy and William Worth.

The Colored Republican Union and Protective Club at its meeting at No. 156 Sixth-ave. last night, indorsed Theodore Roosevelt for Mayor and the rest of the Republican ticket. On Friday night a mass-meeting of the colored voters of the city will be held in the Grand Opera House. The Rev. W. H. Derrick, Walter Howe, Theodore Roosevelt, Mahlon C. Chance, L. L. Van Allen and others will address the meeting.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. E. Ecclesine has officially accepted by letter the nomination tendered him by Irving Hall as Judge of the superior Court.

The Union Square Roosevelt Club has organized with headquarters at No. 52 Union Square. The officers are: President, Frank Stuart Camp; vice-president, William Howe; secretary, Maurice Leo; treasurer, A. Thomas Phillips. The club has 500 members and has indorsed all the Republican candidates except J. C. O'Connor. For President of the Board of Aldermen the club has named Robert B. Mooney.

The Young Men's Democratic Club met last evening and decided on a thorough organization into a large campaign committee, and invited all the members to take part in the canvass for Hewitt.

Lloyd S. Bryce, the candidate of the United Democracy for Congress in the VIIth District, last night received a committee composed of Police Justice O'Reilly, Bernard F. Martine, P. McCabe, "Patty" Walsh and others. Mr. Bryce was informed of his nomination and accepted.

The Democratic General Committee of Richmond County met last night at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The entire Democratic ticket of Judiciary, Congressional and County nominations was indorsed. Perry Belmont made a speech.

WHAT PEOPLE THINK AND SAY.

A WORD FOR TRAINED NURSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: My experience with trained nurses is so widely at variance with your Boonton "sufferer's" (see to-day's TRIBUNE) that I ask for a little space in which to recount it. I have employed during the last six years in my family trained nurses on four occasions. In every instance the service rendered has been satisfactory in every respect. Every one of these nurses has been quiet and efficient in the sick room and most agreeable as a companion in the house. One of them was in charge of a nervous patient, whose sanity hung by a slender thread, and by sympathy, tact and unfailing devotion to duty she succeeded, after two months, in restoring her to health. Another was a Charity Hospital graduate, whose interest in her patient and self-possession and efficiency in the sick-room I have never seen excelled. The best nurse, however, was a Bellevue graduate, who came to my house in a grave crisis and rendered services for which I now consider myself under the greatest personal obligations. Since leaving my house this accomplished woman has secured a most honorable appointment as matron of one of the State insane asylums, where her ability in instructing nurses and her practical skill and good sense as an organizer have already been conspicuously displayed. All these nurses have been as agreeable in manner and as tender in their sympathies as they have been accomplished in their profession. With my own experience based upon careful observation in four instances as favorable as it is, I am amazed to find so ill-tempered and peevish an attack on trained hospital nurses as your Boonton "sufferer" makes this morning. Is it not possible that the nurse was the real "sufferer" in that instance? If the letter containing so unreasonable a tirade against the hospital nurses be an unerring indication of the writer's temper, I am strongly inclined to believe that the nurse might unfold a tale of suffering, insult and abuse. The trained-nurse question is one that is easily stated. A woman taught to do her work in hospital wards, by experienced surgeons and physicians, and inured to habits of discipline and to the practice of holding her tongue, must be superior to the self taught, self-sufficient and garrulous bedame who invariably knows "more than the doctor."

A FRIEND OF THE NURSES.

Flatbush, L. I., Oct. 23, 1886.

COUNTRY HOMES FOR CITY GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I most heartily second the suggestion of "A Farmer's Wife" in one of your late issues, that an organized effort be made to provide some of the suffering women of the city with homes in the country, to do housework. Not only in the farming sections, but also in small villages, it is almost impossible to procure good help in the house. From $10 to $15 a month and a comfortable home, with plenty to eat, and not unreasonable work, would certainly be preferable to a prolonged starvation and murderous work in the city. Yet the fact remains that the majority of the women prefer a garret, inhuman toil and miserable pay, to the comparative independence and comfort of housework. There are hundreds of homes where steady help would be welcome, without regard to nationality, where now none can be procured at any cost, within ordinary resources. I know of instances where workers have voluntarily gone back to squalor and poverty, rather than accept the comparative plainness and real comfort of a home in the country. While the scheme to furnish house help would be welcome in many places, I fear the fatuous love of city life would render all effort futile.

Rhinebeck, Oct. 25, 1886. JAMES M. DEGARMO.

PROBABLY ELIGIBLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: An American citizen is travelling abroad with his family. His wife gives birth to a boy. Is that boy eligible to be President of the United States?

New-York, Oct. 23, 1886. F. J. R.

[He would probably be eligible, as a person born abroad under such circumstances is regarded in all respects as a native-born citizen. The only uncertainty arises from the fact that in giving the qualifications of a President the words "natural-born" are used in the Constitution and a question as to the construction of these words might arise.—*Ed.*]

A QUESTION FOR HENRY GEORGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will Henry George tell us the difference in principle between taking private property and distributing it publicly, and taking public property and distributing it privately? W. N. W.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1886.

HOW TO VOTE IN NEW-JERSEY.

A WAY TO DEFEAT BRIBERY AND BOSSES.

PUT IN A REPUBLICAN TICKET AND REBUKE THE SLAVES OF RINGS.

The Republican State Committee of New-Jersey has issued the following appeal to voters of all parties:

If the issue to be met at the polls next Tuesday were simply one between political parties as such—if the sole question to which the voters of New-Jersey are called upon to give decisive answer was whether the Commonwealth should be under the administrative control of Republicans or of Democrats, there would be little demand or excuse for a special appeal to consider the gravity of the situation. We do not underestimate the political significance of this election in its bearing upon national affairs, and especially upon the future of American industry; for its result must give encouragement to the party of Free Trade or the party of Protection. But the merely political phases of the contest will receive ample discussion in the press and on the platform. We feel impelled, however, to urge upon the patriotic citizens of the State, without distinction of party, the duty of making a careful comparison between the candidates for Governor and the forces that are behind them.

Mr. Green, the Democratic nominee, has no shadow of right to be called the candidate of his party, much less the candidate of the people. It is common fame that his nomination was compassed at a convention controlled by a triumvirate of unscrupulous and selfish politicians in their own interests—a convention where bribery, false pretence and flagrant violation of parliamentary procedure were so plainly manifest that leading delegates have felt called upon to repudiate the candidate and the shameful methods of his managers. It is notorious that this same knot of conspirators have outraged civic morality and common decency by the same practices in the conventions of at least three Congressional districts in the State. Specific charges of corruption and of the suppression by brute force of the plain will of the people have been made and abundantly proved by reputable members of their own party. Mr. Green is the candidate of the men who have brought this infamy upon the State. He is under bonds to do their bidding, and to administer the government of the State in their interests. In his public utterances he has pledged himself, if elected, to pursue the policy of the present Governor in vetoing all legislation designed to "reward the workers"; to make the judiciary of the State in all its branches narrowly partisan, and fill the bench, so far as he is able, with men who have earned their places by personal political service. His private interests and associations are all outside of the State, and he is a stockholder in a Philadelphia bank, and he is bound by business and professional ties to the great corporations of New-York. His public career has been confined to service in Congress for a single session, and the fact that he has spent the greater part of his time since his nomination in trying to explain away and deny the record he has made shows his sense of the importance of his services.

On the other hand, it has never been charged by the most virulent partisan that Mr. Howey's nomination was made in the interest of any clique or class. He was selected solely because, in the judgment of a deliberative body of unusual fairness and intelligence, he possesses the qualities of character and approved ability in public affairs singularly fitted to be the Executive head of the State. Personally he represents the best type of American manhood as developed in agricultural and business life under our free institutions. He is a man of high moral principle, of sterling sense, and in the broadest and truest sense public-spirited. When his country needed soldiers he shouldered his musket and marched to the front. When unprecedented frauds brought upon his county the horror of probable bankruptcy, his fellow citizens of all parties instinctively turned to him and placed him in the highest executive position they had to bestow. The same popular confidence in his character and capacity sent him to Congress in a district which had never before been represented by one of his party. He has filled with more than ordinary success every position in private and public life which has called for the exercise of the confidence of all his fellow-citizens with the single exception of Robert S. Green, who, with questionable taste, not to speak of the moralities involved, has been industriously engaged in the effort to falsify the record in Congress of his opponent. He is not a lawyer; but the people want no lawyers for Governor, lack of which has been behind, counting when its place is supplied by experience on the farm, in camp and battlefield, as an employer of men in business enterprise, and in a varied public career. As Governor, the farmer and soldier and man of business would find in Mr. Howey the other solid and the more symmetrical development of character, and the fuller appreciation of popular needs which a life of constant contact with every day people has insured. His election would recall the memory of Charles S. Olden, whose unexhibitable integrity, sound judgment and rugged, practical common sense made his administration in trying times illustrious in the annals of the State.

It is between these candidates that the voters of New-Jersey must choose in the election of Tuesday next. The issue ought not to be doubtful. It is true that the managers of the Green ticket, backed by unlimited corporate support, threaten to employ enormous sums of money in aid of his election. But we are not yet prepared to believe that the will of the people can be baffled or defeated by these or other vicious methods. If Mr. Howey fails of an election it will be, not because of the "peculiar influence" of the corporations, but because of the apathy of Republicans and independent-thinking Democrats, who fail to appreciate the gravity of the interests involved. If these, and those of them especially who, having business employments outside the State, seldom give attention to local political contests, do their duty on Tuesday next by sending their ballots to will be counted, and the State will be spared the misfortune of a continuance of that offensive partisan domination which has latterly covered it with reproach. Surely no right-minded citizen should hesitate to give one day's service to the cause of good government and honest politics.

THE OUTLOOK IN MR. SAWYER'S DISTRICT.

PROBABLE ELECTION OF FOUR REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMEN.

BATAVIA, Oct., 25.—Congressman Sawyer, of the XXXIst Congressional District, was nominated by the Republicans. Just now he is making a tour of his district which embraces the Counties of Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston to learn the condition of his canvass. He arrived here today. "I find," he said, "that here in the County of Genesee, as well as in the other counties of the district, that the Republicans are making more of a search for votes than the Democrats. I am astonished at the apathy of the Democrats and would suspect a still hunt on their part but for the character of the nominations they are making. Assemblyman, Bates, who has been renominated by the Republicans will have no opposition worth noticing. Mr. Bates voted for the Prohibition amendment and he did right in doing so, for I believe in submitting this question to the people. Nevertheless, the third party men have nominated a candidate against him. His name is E. E. Barnum. The third party men have held only a few meetings, however, and I do not think that their vote will be large. I think that Sawyer will get four counties of my district will all elect Republican Assemblymen. My majority two years ago was 3,200. Without any intention of boasting I may say that I think it will be this year 4,000. This year it is evident that some of the Democrats will not vote for Charles F. Wadsworth owing to factional differences."

The "differences" to which Congressman Sawyer referred are prevalent among the Democrats of Livingston County, where Charles F. Wadsworth, the Democratic candidate, lives. Mr. Wadsworth, who is a brother of Controller James W. Wadsworth, heads one of the Democratic factions in Livingston County and Lester B. Faulkner, the other. The Faulkner faction triumphed at the Assembly District convention and substantially refused to indorse the nomination of Wadsworth for Congress.

Robert A. Maxwell, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, lives here. As one of the most active and skilful of Governor Hill's agents it was anticipated that he would make a great effort to capture the Assembly seat from this County of Genesee. It looks, though, as if Mr. Maxwell had given up the idea of carrying the district for the Democrats are not making any apparent attempt to win the county. Charles A. Seaver, of Byron, the present Republican Assemblyman has satisfied his constituents thoroughly and has, therefore, been renominated. Third party men have nominated Richard Stearns, of Oakfield, against him. The Democratic candidate is Charles A. Kinne, a produce-dealer of this district. He is not laboring openly for the place, but the Republicans suspect a still-hunt by him and will not be surprised. They think they can increase Mr. Seaver's majority of 250 last year to 500 this year.

FRIGHTENED PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 25 (*Special*).—It was reported in Harrisburg to-day that the Democratic leaders, despairing of their State ticket, have sent out orders to the workers throughout the State to turn their entire attention to the election of members of the House of Representatives, with a view to securing a majority in that body and thereby electing a United States Senator in January. This report is strengthened by the fact that all of the candidates were in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, and it is said that a consultation was then held. This decision to drop Black and the balance of the ticket was not arrived at hastily.

POLES BREAK UP A DEMOCRATIC MASS-MEETING.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—A *Daily News* dispatch from Milwaukee says: "Considerable excitement was created here last night by the wild actions of a mob of Poles who succeeded in breaking up a Democratic mass-meeting. The people, it is said, had been commanded by the priests to attend the meeting, which was held in