FIVE DEMOCRATIC TRUSTS.

WHISKEY, SUGAR, SALT, OIL AND COTTON SEED.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN AND THE SALT MONOPOLY—INQUIRING INTO THE HIDDEN POWER OF THE WHISKEY RING—THE COAL OIL BRIBERY IN OHIO—MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH AT GOSHEN, INDIANA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Indianapolis, Oct. 10.—When the train that bore Mr. Blaine into Indiana stopped at Goshen at dawn to-day, people were already gathering in the little city to greet the distinguished statesman, and four hours later the streets of the place were thronged by a crowd of 25,000 people, the largest gathering in Northern Indiana in many years. Mr. Blaine's address was delivered in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, but it was impossible for all of the people to get within hearing of his voice, and three meetings were held, two outdoors and one in the opera house. The speakers preceding Mr. Blaine were General King, of New-York; General Hovey and Colonel John A. Bridgeland, of Indiana. Mr. Blaine's speech was received with great enthusiasm. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of Indiana: "Stop thief" is a cry not entirely confined to the criminal classes. The counterpart of the trick is known in political circles and is especially noticable in the present course of the Democratic party respecting trusts.

In President Cleveland's famous free-trade message of last December, he warned the country of the dangers of trusts and argued that they were the offspring and result of the protective system established by the Republican party. At the same time, while assailing in the wide sweep of his accusation almost every industrial interest in the North, the President was particularly careful to be silent respecting the enormous tariff on sugar. Out of $212,000,000 collected on importations of every kind last year, over $58,000,000 came from sugar alone, which is equivalent to more than one-fourth of the customs revenue for the year. When Mr. Cleveland penned his message, he knew that one of the largest trusts ever organized in the World, the Sugar Trust, was in full operation, and that, if protective tariff was helpful to that trust, he was giving it all the aid, both official and personal, in his power. If the words of his message are true, he is himself responsible for levying these countless millions upon the pockets of all the consumers of this country for an article of universal use among the families of the land. (Cheers and cries of "That's so.") Nor was Mr. Cleveland's silence the only boon which the Sugar Trust received when the Mills bill was under consideration. The president of the Sugar Trust (Mr. Havemeyer), a well-known, active Democrat of New-York, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, and, according to the statement made in open Senate by Mr. Allison, of Iowa, obtained such an arrangement of duty as was equivalent to $6,000,000 in the pockets of the trust. (Sensation.) If, therefore, the price of sugar has been unduly advanced to the consumer, the reprehensible parties, according to the President's doctrine, are the President himself and the Ways and Means Committee, who concocted the bill in the interests of that trust. I think, moreover, that wherever you find one of the necessaries of life cornered and controlled by an association of men for the purpose of reaping undue profit, you will find the supporters of Mr. Cleveland at the head of the movement. Sugar may, indeed, be accounted a luxury, for we can exist without it, but salt is one of the primal necessities of life. We all know that a Salt Trust exists in this country and the man who is now at the head of it, openly and avowedly conducting its affairs, is Wellington R. Burt, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan. Mr. Burt is earnestly advocating the removal of all duties on salt. This would seem another form of contradiction of the President's theory, that protection is the first cause of all trusts; and it likewise fully justifies the ground taken during this canvass that trusts exist more freely in a free-trade country than in a protective country, more freely in England than in the United States.

I am fortunately able to give you a piece of information that has a strong bearing, I think, on Mr. Wellington R. Burt's salt trust. I hold in my hand a copy of "The London Times" of September 5, from which I learn that they are forming a salt trust in England. The statement in "The Times," quoted from two English papers locally interested, is this: "The efforts to form the great salt trust have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. . . . All the Cheshire salt works have been provisionally acquired by a London syndicate represented by Messrs. Fowler & Co., solicitors, Westminster, and negotiations are proceeding favorably to purchase all the extensive works in Worcestershire and Durham. The capital required is fixed at 3,000,000 pounds sterling, and has been subscribed in advance many times over. In consequence of the monopoly thus created, it is expected that the price of common salt, now sold at 2 shillings 6 pence a ton, will rise to 10 shillings."

Let me ask now if any man in Indiana believes that Mr. Wellington R. Burt's salt trust in the United States and this great salt trust in England are likely to prove rivals to each other? Do you think they will cut down prices and deprive each other of their respective profits? When the English trust points out the way to increase the price of salt four-fold at a single jump, do you think Wellington R. Burt is the modest man to say "No" to a proposition to unite the two trusts, all stockholders on the ground floor and both united in an agreement to advance salt three hundred per cent to the consumer in Great Britain and the United States? (Applause and laughter.) Thus you see the danger apparently without a remedy that will follow an international trust organized on the basis of free trade.

Alexander Hamilton laid it down in the greatest financial paper submitted by him to Congress, that behind a protective tariff domestic competition would always insure reasonable prices to the consumer; and I ask you if our experience does not justify the wisdom of our first and greatest Secretary of the Treasury in all the years that have elapsed since he wrote those significant words. (Cheers.) But if we should reach the basis of free trade, the President's great goal of prosperity, and the manufacturers and holders of any domestic article and the manufacturers and holders of any article of the same kind in any foreign country unite, where is your relief? Where is your defence? (Cheers and cries of "You're right.")

Well, gentlemen, these are not the only two Democratic trusts. We have now spoken of one necessary luxury and one absolute necessity; but there is another trust, wielding more political influence, perhaps, than both of them. I refer to the Whiskey Trust, which has absolutely changed the politics and policy of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one demand of the Democracy, especially in the South, was for the destruction of the internal revenue system, and first and last the outrageous taxes on whiskey and tobacco. They denounced them as war taxes, to which no free people should submit in time of peace. (Cries of "They did.") Well, gentlemen, the free-traders, both North and South, soon saw that if the internal revenue system were abolished, the country would necessarily rely for its revenue upon customs, as it had done for more than a generation preceding the war, and that, if that were the case, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to destroy the doctrine of Protection, and so under Mr. Cleveland they have completely changed their ground and are for keeping up the internal revenue system and breaking down the protection features of the tariff. The Whiskey Trust has thus risen financially and politically to National importance. I state nothing of its internal workings and its political manipulations from my own knowledge, but I know Democrats who declare that Mr. Randall, the able, upright and experienced Speaker of the House of Representatives, was driven from the chair, and Mr. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, was made his successor by a Democratic caucus controlled by the Whiskey Trust and acting under the whip and spur of its agents. Mr. Randall's alleged offence was that he would not aid in suspending the tax laws and postponing payment of tax on whiskey in bond, when it seemed to the interest of the trust to secure a postponement. Mr. Randall did not believe that the laws of the United States should be administered in such a way as to promote a huge speculation in whiskey; and I wish some inquisitive reporter would interview Mr. Randall's political friends on that subject and then ask also how much money the Whiskey Trust is contributing to the Democratic canvass this year, and at the same time he might extend the inquiry into the amount contributed by the Sugar Trust, and also by the Salt Trust including its fellow trust in the business beyond the sea. (Applause.)

Nor have I exhausted the list of trusts in which the Democratic party has a large interest, unless every newspaper statement is at fault. The Democratic party have received large contributions from stockholders in the Standard Oil Trust at every critical election within the last five years, and are now relying upon the gracious continuance of that aid in the pending National crisis. So notorious was this interposition that the Ohio Legislature memorialized the Senate of the United States to cause an inquiry to be made into alleged corruption in the election of the last Democratic Senator from that State. I do not undertake to say that there was corruption, for I know nothing personally of it, but I do say that the memorial of the State Legislature was presented by Senator Sherman, and a rightful, legal and proper opportunity was given to search through and through for the truth and for a thorough examination into one of the largest trusts in the whole world. Then was the time for Democratic Senators to make an examination into trusts. One of the largest of them was before the Senate, and before it legitimately, and yet you know how the Democratic Senators fled from the task. You could not lead a Democratic Senator up to that investigation any more than you could induce a breachy colt to face a whistling locomotive. (Laughter and cheers.) Nor was rumor quiet as to the interposition of the National Administration to suppress an investigation. If President Cleveland had been as eager to examine into a great trust as he was to denounce them all in his message, his opportunity was there; but, unless all rumor be at fault, the social blandishments of the Administration were lavished on Republican Senators to secure enough of them to join the Democrats to take off the curse of a unanimous Democratic resistance to the investigation of a trust. (Loud applause.)

In addition to these trusts I have named, comes the Cotton-seed Oil Trust, which is in the hands of Southern Democrats, and its power is used to aid the Democratic campaign. They do not apply their money in aid of the Southern Democratic party, for the Southern Democrats are too "high-toned" to use money in election. (Laughter and applause.) They have found a more excellent way in the South, and they reserve pecuniary contributions wholly for the Northern field. (Laughter and cheers.)

Fellow-citizens, I have named five trusts in which all the evil that can come from trusts, and all the various shades of the evils that might come from trusts, are conspicuously prominent. I pause now, and if there be a Democrat in this assemblage I ask him to tell me one great trust in this country controlled by Republicans with any political connection, or able to exert any power of the kind I have named.

No reply came from the great throng, and Mr. Blaine proceeded:

Some one may, perhaps, say "the steel-rail trust." Well, if there be a steel-rail trust it must be privately known to the Democrats who make the accusation, for it has certainly never been known to the public mind, and as a matter of fact I believe only exists in Democratic imagination, or more probably still, in Democratic invention (laughter and cheers), but I avail myself of the opportunity that the mention of steel rails gives me to clinch an argument that was made in reference to the salt trust. Steel rails in this country, under the influence of a high protective tariff, have dropped in twenty years from $115 down to $31 or $32, and have in fact sold as low as $27 50 per ton. All this result has come about, of course, by way of illustrating the President's doctrine that a tariff duty is invariably added to the cost of the article. (Laughter and applause.) This fall in price has been steady and continuous, and if there is a steel-rail trust, it certainly has been one that worked, not to keep up prices, but steadily to lower them. But the Democrats are clamoring for free trade in steel rails, or for such a low duty as will permit free importations of rails from England. Well, suppose they should attain it; the men engaged in the steel-rail business have just as sharp eyes to their interests as Wellington R. Burt has to the salt interest in Michigan. What then would happen? Would it not be the easiest thing in the world for the fourteen steel-rail manufacturing establishments in this country to unite with about the same number that exist in Great Britain and thus make the price of steel rails whatever they chose, selling them all the time at the very highest price that the purchaser could bear, thus illustrating anew and afresh that it is free trade and not protection that gives the wide, the limitless field for operation through the system of trusts? For I repeat, as intimated before, that international trusts on the basis of free trade cannot be dealt with and controlled as domestic trusts, that they may grow up under the protective system. (Applause.)

Finally, gentlemen, on the subject of trusts, let me say that with all Mr. Cleveland's denunciation of them and all the support which his party gives them, he failed, and utterly failed to strike the point of objection to them. You will find that described in language as clear as amber, in the letter of acceptance by Benjamin Harrison, our candidate for President, in which he neither withholds nor exaggerates, nor sets down aught in malice, but vindicates with peculiar power and peculiar directness the position which the Republican party have uniformly held on the whole subject, and I commend you, as I close, to a new reading of the documents, to Mr. Cleveland's free-trade message and to General Harrison's letter of acceptance. (Tremendous and long continued cheering, during which Mr. Blaine passed from the platform.)

At 5 p. m. Mr. Blaine and his party left Goshen for Indianapolis, arriving here at 11 o'clock without any incident of special interest on the trip. Russell Harrison, son of General Harrison, accompanied Mr. Blaine from Goshen, and to avoid any demonstration, owing to Mr. Blaine's being tired, took him directly to the Harrison home from a small station at the city limits.

ABANDONING ROGER Q. MILLS.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OBJECTS TO FREE WOOL.

Waco, Tex., Oct. 10 (Special.)—A sensation was created here this morning by the letter of resignation of A. C. Pendergast, the chairman of R. Q. Mills's Democratic Executive Committee. Mr. Pendergast has gone over to Mr. Jones, the Democratic opponent of Mr. Mills. He says:

I know the machine politicians in the Democratic fold will now and in future hurl their worst maledictions against any supposed aspirations they think I have, and it may be that I am in their opinion a bad Democrat, yet I have never been an ardent Prohibitionist and then a violent anti-Prohibitionist turncoat, as their idol, Colonel Mills, has been, nor have I ever publicly denounced any other Democrats who had been my warm supporters, and said they were unworthy to participate in a Democratic organization, because they differed with me on a question which the Democratic state Convention solemnly declared was no test of Democracy, as Colonel Mills has done. I have never been a "Know-Nothing" and denounced Democracy, as Colonel Mills has been and done. I have never been a "Whig" and supported its doctrines against Democracy, as Colonel Mills has done. I have never been a "Greenbacker" and made Greenback speeches and whipped back into the party ranks for the sake of office, as has been done by and for Colonel Mills. I have not been an office-holder for fifteen years and drawn about $7,500 yearly from the pockets of my people and then gone to another section of the country and made speeches to the capitalists and monopolists, telling them in substance that "by the passage of my bill I will put a net profit in your pockets on all you sell of 5 per cent more than you now make under the law," and thereby attempt to injure my own people and ruin some of them, as Colonel Mills has done. I am not now and never have been in favor of that vicious system of legislation which builds up and enriches one section and one set of men to the injury of my own section and people, as Colonel Mills attempts to do on the wool question; and yet he is considered by the politicians "the noblest Roman of them all," and I the worst of Democrats. At every general election since I arrived at my majority, I have voted the Democratic ticket with the name of Colonel Mills on it, not scratched, for Congress, but at the coming election I shall vote the Democratic ticket with Mr. Jones's name substituted for that of Colonel Mills. In conclusion, let me say I have already carried out my intentions and resign the chairmanship of the Democratic Executive Committee of this Judicial District.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED.

The total offerings of the bonds to-day amounted to $14,237,300, of which $9,917,800 were 4 per cents, and $4,319,500 were 4 1-2 per cents. All the 4 1-2s were accepted at 108 1-2, and all the 4s were rejected, notwithstanding the fact that more than nine-tenths of them were offered at $1 20, the rate at which about $4,000,000 of 4s were accepted yesterday. There is considerable comment over this apparent change in the policy of the Department, and many theories are advanced to account for it. The most plausible one, according to a Treasury official, is, that, other things being equal, the Department prefers to apply the surplus to the redemption of the loan which will mature inside of three years, rather than exhaust it in the purchase of bonds which have so much longer to run.

TWO CANDIDATES FROM ONE DISTRICT.

The Democrats of the 1st Congress District held a convention in the Richmond County Court House yesterday, to nominate a candidate for Congress. A first-class Democratic fight was the first order of business, which resulted in a split and the putting of two candidates in the field. The faction headed by Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, which was denied admission to the convention, nominated Dwight Townsend, of Richmond County; and the convention nominated James W. Covert, of Queens County.

DELAYING THE BADEAU-GRANT CASE.

The trial of the suit in which General Adam Badeau claims $10,000 from the wife of General Grant, for services in connection with the preparation of the General's memoirs, was to be tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice Patterson, but was adjourned until October 18 at the request of Frederic R. Coudert, counsel for the plaintiff.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Atlanta, Oct. 10 (Special.)—General Marion Bethune has announced himself as the Republican candidate for Congress in the IVth Congressional District, now represented by Thomas W. Grimes. The district is torn asunder by factional divisions in the Democratic party. General Bethune is an old Southern planter, who espoused Republicanism after the war. He is well known as the former owner of the celebrated negro pianist, Blind Tom. General Bethune will receive strong support from the Farmers' Alliance.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—The Democrats of the VIIIth Congressional District in this city unanimously nominated John J. O'Neill, the present incumbent, for re-election.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 10.—The Democrats of the VIIIth Congressional District this morning nominated John J. Donovan by acclamation. Mr. Donovan declined the nomination at first, but reconsidered and consented. John C. Sanborn, of Lawrence, was chosen Presidential Elector.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 10.—Frederick Miles, of Salisbury, was nominated for Congress from the IVth District by the Republicans in Bridgeport to-day.

Liberated from their Fetters

By the helpful, genial action of that most beneficent of aperients, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the bowels soon throw off the burden that paralyzed and weakened them, and resume their normal freedom of action. The action of the Bitters, unlike that of average purgatives, involves no griping or drenching. If it did it would, like them, be valueless for ordinary use. There is nothing ungentle or unnatural attending its operation. Upon the liver, no less than the bowels, its action is most benign, promoting a healthful bilious secretion, and directing out of the wrong and into the right channel. Conjoinly with costiveness, other bilious symptoms disappear when it is systematically used, and the stomach is strengthened as well as regulated by it. Malarial complaints, rheumatism, debility, nervousness and kidney troubles are completely relieved by it. Sleep and appetite are invariably promoted by it.

For Headache
USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Dr. I. R. SANFORD, Sheffield, Mass., says: "Most excellent in derangements of the nervous system, such as headache and sleeplessness."

WHO WILL BE SELECTED?

REPUBLICANS DISCUSSING THE MAYORALTY

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY ORGANIZATION MEETS, BUT COMES TO NO DECISION ABOUT TO-NIGHT'S ACTION.

A well-attended Republican conference composed of most of the members of the Republican County Executive Committee was held last evening at the County Headquarters, No. 18 West Twenty-fifth-st., to take into consideration the best course to be pursued, and to try to arrive at the most available candidates to be nominated by the County Convention this evening. Solon B. Smith presided, and among others present were A. R. Whitney, George Bliss, Elihu Root, Jacob M. Patterson, Sheridan Shook, Charles N. Tainter, John D. Lawson, Edward Mitchell, John W. Jacobus, John H. Gunner, Frederick S. Gibbs, John E. Brodsky, John Simpson, William M. Doyle, John R. Nugent, Henry C. Perley, W. H. Bellamy, John H. Grimes, George B. Deane, jr., Frank J. Carroll, Clarence W. Meade, John Reisenweber and Frank Raymond. The main subject which engaged the attention of the conference was the Mayoralty nomination, and while it was understood that the gathering was merely of an advisory nature, it was, nevertheless, felt that a recommendation would carry with it great weight in the deliberations of the convention this evening. The success of a first-class ticket was regarded from the outset as more than probable.

Although Cornelius N. Bliss had positively declined to allow the use of his name for Mayor, his friends were still urging him to change his mind yesterday, but Mr. Bliss again said last night that it was utterly impossible for him to think of being a candidate. He added that the growing chances of success of the Republican ticket increased the reasons for his declining, because, although he might make the sacrifice of standing as a candidate, he could not afford to be elected.

The friends of H. K. Thurber in the conference were numerous and influential, and they urged his name persistently, but they were unable to bring evidence that he would accept.

John H. Starin, William Dowd, Theodore Roosevelt, Edward Mitchell and William L. Strong also had many friends. To a Tribune reporter who called on Mr. Dowd at his home, No. 30 West Fifty-second-st., last evening, he said that he could not be a candidate. Mr. Dowd expressed a strong belief that a good ticket would be elected.

A committee of which Elihu Root was chairman was appointed to visit some of the possible candidates, but they were unable to return with a satisfactory report and the conference decided to adjourn until 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was believed that John W. Jacobus would receive the nomination for Sheriff, and Louis Goebel, probably, that for County Clerk.

MR. HEWITT RETICENT ABOUT HIS TICKET.

Mayor Hewitt's opinion of the County Democracy ticket nominated on Thursday evening was asked yesterday. "I have nothing to do with it," he replied. "If they had nominated the very worst lot of tramps to be found in the city it would make no difference to me. The nominations concern the voters, not me. There is only one nomination in which I have any interest, and that is the President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Sanger's nomination satisfies me. He is a good man, experienced and capable, and I am not sure that he would not make a better Mayor than I am."

Mr. Hewitt did not make public his letter of acceptance to the Citizens' Committee, which informed him of his nomination at the Cooper Union meeting.

COOGAN TO RUN AGAINST GRANT AND HEWITT.

W. A. Hotchkiss presided last night at the Union Labor Party's Convention in Clarendon Hall to nominate a Mayor and Coroner on the municipal ticket of the party. Delegates representing the twenty-four Assembly Districts were present, carrying banners and flags. During the voting for a nomination the name of John McMackin was proposed for Mayor, and there was a little squabble. James J. Coogan, the furniture dealer, was finally put in nomination for that office and Dr. William S. Gottheil nominated for Coroner. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the chairman to inform them of their nominations.

MR. WILLCOX ON REGISTRATION OF WOMEN.

Hamilton Willcox wishes to say that the reporter who saw him on Tuesday in regard to the registration of women misunderstood him, as what he said was that it was not the policy of the Women's Rights party to try to get votes taken in New-York City this year, but that they would probably be received in the country districts. He says that the reporter was also mistaken about his statement concerning the registers and inspectors. What he said in this connection was that many of them were stupidly ignorant of the laws and of their duty; that this is true is shown, he thinks, by the conduct of the inspectors in Mrs. Cleveland's district. He also denies the statement made by some else to the reporter that women had been arrested and fined for voting. He says further that as some of the inspectors have shown the manhood to do their duty under the law it is to be hoped that they will do the rest of their duty like men.

COLONEL MORRISON ON THE STUMP.

St. Louis, Oct. 10 (Special.)—The respect in which President Cleveland's civil service policy is held by his appointees was illustrated to-night in the XVIIIth Congressional District. The fight has become so hot over there that Colonel "Bill" Morrison has thrown Civil Service to the dogs, and ranged himself beside his friends and against John Baker. To-night he made his first formal speech of the campaign. He has been managing the Democratic campaign in the district for six months, and has escorted Roger Q. Mills and other speakers up and down the battleground, but never responded to the invitations to make a speech. Yesterday he came to the conclusion that it was time to act, and to-night he addressed a large gathering in East Carondelet, Ill., on the tariff issue. He spoke for nearly two hours, and made a characteristic horizontal-reduction address. He indorsed the Mills bill, and hoped that all the people of the XVIIIth District would show their appreciation of it by voting against Baker, whom he charged with being a tool of the protected industries.

A CORRUPTION FUND FOR GOVERNOR HILL.

The organized liquor-dealers of Brooklyn have taken steps to raise $15,000 to aid in the re-election of Governor Hill. There are four separate bodies, the Central Organization of Liquor-Dealers, the Mutual Benefit Association of Liquor-Dealers, and Citizens' Protective Unions of the Western District and the Eastern District, each of which sends five delegates to a general committee. Each organization gives $250 from its treasury, and arrangements have been made to assess each dealer.

NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 10 (Special.)—George Depew, of Gardiner, was nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the IIId Ulster District to-day.

REPUBLICANS AT PHOENIX PARK.

The Republicans of the annexed district made things lively last evening, with a parade and a mass-meeting, at Phoenix Park, on One-hundred-and-forty-eighth-st., near Third-ave. The large hall was densely crowded when ex-Assemblyman James L. Wells took the chair. John Mulhall, jr., was secretary, and among the vice-presidents were ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Thomas J. Rush and Fuller W. P. Norris. Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, arrived while the Hatton Glee Club was singing a campaign song, and was received with great cheering. In the course of a stirring address he said that the reason that the Republicans turned out in such force at meetings like that was because theye were in earnest in supporting the principles so clearly enunciated in their platform. Addresses were also made by ex-Assemblyman A. S. Draper, of Albany, and John G. Huhn.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

Portland, Me., Oct. 10.—A letter from the National Democratic Headquarters, asking for campaign subscriptions, and addressed to postal clerks in this State, is printed in "The Press" of this city.

Brewsters, N. Y., Oct. 10 (Special.)—Floyd B. Wilson delivered an address under the auspices of the Republican Club of South East at the town hall this evening. The speaker was introduced by Frederick S. Barnum, a life-long Democrat, formerly District-Attorney of Putnam County, who announced his intention to vote for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Barnum's declaration was received with enthusiasm.

Chatham, N. Y., Oct. 10 (Special.)—A Republican rally took place here this afternoon and evening. A speakers' platform was erected on the fair grounds, where the afternoon meeting was held. The first address was delivered by W. W. Hicks, of Florida. He was followed by Mr. McCarthy, of St. Paul, Minn., and Thomas McSheehey, of Ohio.

Findlay, Ohio, Oct. 10 (Special.)—To-night, for the third time within as many weeks, the Republicans of this city have demonstrated by an immense mass-meeting and grand torchlight procession the fact that never before in the history of the party in this section of the State have the people been so anxious to redeem the country from Democratic rule. The Republicans of this Congressional District have most excellent prospects of defeating Judge Seney on the tariff question.

NO GOOD COMES OF EVIL.

WARNER MILLER TO PROHIBITIONISTS.

THE PRESENT NOT A TIME FOR QUIBBLING OVER WORDS, NOR FOR SITTING DOWN TO AWAIT THE MILLENNIUM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 10.—A Republican parade which was given here in honor of Warner Miller to-night was the largest ever held in Rochester. Two weeks ago the Democrats of Rochester had a parade in honor of Governor Hill, and surpassed all previous records in that respect. This put the Republicans upon their mettle. All the Republican clubs in the city of Rochester, and there are a multitude of them, with four score from surrounding places, were called upon to take part in the parade and they all accepted the invitation. Six thousand Republicans paraded in uniform and marched through the city. Main-st. was magnificently illuminated for two miles. A grand stand, almost hidden beneath lanterns, had been placed on the plaza before the court house, and here Warner Miller reviewed the procession. It is estimated that at least 60,000 people beheld and cheered the Republicans parading. Before the parade a mass meeting was held in the Washington Rink, and speeches were made by Warner Miller and George A. Sheridan, while several songs were delightfully sung by the Malone Glee Club. It is estimated that 5,000 persons heard the speeches.

The Prohibitionists in the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church last night succeeded in passing a resolution against any high license system. There were a large number of Methodist clergymen at the conference, however, who voted against the resolution, and they subsequently introduced a resolution strongly condemning ecclesiastical interference in politics.

Mr. Miller, who is a Methodist, showed by his speech that he had read of the action of the conference and he boldly made reply, therefore, to the sentiments expressed by the Prohibition members of it. County Judge Morgan called the meeting to order. Mayor Parsons was elected chairman of the meeting. Mr. Miller was greeted with applause which lasted for five minutes. He said in part:

You know that the Republican party in convention assembled approved of the action of the Republican Legislature in passing a High-License bill, condemned Governor Hill for vetoing it and said that, if entrusted with power it would pass a high-license law. I am here, standing squarely upon that platform. I propose to win or be defeated upon it. (Great applause.) I know that there are some good people, for whose desires I have much respect, but for whose judgment I have less, who oppose a high-license law as giving special privileges to the liquor dealers. I deny it. (Applause.) On the contrary a high-license law will greatly increase the restrictions upon liquor-selling, will reduce the number of saloons and will lessen drunkenness. Objection is made to the "license." This is no time to quibble about words. Government is practical. Life is practical. In the first place what is this restrictive law in liquor-selling known as a license law? It says that liquor shall be sold only at certain hours, that it shall not be sold to habitual drunkards, that it shall not be sold to minors. That is a license law, and I submit to any fair-minded man that it does not give any additional privileges of liquor-selling, but, on the contrary, restricts what would be an unlimited sale of liquor, if no such law existed. A High License law restricts much more severely the sale of liquor than a low license law. Why are we interested in this question of high licenses? It is because the people demand temperance reform, that the number of saloons in this State shall be diminished. But we are opposed in our attempt to reduce the number of saloons by avowed temperance advocates, who are not willing that anything shall be done in the direction which we propose, unless they can have the sale of liquor completely prohibited. What shall we say of the ethics, of the morals, of the men who take that stand? They take the position that the sale of liquor shall go on until it submerges the State like a tidal wave our coasts, and until a wave of drunkenness has covered all our people, until our young men have all become drunkards. I do not find any such morals in the Scriptures. I do not find any warrant in human or divine law that says: "You may do evil in order that good may come." Let us do what we can in our generation to reduce intemperance in this State.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

BANNER-RAISINGS, PARADES AND SPEECHES.

Eighth-ave., from Twenty-third-st. to Central Park, was illuminated last night by the parade of the Harrison and Morton Bruder Lancers and the XVIIth District Battery. Both organizations were out in force. The Lancers in their white uniforms, glittering helmets and gilded pikes mustered over 300. There were ten companies, each in command of a captain. L. S. Dillingham is colonel; Samuel Lippencott lieutenant-colonel, and J. A. Pringle adjutant.

The enthusiasm of Harlem Republicans does not wane as the evenings grow longer and colder. Two meetings were held last evening in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., and another only three blocks to the south, and they all gave proof of the earnest interest that has been aroused by the issues of the campaign. At No. 150 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., there was a meeting of the Harlem Market Harrison and Morton Campaign Club, which is composed entirely of butchers, and addresses were made by Henry E. Landon and Abraham Gruber. At No. 204 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., the Hamilton Republican Club met, and there were addresses by General J. C. Jackson, H. K. Thurber and F. A. Thompson. The John W. Cooke Harrison and Morton Club of the XIXth Assembly District also met, at One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st. and St. Nicholas-ave., and listened to Samuel H. Drew and Colonel Louis H. Ayme.

A big heap of barrels burned brightly for an hour before 8 o'clock last night in front of Rose Hill Hall, No. 427 Second-ave. Colored lights glowed and sky-rockets and balls of fire were shot up into the air. At the mass-meeting of the XVIIth Assembly District Republicans John H. Cavanagh presided. General James R. O'Beirne, A. R. Morrison, Warren Higby, Robert Ray Hamilton, William H. Townley and William Whallohan, the speakers, were frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers and applause. Professor J. A. Adams sang several campaign songs.

The Independent German-American Republican Club held a well-attended meeting last night at No. 132 East Third-st. Resolutions were adopted recommending the nomination of Edward J. Rapp for Alderman in the Xth Assembly District. Vigorous addresses were made by Delmore Elwell and Andrew Powell.

The Vth Assembly District Anti-Cleveland Club held an enthusiastic meeting last evening at No. 87 South Fifth-ave. Thirty-seven new members were enrolled. The speakers were Morris W. Hart, James K. Magie and A. J. Bowen.

The XIVth Ward Protective Tariff Club met last evening at No. 188 Elizabeth-st. A large audience was present and listened to speeches by John F. Brangan and Mr. Southerland.

The Empire City Campaign Club, 400 members, held a good meeting last night at No. 206 East Eighty-sixth-st. C. J. Decker presided, and excellent speeches were made by General John W. Jones, of Brooklyn, William Fanning, jr., and Cephas Brainerd, jr. President Decker said that one-half of the members of the club, including himself, voted for Cleveland.

The Harrison and Morton Club of the XXIId Assembly District, 150 members, met last night at No. 1,471 First-ave. A. T. Bartlett, Charles K. Lexow, J. T. Van Rensselaer, James G. McMurray and Nathaniel McKay were the speakers.

The IXth Assembly District Club, at No. 120 Christopher-st., organized by James Fox under the auspices of the Irish-American Anti-Free-Trade League, had a rousing meeting last evening. Speeches were made by J. M. Wall, Colonel W. J. Parkinson, J. E. Hayden and General James A. Pratt.

The Irish-American Anti-Free-Trade Club of the XXIst Assembly District had a largely attended meeting last evening at No. 757 Seventh-ave. After eloquent speeches many new members joined.

Irishmen who have pledged themselves to support Harrison and Morton assembled in force last evening at No. 348 East Twelfth-st., the headquarters of the Anti-Free-Trade League of the XIVth Assembly District, and listened to speeches on the pro-English policy of Grover Cleveland. Michael Corbett presided.

The headquarters of the Independent Workingmen's Club, of the 1st Assembly District, at No. 5 Broadway, were filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic crowd last evening. Captain Hugh Coleman and Edward Fitzwilliams, of Massachusetts, addressed the meeting.

PURROY MEN WILL OPPOSE HEWITT.

Delegates from the various Purroy organizations in this city met last night at the Purroy headquarters, No. 80 Fifth-ave., to discuss the advisability of indorsing one or the other of the two Democratic candidates for Mayor. The delegates were, however, of one mind on that question, for those who form their opinions for them are active Tammany men, are therefore for Grant.

Mr. Purroy made a speech to the delegates and told them what he expected them to do.

Police Justice Andrew J. White also had something to say. He is violently opposed to the re-election of Mr. Hewitt, and told the Purroy men so in as strong words as he could command.

The result of the meeting was the appointing of October 18 as the date when the Purroy men will meet to indorse some candidate for Mayor and name the other county candidates for whom they will vote.

EAGER TO SHAKE GENERAL HARRISON'S HAND.

Indianapolis, Oct. 10 (Special.)—When Mrs. Harrison returned from Cincinnati to-day, she was met at the railway station by the General, who, while waiting half an hour or more for the arrival of the train, was surrounded by a crowd of travelers eager to shake hands with him. He was rescued from the crowd by V. T. Malott, a prominent railroad man, who took him into one of the offices in the railway station, but here they ran into a meeting of the general officers of the Pennsylvania lines, to each of whom the General was introduced. Soon after he returned home with Mrs. Harrison, a party of thirty dental college students called at the house. To-night there have been many callers, the majority of them being Republicans from neighboring towns, who have come to the city to attend the Blaine demonstration to-morrow.

SENATOR BLAIR TO WORKINGMEN.

SOUND ARGUMENTS FOR PROTECTION TO LABOR AT A BROOKLYN MASS-MEETING.

The Palace Rink, in Clermont-ave., Brooklyn, was crowded last night when William H. Grace called the mass-meeting of workingmen to order. He said that it was the first duty of a government to protect the labor and industry of its own people. Each nation required freedom within its borders, and protection without—from all foreign countries that had no voice in making the laws. So it was that the United States wanted protection from all other countries, while enjoying freedom within its States and Territories. It would place the foreigner above our own citizens, who have to bear all the responsibilities of citizenship, even to the extent of being drafted into the army or navy in case of war. The fight was not so much between Democrat and Republican, as between England and America.

Secretary Benjamin A. Morrison then read a list of vice-presidents, among whom were Patrick Ford, John Rooney, David Bell, Richard Scott, Augustine Ford, John Healey, Michael Tracy, C. P. McCarthy, Thomas F. Harrington and Maurice Fitzgerald. The secretary also read a resolution protesting against the adoption of Free Trade as contained in the Democratic platform; indorsing the Chicago platform; and pledging support to the Republican candidates, Harrison and Morton.

He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Senator Blair, of New-Hampshire.

Senator Blair was received with applause which lasted several minutes. He said that the great issue now before the people was to solve the problem of how to live. It was the issue of the campaign; a question of higher or lower wages; whether the American workmen should be reduced to the level of the poor workmen of Europe, or whether they should enjoy the highest blessings of civilization as seen in the United States. In no country in the world did the workingmen enjoy so many advantages as in this country, but if they reduced the tariff as proposed by the Mills bill, then it would allow the foreigner to come and compete with the American on his own ground, and would deprive the American of his own market for home products. The Mills bill was but a short step to free trade.

Referring to the Educational bill, which was a Republican measure, Mr. Blair said the Democratic machine had killed it because it would place the people of the South in regard to education, on a level with the people of the North. The bill to compensate the laborers in the employ of the Government for extra work done by them over the time allowed by law, was also killed by the Democratic caucus at Washington. So it would be with every other bill to benefit the people, unless those present voted for Harrison and Morton.

GOVERNOR BEAVER IN NEW-JERSEY.

Elizabeth Republicans were out in full force last night, the occasion being a reception to Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, by the Soldiers and Sailors' Protective League of Union County. A parade, consisting of every Republican organization in the city, some ten or twelve in number, took place early in the evening, the Soldiers and Sailors' League acting as an escort to the Governor. This was followed by a tremendous mass-meeting in Library Hall, which was packed to the doors. The meeting was called to order by Major Adams, who was followed by Major Halsted, president of the Soldiers and Sailors' League, who made the welcoming address. When the veteran Governor limped forward on his crutches, the entire audience stood up and cheered him for fully fifteen minutes. Finally, however, order was restored and Governor Beaver began. He reviewed the history of the tariff, and illustrated clearly the effects of a tariff for revenue only. He spoke for about an hour and a half, his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause. After the meeting the line was again formed and the Governor was escorted back to the residence of Major Adams.

DR. CUYLER AGAINST GOVERNOR HILL.

It is understood that the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, has written a letter, which will appear to-day in "The Evangelist," calling upon all Prohibitionists to oppose Hill, as the leader of the rum-power, and to support Warner Miller. He says that the friends of the Governor have issued a challenge to the better elements of the people, and that it ought to be accepted.

GOVERNOR HILL IN LOCKPORT.

Lockport, Oct. 10 (Special.)—The Democrats of Niagara County and this city, assisted by adjacent counties, managed to get up a presentable reception to Governor Hill here to-night. The Governor spoke in Batavia this afterno