ECONOMISTS AT WORK.

THEIR SECOND DAY'S SESSION AT CHAUTAUQUA.

READING THEORETICAL AND TECHNICAL PAPERS—OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION ELECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The American Economic Association, now in session, is characterized by the largest attendance in its history. College Hall has been filled to-day with members representing every important college and university in the country, besides lawyers, clergymen and students of economic questions. In contrast with the papers read and discussed yesterday, those read to-day were theoretical and technical, rather than practical. The morning and afternoon sessions were conducted by the Committee on Economic Theory. Professor Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, on "The Interpretation of Ricardo," said that every recent theory in economics has at its basis at least a portion of Ricardo's doctrine. The speaker first discussed the standpoint from which Ricardo looks upon economic phenomena, and tried to determine whether or not his theory was to be regarded as a theory of prosperity or a theory of distribution. He then considered the meaning of the contrast which Ricardo draws so constantly between profits and wages, and tried to show that the idea Ricardo wishes to convey could be better expressed by the terms surplus and cost. All costs are resolvable into wages, while the surplus above costs is profits.

On "The Ultimate Standard of Value," J. B. Clark, professor of economics at Smith and Amherst colleges, said: "Science needs an absolute measure of value. The business world uses the dollar as a standard because currency is the equivalent of distinctively social labor; it is a rude grasp at a correct labor standard." The speaker then discussed the difficulties which have prevented the satisfactory establishment of such a standard in scientific studies, and concluded with the statement that the unit of labor, which is the ultimate unit of value, is the sacrifice entailed on society by the most wearying part of its work.

Professor Giddings's address was an analysis of "Value." The common elements in all definitions of value were found to be certain ideas of utility and measure. Professor Giddings rejects the view that subjective value is identical with subjective utility. It is rather a judgment about a subjective utility, and the mental valuation may therefore differ widely from the true subjective utility, according to the enlightenment or ignorance of the individual. Objective value or value in exchange is a resultant of a comparison of many individual judgments in the process of bidding in the marketplace. A recognition of this fact explains a phenomenon of demand not hitherto accounted for. Demand does not vary exactly with supply. It varies as affected by a social psychological process, wherein men compare and "size up" each other's enjoyments, advantages and powers.

Professor Taussig, of Harvard University, discussed the theories of value and distribution put forth in Professor Marshall's recent treatise on economics. He said that Professor Marshall's book, published only two years ago, at once took a prominent place and is certainly the most important contribution made to economic theory in England since Mill's "Political Economy." Its most marked peculiarity is that, unlike almost all previous systematic books, it treats distribution and exchange as one subject, and not two. The causes that determine the wages of laborers and capitalists and of different classes of laborers, and the causes that determine the exchange value of commodities are discussed together and are treated as at bottom identical.

Professor J. R. Commons, of the department of economics and social science at the Indiana University, gave reasons for holding that the law of diminishing returns applies not only to agriculture, but to all industries. He held that the law of rent depends upon that of diminishing returns, and this law can be extended, not to certain kinds of fixed capital, as some economists propose, but to certain fixed social relations analogous to land, such as franchises, patent rights, good-will and all monopoly privileges.

Professor J. H. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University, discussed, as a study in municipal activity, the Cincinnati Southern Railway. This railroad, 335 miles long, extends to Chattanooga, Tenn. It was built by the city of Cincinnati, in default of private enterprise, for the purpose of fortifying her commercial position, and is a notable instance of the latent vigor of American municipal government. More than $18,000,000 was expended in building the road. The commercial purposes of the construction of the road have been attained, and many kinds of business in Cincinnati have been stimulated by the completion and developed by the operation of the road.

The newly-elected officers of the association are: President, Charles F. Dunbar, of Harvard; vice-presidents, Dr. R. T. Ely, Henry W. Farnam, of Yale, and S. N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania; secretary, E. A. Ross, of Cornell; treasurer, F. B. Hawley, of New-York. The governing body of the association consists of a council in which the following new members were elected at this session: Professor A. C. Miller, of Chicago University; F. C. Clark, Leland Stanford University; F. C. Hicks, University of Missouri; F. W. Wilcox, Cornell University; L. M. Keasley, University of Colorado; F. W. Moore, Vanderbilt University; William A. Scott, University of Wisconsin; Charles G. Walker, Amherst College; John Gay North, Western University; E. A. Ross, Cornell University; Dr. J. G. Adams and Dr. Sidney Sherwood, University of Pennsylvania; and Professor J. William Black, of Oberlin College. The closing sessions will be held to-morrow. The next meeting will be at Chicago during the World's Fair, in connection with the International Statistical Institute.

Chautauqua has been cut off from all mail and telegraph service to-day by the heavy storm of last night.

AMONG THE SOUTHERN MINERS.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN DADE COUNTY—TROUBLE ANTICIPATED AT BIRMINGHAM.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 25.—Everything is quiet with the Georgia military and there is no danger of a call to arms. From the latest information received from the coal mines in Dade County it appears that the excitement about the Tennessee miners attacking the stockades and liberating the convicts originated in a discussion in Tennessee as to the possibility of such a course being taken by Tennessee miners. Reports received from Tennessee indicate that the miners had no such intention and that the action was never seriously considered. Principal Keeper Jones, of the Georgia penitentiary, however, as a matter of precaution, has gone to the Dade County mines and is there to-day. The Governor ordered the military in the counties adjoining Dade to be in readiness on receiving the first intimation of a probable attack, but reports from his office to-day say that everything is quiet and that there is no possibility of any attack or of any trouble of any character.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 25.—Last night about 12 o'clock Sheriff George Morrow received a call from G. W. Shirley, warden of the Coalburg prison, asking for 100 men, presumably for protecting the convicts. The posse was organized immediately, but before the sheriff and men left the courthouse a second dispatch came, saying that all was quiet for the night, but that trouble might be expected to-day. It has been known for some weeks that the miners in this section were growing sore over the convict lease system which is now in vogue throughout the Birmingham district, and trouble has been anticipated.

4 p

THE MAVERICK BANK HEARING ADJOURNED.

Boston, Aug. 25.—The Senate Investigating Committee resumed its hearings this morning in the Maverick Bank cases. Only two witnesses were summoned, Henry T. Gold and Thomas S. McGowan, both connected with the business of Jones, Cook & Company. Both said they had signed a number of notes. The amounts varied from $15,000 to $50,000. McGowan's notes were secured by Boston and Maine Railroad Stock and were signed by C. A. Sinclair, who is a member of the firm. Gold said he had been accustomed to signing notes for Sinclair, but never for Jones. All the notes he signed were secured by collateral. Senator Chandler announced that the hearing was adjourned without day. He said there might be a further hearing and that he intended to examine Wilmot R. Evans, brother of the late Irving A. Evans.

HAMPTON STUDENTS AT MOHONK LAKE.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Hampton students gave an entertainment here last night, and the sum of $1,270 was raised for Hampton Institute by guests.

HANGED HERSELF IN HER CELL.

Mary Burns, a disreputable woman, twenty-six years old, who boarded at No. 45 Chrystie-st., was drunk in Pell-st. late on Wednesday night and attracted a crowd by flourishing a razor. She was arrested, disarmed and locked up in the Elizabeth-st. police station. At 2:20 a. m. yesterday her dead body was found hanging to the door of her cell. She had torn the shirt of her dress into strips and had twisted them into a rope with which to hang herself.

Several years ago, it was said, the woman became the wife of Dennis Burns, an actor lately employed at the Bijou Theatre in Boston, but they separated on account of her bad habits. William Morris, a man with whom she was said to have lived lately in Chrystie-st., told the police that he would bury her body.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN NEWARK.

SOME OF THE BENEFITS OF PROTECTION THERE.

BETTER WAGES AND CHEAPER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE—TALKS WITH MERCHANTS.

The good effects of the McKinley Tariff act are to be seen on all sides in Newark. Not only are the shops and factories, busy, but the leading stores and business houses are all doing an excellent trade, although many of the principal families of the place are out of town, spending the summer at seaside and mountain resorts, and hundreds and thousands of people of lesser means are away on short vacations, but any one who will take the trouble to investigate, can see for himself the evidences of Newark's prosperity. Every morning, noon and night, the principal streets which lead to those parts of the city where the factories and workshops are most numerous are thronged with well-dressed, prosperous, contented and thrifty-looking operatives. All the leading stores at which these people trade are thronged on Saturday afternoon and evening, and their receipts amount to thousands of dollars. Several Newark business men with whom a Tribune reporter conversed gave it as their opinion that the McKinley act had been of untold benefit to Newark in the stimulation of many lines of business, especially in the pearl button and hat trade, and that the increased wages received by the hands employed in the factories in these two lines of business alone had tended greatly to increase the prosperity of Newark's retail merchants.

Nor is this prosperity confined to these two trades alone. One of the best informed business men in the city gave it as his opinion that there was scarcely an industry in Newark that had not felt the beneficial effects of the McKinley act. He said: "You have no idea how far this thing reaches. Take the one instance of pearl buttons. The increase of that trade and the erection of new factories will give employment to plumbers, masons, bricklayers, machinists and steam fitters. All of these people spend their money right here in town. You cannot benefit any one in this city without benefiting the business community generally, and I do not think there is any question that the wonderful growth and prosperity of Newark are due largely to the policy of Protection which has fostered the industries of this place to a remarkable degree."

Samuel Atwater, the vice-president of the Newark Board of Trade, and one of the leading grocers of the city, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Republican policy of Protection. He said to a Tribune reporter yesterday: "There is no question whatever that the McKinley act has been of immense benefit to Newark in many ways. Protection has benefited the grocery business for years. When I first went into this business American cereals were almost unknown as staple articles. I can remember when there was hardly any American oatmeal sold, and when if we bought a barrel of it we thought we had a big stock. Now we handle it by the carload. There are no better cereals in the world than the American cereal. We used to do a large trade in imported crackers; now the imported goods have almost disappeared. The American crackers are better, cheaper and fresher. The American canned goods are better and cheaper than any we get from the other side, and are fast driving foreign goods out of the market. The duty on cigars and tobacco has had the effect of driving many Cuban cigarmakers to Key West and other points in Florida, and to-day we get a better grade of cigars for the same money and even less than we did when we imported them from Cuba. The quality of the domestic cigars of the better grades has improved at least 50 per cent within the last two years."

Mr. Coykendall, of the firm of Blackwood & Coykendall, wholesale dealers in coffees, spices and chocolate, said: "There is no denying that the price of chocolate is lower to-day in consequence of the McKinley bill. That act has stimulated the chocolate trade in this country, and to-day we are making just as good chocolate, and, in fact, better, than can be produced abroad. Prices are lower, too. There has been a reduction of 2 1-2 to 3 cents a pound on chocolate and cocoa."

Several grocers who were seen by the reporter concurred in the views of Messrs. Atwater and Coykendall, and all of them agreed that the price of living in Newark was never cheaper than it is at the present day; that the working people of Newark were never better fed, better housed and better clothed than they are to-day, and that the prices of nearly all the staple articles which they use are lower than they have been for many years.

U. B. Brewster, of the Brewster Chocolate Manufacturing Company, said: "The McKinley tariff act has unquestionably been of great benefit to our trade, and not only to us but to the consumer as well. The reduction on sugar which was made in the tariff has benefited us in the making of sweet chocolate, and enabled us to compete successfully with imported goods. The duty on chocolate was changed from ad valorem to specific, and one of the effects of this change has been to diminish very largely the importation of cheap and inferior chocolate from France and other countries, as they cannot now compete with us on the cheaper grades, and the cheap chocolate which is made here is much better than that which comes from the other side of the water. Chocolate is two cents a pound cheaper now than it was two years before, and a great deal more of it is made in this country than ever, and of a better quality, too, and as a natural consequence the public is benefited. The lowering of the duty on sugar has also enabled us to make all our sweet goods much more cheaply than we ever did before, and naturally our customers are reaping the benefit. A great deal of chocolate is made in this country now for coating bonbons, and the price of this is very much reduced. There is not as much imported chocolate in the market to-day by 25 per cent. as there was two years ago. Just at the time the McKinley bill was enacted there seemed to be a determination on the part of foreign manufacturers to flood the market here with a cheap grade of chocolate. Several of these manufacturers opened branch houses in this country, but the McKinley bill nipped their enterprise in the bud and caused several of them to return home. The McKinley act is a splendid thing for business of all kinds in this country, and I can see its good effects all around me."

MR. DEUEL SPEAKS IN THE IID DISTRICT.

The Republican Association of the IId Assembly District held an enthusiastic and well-attended meeting last night at its headquarters, No. 466 Pearl-st. Martin Kavanagh presided, and made a speech. Francis McGrane was secretary. The chief speaker of the evening was Joseph M. Deuel. His address showed in a clear and forcible manner why every man in this country should be a Republican. Among the many present were David Toomey, Michael McCann, Edward R. Hallum, Timothy Duggan, James Clark, Michael J. McCarthy, John E. Owens, Hugh J. Taggart, John Waters, Denis Shea, Morris Phillips, Patrick Lyman, John Waters, William Mahoney, John Hogan, J. E. McCrorey, August Smith, James P. Daly, Frederick Wimmer, Patrick Elliff, James P. Hyland, Patrick Farrell, William Collins, Thomas Fullman and John P. Manley.

NATURALIZING FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

With their well-known French practical activity, the members of the French National Republican Club yesterday gave an example worthy of being imitated by the other clubs. The director of the club had invited the members, who were not yet citizens, but were anxious to become voters, to meet at the club's headquarters. A first batch of twenty-five members was taken by Mr. Barteo, president; E. F. Aucaigne, vice-president, and H. A. Deknatel, treasurer of the club, to the Court of Common Pleas, where the would-be citizens report they were rather roughly used. They were then taken by the officers of the club to the United States District Court, and, thanks to the courtesy of a clerk, who kindly prolongated his hours of office work, the papers which could be lawfully issued were handed to the members of the French National Club.

WILL WEAR GRANDFATHER'S HATS.

The first meeting of the First Presidential Voters' Club, of Harlem, will be held this evening at its headquarters, No. 160 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. This club was organized last Monday night with 130 members, and measures have been taken to make it a Harrison and Reid uniformed campaign corps, the uniform to include a grandfather's hat and a cane. The meeting to-night will be addressed by A. Willis Lightbourn.

A CONGRESS NOMINATION GOES A-BEGGING.

Albany, Aug. 25 (Special).—The Columbia County Hill Democrats are not getting into line rapidly, and the Democratic machine managers are fearful that the existing differences cannot be composed in time to get out the full Democratic vote in November. It is predicted by the Hill Democrats that unless matters are straightened out the county will give Harrison and Reid 3,500 plurality. Columbia County is in the XIXth Congressional District, and the Democratic nomination for Congress is going a-begging. Edward Murphy, jr., has called into conference several persons who he supposed would be anxious to take the nomination, but all have declined it. To-day he tried to prevail upon a prominent Hill Democrat of Kinderhook to accept the nomination, but in vain.

LEADERS HARD AT WORK.

THE CONVERSION OF GEORGE W. BETTS.

ONCE HE OPPOSED THE M'KINLEY LAW, BUT NOW HE BELIEVES IN IT—VISITORS AT HEADQUARTERS.

All the members of the Republican National Executive Committee who were in town were at their desks at the Republican headquarters by 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Chairman Carter and James S. Clarkson were greatly refreshed by their trip down the coast on Wednesday afternoon and plunged into the work before them with renewed energy. There was no falling off in the number of callers at the National Committee headquarters in the day.

Chairman Brookfield, of the Republican State Committee; Secretary Andrew B. Humphrey, of the Republican League of Clubs, and President E. A. McAlpin, of the State League of Republican Clubs, called at the headquarters and had a long conference with the members of the Executive Committee on matters associated with the campaign in this State. Among the other callers was George W. Betts, of the firm of E. W. Devoe & Co., Fulton and William sts., He makes the most interesting statement as to the effect of the McKinley bill on his business. Devoe & Co. are wholesale dealers in paints, oils and artists' materials. They have been established since 1852, and have an extensive trade, both domestic and foreign.

Mr. Betts is a typical independent. As such he has held more or less pronounced views on the subject of tariff reform. "I confess that I was opposed to the McKinley act when it was under consideration in Congress," said Mr. Betts. "I thought it went too far, and believed that the Republican party was making a serious mistake in passing it. I did not think that I should ever vote the Republican ticket again. Many of my friends who had Republican antecedents felt the same way.

"But since I have observed the actual operation of the McKinley law and its effect on the business interests of the country, my views on the subject have undergone a change. There are still many things in the McKinley act that I believe could be improved; but take it as a whole, judging from results coming under my personal observation, I have no hesitation in saying that the law is a positive benefit to the country and is a vast improvement on the legislation the Democrats have suggested to take its place. In other words, the good things in the bill so far outnumber the bad that we can safely say 'Let it stand.'

"Take for instance the reciprocity and drawback clauses. Reciprocity is opening up the markets of Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Brazil, Mexico and other countries to the south of us. We are shipping more goods to those countries than ever before, and it is all on account of reciprocity. Under the reciprocity agreement our goods are admitted to those countries under a tariff 25 per cent less than are the commodities of England or any other country. That gives us a great advantage, and we are beginning to reap the benefit of it.

"We received an order recently from a Cuban merchant who had heretofore bought his goods in England. We can undersell our English competitors now, and our friends to the south of us are beginning to find it out. New-York has not begun to feel the full benefits of this new business, and it will not for some time yet. Nothing is more difficult than to divert the regular channels of trade when they are once established. The process is slow and tedious under the most favorable conditions.

"However, business is business the world over, and merchants are going to buy their goods where they can get them the cheapest. If we can undersell our English and European rivals, we will certainly gain the bulk of the trade of the countries to the south of us. Our trade has increased with those countries already, and a year hence you will see it more than doubled. New-York will naturally reap the largest benefit out of it."

"How will this effect the independent vote?" Mr. Betts was asked.

"I believe many Independents will vote the Republican ticket on account of reciprocity. There is very little politics in business. A business man will not support either party if he believes it is against his interests to do so. I would not myself.

"The drawback clause is another matter. Reciprocity gives us new markets in certain countries. The drawback clause in the McKinley tariff law is of almost equal importance, although it is less understood and appreciated. The drawback law enables our people to compete with the world. Under it we can import raw materials or manufactured articles from abroad, and get all the duty back except one per cent when we export them. A woollen manufacturer can import foreign wool, make it into cloth and get the duty back less one per cent. If he sells it out of this country. This applies to every line of goods. There are many things we can make cheaper here than in England, and yet we can buy the raw material that enters into this composition for less money abroad. Thus by importing the material and making the article here, we can undersell England or any other country. The tariff is a business question. I am not a politician and have never been a politician. In theory Free Trade is all right. But my observations has been that the theorist makes a very poor business man."

SENATOR HANSBROUGH'S VIEWS.

Senator Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, representing that State on the National Committee, also called at Republican headquarters yesterday. He is well satisfied with the Republican outlook in the Northwestern States, and, in speaking of the situation, said:

"It is impossible for the Democrats to carry North Dakota. The memory of the works of Land Commissioner Andrew Jackson Sparks is still fresh in the minds of the people. The soldier element of North Dakota, which is very large, will not vote for Grover Cleveland with the veto record that he made when he was President. The majority of the people of North Dakota are not Free-Traders. They are Protectionists and believe in Republican principles, and for these reasons North Dakota is absolutely certain to give its electoral vote to Harrison and Reid.

"As for the Alliance people, while they are stronger than they have been at any time heretofore, they cannot, by any possible means, poll enough votes to make the State doubtful. We will, in the fall, elect a full Republican State ticket and a member of Congress. I have no doubt that we will have a majority in the Legislature, thus securing the election of a United States Senator next year.

"The same condition of things that I have described exists also in South Dakota, and I may say Nebraska, Kansas, and all the way down. They are the same class of people. I regard Montana safe and Minnesota very safe. I do not think there will be any trouble about Minnesota at all."

Senator Hansbrough will take an active part in the campaign in his State, and will speak in every county before the election.

W. L. McMillan, of New Orleans, called upon General Clarkson at the Republican headquarters. Mr. McMillan said his latest advices were that the Republicans had a good prospect of electing Congressmen in the IId, IIId and VIth Congress districts of Louisiana. Congressman Boatner may not desire the Democratic nomination in the Vth District this year. In that case, Mr. McMillan thought the Republicans had a fighting chance to elect an additional Congressman. The electoral vote of Louisiana, according to Mr. McMillan, is likely to be cast for the People's party candidates.

Secretary McComas has arranged for the removal of the stenographers and typewriters to the top floor of the building. The clicking of so many instruments in the executive offices is a serious impediment to conversation. Annunciators have been placed in every office, connecting with the top floor, to notify the stenographers when they are needed for correspondence.

General Tremain and Congressman Hooker called at headquarters and offered their services to Chairman Carter for the campaign.

TO RAISE A BANNER NEXT WEEK.

A meeting of the Second Election District Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn was held Wednesday night at South Fourth and Hewes sts. and was attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd. C. V. Groves occupied the chair and C. B. Robbow was secretary. Captain Cohen presented a list of fifteen new names for membership. This caused much applause. Several other new members were reported upon favorably by the Investigating Committee. It was resolved to hold meetings every Wednesday evening instead of every two weeks as before. A committee was also appointed to complete arrangements for a banner-raising next week. The committee consists of Joseph Cox, William Longstreet and George Orpen.

Dr. Charles Hawkins made an interesting address on the issues of the campaign and was loudly applauded. Speeches were also made by several well-known Republicans of the ward.

COLORED REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING.

The colored Republicans of the Ist Assembly District met last night at No. 80 Nassau-st. to complete their organization. Walker Smith was in the chair and J. H. Neal acted as temporary secretary. The officers elected were: Walker Smith, president; George Riddell, vice-president; Theodore E. Carter, secretary; J. H. Neal, corresponding secretary; J. E. Dublin, sergeant-at-arms, and Oliver Holmes, treasurer. The executive committee chosen were James S. Chase, chairman; Henry E. Lawrence, William E. Mathews, H. W. Claiburn and T. E. Carter. These five, together with William Thomas, J. E. Dublin and William Boyd, were chosen delegates to the county organization of colored Republicans. The next meeting will take place on Thursday in the same rooms.

THEY FEAR SHEEHAN WILL BETRAY THEM.

POLITICAL KNIVES GLEAMING IN THE CAMP OF THE ERIE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Buffalo, Aug. 25 (Special).—A remarkable circular has come to light here through an editorial article in "The Times" to-day, which denounces the document in no mild terms. The circular comes from the headquarters of the anti-Sheehan wing of the Democracy here, and is as follows:

Erie County Democracy Headquarters, Committee Rooms, 484 Main-st., Buffalo, N. Y., August 17, 1892.

Dear Sir: You are especially requested to attend a meeting of our County Committee next Friday evening, August 19, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at which time the Committee will be requested to pass upon questions of great importance. The calling of this meeting at an earlier date than was contemplated is done for the reason that the situation in our party throughout the county and state has become very serious. There seems to be but one course left for Mr. Cleveland's friends to pursue, and that is to organize thoroughly in every town, ward and election district, independently of the so-called Regulars, and see to it that our national ticket receives the support to which it is entitled, a support it certainly will not receive if the campaign is left entirely in the hands of Mr. Cleveland's enemies. Make it your business to attend the meeting Friday night. Yours, etc.,

JOHN C. COLLINS, Secretary.

It is rumored that the Cleveland supporters are preparing to set up Assembly candidates of their own in various parts of the State, and "The Times," referring to these rumors, says menacingly:

If Democratic stumbling blocks are to be placed in the way for the choice of Democratic Assemblymen, they must of necessity prove to be equally or more fatal to a Democratic President.

"The Times" is the straight-out Democratic organ here.

MOUNT VERNON REPUBLICANS IN EARNEST.

The Harrison and Reid Campaign Club of Mount Vernon, which was organized on Monday night, has entered into the active work necessary to promote harmony among all Republicans, to bring recruits to its ranks from among those who have been indifferent or opposed to the party, and to induce the young men to take active part in the campaign. A meeting will be held at the Dearborn Building on next Monday night to act upon the names of a large number who have determined to work for the success of the Republican ticket, and to take steps toward the erection of a temporary wigwam for mass-meetings during the campaign. This building will be paid for by voluntary contributions, and about $400 were subscribed in a few minutes on Monday evening. A. Noel Blakeman, who was elected president, is a well-known Republican of sound sense and broad ideas, and an experienced campaigner. He was an assistant paymaster in the volunteer Navy during the Civil War, and at its close resigned and remained for some time in business in the East Indies. He is also treasurer of the New-York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a lecturer on the countries and peoples of the East Indies. The vice-presidents number 124, and there is an executive committee composed of five working Republicans in each of the five wards, E. B. Maynard, Editor of "The Record," being secretary. The officers of the club besides President Blakeman are Harry Hathaway, secretary; William B. Harding, corresponding secretary; and John Dawson, treasurer.

LOYAL COLORED REPUBLICANS.

The United Republican Association of the XIth Assembly District held a special meeting last night at its rooms, No. 109 West Twenty-ninth-st., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Harrison and Reid. The association is composed entirely of colored voters and they turned out in large numbers last night in spite of the inclement weather. A. B. Roberts presided and G. N. Quarles was secretary. Speeches were made by Jacob H. Simms, the Rev. George W. H. Smith, of Stockton, Cal.; the Rev. J. R. B. Smith, Professor James Stern, of Washington, D. C., and H. A. Mathews, the "Irish Orator." The remarks of the different speakers aroused much enthusiasm and they were greeted with frequent applause. Resolutions heartily commending the nominations of Harrison and Reid were passed with unanimity and enthusiastic cheering. The officers of the association are A. B. Roberts, president; H. A. Hill, first vice-president; W. A. Green, second vice-president; G. N. Quarles, secretary; E. C. Johnson, treasurer; F. C. Jarrett, chairman of the campaign committee, and A. W. Handy, secretary. Among those present last night were Madison Rodgers, G. W. Mathews, J. C. Johnson, E. Roberts, E. Hardy, George Smith, S. T. Johnson, F. A. Moran and T. Williams.

EX-JUDGE WHEELER TO SPEAK AT WOODSIDE.

The Harrison and Reid Campaign Club of Woodside, L. I., has completed arrangements for a mass-meeting and public demonstration which will take place Friday evening, on which occasion, it is announced, Judge Wheeler will give his interesting lecture on the benefits of Protection. The lecture will be illustrated and will be given at the headquarters of the association, in Firemen's Hall. The building will be handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated. It is proposed to have a band of music, fireworks and the usual attractions that go with an affair of this kind.

WET WEATHER REPUBLICANS IN HARLEM.

Last night was about as unfavorable for a political, or any other kind of meeting, as could be imagined. The rain and murky weather kept many people in-doors. But in spite of all these drawbacks, the regular weekly mass-meeting of the Harlem Republican Campaign Club, held at its headquarters, Nos. 158 and 160 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., was largely attended, and proved a great success. Six hundred men were present and heard sound Republican doctrines preached from one of the leading Republican platforms in the country. Julius M. Mayer presided, and Lincoln Doty Brown acted as secretary. Speeches were made by W. R. Griffen and W. B. Taylor, of Ohio. Mr. Taylor's points were especially well received and effective. He showed in the most conclusive manner that the cost of living had materially decreased while the price of labor had substantially increased since the McKinley bill was passed.

ROSLYN, L. I., REPUBLICANS MEET TO-NIGHT.

The Harrison and Reid Campaign Club, of Roslyn, L. I., has called a meeting for this evening, when it is expected that the active work of the campaign will commence. Though this organization has been holding regular business meetings for the last two months, there has been no effort made toward holding public meetings. Starting with to-night's meeting the club will get together once a week, and public meetings will be held twice a month.

SENATOR QUAY SAYS NO LEADERS ARE SULKING

Washington, Aug. 25 (Special).—Senator Quay, who passed through Washington last night, said: "The story that certain Republican leaders do not intend to work for the Republican ticket is merely the weak invention of the enemy. It is hardly worth the denial, and I am often surprised that time, paper and printing materials are wasted in giving publicity to such stories, so palpably unreal. I have talked with Republican leaders from all parts of the country who have been represented to be sulking, and I know they are heartily supporting the Presidential ticket. Personal feelings do not control in such matters, else the principles of our party would count for nothing. Republicans are essentially loyal, and, besides, common sense would indicate the propriety of supporting the ticket where duty and devotion to principle did not. The situation in New-York has steadily improved for the Republicans in the last six weeks. The Democratic Presidential ticket is weaker than when first nominated."

Senator Quay said the Republican managers had made a systematic canvass of the conditions of the country and reports were gratifying. "The Republican managers are not," he said, "'rainbow chasers.' They will ascertain the exact situation in order to be prepared to meet it. Prophecy is not a strong point with me, but I think the outlook is generally favorable, and the conditions in the Southern States fully warrant the hope of getting some electoral votes from that quarter."

CAUCUSES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The result of the caucuses held in Jefferson County yesterday indicates that A. D. Shaw will be the county candidate in the Republican Congressional Convention. E. C. Emerson will be nominated for County Judge, and V. K. Kellogg for District-Attorney.

MR. BIDWELL'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Indianapolis, Aug. 25.—The letter of acceptance of John Bidwell, of California, candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket, has been given to "The Indiana Pha'anx" for publication. The letter denounces the liquor traffic as "a standing curse, a public nuisance and a public immorality"; favors woman suffrage; advocates the earliest possible restriction and revision of the immigration and naturalization laws; says that the money of the country should be issued by the Government only, and its volume should be so adjusted as at all times to respond to the conditions of the country; and that, "as Americans, we are in favor of protecting all American interests. The tariff proposed by the Democratic party and that of the Republican party differ only in degree—both are sufficiently high to be protective."

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Owasso, Mich., Aug. 25.—The Democrats of the VIIIth Congress District have nominated Congressman Henry M. Youmans, who is also the People's party nominee.

Union City, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Rice A. Pierce today announces himself as an Independent candidate for Congress. He gives as his reason for doing so that the Congress committee treated him badly in not allowing each candidate his relative strength in the convention to be held at Humboldt September 17.

Lemars, Iowa, Aug. 25.—The XIth District People's party has chosen Don Campbell for Congress.

Tyler, Tex., Aug. 25.—Congressman O. B. Kilgore has been renominated by the IIId District Democrats.

West Point, Miss., Aug. 25.—The IVth District People's party convention has nominated Frank Burkitt for Congress.

Chichamauga, Ga., Aug. 25.—The VIIth District Democrats have chosen John W. Maddox for Congress.

Elberton, Ga., Aug. 25.—Thomas G. Lawson has been renominated for Congress by the VIIIth District Democrats.

Lansdale, Penn., Aug. 25.—At a meeting of the Democratic conferees from Bucks and Montgomery counties here to-day, Congressman Edwin N. Hallowell was renominated for the VIIth District.

GOOD WORK AMONG HUNGARIANS.

Citizens of foreign birth seem to like Republican principles and practices. This was exemplified at another meeting on the east side last night in which over two hundred citizens of Hungarian birth participated. It was a meeting of the New-York Central Hungarian Republican League Club, at its headquarters, No. 57 Second-ave. This organization has enrolled 400 members since August 4, when it was organized. Last night 25 new members were elected, and sixty men showed their first naturalization papers and asked for assistance to obtain full privileges as citizens. A committee was appointed to instruct them in the workings of the new ballot law and to assist them to get citizens' papers. The speakers of the evening were Colonel Theodore G. Korony, Max Altman, D. Morris Czuckor, and they were loudly applauded. The following vice-presidents were selected for active work among their people everywhere in this city: Morris Czuckor, Max Altman, Julius Pataky, Emil C. Unger, S. Weiss, Major Semscey.

MAMARONECK REPUBLICANS ORGANIZED.

An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans of Mamaroneck and vicinity was held on Wednesday evening for the purpose of organizing a Harrison and Reid campaign club. Ex-Assemblyman Bradford Rhodes was elected president; C. C. Holden and H. C. Taylor, secretaries; Reuben G. Brewer, treasurer; about thirty of the most prominent residents of the neighborhood were elected vice-presidents. Addresses were made by D. B. Taylor, G. G. Byrnes, W. H. Carpenter, C. C. Holden and F. W. Rollins, Editor of "The Paragraph," all of whom spoke of the encouraging outlook for Republican success at the coming Presidential election. Many persons who have heretofore been foremost in the Democratic ranks are now earnest workers for the election of Harrison and Reid, and the protection of American industries. Nearly one hundred citizens signed the membership roll.

EX-SENATOR BLAIR WOULD ACCEPT.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 25.—Ex-Senator Blair says of the report that he is a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in the 1st District: "In the common acceptation of the term, I am not a candidate for Congress. If, however, the party shall nominate me, I shall accept the honor, and will do the best I can to redeem the district."

NEW-ENGLAND'S BIG TOBACCO CROP.

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND LIKELY TO BRING THE HIGHEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 25.—A great boom has struck the market for the 1892 crop of cigar leaf tobacco in the Connecticut and Housatonic valleys, according to special reports published in "The New-England Homestead" to-day. Fully half the crop will be harvested by Saturday. The yield per acre was never better, while the quality at harvest is almost perfect. The season has been remarkably favorable. Up to Tuesday night of this week probably one-fifth of the crop had been contracted for at prices ranging from 17 to 35 cents a pound, delivered in bundles unassorted after curing. The lowest prices—17 to 24 cents—have been in the Housatonic Valley; but in the Connecticut Valley 23 cents is the lowest so far accepted, while sales have been made as high as 35 cents, and most of the business has been at from 25 to 32 cents, with active competition among the buyers. These prices are for the domestic Havana seed-leaf, no sales of Connecticut broad seed-leaf having yet been made.

"The Homestead" to-day intimates that the world's shortage in cigar wrappers warrants the expectation that the Connecticut and Housatonic valleys' crop will be moved at an average of 30 cents a pound. The present prices are the highest growers have received since the halcyon days of this crop during war times, and intimate that Connecticut and Housatonic Valley farmers may receive upward of $3,000,000 more for this year's tobacco than on the average of previous years, if frost holds off and the cure is satisfactory.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE IRON HALL.

RECEIVERS ASKED FOR IN PENNSYLVANIA AND MICHIGAN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.—Two bills were filed to-day in equity by John W. Keen and Louis S. Gunzenhauser, and by Isaac Hartley, against the officers of the Supreme Sitting of the Iron Hall. The Court is asked to appoint a receiver for Pennsylvania and to issue an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the business of the corporation in the State, preventing them from demanding or receiving further moneys from the members of the local branches, and enjoining the defendants from permitting the money already paid from being lapsed and forfeited. The Court is also asked to direct that the business of the order in this State be wound up, and the funds restored to the persons from whom they were received.

The complainants state that there are about 6,000 people on the membership rolls of the local branches in this city and Pennsylvania. The reserve fund now in the hands of the local branches in Philadelphia amounts to about $150,000. It is expected that a hearing for a preliminary injunction will be held tomorrow before Judge Bregy, of Common Pleas Court.

There is considerable speculation here as to where Supreme Justice Somerby, of the Order of Iron Hall, is. Although he was expected to arrive here yesterday, no one was able to find him in Philadelphia. His son said: "My father is not at home and has not been. Last night we received a telegram from him stating that he would be at home to-night. He had left Indianapolis and stopped off on the route for the purpose of attending to some business." Just where he had stopped off his son did not know, or, if he did, refused to tell.

The lawyers representing numerous claims against the Iron Hall in Camden, N. J., have combined for concerted action in behalf of their clients. Executions have been taken out by Charles W. Hampshire for $400 and W. G. Warren for $1,000 on the money in the treasury of Local Branch No. 253. Their claims are for the payment of matured certificates.

Detroit, Aug. 25.—Circuit Court Commissioner Watson to-day appointed E. T. Walker, a prominent attorney of this city, receiver for the Michigan branches of the Order of Iron Hall. The object of appointing a receiver for Michigan is to secure to the branches in this State the sum of $30,000, which is now held by local trustees, and to stop the receiver at Indianapolis from collecting that amount.

CATTLE SEIZED BY AN OKLAHOMA SHERIFF.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 25.—When the soldiers were ordered to the Cherokee Strip to drive out the cattle Governor Seay gave notice to every sheriff in Oklahoma not to allow any cattle to be driven through his county, and an armed force of deputies was stationed all along the line. Notwithstanding this some of the cattlemen have attempted to drive their cattle through the western counties, and Sheriff Mason, of County E, telegraphed to the Governor that he had taken possession of 2,300 head of Texas steers and was after more. What he will do with them is uncertain, unless he accedes to the demands of the settlers and shoots them. It is feared that there will be serious trouble over the matter.

FELL 500 FEET FROM A BALLOON, AND LIVES.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 25.—H. L. Williams, of Michigan, had a fall of 500 feet this evening from a balloon. He ascended from the fair grounds and was to descend in a parachute. The parachute was wet from a hard rain and would not open. Williams came down like an arrow, striking the earth about 20 feet from where he ascended. He was picked