DEPEW CAMPAIGNING.

FROM A REAR PLATFORM.

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS GATHER AT THE STATIONS.

A LIVELY RIDE THROUGH ROCKLAND, ORANGE, SULLIVAN, DELAWARE, TIOGA AND BROOME COUNTIES—FOURTEEN SPEECHES DURING THE DAY—READY ANSWERS FOR ALL QUESTIONERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Elmira, Oct. 31.—Chauncey M. Depew declared to a Tribune reporter this evening that in a long series of years, during which he has taken part in a great many political campaigns, he does not recall such unbounded enthusiasm as has greeted him during his progress through the State to-day. He doesn't even except a Presidential election. He made fourteen speeches during the day, and when he spoke at the Opera House here this evening to a crowded meeting his voice was as clear and ringing as when he left Jersey City. He went through Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Delaware, Broome and Tioga counties, and in many of the towns had audiences larger than the entire population of the places themselves. Everywhere he was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and everywhere it looked as though the voters meant to roll up an immense Republican majority north of the Harlem.

Mr. Depew's speeches were all incisive, and the leading men of the different cities where he spoke think that he converted more Democrats by the series of witty stories which he told and of pointed replies which he made than even by the speeches themselves.

"How is it," asked one man, "that the price of wool went up under the McKinley bill and came down under the Wilson bill?"

"Ah, my friend," Mr. Depew said, "it fell so low under the Wilson bill that it had to rebound a little. The gentleman who asked me the question about wool has got no wool himself, I'll bet, except what is on his head. He is a hopeless case. He has wool on the brain. I'll bet a dollar to a bad apple that that man will vote for Hill."

"How about Wilson?" shouted another man with a knowing look.

"Oh!" replied Mr. Depew with his habitual genial smile and his unwonted readiness, "that's the man you want to hear about, is it? Well, Wilson is the man to whom all the big, rich Englishmen gave a big, costly dinner in London the other day. They wouldn't give me a big, costly public dinner because I am a Protectionist. And while Mr. Wilson was eating that dinner in London they all said that at last the era of enlightenment had come, and Mr. Wilson responded that he was glad to say that it was so."

A man in the crowd shouted, "That's good news."

"Is it indeed good news?" retorted the ready orator. "Well, then, my friend, I would like to inform you that there are 2,000,000 more other American citizens just as intelligent as you are who are now out of work, and who believe that it is not good news."

At another place he referred to the fact that such large numbers of Republicans were out in such heavy rain was proof of their loyalty and devotion to the good work in the present campaign. He told about the woman who bought a dog, and who found that it was a different color from what she thought it was. "Oh," said the original owner, "you let the rain get at him. Now, I should have told you that an umbrella goes with that dog. The rain knocked the spots out of him." But there are no spots on you, Mr. Depew said amid great laughter.

"Good for you, Chauncey," a young fellow shouted. "How is the Bowery?"

"And there are no spots on the men there either," replied Mr. Depew, "for every boy on the Bowery this year is going to vote the Republican ticket."

At Deposit Mr. Depew was interrupted by a man who said: "Look out, Flower is coming after you."

"I am glad," said the speaker, cheerily; "the more speeches Flower makes the more votes Morton and Saxton will be certain to receive. The Governor is talking in a way which is peculiarly and wholly and characteristically his own, when he does it himself."

Susquehanna is in Pennsylvania, and was not thought of at all as a place for a speech, but the crowd yelled for "Chauncey!" and the train had to pull up to allow him to say a few words: "We will be satisfied," he said, "with 100,000 majority in New-York next Tuesday."

"You don't know what you are talking about," said a Democrat, who stood afar off, and looked "boozy."

"Yes, I do," Mr. Depew replied, a smile coming all over his face. "But your ears are so long that you can't take in the simplest prophecy." Then he said "Goodby," and as he reentered the car turned to The Tribune reporter and said: "I think I have fixed that fellow. If I should visit this place ten years from now I would probably find that man still suffering."

Hancock is a great place for quarrying bluestone. "How is it," asked a man here, "that the farmers' barns around here are all stocked with wool? How is it that the bluestone yards and quarries around here are stocked with bluestone, for which there is no market?" Mr. Depew retorted: "I will answer you by saying that it is because the Democratic policy has left no money to give orders, and this industry around here is now in a stagnant state."

As the train steamed out of the station it went between enormous piles of bluestone, for which there is no sale.

At Binghamton a man wanted to know what Benjamin Harrison had done with all the money. "Didn't he take it away with him?" said he.

"Well, if he did," replied Mr. Depew, "Ben must be a mighty rich man now, for there were $150,000,000 in the Treasury when he went in. He paid off $250,000,000 of the National debt and left $125,000,000 for Cleveland. Cleveland hasn't paid off a cent of the National debt, has $57,000,000 in the Treasury, and he has borrowed $50,000,000 for current expenses. Next." There was an immense outburst of laughter at the comic way in which this was said, and as the car slowly rolled out of the station a man with a gray beard shouted: "I'm a Democrat, Mr. Depew, but God bless ye, me boy, I'm wid ye this time."

In Owego Mr. Depew was proving that the Wilson bill reduced wages, when a man who was clinging onto the car steps in his anxiety to hear, said: "I don't think I understand that, Mr. Depew."

"I know you don't," answered the Doctor, "because you have what a famous Tammany leader in New-York described recently as a Ferris wheel in the upper story."

Mr. Depew's description of why Mr. Cleveland didn't register was amusing. "When he came to New-York," said the orator, "he said to his private secretary: 'Thurber, I haven't seen the paper—who has been nominated?' 'Hill,' was the answer. 'Is that the man who opposed all my nominations in the Senate?'

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'Yes.' 'Oh, he's no Democrat. Who else is running?' 'Morton. But he isn't a Democrat.' 'Is there anybody else?' 'Yes, Wheeler.' 'But he bolted the ticket, didn't he?' He's no Democrat. What's the use of registering, anyhow? There ain't no Democrats running. Let her go. I'll return to Washington.'"

During the greater part of the day the rain came down in such torrents that the people were standing in water most of the time while the speeches were being made, but they didn't seem to mind it a bit.

SPEAKING TO RAIN-SOAKED CROWDS.

MR. DEPEW'S AUDIENCES DEFY THE ELEMENTS—SPEECHES IN SOUTHERN TIER COUNTIES.

(BY THE UNITED PRESS.)

Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Precisely at 8 o'clock this morning Chauncey M. Depew startled in his private car form the Erie depot in Jersey City on a tour through the State to deliver a series of speeches in support of the candidature of Levi P. Morton for Governor. Mr. Depew was accompanied by Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, of Brooklyn, who took such an active part in the prosecution of John Y. McKane; E. M. Johnson, Charles A. Ball, Captain Dickey, of Newburg; Martin Smith, of Sullivan County; Major W. H. Weston, of Newburg; B. B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee; C. A. Newman, of Jersey City, and B. F. Gilbert, of Washington. A large crowd was present to see the party off. The genial president of the New-York Central stood on the steps of a car as the train steamed out of the station and a broad smile overspread his face. He waved his hat in response to the enthusiastic cheers, which resounded throughout the big covered building. The train consisted of three cars—a baggage car, a Pullman car and Mr. Depew's own handsomely furnished private car.

Suffern was reached at 8:50 o'clock, and although it was raining heavily at the time a large crowd was in waiting and raised a cheer as the train steamed into the station. Speaking from a platform erected close by Mr. Depew said it has been a maxim of wisdom, a test of sense from the earliest period, for people to know how to come indoors when it rains (laughter); in other words, to get in out of the wet. (Renewed laughter.) That rule holds good in every case except where people are to meet for the purpose of deciding upon a political election which will take their industries, their wages, their prosperity in out of the wet and in out of peril. (Applause.) Mr. Depew continued as follows:

During this essential, energetic canvass you would not stand here like the Revolutionary soldiers at Valley Forge, suffering for your country, if it were not that the speaker can put an object lesson with which to prove the argument directly upon the ground. One of the articles manufactured in the large works which constitute the industry of your thriving place is cat tires. The Wilson bill has reduced the duty on car wheel tires 1½ cents a pound, and the result is that the tires of cars already furnished and ready to be put upon the wheel can be imported from Germany and delivered at Suffern cheaper than they can be produced here. The Krupp Works, at Essen, in Germany, the largest iron foundries in the world, employ about 40,000 people and several hundred thousand persons are dependent upon these. Forty cents is regarded as a good day's pay for skilled labor at Essen; that's the reason why these tires can be delivered here cheaper than you can make them. It is evident that with the duty off the tire the coal can be got no cheaper, for the iron, nor will the tax be any loss to the American manufacturer, and the only flexible quality is wages. Therefore, if the tires are to be produced in this country the wages must be reduced to a point which will equal those paid by the Krupps, plus the cost of transporting the article from Essen, in Germany, to Suffern, in Rockland County.

Here we have illustrated the Democratic idea of cheapness to the consumer, and Mr. Cleveland's policy is based upon that because there are so many more consumers than producers. Yet the result of this lowering the tariff on tires will enable you to accept lower wages or else find some other occupation. The workmen in every factory which make the tires must either accept reduced wages or accept the alternative, which I have said. The purchasing power will be so reduced in either event that you can buy fewer clothes from the clothier, less coal from the yard and food from the farm. The American community is one of such close connected interdependent relations as an industrial force that a matter so simple as the reduction of the duty on tires will reduce the living profits and therefore interfere with the prosperity of thousands of people. (Prolonged applause.)

Port Jervis, Oct. 31.—Turner's, in Orange County, was not on the schedule, but Mr. Depew made a speech to a large crowd there, and also at Goshen, the county seat, where it was not expected that anybody would be present, he next spoke at Middletown, where more than a thousand people had gathered. It was pouring rain still, but this did not dampen the ardor of the crowd at Goshen, who shouted lustily: "Hurrah for Chauncey." "Three cheers for Morton."

"There are cheap products," said Mr. Depew, "and there are cheap men, but we want what we had up to two years ago, a season of uninterrupted prosperity for twenty-five years under Republican rule." (Applause.)

At Middletown Mr. Depew made a fifteen-minute address. He said, among other things, that the Revolutionary Army at Valley Forge, under General Washington, slept under the winter sky and tracked the snow with the blood of their naked feet and travelled around without shoes often, and often with little clothing, to show their determination to secure freedom for their country and for their children who were yet to come. (Applause.) In this great campaign the people turn out in such drenching rain with a determination and enthusiasm inherited from their patriotic sires, to aid in restoring to their country all that prosperity and all of those splendid business conditions which it had two years ago under Republican government, at the head of which was Benjamin Harrison. (Applause.) This much-wished for result can only be brought about by voting in this election that the business of the country can at least have a rest for the next two years. (Applause.) The speaker added:

The Democratic leaders all inform us that in the event of their carrying the next House of Representatives they intend to reopen tariff legislation. This means that the doubt and uncertainty which have produced the paralysis of every branch of American industry for the last eighteen months will be continued for eighteen months more. On the other hand, if the Republican House of Representatives is elected the industries of the country will at once adjust themselves to settled condition. (Applause.) The Wilson bill has no friends. (Laughter.) It has been denounced by its author, by the President of the United States and by every leading organ of Democratic opinion. (Laughter and applause.) It has been denounced by Republican, Democrat and Populist. It is an orphan daughter, but has come to stay for two years, if the Republicans carry the next House of Representatives. While it has seriously affected many industries of the country, it has left the majority of them precisely as they were under the McKinley law. All these industries freed from the threat of further interference, will at once start into activity. If you wish to sustain the policy of the masses you will vote for Morton. Under Republican supremacy once more our industries will progress, and we can then confidently hope that the American spirit, which is irrepressible and invincible, will restore the good times that we have been pining for during the last two years. (Applause.)

A large delegation of prominent citizens from Port Jervis met Mr. Depew at Middletown and accompanied him back to Port Jervis, where the next speech was made. The party arrived at 11 o'clock and Mr. Depew was greeted with a ringing cheer from about 2,000 voters who had gathered to hear him. He made a ten-minute speech.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 31.—After Port Jervis, stops were made and speeches delivered at Sparrow Bush, Callicoon, Hancock and Deposit, and in each of these places, notwithstanding the terrific downpour of rain, large numbers of voters attended and applauded what Mr. Depew had to say. From Deposit to Binghamton was a run of over an hour, and, although Dr. Depew had delivered nine speeches already, he appeared fresh and in vigorous form. He referred in his opening remarks at Binghamton to the fact that he heard Senator Hill was to visit Port Jervis this evening. "That is an excellent spiritual exercise," said he, "on the part of Governor Hill, to travel through the State repeating to himself, and repeating, I suppose, to my friend, Governor Flower, that good old hymn: "Come view the ground where we must shortly lie." (Great laughter.) Continuing Dr. Depew said:

Governor Flower has told the hop-growers they could not grow hops profitably, even with the tariff, because they could be grown so much cheaper on the Pacific Slope, and therefore the lowering of the tariff on hops had made it still more unprofitable for them; and that that was a blessing in disguise, because it would lead them to do what they ought to have done long ago, transfer five or six hundred thousand acres of land devoted to hops to other and more profitable products. (Laughter.) Now the Wilson bill has also reduced the tariff on potatoes, hay, horses, chickens and eggs, and by the same process of reasoning the farmers who cultivate these things ought to go out of the business too. Therefore the farmers of the State, according to the Gubernatorial logic, must either retire from raising most of the things which constitute their business, or experiment, as the Democratic party has been doing during the last eighteen months and with probably the same result. (Laughter and applause.) But my impression is they will prefer to put my friend Hill and his party out of business. (Applause.)

You cannot affect one part of the country without being felt all over, and when the purchasing power does not exist, as is the case in many places at present, owing to the Democratic policy, or where the purchasing power is restricted, the local merchants here as elsewhere, will have to employ less help, and there will be less circulation of money. You do not want a continuation of the condition of things. You do not want a continuation of the worst spell of paralysis of the trade and commerce of the country which we have had within the memory of any of us, cries of "We do not." Then vote for Morton and for your candidates for Congress, and you will make ready to carry the next House of Representatives (applause) and that will be a good augury for a triumphant and overwhelming victory in the great National campaign which is now only two years away, and which is certain to result in placing a Republican once more in the White House. (Immense cheering, again and again renewed.)

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Enormous crowds welcomed the Depew party at Owego and Waverly, and the ringing sentences of Mr. Depew had not died out when the train was whirled into Elmira, where it remained for the night. A mass-meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening in the Opera House, which was filled with a surging throng which cheered everything that Mr. Depew said. Ex-Judge Seymour Dexter presided. Mr. Depew's speech was an eloquent plea in behalf of protection and an impassioned appeal to the audience to work and vote not alone for the election of Morton and Saxton, but also for the candidates for Congress, so as to make a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives. He continued:

The policy of the Democratic party is a Southern policy, an Eastern policy, a Western policy, every sort of a policy, up, down, in and out, and in point of fact it is a game of policy they are playing all the time. (Great laughter.) The Republican party has one policy and only one policy, and they are united in that, and if there be any Republican leader who does not conform to the policy he has to get out. (Applause.) Touching the great prosperity of the country during the past twenty-five years, my friend Governor Hill and my friend President Cleveland say that it is because we were drunk with protection. Well, now, my fellow-citizens, I am ordinarily a temperate man, but I tell you that if that be what drunkenness means, then I want to be myself and I want all my fellow-citizens to be also in a continual state of inebriety. (Laughter and applause.)

Colonel Bacon addressed an overflow meeting, and both meetings broke up with cheers for the Republican candidates.

DEMOCRATS DESERTING CUMMINGS.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS MEN REFUSE TO SUPPORT HIM FOR CONGRESS.

Hard upon the heels of the defection of the Anti-Tammany Democracy from the support of the Democratic nominee for Congress in the XIIIth Congress District comes a similar revolt of the West Side Business Men's Democratic Organization of the XVIIIth Assembly District. This organization is the strongest association of business men on the West side and comprises the most prominent and influential Democrats in the district, connected with large business and commercial interests. Like the Anti-Tammany Democracy, the Business Men's organization refuses longer to submit to the dictation of Tammany Hall or to support a non-resident candidate for Congress—a carpet-bagger thrust upon the voters of the district against their will.

On the other hand, the prospects of success for the Republican nominee, Colonel Richard C. Shannon, grow brighter every day. Colonel Shannon is maintaining a remarkably vigorous canvass from start to finish, and votes throughout the district are rallying in great numbers to his support.

The letter in which the organization announces its action is as follows:

At a meeting of the West Side Business Men's Democratic Organization of the XVIIIth Assembly District, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The tendency of late years, on the part of certain political leaders has been to dictate the nomination of candidates for certain offices, to be filled by the votes of the people, without in any way consulting the feelings or the wishes of the people, resulting, in some instances, in the nominating of candidates who are non-residents of such districts, and who cannot, therefore, as representatives, be in touch with the needs and sentiments of those to whom they are comparatively unknown.

Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the members of the West Side Business Men's Democratic Organization of the XVIIIth Assembly District, as forming part of the XIIIth Congressional District, do hereby protest against the nomination of a candidate to represent this district, he is not a resident of the same, and who certainly cannot, if he would, represent the interests of the district and the interests of this very important manufacturing Congressional community.

Therefore, Be it further resolved that we fully believe that it is the duty of every citizen who has the interests and the well-being of the American people at heart to refuse to support the candidacy of Amos J. Cummings as a representative of the XIIIth Congressional District.

JAS. H. WYSE, Chairman,
No. 64 West Fiftieth-st., New-York.
EDWARD BECKER, Secretary,
No. 341 West Fiftieth-st., New-York.

A MEAN ATTACK ON MR. GOFF.

TAMMANY'S UNDERHANDED AND COWARDLY CIRCULAR TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—AN INSULT TO THE HONEST POLICEMEN.

An anonymous typewritten circular is being mailed to members of the Police Department. It is sure to insult every upright member of the force, and it also is sure to comfort every clubber and blackmailer. Its effect, all things considered, will be to injure the candidacy of Recorder Smyth, whom it is designed to aid. Every honest policeman will trample the circular under his feet, knowing that it attempts to induce him to strangle his conscience. The venomous, underhanded and cowardly spirit of Tammany is manifest in the statement, "We believe that if the record of Mr. Goff were laid bare it would be very black," etc. Now is just the time to lay bare Mr. Goff's record if Tammany can prove anything. But it can't and it knows it.

The circular is dated New-York, October 30, 1894, and reads as follows:

To the Members of the Police Department.

Gentlemen: On the 6th of November next those connected with the Police Department of the city of New-York will be given an opportunity of showing their appreciation for John W. Goff, who has derided and insulted every person connected with the department.

The good services rendered daily and hourly by the members of the force in the protection of life and property are too often forgotten by many of our citizens, and especially by those who allow themselves to be deluded and misguided by a sensational and scandal-loving press. It should be remembered that we practically carry our lives in our hands, and that we can expect while on duty at almost any time to be insulted or assaulted by mobs and other law-breakers. Many of us feel, when we leave our homes to go to our precinct station-house, that we may never return, and that the dear ones we leave behind us may never again see us alive.

There may be some of us who occasionally go astray. This can be said in every profession, and is the case in every walk of life, but should be no reason for derisive and insulting every member of the department.

We believe that if the record of Mr. Goff were laid bare it would be very black, in comparison with those of some of our brother officers who have been held up by him to ridicule and scorn.

We are satisfied that the success of the Republican State and county ticket means the passage of a law legislating out of office every person now connected with the Police Department, and we thoroughly believe that very few of the men now connected with the present department would be reappointed under such a law. It is, therefore, the duty of every member of the department to not only vote against the entire Republican ticket, and John W. Goff in particular, but to urge upon our friends to do likewise.

Lay aside every assumed or imaginary grievance that we may have, and stand together like men on November 6 next, when the power and the influence of the members of the department will have a great bearing in assisting to defeat every candidate of the Republican party.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

FASSETT ROUSING THE VOTERS.

THE CHEMUNG STATESMAN SPEAKS TO A SPLENDID GATHERING AT CUBA.

Cuba, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett got a magnificent reception here this evening. A special train from Hornellsville arrived about 7 o'clock and brought several hundred people, accompanied by brass bands. Belmont and Friendship also sent large delegations. Mr. Fassett was escorted to the Opera House, where he spoke over an hour on the issues of the campaign. He discussed the tariff and the State issues. Our object lesson in free trade, said the speaker, has cost us not less than $8,000,000,000 in shrinkage of values alone, not to speak of loss of wages. We have paid a mighty price in suffering and money, and all for what? To allow the Southridden Democracy to illustrate its incapacity to govern. In referring to Senator Hill, Mr. Fassett said:

It is a desperate campaigner who feels compelled to appeal to religious prejudices to bolster up a failing political cause. This is a political campaign, not a religious crusade. We are acting as citizens of a great State, not as worshippers of any creed. We are considering our relations to each other and to the State as members of a great civil community, not as members of any church. Religious considerations here are obviously impertinent. Some things the ages have settled. Among these, written into our organic law, are the imperishable liberties of worship of conscious religion of thought and of speech. These are part of the priceless privileges of American citizenship. For them our fathers fought, and for them we are ready to die. The Republican party has always been true to the platform of 1856, which distinctly pronounced against any religious tests in civil life. It has always been intolerant of any proscription of any American citizen in any of his civil rights because of his race, his color or his creed. There are some things upon which the unholy hands of personal or political ambition shall be laid only at the peril of their owners. Archbishop Ireland well said that any man or party who endeavored to bring religious controversies into politics was only writing his or its own shame. Nothing can excuse, nothing can justify David B. Hill for his recent attempt to excite religious controversies to aid his own desperate cause. The Church should be sacred against such ill-timed invasions.

COMING ON TO HELP HILL.

"PERNICIOUS ACTIVITY" OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS.

Washington, Oct. 31 (Special).—Vice-President Stevenson is going to the Empire State to speak in favor of David B. Hill's candidacy for the Governorship. To men who know Mr. Stevenson's record when he was a Representative in Congress it will seem strange that he should go to that State, and it might seem strange that Mr. Hill should ask his aid unless one remembered that the New-York Senator boasted of voting for free and unlimited silver coinage. When Mr. Stevenson was a member of the House of Representatives in the XLIVth and XLVth Congresses he spoke and voted for unlimited coinage, and in the latter Congress he was an out-and-out Greenbacker. If he has ever changed his views nobody has been apprised of the fact.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo left Washington to-night to help Senator Hill in New-York. He will speak to-morrow night at Cohoes and on Friday night at Peekskill. On Saturday night he expects to talk in Wilmington, Del., and on Monday he will make several speeches in Hoboken and Jersey City.

Of all the members of Mr. Cleveland's official family none is in closer touch with the Democratic factions in New-York than Public Printer Benedict. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the State Committee for the last five years. Mr. Benedict said today that he would start for his home to assist in the campaign as soon as possible.

Secretary Gresham will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon to cast his vote in Chicago on Election Day for the straight Democratic ticket. He does not expect to be asked to make any speeches. His private secretary, Kennesaw M. Landis, will also go to Indiana to-morrow and vote at Chicago on Tuesday. He will not indulge in any campaign oratory, but may be expected to converse in undertones with political leaders.

HE GAVE THE PLACE FOR PAY.

AN AFFIDAVIT FROM A MAN DECLARING THAT HE GAVE $250 TO THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY CLERK IN BROOKLYN TO BECOME A JANITOR.

A revelation of the disgraceful way in which George E. Glendenning, the regular Democratic candidate for County Clerk in Brooklyn, has peddled out patronage for pay was made public yesterday. An affidavit was made by Philip Eckelkamp to the effect that he paid Glendenning $250 in order to secure appointment as janitor of Public School No. 37, in Herkimer-st. After serving three months he was declared incompetent and the money was returned to him by Alderman Volckenking, who said it was the money which Eckelkamp had given to Glendenning. Edgar Story, who succeeded to the place, makes affidavit that he paid Volckenning $250 to get the place. Glendenning made an unswern denial of the sworn charges yesterday so far as the payment of money was concerned, and said he secured Eckelkamp's appointment as a personal favor to Volckenning and Charles Hotel, a brother-in-law of the appointee.

Unable to secure a speaker for the Academy of Music in Brooklyn this evening, the Democrats have decided to hold their final rally in the Rink in Clermont-ave. on Saturday evening. The speakers announced will be Speaker Crisp and Governor Flower.

A BRILLIANT THEORY ABOUT HOWARD.

ANONYMOUSLY PUT FORTH IN THE HOPE OF MAKING CARLISLE LESS ODIOUS.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Secretary Carlisle will probably decide the Howard case to-morrow. He has been in consultation with Attorney-General Olney on the case, but the latter will not render a written opinion in the matter. The best information obtainable leads to the belief that Secretary Carlisle will concur in the opinion of the special board of inquiry at Ellis Island, N. Y., backed up, as it is, by Commissioner Sanner, and order Howard's deportation.

A new phase in the case was suggested today to the effect that Howard himself was at the bottom of the movement for his own deportation, that he alone possessed and made public the information which led to the order of deportation. The theory is advanced that, coming into this country under contract at $35 a month, and finding that the usual wages paid to coachmen were $50 a month, he had become tired of his bargain, and desired to be sent back free of expense to himself, so that he could return to the United States afterward and make a more advantageous bargain.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS NEED MONEY.

An appeal for financial contributions to aid in defraying the legitimate expenses of the campaign was made by the Republican Campaign Committee in Brooklyn yesterday. It was said that the cost for envelopes, stamps, printing and mailing ballots to the registered voters would amount to over $8,000, and this was only an item in many. Andrew Jacobs, treasurer of the committee, gave out a statement saying:

"The committee is conducting the campaign as economically as possible. The responses to requests for contributions have not come up to our expectations. We deeply appreciate the generosity of every subscriber who has sent in his contribution, but there is still a large number of our well-to-do Republican citizens who have apparently paid no attention to the circular letter that has been sent to them. The committee has reached a position in its affairs where it is imperatively necessary that we receive some money or else the continuance of the present work will be greatly retarded. All citizens who are interested in the campaign and have not yet contributed are urged to send in their subscriptions at once."

THE QUESTION OF THE CLOSING HOUR.

An interesting question has come up in the Bureau of Elections and has also been brought to the attention of the Board of Police regarding the exact meaning of the law relative to the closing of the polls on Election Day. The law says the polls shall close at 4 o'clock, at which hour, under constructions placed on the law, all voting must cease. Numerous inquiries have been made at the Election Bureau lately as to the rights of voters who may be within the polling-place at the hour of 4, but who have not been able to cast their vote up to that time. Justice Barrett decided two or three years ago that such registered citizens who were in the act of preparing their ballots when 4 o'clock came were entitled to cast their vote, but that those waiting in line and not in the voting-booths were disfranchised.

HEARTILY INDORSING MR. BEEKMAN.

A large number of well-known lawyers practising in this city have addressed a circular to the electors heartily commending to their favorable consideration and support Henry R. Beekman, who has received the nominations of the Committee of Seventy and all the political organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, for the position of Judge of the Superior Court. Among the signers are Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Joseph Larocque, William B. Hornblower, Wheeler & Cortis, Edward M. Shepard, E. Randolph Robinson, George Bliss, John L. Cadwalader, William Nelson Cromwell, Meyer S. Isaacs, Frederic De P. Foster, J. Augustus Johnson, Robert L. Harrison, J. Frederic Kernochan, Clarence A. Seward, John F. Dillon, Clifford A. Hand, Henry E. Howland, George L. Rives, Wallace Macfarlane, George C. Holt, Albert B. Boardman, Peter B. Olney, William S. Opdyke, Wetmore & Jenner, Thomas G. Shearman, Charles A. Peabody, jr., James M. Varnum, John Brooks Leavitt, Francis M. Scott, Mortimer C. Addoms, Lewis L. Delafield, John B. Pine, Sherman Evarts, Charles H. Russell, Stanley M. Dexter, John G. Agar, George Walton Green, John Sabine Smith, Henry W. Taft, Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, William Travers Jerome, and Edmund L. Baylies.

MAJOR BUTTERWORTH TO THE ROMANS.

Rome, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Major "Ben" Butterworth, of Ohio, adressed a Republican meeting here tonight. Bad weather prevented as large a demonstration as had been expected. In his speech Mr. Butterworth said, concerning State politics:

Important to the people of the State of New-York as certain economic questions are, there is another question of greater consequence to their welfare. It is whether Tammany Hall, with all that its triumph, in the light of recent developments, implies, shall, by the election of its chosen leader on the State ticket, under the name and guise of Democracy dominate and corrupt the State. If the corrupt and corrupting leaders and agencies of Tammany shall prevail on November 6 it will be of small consequence to the people whether the good or evil of a high or low tariff be sent or withheld.

RALLY AT TUCKAHOE.

On Monday night the Republicans held, in the largest hall in Tuckahoe, one of the largest campaign meetings ever known there. The Tuckahoe Drum Corps headed the Republican Club, of some fifty members, and escorted the speakers to the hall. A. E. Smith, jr., president of the club, presided, and C. W. Dutcher was secretary. President Smith, in appropriate remarks, introduced each speaker, namely, Ben I. Fairchild, J. Irving Burns, Theodore Silleman and George H. Weeks, of the State Committee. The speakers were enthusiastically received, and a most effective meeting was held. The hall was crowded and the best of good humor prevailed. The registration is unusually large this year.

THEY WILL BE ON HAND ELECTION DAY.

Ex-Judge William H. Arnoux and John F. Baker, who will, as heretofore, be present in the County Courthouse on Election Day, in the interest of the Republican County Committee, to protect the interests of Republican voters, appeared before Justice Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday and presented to him blank printed forms of applications for mandamuses to be used in cases of necessity on Election Day. The Justice approved of the forms of the papers, and also informed the lawyers that he would give directions to the County Clerk to have one of his subordinates on hand that day with the seal of the court.

The lawyers do not expect much legal trouble on Election Day, but they will be on hand in case they are wanted.

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A Series of Papers by Noah Brooks.

begins also in the November CENTURY, with chapters on "The Capital as a Camp," "Conversations with Lincoln," "Some Famous Men of the Period."

"THE CATHEDRALS OF FRANCE" is the title of a valuable series of articles by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Joseph Pennell, which begins in the November CENTURY, following the brilliant papers on English Cathedrals, by the same writer and artist. "THE MAKING OF THIEVES IN NEW YORK," by Jacob A. Riis, interesting REMINISCENCES OF HAWTHORNE, by his daughter, "IN THE CITY OF CANTON" (fully illustrated), complete stories by Hezekiah Butterworth, and others, open the November CENTURY.

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