The National Republican.

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A FEAST OF REASON.

BRAINS, MONEY, AND BRAWN AT THE BLAINE DINNER LAST NIGHT.

Ex-Secretary Evarts Makes a Speech, and is Followed by the Man from Maine in an Address That Will be Heard from Ocean to Ocean—A Distinguished Company.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The dinner given to James G. Blaine by citizens of New York caused a scene of unwonted activity at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, this evening. The room was elaborately decorated. The tables were laden with rare plants, intermingled with delicate and artistic examples of the confectioner's art. The handsome chandeliers were tastefully trimmed with smilax, and the air was laden with the perfume of roses. A monster bed of elegant flowers, bearing the initials "J. G. B." in artistic floral lettering, rested on the table at which Mr. Blaine was seated. A handsome banner, bearing the national shield and representation of the American eagle holding in its beak a green garland, was suspended from the wall behind the presiding officer, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts.

The distinguished guest of the evening, Mr. Blaine, sat immediately on the right of the president. Mr. Levi P. Morton, United States minister to France, sat on the immediate left of Mr. Evarts. The other guests at the principal table, and in the order of sitting, were: On the right—Judge Noah Davis, presiding justice of the supreme court of New York, who sat next to Mr. Blaine; ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell; ex-Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania; Cyrus W. Field, and Charles E. Coon, assistant secretary of the treasury. On the left—Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D.; ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, Wm. Dowd, and Addison Brown. The other gentlemen forming the company were Mr. J. H. Herrick, W. H. B. Pratt, M. D., Benj. S. Walcott, G. M. Colt, Robt. Sewell, N. C. Miller, Samuel P. Blagden, Cyrus W. Field, jr., A. M. Hoyt, T. L. Woodruff, Franklin Woodruff, Charles S. Sabine, L. C. Murray, D. A. Lindley, James H. Rutter, H. O. Armour, Geo. Wilson, Robert Bigelow, Henry Hilton, J. R. Chamberlain, E. B. Kennedy, Geo. T. Hope, Wm. Brookfield, D. O. Bradley, B. M. Arnold, Jesse Hoyt, G. K. Clark, Jos. M. Hazeltine, Walter T. Hatch, E. A. Hancock, L. Hazeltine, J. M. Regan, I. Spencer Turner, Nathan Bishop, Alex. Mitchell, Charles A. Peabody, Thos. C. Platt, R. S. Cutting, Wm. Cutting, Wm. H. Robertson, Robins Little, D. S. Babcock, B. G. Clark, Edward Benson, Jesse Seligman, Brayton Ives, Aug. Kountz, Jacob Sharp, Clarence Seward, William H. Webb, Henry Clews, Enamons Blaine, Albon P. Man, David Dows, jr.; Amos Cotting, Joseph H. Brown, George Montague, Watson E. Case, A. E. Pateman, John T. Terry, Whitlaw Reid, D. O. Mills, George Bliss, S. V. White, W. H. French, A. Van Santvoord, Richard Tousey, J. F. Dillon, Wm. D. Sloane, E. C. Clark, Frederick A. Potts, Charles Crocker, D. A. Hawkins, R. J. Kimball, H. L. Hotchkiss, H. J. Morse, H. M. Day, E. S. Chapin, E. A. Schneider, Eugene Daly, John Bloodgood, E. R. Hinsdale, J. M. Bundy, James H. Dunham, George H. Potts, Edward H. Perkins, jr., Donald McKay, Parker Handy, W. S. Gurnee, Joseph S. Decker, C. H. T. Collis, James D. Smith, John C. Slayback, Charles S. Smith, George W. Hall, Sigourney W. Fay, A. W. Hingman, James T. Swift, S. R. Lesher, Charles G. Landon, O. W. Buckingham, Alfred Ray, Woodbury Langdon, E. F. Holbrook, A. D. Julliard, Thomas H. Wood, A. E. Maynard, Lyman J. Rollins, E. H. Ammidown, Thomas B. Clark, Stewart W. Smith, George E. Hallin, C. B. Mitchell, H. S. Hart, John H. Reed, Joseph H. Weller, George L. Whitman, Alfred C. Cheney, Wm. H. Lee, Seth M. Milliken, Gardner H. Colby, Daniel Robinson, J. D. Vermilye, Cornelius N. Bliss. Mr. A. R. Whitney presided. Senator G. F. Hobart, Spencer Trask, Andrew Carnegie, Sir Richard Temple, John F. Plummer, L. Benedict, A. E. McCook, E. A. Merritt, Joseph B. Carr, Lloyd Aspinwall, Charles Allen, John Jay Knox, D. Milliken, jr., Thomas Rutter, William L. Strong, John Roach, Samuel Fessenden, B. F. Jones, Thos. McElrath, S. V. R. Cruger, R. Blakeman, Fred'k Kolme, Saloin H. Wales, Robert Porter, J. R. Erhardt, D. G. Rollins, Elihu Root, John A. Sleicher, M. C. D. Borden, Geo. H. Robinson, T. F. Rowland, Mr. Benj. Brewster, J. H. Manly, G. H. Scribner, T. W. Pearsall, C. T. Mathews, Parke Godwin, A. Schuyler, Robert N. Camp, H. W. Curtis, H. H. Rogers, E. W. Winslow, Russell Sage, Jay Gould, Josiah M. Fiske, Herbert R. Bishop, D. F. Appleton, Walker Blaine, Isaac T. Smith, Wm. B. Davidson, Thos. Hitchcock, Robert Bonner, Harris, Wm. Henry Gunther, Geo. Blagdon, F. Boenigshaus, H. M. Flager, F. Hain, F. E. Conner, R. M. Galloway, Chas. L. Tiffany, John Sloane, and John H. Hall.

Various tables were supplied with dainty design, intended to illustrate the character of the industries of the country, and in which the citizens were for the most part engaged. One table was devoted to sculpture, one to arts, letters, and science, and one to the iron interests. The outside guests present were from New York and Brooklyn were: D. O. Bradley, of Tarrytown, N. Y.; G. H. Scribner, Yonkers, N. Y.; Frederick A. Potts, New Jersey; Calvin Wells, Pittsburg; Charles Emory Smith, Philadelphia; G. F. Hobart, New Jersey; Sir Richard Temple, England; A. Schuyler, attorney-general, London; Jos. B. Carr, Troy, N. Y.; John Roach, Chester, Pa.; Samuel Fessenden, Stamford, Conn.; B. F. Jones, Pittsburg; J. H. Manley, Augusta; Charles E. Coon, Washington; Emmons Blaine, Chicago; Walker Blaine, Augusta, Me., and John A. Sleicher, Albany. The only notable absentee was Senator Eugene Hale, whose engagements of the campaign detained him. His place was occupied by Mr. Coon, assistant secretary of the treasury. When guests were all seated grace was said by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field.

A letter was read from Hon. John Joy regretting enforced absence, and dispatches from ex-Secretary Sherman and John G. Whittier also regretting their inability to be present.

It was 9:40 p. m. when ex-Secretary Evarts rapped for order with his gavel, and began his address. As he rose in his place loud applause greeted him. He said:

GENTLEMEN: It is with unusual satisfaction that I greet you here to-night as an assembled company of representative men who are faithful in this contest that is now going forward in favor of maintaining the government of the United States for four years longer in the possession of the republican party. [Loud applause.] We have heard that the gentleman on my right (Mr. Blaine) is of the opinion that the safety of the country and the security of our institutions will not be endangered by the republican party being four years longer in power. [Renewed applause.] These opinions he boldly avows, scattering all through this land the proud tones of his voice—the chosen leader of the republican party in the onset. [Applause.] We learned that he was going through New York on his way to his home in Maine after that majestic progress through this country which found light preceding him, power attending him, and where he left behind him a stronger impression of the principles of our party and the purposes of that party than had ever been announced or inculcated before. [Applause.] We learned that he was passing through this great city, and on his way stopped at an inn (laughter), having no hour of his day, [renewed laughter], we invited him to dine with us socirily [applause], as men, as citizens, as republicans—as men who do not falter behind him, as we know he will not falter in the lead. [Applause.] We have no secret to hide, no what has spirit, what his courage what his endurance against all the contests that democracy can bring against us for twenty years, we have known what he has said and done, and we have known what blows have been inflicted upon the hose of our antagonists by his blows. [Applause.]

And before giving you the toasts I beg to notice for a little some of the humors of this campaign. [Laughter.] Generally parties are inclined to contend with one another in one aspect, and to maintain a loyal adhesion to their leaders, and, generally, it has been ascertained by the historical deduction of the campaigns of our government from the beginning that a grave question—and it was a grave question that serious and permanent interests were involved—and that was what lead of principles and purposes this government was to be conducted for the people of this country for four years; and we thought the two understood that the great magistrate of the nation, when clothed with the power of the suffrage of the country, stood upon a level of the dignity and power that belong to the ruler of a free people, in his authority and conduct under the constitution of the United States, the representation of them abroad; that whatever of dignity, whatever of magnitude attended the dominion over a free people under a constitution that was the level on which our candidate for the presidency on one hand, and the other were to be viewed and supported, and triumphantly supported or overthrown. But a singular notion has been introduced into this campaign—that the office of president of the United States is an executive office [laughter]; executive in the sense, I suppose, of what the lawyers call a 'ministerial' office; to bid what a man is bid to do. Well, we supposed that the collective voice of the people was to be spoken by the president in the indication of the purposes and interests and places of this great country; that he spoke as one with authority, having behind him the voice of the people. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!"] We in this country are servants of no man. We are servants of the law and the constitution. But we are a loyal, faithful, loving people, who hold up the hands of the great chief magistrate, named and endowed under the constitution. [Cries of "Good!"] We submit to no comparison between any ruler or dignitary abroad and the greatness of the spontaneously chosen and anointed president of the United States.

Then there is a notion introduced into this campaign that people could change their votes without changing their principles [laughter and great applause], and that the highest and proudest boast of an American citizen was that he could change his votes without changing his principles. Well, besides this confusion they indicate that you can be in love with one party and be in great opposition to the other party, and show your love of one by overthrowing it and your hatred of the other by elevating it to power. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, if that be politics I have never heard it called that before. [Laughter.] If it be politics and be duty and be noble and right and useful to the country it must be through some transcendental views of politics [laughter], and as nobody can understand what is transcendental when it is applied to the topics to which it has been heretofore treated of nobody can very well understand what transcendental politics is—at least without an illustration. [Laughter.] When Mr. Emerson was first founding and spreading the doctrine of transcendentalism, one of the greatest assemblies of Presbyterians (before the country was divided at all) had been held in one of the southern cities, and those eminent doctors of divinity, going up on the steamboats (before railroads were constructed), were conversing very earnestly with one another and very learnedly on this new notion of transcendentalism and what it portended to the institution of the church. After their discussion had declined (for there must be an end even to that), a sober and devout layman, who had heard this earnest disputation (without understanding a word of it), asked this doctor of divinity, with great submission, if he would be so good as briefly to explain to him what transcendentalism was. [Laughter.] "Well," said he, "my friend, it is a little difficult in a few words, but as we are passing by this bluff on the Mississippi river, do you notice those swallow holes in the bluff?" "Yes," says the man, "I do." "Well," says he, "if you break away all that bluff and leave nothing but the swallow holes that is transcendentalism," [loud laughter and applause], and these now are the swallow holes in politics. [laughter], with the parties all brushed away, and nothing left but the vacant orifices' [Applause.] Well, there is another humor about this, and that is how an excellent and very particular and finished set of our people imagine that mixing that whatever of light and purity they could spare to our party they had parted with [laughter], determined that they would extend and diffuse the residuum to sweeten the great democratic party.

Mr. Evarts then introduced another toast, and said: Well, we are now here, not at the opening of the campaign, for it has been bravely fought on many fields, and through many days and months. We are not met to celebrate the victory, for the final onset is not until next Tuesday. We are not here to praise ourselves, for that we can do without the presence of election day. [Applause.] We are not here even to praise Mr. Blaine. [Applause and cheers.] His praise is known in the hearts of his countrymen. [Applause.] His fame is inscribed upon the history of the country, and no taint or tarnish can come from any of the vicissitudes of politics or suffrage. [Three cheers for Mr. Blaine.] But we are met here to congratulate one another and to congratulate Mr. Blaine that we have a country that was saved by the republican party once, and will be beloved and honored and sustained by the republican party through every vicissitude. We are here to congratulate ourselves and Mr. Blaine that every step in the campaign as we now look back upon it has shown no weakness, no folly, no treachery, no malignity in the conduct of it. [Applause.] And we are to congratulate him if he will think fit to congratulate us that we have led. We are to congratulate ourselves and him that, united from the beginning, we shall stand to the end and no triumph over him can come even in the outset of the suffrages, and the final test which has reached him over the prostrate body of the republican party. [Applause.] We are in sincerity and with unfailing doubt to congratulate ourselves and him that the country that this moment we feel assured of his elevation as if the trumpets had already announced the result. [Applause.] But we do not mean from this night forward that any labor, any danger, any sacrifice shall be wanting until the sundown of the election day shall come. [Applause.]

Mr. Evarts concluded as follows: "The republican party has before it but one further important political duty in completing a perfect union among all the states. That duty is to labor with every constitutional power and influence at its service for the free suffrage in the south as there is elsewhere all over the country, and for the dissolution of any political combination which is not held together upon a frank and sincere adhesion on the current interests of a united and loyal people. And now, Mr. Blaine, I shall ask this full company to fill their glasses in honor of your health. [Applause.] We have observed you for more than twenty years. We have seen nobody else for the last four months. [Laughter and applause.] You have been everywhere, nobody else anywhere [laughter], and with a hearty and a sober and an earnest homage to our leader we republicans join you with the welcome of our country in the toast we offer to you. [Great applause, during which the speaker took his seat.]

Three cheers for James G. Blaine were called for and given with great enthusiasm, and were repeated three times in a voice from the lower end of the hall shouting, "Three more!"

When Mr. Blaine arose he was greeted with a whirlwind of applause. As soon as quiet was restored Mr. Blaine addressed the company as follows:

This is a great reversal of positions, Mr. President [addressing Mr. Evarts], that makes me hear you ascribe leadership to me [applause], for it has been my duty and my pleasure in these long years to follow you [applause and cheers], to learn from your wisdom in public affairs, and to join with my countrymen in ascribing to you not merely the great merit of leadership in the noblest of professions, but to yield our admiration for the singular success which has given to you the opportunity to load up the three most important cases ever pleaded by a member of the American bar. [Applause.] First, in resisting your own party in what you regarded the impolicy, if not the unfitness, of impeaching a president. [Cries of "Good! good!" and cheers.] Second, in maintaining before the greatest international tribunal that has assembled in modern times the rights of your country, and obtaining for us what we knew to be that give out of the civil war. [Applause.] And third, perhaps averting another civil war by pleading before an electoral commission for the peaceful settlement of the anxiest political controversy that ever arose between parties in this country. [Applause.] I turn now from your president to thank you, merchants, professional men, leaders in the great and complex society of New York, to thank you for receiving myself not merely at this festive board, but also in that far more impressive reception which the close of this rainy day witnesses in your broad and beautiful avenue. I could not, I am sure, by any possible stretch of vanity, take this large and generous demonstration to myself. It is given to me only as for the time a representative of the principles which you and I hold in common, touching those great interests which underlie, as we believe, the prosperity of the nation [applause], and it is fitting that the commercial metropolis of the continent should lead; it is fitting that the financial center of the continent should lead, it is fitting that the great city, second only in the world, should give expression to the sentiment of its citizens and its judgment on the important questions to be decided on Tuesday next by the American people. [Cheers.] And I venture—as that I know it so well as you, but that I am spoken man for the occasion—I venture to remind you that of the four great cities whose wealth and variety, and power and magnificent prestige, the 50 per cent of the entire property of this city has been acquired since Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861. I mention two circumstances of prosperity and of station, if it did not carry with it an argument and a moral. The common apprehension in regard to New York is that it is simply a great commercial city—so great that its exports and imports represent largely the majority part of all that is exported from or imported into the United States. That we all know, but we are often prone to forget that New York is the largest manufacturing city in the world, with perhaps a single exception; that of the 4,000,000,000 of manufactures annually produced in the United States this great empire state furnishes one-fifth, $1,200,000,000, of which this great empire city produces $600,000,000, and from these facts comes that great sympathy, that great identity of interest which has removed previously existing conflicts between what have been known as the manufacturing and the commercial interests, and has taught us that there can be no true prosperity for any country unless the three great interests comprehended under agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are acting in harmony, the one with the other, and joining together for a common end and for the common good. [Cheers.] It is usually thought that a change of government means but little; that we come together with our votes on a given day and count them as the sun goes down, and one party goes out and another comes in. But, gentlemen, it is worth while to remember that the United States is proceeding to-day upon a given basis of public policy—I might say, upon a given series of public policies. We have a great financial system. We have a great currency system; we have an important national credit; we have a levying of duties as has been so well described by your distinguished president of the evening, so adjusted that the industries of the country are favored and encouraged thereby; we have three important constitutional amendments that grew out of the war, upon which at this hour, and in the hours, and the days, and the weeks, and the years to follow great issues hang in this country. Are we, if we should be invited to step down and out, and our opponents to step up and in? [laughter.] Are we to understand that these policies are to be reversed? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Then if we are to understand that they are to be reversed we should one and all prepare for a great disaster. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] For a single illustration let me recall to your minds that the repeal of ten lines in the national banking act would restore to vitality and to vigor the old state bank system from which we had happily escaped, as we thought for all the remainder of our lives. [Applause.] If these policies are to be reversed you will have to recast your accounts and review your ledgers, and prepare for a new, and I may say, a dangerous departure; and if these policies are not to be reversed they will certainly be better maintained by the great party which originated them and has thus far sustained them with vigor and success. [Applause.]

As I have already said, we speak of New York as the great exporting and importing city, and from that point we often give an exaggerated importance, relatively speaking, to our foreign trade, because this magnificent metropolis never would have attained its grandeur and its wealth upon the foreign trade alone. We should never forget, important as that trade is, representing in the enormous sum of 1,500 millions dollars annually, and that it sinks into insignificance and is dwarfed out of sight when we think of those vast domestic exchanges of which New York is the admitted center, and which annually exceed 25,000 millions dollars. [Applause.]

Our foreign trade naturally brings to our consideration the foreign relations of this country, so well described by my distinguished friend, who always speaks and always sings, and who also believes in their trained capacity as statesmen to meet the claims of the high offices for which they are in nomination.

3. That we protest against the coronation of conceited personal impurity, as represented by the head of the democratic ticket, and, while we deplore the necessity, we do not evade the responsibility of declaring our judgment to the world of this insult to Christian civilization embodied in such a nomination for the presidency of the republic.

4. That we are opposed to putting a premium on disloyalty, as represented by the candidate for the vice presidency of the democratic party.

5. That we exhort all well-meaning and loyal citizens, regardless of party, when purity is at stake, not, by voting for the prohibition candidate, to imagine that they can cast a vote in a democratic state that may be cast in the name of peace to agree that if, unhappily, differences shall arise—as differences will arise between men and nations—they shall be settled upon the peaceful and Christian basis of arbitration. [Great cheering.] And, as I have often said before, I am glad to repeat in this great center of civilization and power that in my judgment no national spectacle, no international spectacle, no continental spectacle could be more grand than that the republics of the western world should meet together and solemnly agree that neither the soil of North nor that of South America shall be hereafter stained by brothers' blood. [Prolonged cheering.] The republican party, gentlemen, would be not true to its history, if it failed to be "on trial" implies something to be tried for. ["Right!" "That's so!" and cheers.] The republican party, in its twenty-three years of rulership, has advanced the interests of this country far beyond that of any of its predecessors in power. It has cleared the Atlantic of America. It has increased its wealth in a ratio never before realized, and, I may add, never before dreamed of. [Great cheering.] Statistics, I know, are dry, and I have dwelt so much upon them in the last six weeks that they might be supposed to be especially dry to me; and yet I never can forget the eloquence of the figures which tell us that the wealth of this great Empire state when the republican party came into power of government was estimated at $1,800,000,000, and that twenty years afterward, under the influence of an industrial and financial system for which that party is proudly responsible [great applause], under the influence of that industrial and financial system the same tests which gave you $1,800,000,000 of property in 1860 gave you $6,300,000,000 in 1880. [Loud and long-continued cheering.] There has never been in all the history of mankind any time when there has been in all the history of the world any parallel to this, and I am sure, gentlemen, that the republican party is not arrogant nor over confident when it claims to itself the credit of organizing and maintaining the financial system which gave to you and your associates in enterprise the equal and just laws which enabled you to make this marvelous progress. [Great cheering.] As I have said, that party is not on trial. If it has made mistakes they have been merged and forgotten in the great success which has corrected them. [Cheers.] If it has had internal differences they are held aside [cheers]; if it has had factional strife I am sure that has ceased [renewed cheering], and I am equally sure that, looking to the record of its past, and looking to that great future which we are justified in prophesying, this imperial state cannot afford to reverse, and, therefore, will not reverse these great policies upon which it has proven and on which it has the majority part of it. [Enthusiastic cheering.] I thank you, gentlemen; I thank that large number with whom I have already had the pleasure of exchanging greetings to-day; I thank the ministers, the merchants, the lawyers, the professional men, the mechanics, the laboring men of New York [applause] for a cordial reception, an overgenerous welcome, which in all the mutations of my future life will be to me among the proudest and most precious of my memories.

Mr. Blaine here took his seat amid loud and long-continued and enthusiastic cheering for the next president of the United States.

Mr. Evarts then read the dispatches from ex-Secretary Sherman and John G. Whittier.

Without further ceremony the company left the room, and at 11 o'clock proceeded to the parlors, where for an hour Mr. Blaine was surrounded by his friends and engaged in friendly conversation.

Cleveland Heard From.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Gov. Cleveland, accompanied by his private secretary, Col. Lamont, leaves to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for New Haven, Conn., returning to Albany the same night. On Saturday morning he leaves here for New York for the purpose of reviewing the parade of business men, returning to Albany Saturday night. On Tuesday he will go to Buffalo to vote, and will return to the capitol Tuesday night, receiving the returns of the election at the executive mansion.

Twenty Thousand Men in Line.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The city is on fire for Blaine and Logan to-day and to-night. The bankers, brokers, and business men's parade this afternoon was a tremendous affair, fully 20,000 men being in line. A quarter of a million people witnessed the splendid demonstration. Between the parade, the preachers, and the dinner, there is no room for talk of anything but Blaine.

Socialistic Development in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The progressists are disappointed at the result in Berlin of the elections yesterday for members of the reichstag. Second ballots will be required in four districts which they have hitherto carried. This result is attributed to the socialist vote, which showed an increase of 28,000, while there was a decline of 10,000 in the liberal vote. The result of the elections in seventy-four districts is now known. In twenty-nine districts there was no choice and second ballots will have to be taken. In thirteen of these twenty-nine districts socialist candidates will contest the seats with candidates of other parties. The successful candidates include 13 of the center, 7 socialists, 6 German liberals, 6 national liberals, 5 imperialists, 4 conservatives, 2 of the people's party, 1 Guelph, and 1 Alsatian.

The strength of the socialistic party in the next German parliament will probably be double that in the last parliament. It shows the complete failure of the repressive measures directed against the socialistic element in many sections, and renders the hopes of the government in attaining any great majority very improbable.

The Tichborne Claimant Again.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The first of the series of meetings in behalf of the Tichborne claimant was held to-night at St. James's hall, Piccadilly. The claimant was accompanied by his son upon the platform, and delivered an address to a large and enthusiastic gathering. Mrs. Woldon also made a speech. The claimant (Tichborne) in his speech declared that his persecution by the government was ascribable to the fact that Mr. Gladstone's daughter had married into the Tichborne family. He stated that he had determined to devote his life to obtaining justice for himself and his children. A resolution was passed by the meeting demanding that the claimant should be restored to his rightful position.

From Polygamous Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 29.—Eight jurors were obtained to-day in the Connelly polygamy case, four on the regular panel and four on an open venire. Four Utah commissioners (Mr. Pettigrew being absent) heard arguments yesterday in favor of excluding polygamists from voting at school meetings. To-day they decided that they had not time to pass on that question, as they leave for the east in the morning.

The Funeral of Wilbur F. Storey.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The Press club met this afternoon and appointed a committee to draft a suitable memorial touching the death of Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the *Times*, and a committee to represent the club at his funeral, which will take place at noon to-morrow.

Death of Consul Grant.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—United States Consul Grant died at Belgrade yesterday.

GLORIOUS TRIBUTE.

THE PREACHERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS INDORSE MR. BLAINE.

They Pay Their Respects to the Next President and Tell Him What They Think of Him and of the Candidate of Impurity—A Dramatic Affair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—At 10 o'clock this morning the gentlemen's parlor in the Fifth Avenue hotel was filled with clergymen of various denominations who had gathered to meet James G. Blaine and formally express their respect for and confidence in him. Five minutes later Rev. Dr. James King, of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal church, called the assembly to order, and Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the Murray Hill Presbyterian church, was chosen chairman, and Rev. Dr. McArthur secretary. Rev. Dr. King presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we believe that the triumph of the principles of the republican party is essential to the welfare of the country and to the preservation of the results of the late civil strife, and consequently that the election of its representatives, in the persons of the Hon. James G. Blaine and the Hon. John A. Logan, is imperative.

2. That we believe in the purity of the personal character of those standard bearers, and also believe in their trained capacity as statesmen to meet the claims of the high offices for which they are in nomination.

3. That we protest against the coronation of conceited personal impurity, as represented by the head of the democratic ticket, and, while we deplore the necessity, we do not evade the responsibility of declaring our judgment to the world of this insult to Christian civilization embodied in such a nomination for the presidency of the republic.

4. That we are opposed to putting a premium on disloyalty, as represented by the candidate for the vice presidency of the democratic party.

5. That we exhort all well-meaning and loyal citizens, regardless of party, when purity is at stake, not, by voting for the prohibition candidate, to imagine that they can cast a vote in a democratic state that may be cast in the name of peace to agree that if, unhappily, differences shall arise—as differences will arise between men and nations—they shall be settled upon the peaceful and Christian basis of arbitration. [Great cheering.] And, as I have often said before, I am glad to repeat in this great center of civilization and power that in my judgment no national spectacle, no international spectacle, no continental spectacle could be more grand than that the republics of the western world should meet together and solemnly agree that neither the soil of North nor that of South America shall be hereafter stained by brothers' blood. [Prolonged cheering.] The republican party, gentlemen, would be not true to its history, if it failed to be "on trial" implies something to be tried for. ["Right!" "That's so!" and cheers.] The republican party, in its twenty-three years of rulership, has advanced the interests of this country far beyond that of any of its predecessors in power. It has cleared the Atlantic of America. It has increased its wealth in a ratio never before realized, and, I may add, never before dreamed of. [Great cheering.] Statistics, I know, are dry, and I have dwelt so much upon them in the last six weeks that they might be supposed to be especially dry to me; and yet I never can forget the eloquence of the figures which tell us that the wealth of this great Empire state when the republican party came into power of government was estimated at $1,800,000,000, and that twenty years afterward, under the influence of an industrial and financial system for which that party is proudly responsible [great applause], under the influence of that industrial and financial system the same tests which gave you $1,800,000,000 of property in 1860 gave you $6,300,000,000 in 1880. [Loud and long-continued cheering.] There has never been in all the history of mankind any time when there has been in all the history of the world any parallel to this, and I am sure, gentlemen, that the republican party is not arrogant nor over confident when it claims to itself the credit of organizing and maintaining the financial system which gave to you and your associates in enterprise the equal and just laws which enabled you to make this marvelous progress. [Great cheering.] As I have said, that party is not on trial. If it has made mistakes they have been merged and forgotten in the great success which has corrected them. [Cheers.] If it has had internal differences they are held aside [cheers]; if it has had factional strife I am sure that has ceased [renewed cheering], and I am equally sure that, looking to the record of its past, and looking to that great future which we are justified in prophesying, this imperial state cannot afford to reverse, and, therefore, will not reverse these great policies upon which it has proven and on which it has the majority part of it. [Enthusiastic cheering.] I thank you, gentlemen; I thank that large number with whom I have already had the pleasure of exchanging greetings to-day; I thank the ministers, the merchants, the lawyers, the professional men, the mechanics, the laboring men of New York [applause] for a cordial reception, an over-generous welcome, which in all the mutations of my future life will be to me among the proudest and most precious of my memories.

Mr. Blaine here took his seat amid loud and long-continued and enthusiastic cheering for the next president of the United States.

Mr. Evarts then read the dispatches from ex-Secretary Sherman and John G. Whittier.

Without further ceremony the company left the room, and at 11 o'clock proceeded to the parlors, where for an hour Mr. Blaine was surrounded by his friends and engaged in friendly conversation.

Cleveland Heard From.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Gov. Cleveland, accompanied by his private secretary, Col. Lamont, leaves to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for New Haven, Conn., returning to Albany the same night. On Saturday morning he leaves here for New York for the purpose of reviewing the parade of business men, returning to Albany Saturday night. On Tuesday he will go to Buffalo to vote, and will return to the capitol Tuesday night, receiving the returns of the election at the executive mansion.

Twenty Thousand Men in Line.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The city is on fire for Blaine and Logan to-day and to-night. The bankers, brokers, and business men's parade this afternoon was a tremendous affair, fully 20,000 men being in line. A quarter of a million people witnessed the splendid demonstration. Between the parade, the preachers, and the dinner, there is no room for talk of anything but Blaine.

Socialistic Development in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The progressists are disappointed at the result in Berlin of the elections yesterday for members of the reichstag. Second ballots will be required in four districts which they have hitherto carried. This result is attributed to the socialist vote, which showed an increase of 28,000, while there was a decline of 10,000 in the liberal vote. The result of the elections in seventy-four districts is now known. In twenty-nine districts there was no choice and second ballots will have to be taken. In thirteen of these twenty-nine districts socialist candidates will contest the seats with candidates of other parties. The successful candidates include 13 of the center, 7 socialists, 6 German liberals, 6 national liberals, 5 imperialists, 4 conservatives, 2 of the people's party, 1 Guelph, and 1 Alsatian.

The strength of the socialistic party in the next German parliament will probably be double that in the last parliament. It shows the complete failure of the repressive measures directed against the socialistic element in many sections, and renders the hopes of the government in attaining any great majority very improbable.

The Tichborne Claimant Again.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The first of the series of meetings in behalf of the Tichborne claimant was held to-night at St. James's hall, Piccadilly. The claimant was accompanied by his son upon the platform, and delivered an address to a large and enthusiastic gathering. Mrs. Woldon also made a speech. The claimant (Tichborne) in his speech declared that his persecution by the government was ascribable to the fact that Mr. Gladstone's daughter had married into the Tichborne family. He stated that he had determined to devote his life to obtaining justice for himself and his children. A resolution was passed by the meeting demanding that the claimant should be restored to his rightful position.

From Polygamous Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 29.—Eight jurors were obtained to-day in the Connelly polygamy case, four on the regular panel and four on an open venire. Four Utah commissioners (Mr. Pettigrew being absent) heard arguments yesterday in favor of excluding polygamists from voting at school meetings. To-day they decided that they had not time to pass on that question, as they leave for the east in the morning.

The Funeral of Wilbur F. Storey.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The Press club met this afternoon and appointed a committee to draft a suitable memorial touching the death of Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the *Times*, and a committee to represent the club at his funeral, which will take place at noon to-morrow.

Death of Consul Grant.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—United States Consul Grant died at Belgrade yesterday.

POLITICS AT THE CAPITOL.

Nearly all Good Republicans Gone Home to Vote—Confidence at Headquarters.

Whenever during this campaign there has been an exodus of republicans from Washington a scare has ensued among those weak-kneed brethren who are left. Such a condition of things is apparent at present. The chief subject of conversation among department clerks yesterday was the various means that would be found by the democratic horde which was expected in March next to turn the incumbents out. How easy it would be to declare a clerk incompetent when his place was wanted by a democrat, civil service rules to the contrary notwithstanding. In six months not a republican would be found in the departments. No one would be spared any longer than his services were required to initiate the new men around him. Most of those possessed with this panic were men who had not thought well to contribute to the success of the party, or who, indeed, belong to the democratic party. In fact, few but weak-kneed republicans and democrats are left in the city, except some virile republicans who belong to states accessible on short notice by election day. The rest are away, either actively working or helping out in the work of the campaign in other ways.

There are no statesmen left in the city, nor were there any passing through yesterday, either republicans or democrats. At political headquarters of both parties preparations are being made for an early close up, business being practically over. The documents are still being sent out, but only in sparse quantities and upon urgent demands.

Mr. Cook was in charge at the Blaine and Logan rooms, and laughed at the fright spread by so easily impressed men. He said that all advices received bore evidences of a very different state of feeling in quarters more likely to be informed. In an experience of three campaigns, he said, he had observed a similar scare to occur whenever the men of means in the party commenced to leave for their voting precincts.

"How do these scares affect funds? Do the clerks rush to contribute and save the party when they get frightened?"

"No, they are more apt to hold on to any money they may have in case of emergencies. But the clerks' contributions do not amount to a drop in the bucket, and never have. If we want money we go to men who have it, or our campaign managers will put their own personal checks for the amount needed.

The stories of monetary missions to southern states are stoutly denied. New York is confidently expected to show a handsome majority for Blaine. An intelligent mechanic employed in the government printing office reports that when home to register last week he found all the workingmen he met or could hear from were for Blaine. The molders, who last election showed a signed solid for Hancock, are equally unanimous for Blaine now. One hundred men in that trade having voluntarily signed a paper in a body stating their intention to vote the republican ticket.

Enthusiasm for Gen. Logan.

CARBONDALE, ILL., Oct. 29.—From Centralia to Carbondale and into the heart of Egypt, Gen. and Mrs. Logan went through the country of their birth and early married days. Their special train was stopped at each intervening town, and at every place large crowds had assembled. Gen. Logan's old comrades and former neighbors were invariably present, received him in a hearty manner. Mr. Logan spoke briefly and feelingly at each stop. The party were met at Duquoin by a reception committee of 250, chiefly from the counties of the twentieth congressional districts, and also members of his old regiment who had the tattered flag which they carried during the war. At Carbondale, which was reached at noon, an immense crowd was at the depot, and a salute of sixteen rounds was fired by a battery manned by old veterans. All the bells of the city were ringing, and the whistles of the different manufacturing establishments added to the welcome. A brigade of 2,000 cavalry, composed of veterans of the late war, and a great corps of foresters were in line. Sixteen special trains brought people here from all adjacent counties. The city was gayly decorated.

Logan at His Early Home.

MURPHYSBORO', ILL., Oct. 29.—Gen. Logan delivered an address here this afternoon to a large audience. He dwelt on the importance of the tariff to the farmer as well as the manufacturer.

Gen. Logan's party came here from Carbondale. The general was met by a large number of his early friends and neighbors. Shortly after his arrival he drove out to the farm where he was born. This evening he addressed a large number of persons in the public square. He will go to Belleville to-morrow.

Ballot-Box Frauds to Be Prevented.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—District Attorney Olney has issued a letter in which he states that systematic efforts are to be made upon the ballot box at the approaching election, and it is his intention to prosecute with rigor every violation of the election laws.

A Rally at Alexandria.

The mass meeting of republicans of Alexandria, to be held to-night at Armory hall in that city, will be addressed by Col. Slocum, of New York, and other distinguished speakers. As the election approaches the chances for the republicans carrying the state increase greatly, and there has been a corresponding decrease in the pretensions of the democrats. They now barely claim the state, and it is an open secret that some of their most cherished plans have failed, and that their outlook is a gloomy one. All republican clubs of Washington have been invited, and those going by the 6:25 train will be met at the depot and escorted to the hall.

Working Up a Crowd.

In order to get a crowd at the democratic mass meeting in Alexandria last night an alarm of fire was sounded from the spot. The ruse succeeded and the firemen were given rockets instead of hose. There was a vigorous protest by conservative democrats and republicans at the costly expedient. Notwithstanding this expensive method of getting up a crowd the democratic speakers complained bitterly of the high taxes in Alexandria.

WILSON ARRAIGNED.

OPEN LETTER OF A TEACHER TO THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

Five Charges Against the Superintendent of Schools—Arbitrary Conduct Regarding Promotions—The Superintendent as a Book-Peddler—A Reign of Terror in the Schools.

TO THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS: Although school grievances have been extensively discussed, only casual reference has been made to the oppressed teachers. I have resolved to overcome womanly timidity, and, by narrating my experience, to champion their cause. I was a teacher in the schools for nearly six years, and resigned last June on account of my recent marriage. I wish to call attention to and explain five points:

1. Applicants for teachership have been admitted and others rejected according to Mr. Wilson's pleasure.

2. A teacher may be recorded in Mr. Wilson's books, and reported to the trustees as either a good teacher for reappointment, or an inefficient one to be dropped, as he sees fit.

3. There are teachers who have been from ten to twenty years in the lower grades, and who cannot get promotions owing to a manipulation of marks by Mr. Wilson.

4. Mr. Wilson imposes unnecessary expenses upon the te