Daily Globe

Official paper of the City and County.

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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 9:56 p. m.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
St. Paul	30.16	44	NW	Cloudy
La Crosse	30.13	45	NW	Cloudy

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	30.12	35	SE	Cloudy
Ft. Garry	30.15	26	W	Lt Snow
Minnedosa	30.13	21	NW	Threat'ing
Moorhead	30.19	35	W	Cloudy
Qu'Appelle	30.09	20	NW	Clear
St. Vincent	30.14	33	Calm	Cloudy

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinaboine	29.93	46	SW	Cloudy
Ft. Buford	30.00	38	S	Cloudy
Ft. Custer	30.01	36	SE	Clear
Helena	30.04	47	W	Cloudy
Huron	30.22	38	SW	Cloudy
Medicine Hat	29.89	30	E	Cloudy

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	30.16	38	W	Cloudy

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
30.006	44.1	34.3	NW	Cl'dy

Amount melted snow .04; Maximum thermometer 54; minimum thermometer 10; daily range 14.

River—Observed height 5 feet, 2 inches.
Rise in twenty-four hours 0 inches.
Fall in twenty-four hours, 0 inch.

Note—The "time ball" is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) from the flagstaff on the Fire & Marine building, corner of Third and Jackson streets, at noon, "Central Time," as determined at Carleton College observatory.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 40, 1 a. m.—Indications for the upper Mississippi valley: generally fair weather; northwesterly winds; sleight fall of temperature.

Missouri valley: generally fair weather; northerly winds, becoming variable; nearly astationary temperture.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the nominee for congress of the Democrats, the Farmers' alliance, and the People's party will speak as follows:

Thursday, October 30, 7:30 p. m., at Morristown.

Friday, October 31, 1 p. m., at Richland.

John W. Willis, Esq. will speak at

Benson, October 30, 7:30 p. m.

Red Wing, November 3, 7:30 p. m.

Gen. R. W. Johnson and Hon. Morton G. Wilkinson will speak at Northfield Thursday evening, October 30.

Gen. R. W. Johnson and R. G. Mackay will speak at Farmington Monday evening November 3.

A. G. Otis and W. J. Rogers will speak as follows:

Shakopee, Saturday, Nov. 1, 7 p. m.

Jno. W. Willis, Belle Plaine, 2:30 p. m., Saturday, November 1.

It is expected that the supporters of Mr. Donnelly will secure halls and make all the preparations for the meetings in their respective towns.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

Wheat was a little off again yesterday. At St. Paul it declined 1c, at Milwaukee ½c and at Chicago ⅝c. Corn advanced ⅛c for October and declined ⅛c for November. Oats were ⅛c lower. The stock market opened weak and lower, but with very light business, and continued to strengthen throughout the day, the market closing with the general list of shares with few exceptions higher than on Tuesday. St. Paul advanced ½ per cent., Northwestern ⅝, Northern Pacific ⅜, Manitoba 1 and Western Union ¼ per cent.

Register and vote.

YOU can Register on Friday. Will you?

BLAINE does not expect to carry Indiana.

WM. WALTER PHELPS thinks New Jersey is in great doubt.

WHEN a scrap of truth is told about Blaine, the gang yell "forgery."

GAIL HAMILTON does not maintain that her *Tribune* editorial is a forgery.

ACCORDING to the Blaine organs about all the Democrats in New York will vote for Blaine.

THE Ohio repeater is getting anxious to know who will hire him this time. Blaine seems to have skipped.

EX-SPEAKER KEIFER is stumping Indiana for Blaine. He is booked for a foreign mission *when* Blaine's elected.

THE residence of ex-Senator Conkling, at Utica, was illuminated on the night of the Cleveland and Hendricks procession.

REPRESENTATIVE REGAN, of Texas is having a lonely time. He cannot inspire any one to run against him for congress,

THE issue of the campaign—"Shall the standard of honesty in public admiuistration be maintained." Turn the Rascals out.

YOU can register from 12 noon to 10 p. m. Friday and Saturday. This is the last chance, and you must register if you expect to vote.

IN 1848 Seabury Ford was elected Governor of Ohio, in October, by the Whigs, but the Democrats carried the state in November for General Cass.

THE Gilfillan organs have no defense of J. B. Gilfillan for his hostility to St. Paul. It can't be defended, for it has been displayed too often and too conspicuously.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* neatly hits off the Ohio plan:

In order to make an election impartial,
We swear in a thug and then call him a Marshal.

THE head of the Republican electoral ticket in Connecticut, ex-President Woolsey, the college man is a rampant Free Trader, but he swallows Blaine's protection, without either oil or soap.

THE Blaine party concede New York to Cleveland, and rest their hope in being able to buy Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana. Dudley has been called to New York to help the gang obtain more money from Gould, Field, Morton and other men who are the enemies of the people. The peril to Blaine is regarded very great and the monopolists and money-bags are not cheerfully surrendering their cash at the demand of Blaine and his cut-throat associates.

THE Republican stumpers are getting very "tired." As a matter of fact they may as well save their breath to cool their dporrige. The jig is up on their side of the house.

THE lusty Oil Inspector had an "engagement" last night and couldn't give the sons of Scandia the benefit of his bumptious oratory. The night before he had plenty of time to jabber to the "Coons." Burn a rag.

IN his Brooklyn speech ex-Senator Thurman said, "One hundred millions of the whisky tax never reached the Treasury. It was stolen with the knowledge and connivance of Repubtican office-holders."

WHEN Blaine received the nomination he made out a list of states he thought he could carry. He did not put New York on the side of the Blaine states. His horoscope was correct then, and has been growing more correct ever since.

IN the halcyon days of the Republic the favorite pastime of the New York *Tribune* was to describe Logan as the "political burglar of Illinois," and to speak of him as "Dirty Work Logan." Blaine's intimates hate Logan, in the same degree, to this day.

BLAINE assumes that the revolt of the New York Republicans is against the tariff and not against him personally. This will blind no one. The Independent revolt is because he has proven dishonest in public affairs and prostituted his official position for personal profit.

SENATOR CAMERON refuses to say anything for publication concerning the Gail Hamilton editorial, though when the paragraph—"The distrust engendered by the doublings and turnings of Cameron has developed into disgust under the bludgeon of Logan,"—is mentioned, his scowl is awful.

A HEAD line designed for another article was, by accident, placed over the very interesting interview published in yesterday's GLOBE, with Mr. Hodgson and was inclined to be misleading. Instead of "Eulogizing Blaine," as the head line indicated, Mr. Hodgson stated that though a life long Republican he could not support Mr. Blaine, and gave most excellent reasons for his course. In fact, his interview was a "clincher" on the Republican nominee.

THE outrageous course of Doc. Watson and his associates in the Sixth ward in refusing to accept naturalization papers, issued by the clerk of the United States court, is something which should not be tolerated. It is apparent that some of the election boards in the city are being run for the sole purpose of admitting Republican and excluding Democratic votes. It may as well be understood at once that no such scoundrelism will be tolerated. The era for 8 to 7 jobs has passed.

THE rumors that reach us go to show that Strait in his desperation is pouring forth money like water. It is claimed that $75,000 will be spent in the Third district before the election, and that a large part of this sum has been subscribed by the Minneapolis Millers' association. Whether these reports are true or not, it is evident that some very rapid conversions are being made among men in the Third district who have been heretofore supporting Mr. Donnelly. The people should be upon the watch for evidence of corruption. If Major Strait wins by bribery there will not only be a congressional contest, but some of the men guilty of it will stand a lively chance of spending a season in the shades of Stillwater. The major must "look a leetle out."

A SCATHING rebuke to the man Blaine is in the following, said by the late President Garfield in the House of Representatives December 19th 1878.

The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in the line of its leading thought and that is the restoration of business, trade, commerce industry, sound political economy, honest money and honest payment of all obligations, and the man who can add anything in the direction of the accomplishment of any of these purposes is a public benefactor.

That language was heartily approved at the time, by the country, north and south, but Blaine has always kept himself in the public view by inflamatory acts, by advocating unfair policies, by misleading thoughtless men. The more unpatriotic his position the more he revels in it.

SINCE the calamity which befell Jimmie O'Brien last Saturday the, true friends of Auditor McCardy have urged him to withdraw, as his overwhelming defeat is inevitable. His porcine qualities have apparently prevented the idea from penetrating his bristles and now he must be buried under five thousand majority. His insolent treatment of the public, his assumption that the office is a personal perquisite and a mere attachment to his real estate business, his having held the office two terms and growing rich from the speculative opportunities it has afforded, all cry out against a *third term*. A thoroughly competent, honest and courteous gentleman is his opponent. Mr. O'Brien is Mr. McCardy's superior in every way for the office. He is a poor man, and a candidate for the *first* term, while Mr. McCardy is asking a *third*. His loss last Saturday by fire of all the little property he had in the world, leaving him homeless with a wife and eight little children to care for, ought, (in view of the fact of his honesty and capacity) to give him every vote in the county. The voters should *withdraw* McCardy with five thousand majority for O'Brien.

A MAN can be judged by his early life and associations, and when those are creditable his later manhood is pretty likely to correspond. John J. Lemon, the Democratic candidate for the legislature in the Fifth ward, came to St. Paul from Mansfield, Ohio, and his nomination is cordially greeted by his friends at his old home. The Mansfield *Shield and Banner*, a stalwart Democratic sheet, has this to say:

Mr. John J. Lemon formerly of this city, now a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been nominated by the Democrats of his district for member of the legislature, and his nomination has been endorsed by a portion of the Republicans. Mr. Lemon is a printer and learned his trade in the *Shield and Banner* office. We congratulate him on his nomination and hope he will be elected. We are sure he is worthy of this honor and will represent his district with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Lemon is a brother of the Chief of Police H. W. Lemon, of this city.

The Mansfield *Liberal*, not to be outdone by its contemporary, has this to say:

Many of our citizens will be glad to learn that John J. Lemon, brother of Chief of Police Henry W. Lemon, a former resident of this city and well known as a good citizen and a man of sterling worth, has been chosen as a Democratic candidate for the legislature in one of the wards of St. Paul, Minn., which city has been his home for a number of years past. This mark of confidence, in its bestowal upon Mr. Lemon, is not misplaced, and the citizens of his ward, if successful in electing him, will have a representative faithful to the trust they repose in him.

We doubt whether all of the candidates on the Republican ticket would be willing to have their early homes called upon to testify in their behalf or the reverse.

WE would urge upon our friends throughout the state to see that the returns are all properly made after the election, to the county canvassing boards, especially from townships that give Democratic majorities. The canvassing board can only canvass the returns received as required by law, and the certificates of election to congressmen will be awarded accordingly by the state board. A failure to make the returns may compel a Democratic congressman to appear as a contestant when otherwise he is entitled to the seat. In the great Donnelly-Washburn contest there were a number of Democratic townships that failed to make any returns, and this largely increased Washburn's apparent majority. The county Democratic committee should see to it that in every township where there is a Democratic majority, some reliable man should stay at the polls until the vote is counted and the returns made and sealed up, and then see that they are forwarded to the county seat as required by law. We are engaged in a desperate fight with desperate opponents, and it would also be advisable that in every township some citizens should remain until the vote was counted and keep a memorandum of the result, in case any attempt is made to doctor the returns.

ELECT MR. OPPENHEIM.

The citizens of the second, third and fifth precincts of the Fourth ward are especially fortunate in having presented as a candidate for the legislature Mr. Ansel Oppenheim. There is no man in this city more familiar with the needs of St. Paul than Mr. Oppenheim. With his own large property interests and those he represents he would be in the legislature a sleepless sentinel on the local watch tower, and no unfriendly legislation would escape him. He has in charge business matters of most vital interest to the development of the city and the people of his district, and of the city at large, cannot afford to have him *defeated*. Personally—it is of no interest to Mr. Oppenheim to go to the legislature, but it is of great interest to the public, and when such valuable services can be secured, there ought not to be a moment's hesitation in accepting them. St. Paul has often suffered by comparison with other localities in not sending efficient men to the legislature, but in selecting Mr. Oppenheim no mistake will be made. *He* can afford to be beaten. St. Paul cannot afford to have him defeated.

DISHONESTY EXPOSED.

The dishonesty of the attitude of Maj. Strait upon the tariff question is very evident. He dodged the vote on the Morrison bill in the committee of the whole of the house, and only voted for the bill in the house upon the call of absentees, after enough votes had been recorded against the bill to kill it.

And now Gen. Baker advocates his reelection on the stump because he favored the Morrison bill and a reduction of the tariff; and Mr. Windom declared at Northfield that Strait simply voted as he did to bring the bill before the house, but that when it did come up *it was his intention to vote against it.*

And Strait boasts that he helped to take the tariff off wool, while the tariff on wool was the only benefit the farmers of the west were receiving under the tariff; since it raised the price of their wool and encouraged sheep raising. Strait is in favor of a high tariff on woolen goods used by the farmers, and opposed to a tariff on wool that would benefit the farmers. And he asks to go to congress to represent a district made up four-fifths of farmers!

While Blaine declares that the only issue in this campaign is the keeping up of the tariff, Strait, White, Wakefield and Nelson ask to go back to congress, as supporters of Blaine, because they are in favor of reducing the tariff!

Can inconsistency and dishonesty go farther?

ROBERT A. SMITH IN THE FIELD.

It is with great pleasure that the GLOBE announces that Robert A. Smith has yielded to the urgent solicitation of the Democracy, whom he represents politically, and of the citizens irrespective of party, whom he represents as a sound business man, and will allow his name to stand as a candidate for the legislature from the first and fourth precincts of the Fourth ward. It is well understood that so far from seeking the position Mr. Smith's impulse was to peremtorily decline and it was only by urgent solictation that he was induced to even hold the question under advisement. The office sought him because he was so eminently fit for the position.

For over a quarter of a century Mr. Smith has been a resident of the Fourth ward. He has seen the city grow from a village to a population of over one hundred thousand, and not only *seen* it grow, but has been one of the prominent factors in *making* it grow. He has no divided affections, his large property interests being all concentrated in St. Paul. He has held many local positions of trust and always discharged the duties with the utmost fidelity and integrity, never allowing personal considerations to sway him in his public duties. He will make an able, intelligent and vigilant representative for St. Paul and for the state, and his popularity among his fellow members, which is sure to follow his election, will give him great strength in shaping legislation.

A severe illness has confined Mr. Smith to his residence for the past two or three weeks and it is only within a day or two that he has been able to venture upon the street. His friends have pledged themselves to make the canvass in his behalf, and while his health may prevent his mingling with his constituency in the canvass, he is no stranger to them, and the mere announcement that he will allow the use of his name is equivalent to taking the oath of office next January.

THE HOUR OF CRISIS.

Hon. W. M. Evarts, a few evenings since spoke at Brooklyn, New York. In the course of his speech Mr. Evarts said:

You may say, as some people now say, a party should not always be in power; but in this country the party that is loyal *always shall be in power*. The party that raised its hand against the integrity, the honor, the safety of this country; so long as it maintains its front and its cohesion, its sentiment, its passion, its purposes, unchanged, SHALL NEVER HAVE POSSESSION OF THIS GOVERNMENT.

This is a bold, and even treasonable threat that if a majority of the electors chosen November 4, cast their votes for Cleveland and Hendricks an attempt will be made to repeat the crime of 1876. in other words, that if the Democratic candidates are elected by the vote of the majority of the people they shall not be inaugurated. Mr. Evarts is familiar with this sort of crime. He counseled and aided in stealing the Presidency for Hayes and in preventing Mr. Tilden, who was elected by the people, from being inaugurated. He went farther than some of his associate confederates and accepted as his reward for services rendered a seat in the Cabinet of the greatest political fraud this country has ever produced. Now he means that the voice of the people shall be disregarded and their will overthrown. The success of the transaction in 1876 in which Evarts was *particeps criminis* makes him bold to threaten that in some way the Republicans will prevent the admission of the Democratic candidates to the offices to which they may be elected. Blaine himself takes exactly the same ground and in another form utters the same threat. In his Indiana speeches the Republican candidate informed his audiences that the Democratic party will "attempt to seize upon the Government," thus preparing the way for his man Friday to uncover the heinous plot.

Blaine and Evarts may plot and threaten, but let them attempt to repeat the theft of 1876 if they desire to be ground to powder. The hope of the country is centered in the fact that all good men recognize that it will be a calamity to the Nation if the Democracy does not win on the 4th of November next.

Combined capital, combination of party and combination of corruption do not possess the power to take from the Democracy the guidance of the national administration for the next four years. The Democratic party, good men and true, have fought many a battle in many a year, without hope of success, but still they fought for principle. In this supreme crisis the Democracy and all men who desire Honest government must act together for the triumph of the Democratic party. So let every man who is a patriot sink every personal consideration on earth to attain that great and vital end. Let all work together. Everywhere may be found opportunities for work, each one pressing on to the goal to be won, and by so doing the great end will be attained. The standard erected by the Democratic party is the only standard to which all honest, patriotic men can subscribe, and it must be sustained against all comers and in every shock of battle. This is the duty of every patriot, the duty of every Democrat and Independent citizen, and the great reward, which is the only thing that the public servant, the public man or a patriot could hope to win, the safety, the honor, the glory of his country will be theirs, and the proud heritage be transmitted to posterity that in this great crisis of the country every duty that may become the patriot, the Democrat and the friend of Honest men and Honest government was faithfully and zealously performed.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

The Tichborne Claimant Again Demands His Rights—Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The daily *News* financial article says, Hugh McCulloch, the new American secretary of the treasury, was some years ago a familiar figure in Lombard street. It says it is to be hoped that the next American administration will find a successor equally sound on banking matters.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The daily *News* is informed preliminary negotiations are proceeding between England and America with a view to establish improved commercial relations between America and the British West India colonies. At the present time the duties on breadstuffs injuriously affect the West Indies.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—The trial of Cornwall and Kirwan for unnatural offenses resulted in the acquittal of the prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—At the Cumberland assizes nine Orangemen of Cleator parish were arraigned yesterday for rioting July 12 and were discharged.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—In consequence of the statement in the house of commons by Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, under secretary for foreign affairs, that the neutrals must regard the French blockade of Formosa as a notification of the existence of the state of war between France and China, it is expected British ports will be closed to transports taking French troops to China. Hong Kong will be closed for refitting vessels after naval engagements, or as the base of supplies and stores.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The governments of Spain and Portugal combined, oppose the right of the Berlin conference to deal with the territorial claims of Portugal in the lower Congo. Should the conference persist in discussing the question of her claims in that country the Spanish and Portuguese envoys will withdraw from that body.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The *Gaulois* states that Admiral Courbet has forwarded a dispatch to Admiral Peyson, minister of marine, in which he describes in the darkest colors the sanitary condition of the men, and expresses fears that he will be compelled to abandon the attempt to occupy Tamsui, in which event the admiral would leave two vessels to blockade that port.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Official advices from Pekin have reached the Chinese embassy, and have been communicated to Earl Granville, British secretary of foreign affairs. These advices state the Chinese government is adverse to any mediation between that country and France. Rumors have reached here via Shanghai that seven types of cholera is spreading through the French squadron, under Admiral Courbet, now blockading Formosa.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Cassagnac, Meyer, Maynard and other journalists here are urging the formation of a syndicate of the Paris press to use its influence to oblige the Press club to alter its designation, upon the ground that the organization is not a Press club, but a gambling hell. LeMartin advises all respectable press to resign.

The dramatist, M. Sardou, has been interviewed and describes Madame Bernhardt as really ill, and her nerves unstrung and prostrated. Besides her artistic cares she is subject to money anxieties, arising from frightful negligence in her pecuniary affairs. She exaggerates everything in life from grief to joy. She deals in money matters in a break-neck fashion, making her money fly right and left. She has exhausting angers and furious heats. Sardou visited her recently, when he found her a prey to the most violent excitement, twisting her body, rolling about the carpet, biting the rug, sobbing and in a high state of exasperation. A domestic drama had evidently just been finished, there were blows in the air. Sardou expects a speedy recovery of Madame Bernhardt, and only a magnetizing doctor is now permitted to see her.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The result of the parliamentary elections in seventy-four districts is now known. In twenty-nine districts no choice and a second ballot will be taken. In thirteen of these twenty-nine districts the Socialist candidates will contest with the candidates of the other parties. The successful candidates include thirteen of the Centre, seven Socialist, six German Liberals, six National Liberals, five Imperialists, four Conservatives, two People's party, one Guelph, one Alsatian, two Socialists were elected in Hamburg, four in Saxony, and one each in Berlin, Altona and Greitz. Eleven more will probably be elected at the second ballot.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The feature of the elections in Germany has been an enormous increase in the social Democratic vote in Berlin and other cities. The strength of that party in the next German parliament will probably be double that in the last parliament.

Steamship News.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Cleared, Heredia for Port Limon. Arrived, Paris, from Antwerp; Regal, from Cardiff; Monarch, from Liverpool; Rebecca and J. Moulten, from Buenos Ayres; Furman L, Mulford, from Philadelphia.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 29.—Arrived, Armenia, from New York.

THE cold snap seems to have put an end to elopements with father's coachman. Not that the number of girl-idiots is any less, but even a coachman knows that overcoats, arctics, mittens and bean soup cost money.

THE Duchess of Cumberland is a true Saxon woman. While riding in a steeplechase her horse went through a bridge. She extricated herself and cried, "Give me another hair-pin."

FOUR OF A KIND.

(Continued from First Page.)

New Jersey; Sir Richard Temple, England; E. A. Merritt, consul general, London, England; Joseph B. Carr, Troy, N. Y.; John Roach, Chester, Pa.; Samuel Fessenden, Stanford, Conn; B. F. Jones, Pittsburg; J. H. Manley, Augusta; Charles E. Coon, Washington; Emmons Blaine, Chicago; Walker Blaine, Augusta, Me., and John A. Sclicker, Albany.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., from whose office tickets of admission had been sent out, received letters regretting the absence from John Jay, who is out of the city in connection with business of the civil service commission; from John Sherman, who is speaking at Springfield, Mass.; from John G. Whittier, who hopes "the coming election will call your honored guest to the high place he is so well fitted to fill;" from Eugene Hale, who was als oaway owing to a campaign engagement.

The various tables were supplied with dainty designs intended to illustrate the character of the industries of the country, and in which the citizens were the formost part engaged. One table was devoted to sculpture and to arts, letters and science and one to the iron interests. The menu was printed on heavy crystal board. On the front appears two national flags with their staffs crossed. Binding the staffs at the point where they meet is a crimson ribbon, the folds of which are tossed by the wind so that the streaming ends are borne upwards of the crossed flags and form the initials "J. G. B." Immediately below this design appears the inscription, "Dinner to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1884, at 7 p. m., Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street." The flags, the ribbons, forming the initials of Mr. Blaine's name and the initial letters of inscription below, the most conspicuous design, are hand painted and exquisitely done. When the guests were seated grace was said by Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field.

It was 9:40 when ex-Sec. Evarts rapped for order with his gavel and began his address. As he arose in his place loud applause greeted him, and as he closed there were more cheers. Three cheers for James G. Blaine were called for and given with great enthusiasm, and were repeated in response to a voice from the lower end of the hall shouting "Three more." When Mr. Blaine arose he was greeted with a whirlwind of applause. He said:

It is a great reversal of the positions, Mr. President, that makes me hear you ascribe leadership to me, for it has been my duty and my pleasure in these long years to follow you, to learn from you 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 over admiration for the singular success which has given to you the opportunity to lead in the three most important cases ever pleaded by a member of the American bar. First, in resisting your own party in what you regarded the impolicy of the madness, of impeaching a president. Second, in maintaining before the greatest international tribunal that has ever assembled in modern times, the rights of your country and obtaining redress for the wrongs to her that grew out of the civil war. And third, perhaps avoiding another civil war by pleading before an electoral commission for a peaceful settlement of the angriest political controversy that ever rose between parties in the United States. I turn from your president to thank you, merchants, professional men, ladies in the great and complex society of New York, to thank you for receiving me not merely at this festive board, but also in that far more impressive reception which the close of this rainy day witnessed, on 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. And it is fitting that the commercial metropolis of the continent should lead. It is fitting 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 continent, of its views and its judgment on the important questions to be decided on Tuesday next by the American people. And I venture, not that I know it as well as you, but that I am spokesman for the present, I venture to remind you men of New York, with your wealth and your just influence and your magnificent prestige that 70 per cent. of the entire prosperity of this city has been acquired since Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861. I should not mention a fact of percentage and of statistics if it did not carry with it an argument and a moral. The common apprehension to New York is that it is simply a great commercial city. So great that its exports and imports represent largely the major part of all that is exported from or imported into the United States. That we all know. But we are often apt to forget that New York is the largest manufacturing city in the world, with perhaps a single exception. 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 commercial interests, and has taught us there can be no true prosperity in the country unless the three great interests comprehended under agricultural, 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 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 a 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 policies, 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 fostered and encouraged thereby, We have three important constitutional amendments, that grow 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 hung in this country. Are we, if we should be invited to step down and out and our opponents to step up and in, are we to understand that these policies are to be reversed? Then if we are to understand that they are to be reversed we should one and all prepare for a great disaster. 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. If these policies are to be reversed you will have to rest 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 augmented them and has thus far sustained them with vigor and success. As I have already said, we speak of New York as the great exporting and importing city, and from that perhaps 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 the enormous sum of fifteen hundred millions of dollars annually, that sinks into insignificance and is dwarfed out of sight when we think of these vast domestic exchanges of which New York is the admitted center, and which annually exceed twenty-five thousand millions of dollars. Our foreign trade naturally brings to our consideration the foreign relations of this country, so well described by my distinguished friend, as always simple and sincere. It is the safeguard of the Republicans that they are not adapted to war. I mean an aggressive war, and it is the safeguard of this Republic that in a defensive war we can defy the world. This nation to-day is in profound peace with the world. But in my judgment it has before it a great duty, which will not only make that profound peace permanent, but shall set such an example as will absolutely abolish war on this continent and by a great example and a lofty moral precedent that shall ultimately abolish it in other continents. I am justified in saying that every one of the seventeen independent powers of North and South America is not only willing and ready, is not only ready but eager, to enter into a compact in a congress that may be called in the name of peace to agree that if unhappy differences shall arise as differences will arise between men and nations, they be settled upon the peaceful Christian basis of arbitration. And as I have often said before, I am glad to repeat in this great centre 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. The Republican party, gentlemen, cannot be said to be on trial. To be on trial implies something to be tried for. 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 elevated the standard of America, it has increased its wealth in a ratio never before realized, and I may add never before dreamed of. 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 took the reins of government, was estimated at $1,800,000,000, and that twenty years afterward, under the influence of an industrial and finance system for what that party is proudly responsible 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. There has never been in all the history of financial progress, there has never 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 credit of organization and maintaining the industrial system which gave to you and your associates in enterprise the equal and just law which enabled you to make this marvelous progress. As I have said that party is not on trial. If it has made mistakes they have been merged and forgotten in the greater success which has been corrected. If it has had internal differences, they are laid aside. If it has had factional strife, I am sure that has ceased. And I am equally sure that, looking to the history of the 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 this great policy upon which it has advanced from glory to glory. I thank you, gentlemen, I thank that large numbers with whom I have had already 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 for a cordial reception and 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 continued applause and enthusiastic cheering for "the next president of the United States." Mr. Evarts here read letters received by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, from the gentleman named above and said: "And now, gentlemen, it has been arranged by those who have consulted our comfort that the speaking at the tables shall cease, and that we leave these seats and meet in the parlors that surround us, so that you may personally greet and talk with our guest." Without further speeches or delay they proceeded to the parlors, where for an hour Mr. Blaine was surrounded by his friends and engaged in friendly conversation.

The Parade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Notwithstanding the rain, the parade of business men here in honor of J. G. Blaine is pronounced by its promoters all they desired. Twenty-five thousand is the estimate of the number of men in line, and the procession occupied two hours and forty minutes in passing the reviewing stand. The line began to form at Bowling Green about 3 o'clock, and at 3:30 the procession began its march up Broadway. At the Worth monument a stand had been erected, and despite the rain it became filled. Mr. Blaine arrived on the stand at 3:30 o'clock. Soon after Col. C. B. Mitchell, grand marshal, and his aides rode past and saluted. Then followed the Twenty-third regiment band, with the produce and maritime exchanges 1,500 strong. Next came the Bankers' and Brokers' club, with many hundreds of men and the Sixty-ninth regiment band, followed by two ranks of colored men with the Seventy-first regiment band. The Petroleum Exchange club came next, with the Fourteenth regiment band, and then the mining exchange followed by the cotton men carrying canes with tufts of cotton on the end. A great white banner and band headed the members of the bar, who wore silk and large white badges. The students of the Univecsity, Medical college and the Blaine and Logan students of the Columbia college passed, followed by the college of physicians and surgery. Then came a thousand merchants of Lower Wall street and insurance Blaine and Logan men, having umbrellas of white cloth with "protection" printed on them. The next to pass were the jewelers with the First Regiment band, and Rocky Mountain followed by the boot and shoe men. The millinery trade was represented by a truck carrying a large cannon labeled: "Protection to American industries." Then came two ranks of men with lamps in their hats, blackened, with shovels and pickaxes. This was the engineer's club. The hardware trade, the west side merchants, and the paper trade followed, and then the carpet men came next, having a banner with the words "the man good enough for Garfield is good enough for us." The dry goods men, between 3,000 and 4,000 strong, followed a truck load of dry goods boxes decorated with pictures of Blaine, and following them porters and drivers of the dry goods trade, bearing a board mounted on a staff with a crow and on the top the words "Democratic food. In the darkness, rain and mud the marching continued until 6:20 p. m.

Broadway was lined with people from Bowling Green to and beyond the Worth monument, the review ground, while here and at other special points on the line of march people were massed in great force, and cheered those in the procession most heartily. Mr. Blaine was most enthusiastically cheered to and from the reviewing stand, and while there it seemed one continuous roar.

Washington Gossip.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Mr. McCulloch's appointment is criticised by some Republicans, because of his tariff views while secretary before, as quoted in last night's dispatches. A more practical objection to him is, that he has for years represented the foreign holder of Virginia bonds, and therefore has been in direct antagonism to Mahone and the Readjuster. The general impression, however, is that the appointment is too near election, and too near the close of this administration to have any political effect.

One of the local papers says to-day that a furniture dealer in this city gave a large order for goods conditional on Blaine's election. This trade straw, however, has no connection with the tariff. The merchant anticipated that if Cleveland were elected the exodus of Republicans would flood the market with secondhand furniture and new goods would stand no show.

The following political straw is given in an evening paper, which indicates which candidate is favored by the New York business men: A leading merchant, of this city, who does a large business, said to a *Star* reporter to-day: "The commercial drummers all seem to be going back to New York to vote for Cleveland. They have been coming in my store in numbers for some days asking for orders and saying they were en route for home to vote for Cleveland. One of them, who travels a great deal in Texas, was in this morning. I asked why he was not in Texas and he replied: 'Every man traveling for our house has had orders from the boss to be in New York by Nov. 1 to vote. The head of the firm wrote one of us that it was to the interest of the house and of business men to elect Cleveland, and he would like us all to be on hand and vote for him. Of course, the firm's interest is our interest, and we will all be there to vote for the Democratic ticket."

Logan in "Egypt."

CARBONDALE, Ill. Oct. 29.—From Centralia to Carbondale in the heart of "Egypt," General 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 each were large crowds of Logan's old comrades at arms and former neighbors. Irrespective of party they received the general in a hearty manner. Logan spoke briefly and feelingly at each stop. The party at Duquoin were met by a reception committee of 200,