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BROOKLYN'S BOOM.

The City Whose Rousing Majority for Cleveland and Hendricks

Gave Them New York and the Leadership of the American Republic

Fitly Celebrates the Victory Which She Snatched from the Republican Hand of Corruption.

Thomas A. Hendricks, in a Masterly Address, Discusses Some of the Great Issues Before the People.

The Impression Growing That Gov. Cleveland is a Civil Service Reformer of a Pronounced Type.

Conkling Doesn't Want the Senatorship—The New York Count All Right—Minor Politics.

A Democratic Love Feast in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Several thousands of people filled the Brooklyn rink this evening for the purpose of a jubilation upon the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and to listen to speeches from their vice president elect and from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The rink, as well as the buildings in the vicinity, were illuminated, and bunting was employed to attest the political sentiment of some near by dwellers. At 7 o'clock a band took its position on the front steps of the rink. The doors were opened and half an hour later every sitting place was occupied. Benches were brought in from a neighboring prayer meeting room, and they were filled as fast as produced. The aisles were rapidly filled and the open space before the platform was taken possession of by ladies unable to find chairs. Shortly before 8 o'clock the band entered the building, and its place was supplied by pyrotechnics and burning tar and soap barrels. The atmosphere, which otherwise was raw and inhospitable, became mellow and more endurable as it was warmed by the steadily increasing throng. No prominent Democrat in Brooklyn was missing from the rank, and there were many prominent citizens present who are not within the Democratic fold.

The hour of 8 come and was passed. The crowd inside had increased to nearly 4,000 people, but it was 8:30 p. m. when the clap of one pair of hands near the rear doors was taken up by another and another pair of hands until at length a storm of cheers swept over the audience. Vice President Hendricks had entered the hall, and by those near the door had been recognized. Soon he commenced mounting the steps to the stage upon the arm of Judge VanWycke. As Mr. Hendricks stopped upon the platform where he could be seen by all in the building, the audience was on its feet by common impulse. Men cheered and waved their hats, ladies waved their hands and handkerchiefs, and the band joined in the general welcome.

Judge VanWycke, at 8:35, called the meeting to order, and in brief terms introduced ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, who was received with cheers. He closed his remarks with a warm compliment to Indiania and Thomas A. Hendricks, and then amid tumultous cheers he presented that gentleman, who advanced and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: On this occasion of mutual congratulation you will permit me, will you not, to speak briefly of Indiana. [Cheers.] Indiana, sends greeting to the Democracy of New York, and very specially to the Democracy of Brooklyn and Kings county, [cheers,] and begs to assure them of her sympathy in the great cause in which they have fought together. Indiana and New York to-day join hands, and it is to be regretted that it has to be over two great states, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is no slight matter to you, men of New York, you the people of the sea shore, that so great a state as Indiana, so rich, so populous, situate midway among the states, as firmly fixed in favor of the great principles of free government and perpetual union. What shall I say of the general result, after speaking of Indiana. Let me first finish about Indiana. She has elected the electors for president and vice president of the United States. She has chosen a Democratic governor, nine congressmen out of thirteen, a large majority in each branch of the legislature—unusually large—securing the return to the United States senate of our faithful representative, Daniel W. Voorhees. She has elected the entire state ticket, and attached to the Democratic cause many counties of the state so that the great state of Indiana to-day and for the future is Democratic. I do not join you to-night for any purpose of rejoicing over the fall of our opponents. It is enough to know they have fallen. [Laughter and cheers.] I join you to rejoice not that their flag has been trailed in the dust, but that ours flies in triumph over the land. Not that they suffer the pangs of disappointment and defeat, but that we the representatives of the Democratic parties of the people, are successful. This is no ordinary triumph. It is specially great. We have overcome not only the voters that opposed us in politics but we have overcome the influence and the power of the largest official organization almost ever known in the world. A hundred and twenty regiments of office holders have been in the field in this political contest and they, too, have been insufficient to carry the day in favor of their party. I rejoice with you, my countrymen of Brooklyn, because a party has come into power at last in favor of the people's government. I rejoice with you that there has been found a party attached and held together alone by their love for liberty for twenty-five years. [Cheers.] One quarter of a century the Democratic party has suffered only defeat, and after that long period of constant defeat it has achieved the greatest battle of its existence (cheers). Such a party cannot be otherwise than useful to the country. So devoted to what it believes to be right and true it cannot fail to be of some service to this great country—in the future. And, my countrymen, to you men of Brooklyn it is a consideration of great importance that the responsibility rests largely upon you, as upon us out in the west, that this party shall bear itself in its period of triumph and success, whether it shall be as grand in the day of success as it has been patient and wise and faithful in the hours of its defeat. [Great cheering.] It is to me a source of the greatest pleasure to meet you, my fellow citizens of Brooklyn, who like Connecticut and Massachusetts have followed the teachings of Thomas Jefferson and the great Democratic party. But I am also sorry that after the result an attempt has been made to infuse into the minds of our colored voters that the success of the Democratic party meant the destruction of the rights and priveleges of our colored voters. This is a great wrong, my fellow citizens. As a free and independent voter the colored voter entered the Democratic ranks, and as a free and independent voter he will remain under its broad banner and principles. We have for nearly the last quarter of a century suffering with great patience the rebuffs of the party in power, with the statement that we were not fit to be trusted, but on the 4th of this month millions of our fellow countrymen declared we are to be trusted. The name that they who were our opponents delighted to call us, "the old bourbon party," aye, I accept the name; it was a French name given to that race who fought for right. I thank the Independent Republican party, those of the ministry, the bar, and of the other great professions, who have stood by our side in the hour of trial. I knew year after year that "the truth is mighty and must prevail." Yes, the truth has prevailed. I will again repeat it, the truth has prevailed. The people of the United States have taken up the great question of reform in all and every department. It does not mean that the change which has taken place means the destruction of our institutions, or a radical change in the administration of the government Yes, there will be a change, but no destruction. When the Democratic party took hold of Cleveland and Hendricks, it was likened to the cry of the traveler in the sledge who was followed by the wolves. But Cleveland and Hendricks came out of the battle better than the traveler. I am ashamed to say that the campaign just closed was certainly the most remarkable I ever took part in for calumny and falsehood, but I knew when I heard all this going round, that it would not avail, and I did not go out of my way to say one word, but just let matters take their course in Indiana and so it came out all right. I do not wish to speak in terms of disparagement of those who must feel the pangs of defeat, but I will ask of the Republican party who gave them the authority to sit in judgment on the party of the people, and say that it was not safe to trust the government into our hands. This, my fellow citizens, has been answered by the voice of the people of the Empire state, as well as the other states, in no unmistakable terms. Let us be as patient now in the hour of triumph as we have been in the long years past. We, they tell us, will be responsible for the future of this great country. Yes, and we accept the great responsibility that will bring peace and good government to the people of the United States. [Cheers.] It was God that gave us the power to set the great lesson, a lesson that we must abide by, and a lesson that I hope the Republican party will not soon forget that the great work commenced and carried out by the people of the United States on the 4th of November last, when the Democratic party was once more placed in power, means nothing more nor less than a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Oh, you will see a very great change after the 4th day of next March, when President Grover Cleveland takes his seat at Washington. It has been decided by the people that there shall be reform in the government, executive reform, so that all the laws shall receive their just and proper construction, construction that shall bring blessings upon the common people, upon labor as well as capital. A construction that will be in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the legislators. That there shall be administrative reform, so that there shall be no longer any inability to carry the mails across the country without loss to the public treasury. [Cheers.] So that there shall be honesty in all the departments of the government.

Do you ask me if I am in favor of civil service reform? Of course I am in favor of civil service reform. I am not in favor of a continuation of so many things that we have seen in some years that are past. The people are tired of it, and they want a change. Do you desire to know from me what civil service I have confidence in? I am very free to say to you people to-night that I am not particularly confident of success after a schoolmaster's examination, but I will tell you what I have confidence in. As it was in the day of Andrew Jackson. Let a true man come to be the president of the United States and let true men be called around him in the public service, and let these men resolve that the only test of qualification for office under them shall be honesty and fitness for the service, and you have civil service reform. [Cheers.] This great contest has established in this country that there must be a revenue reform. In his message of December, 1882, President Arthur informed congress and the country that the revenues of the country exceeded by a hundred million dollars the wants of the administration economically administered. A slight reform was made the next March thereafter, but after that the secretary of the treasury, your defunct Judge Folger; honored be his name; he is dead now, but in his last report to congress, when he lived, he declared that the present revenues exceeded the wants of the government by eighty-five millions a year, and that is the last record of of the subject. Eighty-five million dollars in excess of the needs of an economically administered government. Now, my countrymen, to you men of Brooklyn, to you merchants, to you business men, to you laboring men, to you skilled mechanics, I ask you what is the standard by which the government shall be regulated in taxation of the people. President Arthur expressed it as well as I am able to express it. He said that the only standard should be the needs of the government economically administered, but Secretary Folger in his last report to congress said the question impresses upon us "what legislation will relieve the people of the burdens of unnecessary taxation. Aye, it is a burden, and it presses hard when it is $85,000,000 a year. How much would that $85,000,000 do for the country if taxation were reduced wisely and judiciously, so as to leave in the pockets of the people and in the channels of trade the $85,000,000 every year? How much would it contribute to the enterprise, the industry, and the prosperity of the country? How much would it bless labor and stimulate capital?

Here a murmuring noise in the direction of the entrance door grew so loud that Mr. Hendricks paused in his address and asked for somebody's interference in the interest of silence. The remark produced instant silence. Continuing his address he said:

The question is what is the position of the Democratic party upon the subject of taxation? I know of no standard of taxation except that taxes shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. If you know of any better or safer method of taxation, what is it? At the convention at Chicago the will of the Democracy of this great nation was expressed in a few sentences. A resolution on taxation was adopted. Of course that resolution related mainly to the tariff law, and now if you please to give me your attention I will state what the Democratic party at that convention declared. It is expressed in four propositions.

First. Taxation shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. That is borrowed from Mr. Arthur.

Second. Taxation shall only be for public purposes, and not for private gain and speculation.

Third. In the adjustment of the taxes care shall be taken not to hurt labor nor harm capital.

Fourth. Taxation shall be heaviest upon articles of luxury, and lightest upon articles of necessity.

These four propositions, my countrymen, embrace the entire Democratic doctrine of the subject of taxation. Nay, I repeat it so that we shall have no misunderstanding about it. And when that great convention at Chicago adopted the platform it wrote it in letters of silver brightness upon its banner, and that banner it handed to Grover Cleveland and Thos. A. Hendricks and they said, this is the banner, carry it out before the people and stand or fall by the bearer. [Cheers.] That banner has been carried before the indomitable Democracy of Indiana. In triumph it waves to-day. In triumph it asserts to the American people everywhere that taxation shall only be for public purposes, and only to the extent of the needs of the government. It shall be organized so as not to hurt labor nor harm capital. It shall be heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity. They say the tariff is a very difficult thing to understand. I think it is difficult for those who wish to make it difficult, and to impose somewhat upon the country. To me it is very plain, for it is written in these four sentences: It shall only be for the needs of the government. It shall be adjusted so as not to hurt capital nor harm labor, and it shall be heaviest upon articles of luxury, and lightest upon articles of necessity. [Cheers.] And now my countrymen, if there be a Republican here that says nay to that sentiment of Democracy, let him rise up and say it. Now is the time to say it or, as they say at church, forever thereafter hold your peace. Let me repeat it and then you make your objection. If you choose each sentence by itself (pronouncing again the four sentences relative to taxation and pausing for reply at the end of each sentence.)

Is it possible, he continued, that a convention of people consisting of so many delegates has been able to pass upon that difficult question of the tariff and to express itself so that every man, woman and child in so large and intelligent an audience as this is compelled to say "that's right." It is an uncommon endorsement of a convention, and after this you won't blame me much for being a whole soled Democrat, will you? If the party is so clearly right upon the subject of taxation, one of the highest powers of the government, it cannot be wrong much upon anything else. Taxation comes to a man's home and takes that for public use which was his, is his, no longer like the law of eminent domain that takes private property for public use. Like the laws of the government that says to the young man in the bosom of the family, war has come and you must serve in the army. This power of taxation is one of the most tremendous that the government compasses or exercises. And now when I have submitted it sentence by sentence and detail to this great audience, the sentiment is that for once, anyhow, the Democracy may be trusted. So next spring if Grover Cleveland shall call congress together, the machinery will somewhat commence, not to destroy, but to remove objections.

Did you know the Republican Chicago platform on the tariff subject pledged itself to reform in the tariff so as to remove its inequalities and reform its excess? They pledged themselves to reform their own work. Since the war there has been no Democratic secretary of the treasury, all being in the control of the Republicans, and now, at the end of twenty years, they say to their countrymen, our mode of taxing you is not equal, it produces excess of revenue, and we pledge you to reform it. It is not too late now. The time for repentance is not passed, but the time for good work to make repentance good is now passed. How is it that on the subject of taxation the Republican party has dared to come before the great elements of power in this country, New York city, Brooklyn city, and admit the taxation is unequal? The language of their platform admits it is heavier upon one man than another, upon one class and interest than another. Will you be good enough to tell me what greater offense a political party in power can perpetrate than the making of an unequal tax law. As well might the government in a time of war ask your son to serve two years and your neighbors son four years. As well might the government demand your private property without just compensation, and make compensation to your neighbor for property taken under like circumstances. But no, we must have equality of taxation, and the man is going in that's going to have it that way.

The Republican party demand that the navy shall be restored. Well, don't you think that it is a very queer request for a party to make on itself. When Senator Bayard [cheers] was speaking in New York at a meeting not long since, he stated that from 1865 to 1883 the construction and repairing of the navy cost the people of the United States over four hundred million dollars. Yet, if we believe the New York *Tribune*, we have no navy. But as it only costs about one million to bufid a man-of-war, we ought to have 400 ships at that rate. But three or four weeks ago we had a navy. It was called the Tallapoosa. It was no doubt a very poor one, for it could not fight, and it could not run away. It was merely a navy for pleasure, sailing around with some of the heads of the department. Well, on one of those excursions, this navy of ours came in collision with a sailing ship and went down to the bottom of the sea. Some parties were so very unkind as to say it was a pity that the secretary was not then on board, but I am not one that endorses that sentiment. But I will tell you another story about our navy that took place in the harbor of Smyrna in 1854. Martin Kosta, who had been a Hungarian rebel, took refuge on board an American ship in the harbor of Smyrna to escape from the pursuit of his Austrian pursuers. He had intended to become a citizen of the United States and to make this country his home. The captain of an Austrian man-of-war took Martin Kosta a prisoner with the intention of handing him over to be tried as a rebel. And it was a great day for the American navy when the man-of-war St. Louis, commanded by the gallant Capt. Ingram, sailed into that harbor, and when Martin Kosta claimed the protection of the flag from under which he had been taken, Capt. Ingram sent word that if Kosta was not immediately put on board the St. Louis he would blow the Austrians out of the water, and although he had to live for a lapse of time in France according to the stipulations pending the action of the American government, he was thankful to the great untiring efforts of Wm. L. Macey, New York's great son, who was then secretary of state under Franklin Pierce's administration, enabled to return and live in the United States, instead of passing the remainder of his life in an Austrian dungeon. And I will tell you, my fellow citizens, that whoever is chosen after March next to fill the position of secretary of the navy, will see that every dollar will be well spent towards once more building up our navy. Contrast that picture with the administration which Mr. Lowell represents abroad. Well I believe Mr. Lowell is not coming back, but when President Garfield was lying on his dying bed and James G. Blaine was secretary of state the letter of McSweeny's wife of the 16th of September was answered, McSweeny was allowed to remain in a British dungeon. How any Irishman, any relative of the Emerald isle, could support the party who allowed that to occur, to support the party of Know Nothingism of 1854 is beyond my comprehension. It will never my friends occur, you may rest assured, under the administration of President Cleveland [cheers]. When Franklin Pierce was president the carrying tonnage of the United States was 85 per cent. Now it is scarcely 15 per cent. The carrying trade is now almost entirely carried on by ships of other nations, because we are not allowed to buy a ship abroad and have them transferred under our flag, or so restricted that we cannot compete with foreign builders, so our commerce is nearly all done in foreign bottoms. There is not a ship of any size now building on the coast of Maine. No, they are all principally built abroad, mostly on the Clydes. If you go abroad you see all other flags, representing the commerce of the world, of England, France and Germany, but you will not see our glorious flag, the star spangled banner. No, our commerce could be carried in a canoe. Ladies, with your American pride in your great county, and you, my fellow citizens, who are always ready to fight the battles of your country, will you not feel proud of the great task we have now undertaken of putting our American commerce in the hands of American ship builders. To the people of Kings county I am deeply grateful, to those who have so nobly rallied around the flag flung to the breeze in the name of Cleveland and Hendricks. You, like me, have been admirers and warm supporters of the principles of Andrew Jackson. I remember when a boy going to the village to see a political meeting, and I asked the county clerk, who was a man who would not kick a small boy aside, what was the meaning of the big hickory pole which stood erect in the center of the village. He told me that it meant that when Andrew Jackson went to Washington he would make a clean sweep of all the corruption in the various departments, and I believe that when Grover Cleveland takes his place there we will have an honest and conscientious administration. His motto was the hickory pole, as it is mine, as it is yours, and we hope in the future to see this great country carried on under an administration, securing us all our rights in its future greatness and glory."

Mr. Hendricks was loudly cheered. At the close of his address, the chairman announced that Mr. Beecher was in Boston and adjourned the meeting. An informal reception was given to Mr. Hendricks and lasted for some time.

Cleveland Interviewed on the Fears of the Colored People.

Gov. Cleveland was asked by an associated press reporter to-day if he was aware of the delusion among the colored people of the south that a change in the administration would unfavorably affect their condition. Gov. Cleveland replied:

"Yes, I have been astonished at the statement that there was an apprehension existing among the colored people that in some way their rights now secured to them under the laws and constitution of the United States were in danger from the election of a Democratic president. I am even told that some of them are led to suppose the result of the recent election means that they may again be made slaves. All of this has appeared to me to be so absurd, and I have been so sure that the slightest intelligent reflection would dislodge such foolish fears that I can hardly deem any notice of them necessary. But there is not the slightest objection to calling the attention of all who are in the least uneasy or uncertain upon this subject to the fact that the title of the colored people to freedom, and all the rights of franchise, cannot be disturbed except by a change in the constitution, which it would be absolutely impossible to make. Besides, the present condition of the state of these people has been so fully accepted by the entire country, that no one should have the slightest idea that any attempt will be made to change it, if there was any possibility of accomplishing such a thing. So far as the new administration is related to the subject, the whole country can be sure that the lawful power and jurisdiction of the executive will be so exercised that the rights of all citizens, white or black, under the constitution and the law will be preserved and protected, and all the advantages to which they are entitled by reasons of their citizenship will be secured to them. There need be no fear that either the Democratic party or its newly elected administration proposes to oppress or enslave any part of our population, nor to destroy the business interests of the country. We hope, on the other hand, to do something to benefit the people. It seems to me that our efforts in that direction would be aided if mischievous, croaking and dark imagining could give place to an earnest endeavor to inspire confidence, and to make universal a cheerful hope for the future."

The statement that President Elect Cleveland has engaged quarters at the Arlington or at any other hotel in Washington is premature at least.

Cleveland and Civil Service Reform.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The evidence accumulates that President Cleveland is to be bound hand and foot by the Pendleton civil service law and that, although the Democrats are within the promised land, they are to have none of the fruits. That eminent Independent and civil service reformer, Carl Schurz, writes to a clerk in one of the departments, under date of the 17th inst., in which he gives this assurance:

"In answering your letter of the 14th inst. I can only say that I believe Mr. Cleveland will faithfully carry out the civil service law. He favored the enactment of a similar law in this state, and it has been strictly observed. I have no doubt he will as president act upon the same principles which he professed and adhered to as governor."

The president-elect, no doubt, will take the ground that the presidency is an executive office, and it is his duty to execute the law. It is not his fault that the law is on the statute books. The full credit of it is accorded to Ohio's senior senator, who, it is said, is now anxious for an office himself. A dispatch from Albany gives a chat had with Gov. Cleveland by the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*. The writer says:

"My own opinion of the principal qualities he possesses for making a fair president are his phlegmatic temperament and his bull-headedness. He does not appear to have been at all worried by the work of the campaign and he is evidently determined upon doing as he pleases. When I called upon him to-day his attention had just been called to a ready made cabinet telegraphed from New York to Washington. 'If I let those fellows go ahead,' said he to me, 'I won't have much to do when I go to Washington. Well, let them keep it up, and when they get done I'll do as I please.' The governor refused to be interviewed, but he is a great interviewer on his own account. He asked me a great many questions about the size and shape of the White house and about life in Washington generally, but he kept wholly aloof from politics. In the course of a general conversation, however, and by means of remarks dropped to others who happened in, I had a good opportunity for knowing that all talk about who is to get this or that office is decidedly premature. Gov. Cleveland has not so much as given a thought as to what he will do when he gets to Washington. 'It is a long way off,' he says, 'and I have enough to think of in the duties of my present office without trying to dispose of any of the questions that may arise when I assume the other." I have heard that the governor had been invited to indulge in a little Maryland duck shooting this month, so that Mr. Gorman and others might have a chance to feather their nests, so to speak. I asked him to-day whether he expected to visit Maryland. He replied that he had heard nothing about any such plan, but when I said I had heard of it, he said, "Oh, I believe there was a little something said about my going down there, but I never had the slightest idea of going. I shan't go anywhere till I go to Washington, unless I run out to Buffalo." The state civil service commission called on the governor while I was in his room to-day. I afterwards learned that the commissioners regard him as a typical civil service reformer, and I am inclined to believe that he at least intends to be one. I have it from his own lips that he does not expect to make any unneccessary changes at Washington, and, furthermore, that he thinks there are vacancies that may occur which ought not to be filled at all."

To add further to this painful subject of civil service reform comes along Representative Mitchell, of Connecticut, who says that anybody who expects Cleveland to persue the old policy of "To the victors belong the spoils," will be greatly disappointed. He anticipates a conservative policy and that the next president will exclude mere partisanship from consideration in making appointments.

The Old-Fashioned Way.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—As already announced, the first delegation to make a formal call on Gov. Cleveland for the purpose of urging him in the old-fashioned way the appointment of somebody to a cabinet position was the one that went up to Albany Tuesday from New Jersey, headed by Gov. Abbett. There is an organized movement to have ex-Senator Stockton, of that state, put into the secretaryship of the navy, and it was in the furtherence of the scheme that these Jerseyites visited the president-elect. It was supposed that he would feel that he owed much to New Jersey, not only because it is his native state, but because of the success of the Democrats in carrying that state in spite of the special efforts in the other direction supposed to have been made by Mr. Wm. Walter Paelps, Mr. Blaine's closest friend.

A long interview was had with the governor, but it transpires now, since the delegation has come here, that the interview was not of an assuring kind. In fact, Gov. Abbett and his friends came away disappointed and depressed. Gov. Cleveland took advantage of the opportunity to say that he would not only not promise to appoint ex-Senator Stockton to the naval port folio, but that in the appointment of persons to office under his administration he would not be influenced by personal service rendered in the campaign. He gave them to understand very plainly that he would not be controlled by the politicians when he came to make up his cabinet. He said he had not sought the presidency, had not availed himself of the ordinary methods employed by office seekers, and had incurred no obligations. This may be taken as a reliable foreshadowing of Cleveland's policy. The unsatisfactory answer he gave the New Jersey delegation only confirms the opinions of him already entertained by a few persons who have an intimate knowledge of his character and purposes.

During all the campaign he is said to have been in constant accord with two or three gentlemen who have heretofore been prominent in the Republican party. One of these wrote him a letter immediately after his nomination which never appeared in the list of published congratulations. If the writer of that letter, who has been in the cabinet of a Republican president, is asked to take a place in Cleveland's cabinet, there are a few men who will not be startled thereat. This gentleman is not Mr. Schurz, but no less a person than Benj. H. Bristow.

The Inauguration Ball.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The local public is getting torn up on the subject of the inauguration ball. It was just so four years ago, when there was a good deal of a fight among the different factions that wanted to control the matter. There is a citizens' movement on foot for getting up the ball on a sort of business interest, non-partisan basis. It is not looked upon with marked favor by the local Democratic political organizations, who have announced that they should have control of the festivities in their way and in their own hands. Then there is the third party, the super-serviceable commissioner, Edmunds, who was in such haste to announce to Gov. Cleveland that he was a Democrat, and therefore should be left undisturbed by the new administration. Mr. Edmunds thinks that, as the Democratic end of the local government, he ought to have the general management of the inaugural festivities, but he will not have. Four years ago the inaugural ball was held in the national museum which was then new and unoccupied. Now it is full of wooden idols, Chinese pagodas, inlaid lions, clothes and crockery formerly belonging to George and Martha Washington, stuffed animals, Hindoo carts, Chinook dugouts, and other and invaluable scientific specimens, and it would be a difficult matter to stow them away. The only hall big enough for the purpose is the court of the new pension building. Gen. Meigs says he can't get the roof on in time and that a temporary roof is out of the question, but some eminent citizens insist that the court can be easily covered with canvas or waterproof paper so that it can be used one evening. The court is 316 feet long and about 100 feet wide, and will make an admirable ball room if it can be covered. If it cannot be, it is possible that the seats of the new Opera house will be floored over and the ball given there, but the house isn't half large enough. It would cost too much money to erect a temporary building for the purpose.

They Should Settle up.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The postoffice department has discovered that a large proportion of postmasters have become very negilent about depositing their receipts when they draw near the end of their terms and do not expect to be reappointed. They sell all the stamps they can, fail to deposit their receipts and go out of office with a considerable amount of public money in their possession. The department authorities try to get them to settle up without much success until they enter suit against their bondsmen, and then the derelict postmaster is quite ready for an adjustment and pays over the balance due the government. Probably they never intended to steal the money, but they managed to secure the use of the public money for several months after they should have given it up. At the present time the department finds a pretty general tendency on the part of postmasters to be slow about making their deposits, which indicates to the department that they have no expectation of remaining in office long after March 4 and intend to have the use of as much public money and for as long a period as possible. One thing is quite certain, the postmasters whom the Democratic postmaster general finds in arrears will be very promptly turned out for cause, whereas if they had kept their accounts settled up properly they might have escaped removal for some time.

Roscoe Out of Politics.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A lady of this city who has a personal acquaintance with Mr. Conkling, recently sent him a newspaper clipping, intimating that he might be a fusion candidate for the New York senatorship. She added some expression of pleasure it would give her to hear his voice in senate once more She has just received from him this characteristic reply:

"My Dear Madam: Please receive my thanks for the kind words you have written me. My lines now are cast so far from politics in waters of necessity, that inclinations speak only as a sentiment, but none the less they are valued and appreciated."

The New York Count All Correct.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The state canvassers met this afternoon. Ex-Senator Conkling was present for a few minutes. The protest to effect fifty-four green electoral ballots which had been cast in Delaware for the Republican electors was read, and on motion of Attorney General O'Brien, ordered entered in the proceedings and the return passed as received. The Kings county return showed a slight discrepancy, which was explained by the county clerk and the return passed. The discrepancy in the Richmond county returns was explained by the county clerk, Cornelius A. Hart. He presented the original tally sheets and stated the error in the return before the board was due to the omission on the part of the copyist to insert the names and votes of two of Butler's electors. The mistake was not apparent in the separate totals. A comparison of the original with the statement sent the board verified Mr. Hart's explanation, and on motion of Attorney General O'Brien, adopted unanimously. The clerk was permitted to correct the returns. All the returns were received and a tabulated statement will be ready for signature to-morrow.

Chairman Barnum Closing up Headquarters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Barnum and Smalley, of the Democratic national committee, to-day were auditing the campaign bills yet remaining, and closing up other matters of business incident to the campaign. The total amount of money received by the Democratic national committee was $333,000. Of this sum $52,000 were received through the popular campaign fund, in amounts less than $500. The national headquarters will be entirely vacated to-morrow.

The Delegate Contest in Washington Territory Close.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 20.—Official returns from all except one county and two precincts of another county in Washington territory gives Armstrong a majority of nine for delegate to congress. The county to hear from gave Brent, Republican, in 1882 a majority of twenty. There will be a contest over the result.

Carried His Candidate in a Coffin.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—A brass band formed a hollow square around a billiard table in a sawdust saloon, at 1706 State street, early this morning. On the table lay a small coffin. The band played a mournful dirge, and a large crowd of men were endeavoring to drown their sorrow in countless glasses of beer. A funeral was in progress. So many came to attend the obsequies that the crowd blocked the street. The corpse was the Plumed Knight in effigy. When the friends filed around the table to take a last look at

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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Monday, Nov 24.	Balfe's Melodious Opera "BOHEMIAN GIRL."
Tuesday, Nov. 25.	Abbot's "Last Rose of Summer," "MARTHA."
Wednesday Night.	Grand Revival of "LA TRAVIATA."
Thursday Afternoon.	Thanksgiving Matinee, "IL TROVATORE"
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