NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16, 1880. Mesers, LVALL:
I would like to have four or five of your cards, as I believe they would have an effect on a number of "doubt like" men in our employ. We have near 200 bands, and like Jersey being a close State, every your counts.

Superintendent for Frank H. Berdenberg.

"Here, too, is a letter from a lady," sain Mr. Lvall,
"and from the way she writes I taluk her sympathis go with the Republican party:"

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1880.

Mr. J. LYALL

DEAR SIR: In yesterday's Tribune there was an account of weat you are doing for our country's welfare among your country, and I was so pleased with the account of the placards that I rose yed to and for two or three of them for the same purpose in my failer's from manufactory. The guession of voting is of most vital importance to the working classes, and each must do his part to bring about the necessary projection of his interests. Please direct to Miss Taylor, Chever, N. J., and believe me, very truly.

Virgina Taylor.

believe me, very truly. Vincinia Taylor, "We are in no sense 'politicians' here," said Mr. Lvall. "We started this movement from a purely in erested motive in order to save our own manufactories if possible, and in bringing other people into it we only expected to strengthen the party to which we look for protection. We have always kept aloof from politics in the past, and only the danger that appeared to mensee us this year could give have drawn us in as deeply as we are."

AND STILL THE WORK GOES ON.

HUNDREDS OF LEFTERS ASKING FOR TARLEF CARDS -THE CLUB ORGANIZATION INCREASED FIFTY PER CENT IN THREE DAYS-MANUFACTURERS AND WORKINGMEN COMING TO THE FRONT.

You've gotten me into a peck of trouble," said M. W. Cooper, chairman of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Republican Association, as THE TRIBUNE reporter entered his office yesterday, "but i forgive you, for it is a good cause and is beneficial to my own interests. Since yesterday's TRIBUNE appeared I have had calls from almost everybody I know in a business relation with requests for cards, cards, cards. I have already had snother bundred thousand printed, but they are gone, and I am looking every minute for as many more. My mail is mereased about a peck by letters asking for cards and documents. These letters, many of them, come from among the largest manufacturers in the country. Our club work has also been advanced largely in the past two or three days. I think we have gamed about a thousand more voters in that time, and our club membership is over 3,000. It is perfectly won-derful how muce has grown from our modest be-ginning, but we do not intend to sit down satisfied; we will fight the thing right along as though there were stil doubt about the result, and in that way we think we will be able to roll up prenty creditable Republican majorities in some parts where they will be very unexpected. Here are a few of the letters

CHERRYVILLE, Northhampton Co., Penn., }

M. W. Cooper. Esq.

DEAR SIR: Could you not send me a few of those tariff cards "I I would like to sing them out among the Democrats around here. Give me a few by mail if the Democrats around here. Give me a few by mail if the Democrats around here. A J. ANDREWS.

A J. ANDREWS. pec tully,
MILL OF GEO. S. MAUSER, at TREICHLER'S STATION,
L. R. and S. R., LAURY'S STATION, PENN.,
Oct. 18, 1850.

M. W. COOPER

DEAR SIR: I read in THE TRIBUNE of this morning of the effectual work of what are called "tariff cards." We want some of them here in this valley. You are no doubt aware that this is a great from manufacturing community, and is one of the hot beds of Domocracy. Send as those printed in beth Eaglish and German, as half of our people read German better than English. Very respectfully.

P. S. Our iron men are by no means all Democrats, but Lebuch and Northampton Countries have been strongly so.

OFFICE OF TOWNSEND & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF VALLEY FORGE AND HIGHLAND SILLS WRITING PAPER, NEWEUEG, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1880.

Mr. M. W. COOPER.

DEAR SIR: Can you furnish me with a few of your tard cards and documents for distribution among our operatives? They need something of the kin t. By so doing you will oblig. Yours. James A. Townsend.

OFFICE OF GEORGE RICHARDS & CO., DOVER, N. J., Oct. 18, 1880.

M. W. COOPER. coq.
Will you be so good as to see that I get about 250 of those tor if cards I We are in the iron business are mostly quadra and manufacturing), and could use 500 or 1,000 of them to good advantage. Respectfully,
WILLIAM II. LAMBERT. CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 18, 1880.

r. M. W. COOPER.

DEAR SIR: I not asking too much I would be pleased of have for distribution here some of your "hard ards." Respectfully.

G. W. BESSAN. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSUITANCE CO. (
TROY, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1880.)

M. W. COOPER, esq. TROY, N. 14, Cox. 125, 1250.

Sire: Picase send me by return mail, in Engish and German, cards about the tariff issue. I will see about their proper distribution. We have here about 10,000 workingmen, and the cards will do a great dead of good. Respectfully yours,

F. WEISS.

Mr. M. W. COOPER

DEAR SIR: Our Republican League in this city is doing all it can to publish for the bright of the workingmen some suitable campaign documents. We are now engaged in distributing documents on the fariff, rates of foreign wages, etc. If you have some ralluable facts that you could give us we shad be much collect for them. Please have the kindness to mail me such directlishes as you have, so we can add them to the stock of such literature as we now have. We are having a vigorous fight, and are trying our best to have the electoral votes of "Little Delaware" cast for Garfield and Arthur. Any information you can give us will be appreciated. Very truly yours.

Outsyttle, N. Y. Oct. 18, 1880. ruly yours, George W. 18db.
OTISVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1880.

M. W. COOPER.
DEAR SIR: I see by THE TRIBUNE you have tariff M. W. COOPER.

DEAR SIR: I see by THE TRIBUNE you have tarill circulars or cards for the working class. I have some pamphlets that the State Committee sent me, but they are too long. Won't you please send me twenty-five of your cards! We have the best of the D-mocrats here now, and intend to keep at it, if hard work will do the business. Hoping you will favor us at an early date. Yanga.

M. W. COOPER, csq.
Dear Sir: Will you please send me a few of the date, that we may use them?
And much oblige in eatnest that we may use them?

J. M. LEMON.

Republican. JOHN Q. DENNEY.

EDWARD S. MAWSON & SON.

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FURS.

702 ARGUST, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 18, 1880.

Mr. M. W. COOFER.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to forward us some of your tariff pampakes; sal 1007 Wo wish to distribute them among our workingmen. We notice a report of those cards, and being strong Republicans, we want to promote the success of the ticket to the utmost

want to promote the street of your power. Truly yours. EDWARD S. MAWSON & SON.

OFFICE OF JANEWAY & CO.,
MANUFACTICLERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
NEW-ERUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 18, 1880.

M. W. COOPER, esq.

DEAR SIE: If you will send me some of the "tariff cards" spoken of in this morning's Tribune, I will take the trouble to distribute them the man surfactory. Yours, &c.,

HENRY P. SCHNOWEISS. Y. Dayon, Printing and Publishing House, Utica, N. Y., Uc., 18, 1889.

M. W. COOPER, 689.

DEAR SIE: Our paper circulates amone 300,000 Welsh people, mechanics, miners, farmers, Please send us some tariff documents. Yours, J. W. Jones, Editor.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED LEATHER, NEWARK N. J., Oct. 18, 1880. M. W. COOPER, esq.
DEAR SIR: I would like you to send me one of the DEAR SIR: I would like you to send me one of the "tard cards" I see mentioned in this morning. Transtrue I would like to have about 250 to distribute among our men. If you can turnish them let me know and I will send you pay for thom. Otherwise, I will get them printed here ou receast of sample.

Respectfully yours. N. F. BLANCHAED.

BUSINESS AFFECTED BY POLITICS.

EXTENSION OF TRADE INFLUENCED BY LATE RE-PUBLICAN SUCCESSES-BUSINESS MEN AWAITING THE RESULT, AND BUSINESS QUIET IN THE

MEANTIME. "To-day I feel better satisfied with the outlook for the Republicans than at any time before, I really feel that there is no doubt that we shall win," said Mr. Lambert, of the firm of Dexter, Lambert & Co., manufacturers of silk dress goods and ribbons, office Nos. 33 and 35 Greene-st. "The success of our various enterprises is more dependent upon this election than upon any other circumstance. We have just started to build a new factory at Hawley, Pike County, Penn. Three or four weeks ago I felt considerable besitancy about the contemplated extension of our business; I did not know whether it would be safe to go into the thing or not; but Indiana and Ohio gave me so very much encouragement that I thought we might risk considerable on the future after those victories, and so we are going right! shead, and the prospects seem brighter every day, Our new factory will be 380 test long and five Stories high, and in it we will employ 1,000 hands."

in Paterson ?"

" How many employes have you at your factories

and scatter them through the Northern States within the next week. Yours very truly

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

Newarr, N. J., Oct. 16, 1880.

Newarr, N. J., Oct. 16, 1880.

It is considered that they would do a great deal of good among the workingmen there, just as they are doing here."

A SPEECH TO THE GERMANS in the second and Monitor and Uneas in the third for the good among the workingmen there, just as they are doing here." workingmen long to find out where their interests workingmen long to find out where their interests he in a case like this. There are families to be fed and clothed, and children to be sent to school, and the workingmen are not going to vote away their prospects when such questions are involved. I religious this protective issue—especially as affecting the wages question—will carry New-Jersey for the Republicans, and I am greatly mistaken if it does not also sweep New-York in along with New-Jersey."

"Does the present season of suspense among busi

not also sween New-York in along with NewJersev."

"Does the present season of suspense among business one much affect your business?"

"Yes, considerably; though searcely as much
now as it did before the announcement of the victories in Ohio and Indiana. However, we can't do
any large amount of business until this strain of
anxiety is over. Nobody will buy much ahead, and
manufacturers will not fill their wareaouses with
goods they are not sure that they may
not bave to sell at a loss. We have not been
running mearly at our full capacity lately,
but as soon as things are settled
again we will resume with full force. Of course we
do not now consider the possibility of Hancock's
election. In that event our piaos for the future
would be changed very materially."

The reporter next called upon William Ryle,
dealer in thrown silks, at his office, No. 54 Howardst. Mr. Ryle is President of the Board of Trade of
the City of Paterson and its interested in several
extensive manufactories there. After a general expression of the danger to the silk industry to be apprehended should there be a possibility of interter nes with the tariff at this time, Mr. Ryle sind:
"A great many persons take cobjection to the tariff
be cause they think it enables American manufacturers to make enarmous profiles on their goods by
smitting out foreign competition, but that is a great
mistake. There is a donestic competition amount
the silk men that is of the fiercest
kind, and it is a fact, that you
can only American silks for less money than you
have to pay for toreign silks with the dury adeed.
The Englishman asks: 'Why do you tax your consumer 60 per cent on his goods?' I answer that we
do not. First of all, it must be admitted protection
must be given to induce manufacturers to build
mills in this constriv. After a lattle white, when
they begin to make some money, other people find
that out, there soon becomes such a domestic competition that the price to the coosumer is put below
the protective point, and thus, putti lowered to allow of a foreign competition that could cut under our own competition, you can easily imagine the result. The American manufacturer would have to produce his goods for less money, and the only way he could do that would be by lowering the wages of his employes to a starvation point. We now make our sirk for as hitle, and sometimes for less, money than their manufacture costs in Europe, if we leave workmen's wages our of the question. That is the whole difference, and the question of tariff simply decides whether our workingmen are to be paid American or European wages.

wages. "As an instance of what I have told yo "As an instance of what I have told you regarding our domestic competition, I may refer to our sitk yarns, It has been impossible to import sitk yarns since 1865, to make anything on them, and foreign yarns are now almost unknown in that market. Yet, there is only a duty of 35 per cent on sik yarns. Take off that 35 per cent of protection, however, and you crush that extensive American industry to the ground. The American laborer cannot live on the wages paid in Europe, and I do not think we want him to try to do so."

PREPARING FOR FREE TRADE. A MANUFACTURER ADVISED TO ARRANGE WITH ENGLISH FIRMS IN CASE OF HANCOCK'S ELEC-

"Yes, I have a number of Mr. Lyall's cards tacked up where the men can see them, and the are doing good," said Mr. Hall, proprietor of Samuel Hall's Son's Bolt Works, No. 229 West Tenth-st. "I had not finished putting them up when two of the workmen came to me and told me that those cards had settled them; that they intended to vote for Gardeld now, although they always had been Democrats. An Englishman in the shop read the cards, and said that the list of wages printed there was correct; he had worked for just such man was little better than a slave there, and he concluded to risk the experiment of coming to America, because he felt that he could not have a support the party that will continue the present favorable condition of affairs." here than in England. His talk has had consider able effect upon the other men, and I think them, who do not like to think of supporting their DIAMOND STATE IRON COMPANY. RAILWAY PRACK FASTENINGS AND MERCHANT EAR IRON.
WILMINGTON, DEL., Oct. 18, 1880.

F. WEISS.

F. WEISS.

Families on such wages as are paid in Europe. There are seventy-five men employed here. I have hopes that there will be a very large Republican majority families on such wages as are paid in Europe. There among them on election day. Just now, however, I do not know exactly how they stand, further than that a number of them have changed, and become Republicans. You might feel interested in talking with the English workman I spoke of. I will send for him."

Henry Brown, the man referred to, is a man of intelligence. He said:

"I left England because a workingman's condition there is a hopeless one. He can never get anything ahead, but just toils along, and wears his life away for a very little to eat and a very little to wear; without any enjoyments, without anything to make hie wo. in living. The highest wages paid in England rarely exceed £2 (about \$9 60), and the average workingman does not make over 20 shillings a week. When there is a family to support maybe you can calculate how that can be done on \$4 80 a week, but I doubt it. Still, it is done; but it is a miserable living that the poor people get. An American could not stand it at all. The American could not stand it at all. The American workingmin has luxuries the English laborer does not dram of; luxares, however, that the American regards as necessaries. The English laborer does not dram of; luxares, however, that the American regards as necessaries. The English laborer does not dram of; luxares, however, that the American regards as necessaries. The English laborer and meat, and sometimes the meat is lacking, and very once the batter. The neople live almost worse than animals in the crowded tenement districts, but what better can be expected on less than \$5 a week, when that som must pay the rent, the cost of coas, oreal, meat and coaling, for from three to five persons, maybe? The necessaries of life in England are little cheaper than there, and it is better here, as well. Brad is sold by weight in England, and is somewhat cheaper there, I think. Unlicose, coals, and a few other things, are, maybe, a shade cheaper in England; but taking the cost of the actual necessaries right through—or even allowing the American the coaforts of hie which he enjoys and which as English laborer never experiences—and even then the difference in the cost of Frings is unferly out of all proportion to the difference—and lacorer with his wages cannot only live better, but can save something; it is only by the most rigid economy, self-denial, and oftentimes the greatest distress, that the ordinary English workman can make ends meet. I came to America because I could not stand it in England. I worked in a bolt factory near London, and there I received thirty similings a week (\$7.20). Here for the same work I get twee as muca, and, loarding, I find that my living actually costs me less than it did there.

"In the distressing state of affairs you mentioned among the ordinary workmen, what do the people do in case of sickness; maybe you can calculate how that can be done on \$4 80 a week, but I doubt it. Still, it is done:

him in debt I"
"Well, in that case the parish doctors attend the pation; or in case of a severe accident the hospital takes charge. Still there are plenty of workingmen who dislike to take advantage of either, and who do sadly embarrass taemselves by calling in doctors

do sadly embarrass themselves by calling in doctors in such cases."

"After all, it is only a difference in the wages paid the men." said Mr. Hall. "Our outsiness needs the protective tariff on that account. Oteerwise we manufacture as cheapiv here as they do in England, but the only way we could compete with the foreign manufacturers would be by cutting down our men's wages to the wages paid abroad, and that we do not want to do. I received a card from M. Grant, of Grant & Co., No. 137 Doanest, this morning asking me about the tariff card business. He had read my letter to Mr. Lyail, published in Saturday's Findune."

The reporter immediately called upon Mr. Grant, whose firm deals in taxile machinery and manufacturers' supplies. Mr. Grant said: "The tariff question is a very vital one with my business. When

tion is a very vital one with my business. Whe Haucock's prospects seemed fair, some time ago some of my friends advised me to correspond with some of my freedes advised me to correspond when English manufacturers of machinery and get their rates so that if free trade broke up my present ar-rangements with American manufacturers I might still be first in the held with the low-priced English machines. But I did not do that. I had consider-able confidence that this thing would work itself out all right, and I guess it wit. I am doing a first rate business as things are now; am furnish-"Over 1.100, and I am glad to say most of them are Republicans. We have used the 'tarif cards' to excellent advantage, and not only have I put up cards, but I have cut stips from every newspaner I could get hold of that took good views of the tariff question, and I pasted them all over our bulletin boards. I have also distributed a great many I ribunes and other good papers among the workmen. As a result of all this we notice a marked out all right, and I guess it will. I am doing a first rate business as things are now; am furnishing machines for five mills—cotion factories—now going up in the South. Two of them are located at Natchez, Miss, and one at Charlotte, S. C. The others are in South Carolina and Georgia. Since the publication in Saturday's Tarbunes, agreet many of the manufacturers with whom I deal have written for me to get them some of the cards to put their shops. Most of the these manufacturers are in New-England. Some of them who have been in the city have called here to see about them.

VIEWS OF MERCHANTS. WHY THEY ARE OPPOSED TO A CHANGE-THE RAPIDLY RISING TIDE WHICH WILL OVERWHELM

THE DEMOCRATIC FREE-TRADERS. At the dry goods house of H. B. Claffin & Co., in Worth-st., it was stated by Mr. Robinson, a member of the firm, that he had been sending the "tariff cards" to his Democratic friends in different parts of the country, and that he hoped to report soon number of conversions to the Republican faith. The cards had also been distributed among the 600 employes of the firm, and many who had hitherte voted the Democratic ticket would this year support Garfield and Arthur. Several manufacturere w had learned of the good work accomplished by the unpretentious bits of pasteboard, had asked for a number to give to their men. While THE TRIBUNE reporter was conversing with Mr. Robinson, the latter received a dispatch from A. S. Mann, a promment dry goods merchant of Rochester, N. Y., asking for 20,000 "tariff cards" for distribution among the workingmen of the city. They were immediately forwarded. Mr. Robinson has sent many thousand cards to other persons in the State. He is convinced that business men generally do not want a

paralyze mercantile interests to a certain extent. The reporter conversed with a salesman in the store who, after voting the Democratic ticket for ten years, comes out in this canvass for Garfield. He is a very intelligent man, and during his twelve years' service with the firm has travelled extensively through the South. The reporter asked him what had changed his views and was answered as follows:

change, and that the election of Hancock would

"When the South was under carpet-bag rule I was interested in her condition and anxious that she should get relief. But to-day the South is prosperous, and ought to be satisfied instead of voting for a change of Administration, which would simply throw the Government into the hands of hot headed politicians. I don't like the ingrationic of the South toward President Hayes, for he did for them what no Democrat could have done. But after he had given them their State But after he had given them their State Governments they were still hungry for power, and I feel now that they are being led by blind politicians in supporting Hancock, for the South was never so prosperous as it is to-day. Another thing has also influenced me—that tar.ff plank in the Democratic platform, which I think was a great mistake. Then, too, I don't want a change when business is so prosperous, nor do the business men with whom I come in contact. Now, which my interests depend upon a continuance of this pros-

mistake. Then, too, I don't want a change when business is so prosperous, nor do the business men with whom I come in contact. Now, when my interests depend upon a continuance of this prosperity, where is the logic of voting for a change? Salouel Knox is another salesman in the employ of H. B. Claff a who comes out for Garfield after voting the Democratic ticket for the last six years. Twice a year he travels through the coal and from regions of Northern Pennsylvan a and Eastern Ohio.

"I find this year," he said, "that my business interests are with the Kepublican party. The men throughout me sections of country feel that the Democratic tariff would utterly destroy their business and are coming out strongly for the Kepublican ticket. Free trade would run the iron interests in this country, and I hear that many Domocrats appreciating that fact are going to support Garfield. Business men don't want a change. The country is prosperous and they are satisfied."

A well-known shipping merchant of this city, who is a staunch Democrat, subscribed \$1,000 yesterday to the Republican esimpany find. He said when he made the gift that, despite his Democratic opinious, he could not afford, for business reasons, to have a change in the Administration. A Tringuisher to the National Committee, and it bere the name of a millionaire.

An interesting conversation took place yesterday between a noted shipoinder of this city and a hardware merchant who is a millionaire.

"What more could you want?" asked the shipbuilder, "if the Democrats were in power? The country is prosperous, business is brisk and the people are happy in the enjoyment of good times?"

"I should only want them to let things alone," sententionsly replied the merchant.

"What more could you want?" asked the shipbuilder, "if the Democrats were in power? The country is prosperous, business is brisk and the people are happy in the enjoyment of good times?"

"I should only want them to let things alone," sententionsly replied the merchant.

"Well, do you know of a pro

the Republican ticket this year for the first time in

If the names of these two gentlemen could be it and the cards together have been instrumental in making Republicans of not a few of pretor of iron works and who employs near y 100

A prominent cutz n of W linemsburg, the proprietor of iron works and who employs nearly 100 working, has been for years an independent vater. This year he will vote for Garfield because he is satisfied with the Administration of President Hayes, and is especially pleased with the Republican management of the finances.

"A mental ago," he said, "I was undecided as to which party would win the fight, but to-day I am as certain that Garfield will be elected as that I am standing here. This is largely due to the tariff question and the attitude of the Democratic party in regard to it. Until within a month I have not been making any business ventures on necount of the uncertainty of the Presidential contest. Now that Garfield's election is assured, I feel perfectly co-figent and am not afraid to make large in vestments in order to get handsome resurns. I will add that I know many Democrats who will vote for Garfield to business reasons, although I am not permitted to give their names."

Bradge, The Andrew Bleakly Market (19 200 man, and the Andrew Bleakly Manketers, consisting of the Andrew Bleakly Male and the Andrew Bleakly Manketers, consisting of the Andrew Bleakly Manketers, consisting of the Andrew Bleakly Manketers, consisting of commanded by Captain William Beakley, followed. At the last came the Directores the believed by Captain William Beakley, followed. At the last came the Directores the bid commanded by Captain William Beakley, followed. At the last came the Directores the bid commanded by Captain William Beakley, followed. At the last came the Directores the Braden William Beakley, followed. At the last came the Directore for command of Captain Charles Haibers stock.

As the procession moved down the avenue the torches and lanterps made a brillian display. Several bands of music, played perfectly by Several bands of music, played perfectly by Several bands of music, playe

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The Bloomingdale Garfield and Arthur Campaign Clup of the XtXin Assembly District will hold their meeting tids evening.

R. Stockett Mathews, of Maryland, spoke to 5,000 people at the Republican test at Gates and Marcy aves. Brooklyn, last night. There was much en-thereasts.

Henry Ward Beecher will address a massmeeting at Babs lon, October 28. There will be a forced light procession in the evening. Boys in Bine from all parts of the Island will be present. The Levi P. Morton Battery of the XIth

Concressional District held an entinestastic meeting last night at its headquarters, No. 1.345 Broadway. A large assemblage was present. Addresses were made by Cap-tain R. S. Melier and others.

James D. Smith, president of the Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club, has accepted an invita-tion to act as Chief Marshal of the parade of the Boys in Buse Gardield and Ar har Clubs at Stamford, Conn., to-morrow. It is estimated tout at least 20,000 men will ton be in the

The Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club has appointed a committee, of which Coionei E. win M. Cox is chairman, to arrange for a meeting in front of the Sala-Treasury in Wall-st., within a few days. Colonel S. Oscar Rydor, of the Produce Exchang. Republican Cho has taken steps to make in the proposed meeting.

The Republicans of Pearsalls, Queens County held a large meeting Monday evening. The speakers were Stephen H. Otin, of New-York; Chaplain Day, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Garret J. Garcison, Pro-bate Junge of Questos County. There was also a parane of the Louis in Bine of Penraills and the neighboring

The North Side Garfield and Arthur Club, of Newtown, of L. I., which was organized a few days ago, has already a large membership. Much enthusiasm is displayed at its meetings. To-morrow night a massimeeting will be held under its asspines, when John M. Crany, casher of the Shoe and Leather Bank, of this city, will make an address.

The Democrats of Orange, N. J., heretofore a strong Democratic city are unterly disheariened by the Oide and Indiana elections are making no efforts wintever to keep no their cuthusiasm. There is an excellent propert that the City of Orange will be carried by the Republicans with be help of the recently converted workmen in the factories.

At the regular meeting of the Republican Central Campaign Club of the XXHd Assembly District, Central Campaign Cutoof the Arthonomy Distriction of Laws P. Morton and concurring in the recommendation of the German Resublican Central Committee to Postmaster James to permit his name to be used as candidate for Mayor were adopted. A conference of the opponents of the regu-

lar Kines County Democratic General Committee ("Boss" McLaughim'e), at the head of whom is Thomas Kinselta, held on Monday evening, resulted in voting down a proposition to appoint a committee for confer-ence with the Greetal Committee in regard to local nominations and a determination to await the nomina-tion before declaing wasteer of not to support them. The IXth Assembly District Garfield and

Arthur Cino held an enthysiastic meeting at its rooms in the Bleecker Building last evening. John L. Hill, of Brooklyn, delivered a speech reviewing the distory of the two great political parties. A prominent member of the club informed a TRIBUNE reporter that this district would this year give a larger. Republical majority than There was a full attendance of the Pioneer

Gardeld and Arthur Cub of the XXIIId Assembly District, last evening in the rooms it wood's Building, No. 2,233 Third-ave., Benj. Page in the chair. Levi P. Mor ton had been expected to be to sent, but the chairman received a telegrari stating that he would be unavoidably absent. Speedaes were made by General W. H. Morris and Colonel W. C. Reidy. The singing by the Roberts Glee Club of campaign songs met with marked appreciation. Among those present were; H. N. Suerwood, Colonel E. N. Carr, Colonel D. Milier, R. Elwards.

AN ADDRESS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT THE COOPER UNION-PARADE OF GERMAN CHIZENS, Secretary Schurz delivered an address on the political situation to a large audience of Germans at the Cooper Union last evening. Long before the hour of the meeting large and enthusiastic crowds gathered in the hall, and as 8 o'clock approached the platform was occupied by such as had received tickets for the occasion, and not an inch of sitting or even standing room remained. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and ex-Governor Salmon was elected chairman. He made a short speech, and then, amid loud clapping and cheering, introduced Carl Schurz. Mr. Schurz, whose address

was in German, began as follows: was in German, began as follows:

Each party can count apon its regular troops—men with stand by it through thick and thus. But there are an inflatte number of voters was been under no party discipline, allowing ageir course of action to be guided sociely by the wants of the public. The chief present struckle is that public opinion is us callef motor. Be an parties have changed their plansed attack in the course of the campaign. As for as the Regulational party is concerned, it presented uself to a voling population on a planform where actual and material interests were a one taken line consideration. But when its opponents invoked old issues and uncartaced wormout quisitions it answered their arcuments and paid them back in their own coin. However, little by little the real besides of the moment—the issues involving me national wester—examed the upper hand. The present campaign is not a campaign of politocians—it is a compaign of politocians—it is political p that peace and prespectly reign supreme that the Government is being honestly an ably ducted. Why, then, should they care for a caange!

Referring to the financial situation, the speaker alluded to the condition of the woole country after the war and the enormous debt with which it was burdened. He said:

burdened. He said:

To-day, however, much has been done by the Republican parity to solve the problem. A hundred unified defiairs in cash have been paid, and a handred unified dollars in cash have been paid, and a handred unified dollars, worth of bunds has been assued at a low rate of interest. And turre is every prospect that the silver problem will be solved in an equally sufficiently manber. People are not intent on fusiciting a change. Tray are intent on guarante-tog the present prosperity against a counge. When the Greenback question became a National issue the Republican party voted for hard money to a man. It was likewise the Republican party which pushed the refunding oils burouse Congress. By faithfulge his financial obligations in so holograde a manner the credit of the United States rose in the eyes of all retions. The Democrats, on the contrary, lissated that the National debt southing more or less than another form of repudiation. The Democratic party, however, will never acknowledge that present prosperty is one to the financial policy pursued by the Bepublican party. Fuel claim that all is one to good harvests, good weather, etc., and forget that without an absortable and able manding of the people's money all the go all narvests in the world would sever have raised fine credit of the United States and laye caused our commercial and limitstrial prosperity.

The speaker considered most of the points of the

The speaker considered most of the points of the two political platforms in his address, and especialty the present bank system, Civil Service reform-as understood by the Democrats-and the condition of the South. In conclusion he called upon all present and upon all New-York to vote for Garfield-not because Garfield would otherwise not be elected, but because threats have been made that should the Democrats have a large minority at

the Democrats have a large minority at the forthcoming election, efforts would be made to subvert the popular will by tries on by violence. Hence the great importance of New-York's vote. "Without the vote of New-York State," he said, "victory is secured, but with it, victory would be incontestable!"

When Mr. Schurz finished his address he was heartily applianded. One lady offered him a beautiful bonquet of flowers. Only by the most strenuous efforts did he succeed in leeving the hall, for the crowd surged around him with cries of enthusiasm.

While the meeting was in progress several German Republican organizations were forming a pro-

around him with cries of eathusiasm.

While the meeting was in progress several German Republican organizations were forming a procession in Irving-place. About 10 o'clock the procession began to move down Foorth-ave, to the Cooper Institute. The mounted officers led the van, followed by a platoon of policemen and a brass band. The first organization was the German Veteran Republican Association, 450 strong, under command of Major Nizshe. I wo tastered battle flags, which belonged to the 45th New-York Volunteers were carried by two of the men in line. Nat came the McCook Skirmishers, of the XIIIth Assembly District, whose uniforms consisted of a blue shirt with red trimmings and olucean. This company numbered 150 men and was in command of Celonel Herman. From this district came also the McCook Battery, consisting of 150 men, Capt. James Colinas in command. The Sheridan Shook Legion, Captalic Charles O. Grannis, and the Colombia Base Bait Chib followed. Then came the XXIII Assembly District Campaign Club, 175 strong, carrying harners and torches, under command of Captain Bridge. The Andrew Bieakley Musscateers, commanded by Captain William Bieakley, followed, Ar the last came the Dittennoefer Legion, 1,000 streng, under command of Captain Charles Haiberstock.

As the procession moved down the avenue the

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, listened to the arguments on the motion to compel the registers of election in the 1st Assembly District to register the name of James J. O'Do: nell. General Wingate contended for Mr. O'Donnell that the registers had no right to question the testimony of the applicant that his father had been naturalized or to

require him to produce further proof.

Elsau Boot argued in robly that the witness was at all events bound to produce his best evidence and that the registers were justified in requiring the additional testimony of a qualified voter. Decision was reserved.

Mr. Wingate also argued, without opposition, a mexico to compet the registers in the HIII Assembly District to register August J. Christen on a naturalization paper of 1868, despite his refusal to answer the question preserioed by Supervisor of Elections Davenport. Decision

was also reserved upon this question.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners, yester-At the meeting of the Peiner Commissioners, yester-day, Genera Smith offered resolutions directing the su-perimendent, inspectors and captains of poiner to make directal search for persons who are at present, or may nervative narray, in the city for the purpose of the garner-estration and votice; and that every member of the poine force shall use every possible effort to discover and report an esses a flygal registration and all pages where men may be quartered with a view of fluenal vot-ice.

og.
The Republican members of the Board supported the esciutions heartily, and they were passed without disommittee of members of the Greenback party re-A committee of members of the Greenonex pass, requested an interview with the Commissioners. They were afraid that their votes would not be counted as east in the commis election. Commissioner Mason protested gainst any recognition of the committee, and the letter was fired. The committee was given to understand

lested sgainst any recognition of the committee, and the lettle was filed. The committee was given to understand that its learns were ground ees.

George Conneil, the United States Supervisor of Elections of the Enventh Electical District of the 191d Assembly District, who was charged with unlawfully taking a naturalization ecriticate from Moores Flynn, and with initiating and interdening him, was before United States Commissioner Osborne yesterday. Assembly District Commissioner Osborne yesterday. Assembly the Government, and had associated with him George W. Wincare and E. Ellery Anderson. Eithur Rost appeared on the hast day of registrated has presented himself at the office mear Prince and Elizabethesis, and demanded to be to restered in a dup real of a paper issued to him in 1868. The paper was the object of paper issued to him in 1868. The paper was the object of the supervisor, and he was informed that if he attenuated to register he would be afrested. He demanded that his paper be returned to him, but this was denied, and he was given a receipt for it. The case will be continued to-day.

THE BALTIMORE RACES,

THORA, GRENADA, GLENMORE AND POMEROY THE WINNERS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19 .- The fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club opened tavorably to-day The weather was fine, the track in splendid condition and the attendance large. The first race was the Merchants' Stakes,a sweepstakes

for two-year-olds, one mile, \$250 entrance, \$100 forfeit,

with \$1.500 added by the criticus of Baitimore, of which \$500 to the second borse, and the third to save its stake. The race was won by Thora in 1: 11, with Crickmore second and Spark third.

The second race was the Dixie Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, \$100 subscription, \$50 forfest, the club to add \$1,500, of which \$1,000 to the first, \$500 to the

to add \$1,500, of which \$1,000 to be first, \$500 to the second, and the third to save his stakes. The race was won by Grenada in 3:38, with Oden second and Ferncliff third.

The third race was two-mile beats, for all ages, for a purse of \$600 for the first horse and \$100 for the second. The starters were Glemmore, surge, Minizer and Camme F. Glemmore won both neats, the first in 3:46, and the second in 3:40½. Camme F. was second in the first heat, and Surge in the second hexa.

The fourth race was a steephechase, for all ages, welter weights, about one and a half miles, for a purse of \$300 for the first horse, and \$50 for the second. Pomeroy was an easy winner in 3:08, Lexic D. second, Day Star third, and Judith fourth.

There will be four races to-morrow. Parole will run

There will be four races to-morrow. Parole will run

A STIRRING PERORATION.

A STIRRING PERORATION.

The concluding portions of Mr. Conkling's Speech at Terre Haute on the triany Exeming before the Election.

Our Democratic neighbors demand a change. What change I I ask the turning before the Election.

Our Democratic neighbors demand a change. What change I Now, the only special thing in which they have amounced a change is the turnif. Their laws, their resolutions—in the reconition passed by the last, and tee last but one National Convention, they cenousced the tariff as an iniquitous, hurtfur abomenation. We have a great person roll that represents that immense multitude which wears the insvectors—the insvectors—the insvectors—the insvectors—the inspectors are minded to return not scain. It represents also the minded and the crimind. We have a great interest account; we have a crimin experse secount; we mast rules annually a great revenue; we raise it now largely by the tariff. The tariff is so adjusted as to be at upon articles of forchin imp resonant patch. We have a way should you take the tariff off of iron and put it on tea and coffee! We don't produce tea and coffee. We all use it way rules \$20,000,000 from iron, thus keeping up the price of a priduce and coffee. We all use it way rules \$20,000,000 from iron, thus keeping up the price of a priduce and coffee in the collection for all purposes, including iron-making—and you bringing the iron from the metal mines of Like Superior and the from Mountain in Missiant, and the moment that iron and your coel trach case of the interest. But the Democrats say that they are opposed to a product the ridge of reconding weaking it by means, carried to its lorgent conclusion, that ever laboring man in fed and and the min who pays and makes to tariff for revenue only. And what does that a case if it means, carried to its lorgent conclusion, that ever laboring man in fed and and the man we have a pays and makes more from the mean and the trans are for a toriff for revenue only. And what does that a certain an interest of the contents is to be r

shoring man of latinate and the first wards, and makes morey from his too mult, rading mus, wants that castige, I say to them, as the incongresseeper said when asked by a little chief about a certain animal on exhibition: "Is that a lion or a ratheoxichlorise "Well," says he, "my little deart a certain horse it" "Well," says he, "my little deart, you pays your money and you fakes your choice." [Languter]

Mr. Chairman, I am going to say a few words to appropriate to this audience and but good bye to all the ladies and all the men of Indiana, who have been so kind as you saye in listening to me so long. I want to advise you, too, that to let well enough alone is one of the wiscest of all conceivable things.

The Tariff Act may need and does need, no doubt, some ameratment. Other laws on the statute book could be uncroved, no doubt, to you know, Mr. Chairman, o anything human that could not be improved I I do not. The Republican party and all its works could be improved. No doubt of it. That man must be unplose or insure who doubts that. The Republican party is composed of men and women; and human nature is himman and men are made of clay so long there will be error, blunders, variations and shadows of turning in the cath of judgment.

List in reference to this tariff question. Do you want to give the D-mocrats the power to repeal the tariff laws! Do you want to lander hims Nation out upon a shoreless and soundless seal Do you want the men woo carried this Government to the brink of the treelpiee and then stopped oach expecting to see it p unrecover and fail into the septicine of the abode of epochs and the tomb of nationalities that have gone down in darkness and to blood,—do you want these men to come again and be the custioneers of the great Republic I [Criw of "No, no."] Never, Ar. Chairman, natin God Alampty intends to strike this people with blinoness as destructive as a tunnderbolt tirell. An invitation to ride is not a license to drive. [Laugiter] Not by a good deal. [Renewed lisughter and appliance] But

ter.)
I read in the Democratic papers what a partisan I am. I fend in the Democratic papers what a partisan I am. [Laughter.] Sectional and partisan to the last degree, itenewed laughter.] There is some truth in that. It is naif true, and that is an enormous Democratic average. [Great laughter and applause.] I preach no crusade against the South. Before you and before God, if I could do it, every part of the South should be ossom as the rose; their "swords should be beaten into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-books"; there should be "ne ther wars nor rumors of wars "; neighbor should be "ne ther wars nor rumors of wars "; neighbor should not lift up his hand against neighbor, nor should they learn cruelty and persecution any more. [Great applause.]

there ones; their "swords stood to better into pious-barra and their spears too prannicebook", "there bar should their litter spears too premarks on the presention and their parts of the should their plant crucity and persecution and more podule seeds, all should are presented and strong the presention and their plants of the property of the proper

insgaire.]

To the small effort which I hope earnestly to make, Mr. Chairman, in this canvass. I am not going around to pronounce ouffs upon candidates. You know your conditions to Governor. Mr. Forter. So do L. I served with him in Congress. I have nothing that respect for him. It is were worth while I could spend a haif an mour in toling you what a good man dir. Perter is. Mr. Porter is a keepiblican; he is runding as a Kennishean canodate. If I nved to Indian that is an I abound want to know. [A voice—You would write for him, wouldn't you I'] I would nine days in the week if the election haved once days. IGreat laughter and appinuse.] If necessary, the might before election I would salep with one eye open and one foot out of bod. [Great laughter.] You know your candidates running for State offices. I don't. I know both of the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates running for the National offices. I know to the candidates are recorded as a fine of the candidates. I know of, walked God's earth than Chester Arthur. Great applianse.] I anybody wants to abuse mm I would like to appear at the spot where it is to be done, and stand by as a witness, and, if I lett at liberty, to make a few feeble remarks myself. Laughter.] I cound tell you a great deal about General Gardidates. The experien logater.]
In the small effort which I hope earnestly to make, Mr. put in these things called compaign lives; but because he is a Republican, and will represent the creed and to rath of the Republican party. [Applians.] I hope that on Wednesday morning we in Now-York will hear glad tidings of great joy from Iodiana. (Great appliance.)

CHANGE IN THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

THE COURTS.

THE STANDARD OF MONEY VALUES. TESTING THE QUESTION WHETHER THIS NATION BAS

A BI-METALLIC CURRENCY. The trial of a suit of more than ordinary oterest was begun yesterday in the United States Cie. uit tourt before Judge Shipman and a jury. It is brought by Hadden & Co., importers of this city, azalog Collector Merritt, and is to recover the amount of dety-claimed to have been paid in excess on goods imported from China. The feature which makes it of interest is the question of the real value of Mexican dotters. In 1878 and 1879 the depreciation in the value of sover was disregarded by the Treasury Department in its instructions to Collectors of Customs, and while the Gov-eroment purchased foreign silver coins at the most at their actual button value, no change was made in the est mate of their value at the Custom House. After the the currency in which invoices from China are usually made out, was valued by comparing it with United States silver dodars of 412 grains. But if it is valued in comparison with the gold dollar the result is much is in American dollars.

Importers, therefore, bringing goods from countries where currency is silver, maisted that the Government should convert their involves into American gold delilars, which was also the easts by which the merchandae was paid for through drafts on London. The importers also contended that there was only one unit of value to international and commercial purposes in this country, and that it was the gold dollar. The present case in wo'ved a difference of about fifteen per cent of the dustable value of involces in siver currency. The Government in 1879 fixed 101.5 as the value of the Mexican dollar, instead of about 86 cents, it actual value in c. ld. In January of 1880, the Director of the Mont counced all the public estimates of foreign aliver, and announced them at their actual gold value. It is contended on hat half of the plaint iffs that making silver dollars an unimited legal-tenary does not depend with the gold dollars as the unit of value; that without tree and unimited comage for both metals no mation can estim to laws a double standard; that since the demon-tizzing of silver in 1873 silver has not been remonetized in the United States so far as to dispense with its measurement of value in gold in conducting the foreign commerce of the country; and that without further legislation the United States is not a bi-metallity nation. In the absence of a legal ratio between gold and silver the market price of silver must be measured in gold. The Government contends that the importers and the Court must buile by Tensarry estimates, and that the sin

Government contends that the importers and the Court must abide by Treasury estimates, and that the sun must be dismissed.

H. E. Treasun, M. W. Tyler and W. B. Coughtry appear for the plaintiffs, and Assistant District Actorievs Herrick and Butiet for the Government. Takes are several other saits dependent on the disposition of this one.

VERDICT AGAINST CYRUS W. FIELD.

A jury in the Superior Court, before Judge Speir, vesterday gave George T. Stearns a verdict for \$5.666 against Cyrus W. Field for services performed by Mr. Stearns in assisting Mr. Field in the execution of a number of ratirond schemes. Mr. Stearns claimed that the principal services were performed in carrying on negotiations with the boudhoiders of the Montelair and Greenwood Lake Railroad. Mr. Field had the purpose, Mr. Stearns asserted, to secure the cooperation of cer-tain bondholders in extending the road until it should meet some other railroad running by way of the Hoosag Tunnel to Boston. Mr. Field denied that Mr. Steares was employed for any such purpose, but claimed that it was merily as a clerk, and that he had overdrawn the pay to worch be was entitled by a loan of \$800. Francis C. Barlow appeared for Mr. Stearns; David Dudley Field and William Dorsheimer for the defendant.

DECISIONS-OCT. 19.

DECISIONS—OCT, 19.

Supreme Courl—Chambers—By Judge Lawrence,—
Degebele art, McDonald and another.—Motion granted and
case placed on calendar for November 5, 1880. Billings, etc.,
agt. Robinson—Motion granted and stolo allowed to be defendant. Bonner agt. Fitzsimmens et al., Eddy agt. Sweeney
et al.—Motions granted. Mandevide agt. the Bockaway
Beach Improvement Company. In the master of the application of the trustees of the Second Avenue Methodist Episcopai Church; Beard agt. McComb. Hand agt. Burrows. Callahan agt. McIntyr; Cox. et al. agt. Loughlin and others;
Dattelbaum et al. agt. Weill et al., Culiver agt. Budienssek;
Pick ngt. same. Handen agt. same; Same agt. same; Frost
agt. finddessiek; Ernst agt. same; Same agt. same; Same
agt. same Mercates agt. Liverpool and Great Western Sesan
Company: In the matter of Neshtit and another; Selleck agt.
Lord—Frantest. Daly agt. Daly—Report confirmes and judge.

TRIAL TRUM-PART I-Freedman, J.-Court opens at 11 a.m.

73. 794.
PART 11-Larremore, J.-Coars opens at 11 a. m. Nos. 750, 54, 53, 611, 722, 730, 739, 576, 745, 783, 761, 649, 649, 675, 795, 798, 798.
PART 15-Larremore, J.-Sinyth, R.-The People act. Thomas Smith, robbety; Amadre Eiget; conicide James McCann, James Morrisser, James Hangay grand larremy; Frances Hotelling, assault and bartery.
PART 11-Gilderice ve, J.-Pice People act. Chastine Grunes, Thomas traffiny, Lucy Cohen; felonisms assault and battery; John Wilson, larout from the coreon; Jame Logan, petalaremy; Peter J. Coulan, violation Lottery law. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Oct. 19 .- The following business was transacted by the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday 1 On motion of J. D. McPherson, Playd B. Wilson, of Chicago

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Albert Kinsley, Henry
W. Burnnam, George Campbell, Charles S. Joshyn, William A. Hinds and others have filed articles of association to be known as the Ouelda Community (Limited).
This is a reorganization of the association known by the same name, with the marital relations of its members changed.

THREE SHOTS WITHOUT EFFECT.

NASHYILLE, Tenn., Oct. 19.—A special digpatch, dated yesterday, from Huntaville, Ain., to The American, says: "An altereation occurred here to-day between Assistant United States District Attorney L. W. Day and William Elwardy, in which Edwardy fired three shois without effect. The affair originated in a newspaper article on Edwardy's wife. Public sympatry is with Edwardy. Both men were arrested, and gave bonds.