CITY POLITICS.

A New Phase of the Political Panjandrum.

The Coming Union of Tammany and Apollo.

The Tammany Sages and the "Kickapoo" Braves Bury the Hatchet and Smoke the Pipe of Peace.

How the Old Thing Works-By Conferences.

THE OFFICES AND THE CANDIDATES.

The political party fight which has so generally exercised the leaders of the two recognized demo-cratic organizations of the city, their adherents and allies, has been very considerable restricted dur-ing the past week. That party, from all appear-ances, is likely to form a united front in the cam-paign, and, with their allies of the liberal republican party and the Folevite soreheads to present a solid phalanx, not only against further encroachments upon the strongholds of democratic patronage in this city, but to enable it to wrest from the administration republicans some of the vantage ground which they gained when Tammany was for a time a byword in the mouths of all men,

TAMMANY AND APOLLO have come to terms—that is, the doors of conciliation have been thrown open, and the animosities and estrangements which divided the democracy which made the great democratic party "a house divided against itself," are in a fair way of settlement and ultimate extinction. This is a consummation which a week ago was more devoutly bazouks of the party, the variegated stripe of democrats, the political "Therneidiers," who hang on the rear of the contestants waiting their chances to make the most of friend or foe, as they may fall into their hands, will for once have to mingle in the rank and file to save themselves from perpetual political ostracism. The Tamuany sages are willing to bury the hatchet and to smoke the calumet of peace with the young Kickapoo warriors of Apolio Hall, and these juvenile braves, discovering in good time that this mutinous abandenment of the wigwams of their tribe was only calculated to aid in the extirpation of the ancient race, have in a late powow resolved to accept conditions and return to the old camping grounds. John Kelly has made preparations for the feast of atonement and of come. There are so many hungry prodigals among them, however, that it would be rather difacuit just yet to say how many fatted calves will have to be killed for their delectation. That will have to be decided upon by the political dinner committees that may be appointed on either side to draw up the bill of fare, which is to satisfy the political maws of the prodigals. When this important condition of returning harmony shall be satisfactorily concluded. John Kelly, the father of Tammany, will go forth and greet the returning chief prodigal, James O'Brien, and seat him at his right hand at the board and in the council-a plan of the campaign will be drawn up, and the Tammanyites and Apolioites, after joining in s war dance, will go forth to smite Tom Murphy and his ring, "hip and thigh," and from the rising of the sun, on the 4th of November next, to the going down of the same, with a Joshua on the field o delay the solar disappearance, if necessary, until the work is completed.

THE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS IN THE CITY. being, according to Old Probabilities, thus far "iair," how goes the ticket in the State? Mr. Kelly, no doubt, thinks that the "liberals" might have done better-in fact "gone the whole hog"by endorsing the democratic State ticket, and thus ensure the defeat of the republican slate for every office on it. Half a loaf, however, is better an no bread, and the democracy are satisfied with the recognition they have received from the Aberals, and are willing to pay them back in kind for favors received. A conversation lately had with a delegate to the Democratic State Convenfor one of the vacancies on the Bench of the Suthe situation from the permanent chairman of that Donvention,

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR HIMSELF:

RE-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR HIMSELF:
REPORTER—What was the general feeling among the county delegates as to the probable success of the state ticket?

JUDICIARY CANDIDATE—Well, I perhaps could better answer that question on the assurances given the permanent chairman, Governor Seymour, who appeared quite sanguine of the success of the ticket. He said that he had studied the political question deeply, and his conclusions were that eighty-two towns would give democratic and liberal republican majorities against administration majorities last year. He said he looked forward to a gradual but very decided and telling change in that way among the class of veters who were either swayed by disappointment at the course national politics were taking and their or by a different class of meln, men who at this crisis in the affairs of the country would look for honesty, ability and integrity as essential elements in the candidates seeking office, rather than party affinations or partisan proclivities. Governor

being effected which, if aided by the selection of the very best men to the present Senate, to co-operate with the Asssembly in 1875, and good men and true for local offices in the city, would inure to the success of the democratic party, not only in the State, but in the councils of the nation in the

the Stare, but in the councils of the nation in the time to come.

The democratic and liberal republican State ticket as it now stands, and if approved of by the people at the polls in November next, would give a most desirable source of patronage to the allied powers—would, in fact, give them the State patronage on a joint party majority on the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Canal Board and the Contracting Board, "the be-all and the end-all," or the summun bonum, the political utopia, or land of promise, that the country politicians are ever ready pigrims to, and will make any sacrifice to attain.

REPORTER—Was Mr. Kelly aware of the existence of those opinions and sentiments of Governor

Seymour's.

JUDICIARY CANDIDATE—Certainly he was, and I thought at the moment that the object Governor Seymour obviously had in view was to impress upon the minds of the prominent men of the party present at the time the necessity, at this turning crisis in city and State politics, of selecting the best men for offices in the city government. I think that its effect in this way—that now to-day you see the little cloud not bigger than a man's hand that indicates a lusion of the Tammany and Apollo people. Conferences will be held and a lew soreheads may get mixed up in these committees of conference on either side, but the good sense and sound judgment of Mr. Kelly will suppress dissension among the Tammany delegates and insure a like honest party discipline rule to be enforced by the Apollo leaders upon their representatives at those conferences.

REPORTER—Does not Mr. Kelly in sanctioning, and, in fact, in appointing committees of conference to meet similarly constituted bodies from Apollo make concessions that he piedged himself not to countenance under any circumstances? And does he not in his concessions now, to some extent, dispoint the hopes of those candidates who were altogether Tammany and altogether anti-Apollo Hall?

JUDICIARY CANDIDATE—Not at all. If Mr. Kelly fron the first had mursued Pater B. Eventuel Action. Judiciary Candidate—Certainly he was, and I

altogether Tammany and altogether anti-Apollo Hall?

JUDICIARY CANDIDATE—Not at all. If Mr. Kelly from the first had pursued Peter B. Sweeny's tactics be would not have surrounded his opening regime with so many difficulties. Peter B. s policy, as frequently expressed and acted on, was, with regard to opposing democratic organizations, the more the merrier. They, in fact, solve the political problem of "what to do with them." The head disorganizers, being one or two, are easily bought off and the "tag-rag-and-bob-tail" are, of course, nowhere, and, after a month or two of fitthic existence, diagusted by their quondam leaders, they disappear, and the places political that knew them once know them no more forever. This was Peter B. Sweeney's policy, but at the eleventh hour it seems to have inspired Kelly, and if followed out no doubt the same results will appear. Reporter—No does John Kelly compare with Bweeny, the late Tammany chief?

JUDICIARY CANDIDATE—No comparison can be drawn between them. Sweeny had it all his own way to a great extent, but in the way of "grabs," which he did not touch himself, and did not know to what extent they were the prey of others, he jeft that to other leaders. He was the directing head, with centurions under him. Now Mr.

Kelly has to be in the field himself all the time, general and private, organizer and camp follower.

Commanding, alding, animating all,
Where foes appear to press or friends to call.

The whole responsibility of the party, at this crisis, rests on his shoulders. He is anxious to be strengthened with the best sentiments of the best men of the party to-day, and, therefore, he appears to be an imperturbable, immovable and unimpassionable sort of a man, upon whose brow mystery and simplicity seem to mingle and at the same time to struggle for the mastery, the aspirant for a nomination at his hand seeing hope in one aspect of his face and detecting doubt of his previous hope in the next. Kindly and approachable by all in all moods, he is not the man to "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope;" and hence, no doubt, his reticence upon the subject of the composition of the slate, leaving events and the candidates and their prospects to time and the combinations of party, over which he has only a certain control, to shape themselves. Now this is as faithful a picture as I can dash off of Keily at this time, declining to draw the comparison which your question intended to evoke.

The Offices and party and and political expectations are somewhat in the condition of jocund day—but not exactly jocund—standing "liptoe on the misty mountain tops." The prospect, from whatever standpoint, is indeed misty enough. To-day

THE TAMMANY JUDICIARY CONVENTION MEETS.

Now, the programme is that, after meeting and

THE TAMMANY JUDICIARY CONVENTION MEETS. The tammany judiciary convention meets.

Now, the programme is that, after meeting and organizing, a committee of conference will be appoided to meet a similar conference body on the part of the Apolloists. It is jurther whispered in the air that it will be an amicable conference, the probability being that Tammany will present a slate for the Supreme Court that Apollo will endorse—that Apollo will get the Superior Court, one Marine Court judge and one coroner, Tammany taking, as before stated, the Supreme Court vacancies in special charge, two coroners' and one aldermanic vacancy. For the two principal county offices—the shrievalty and the county clerkship—these will be left to the action of a conference. The Tammany magnate, Mr. Kelly, is specially anxious that none but the best men should be presented for the Judiciary and for the other more important offices—and therefore it would be next to useless to speak of the chances of the men that are already in the field for Sherin and County Clerk. The following will, however, state the ticket and the candidates as they stand at present: at present :-

of the men that are already in the field for Sheriff and County Clerk. The following will, however, state the ticket and the candidates as they stand at present:—

THE SHRIEVALITY.

This, the principal county office, most incrative, and consequently only to be sought or to be attained by the most popular and foremost friend of the party controlling a nomination, has many claimants. The republican party are in the field in the person of their nominee and representative, Alderman Van Schnick, a big card, as a colleague of the Alderman's expressed himself to-day, "a big card, and hard to beat," if the Germans make a fight upon it. The office, however, is one which the democracy of the city—German of Irish or "Jeffersonian"—cannot abord to have wrested from the party. Here the liberal republicans come in. They can certainly help to defeat the Custom House Ring by siding with the Tammany democrats, so that the present prospect is that the shrievaity will still belong to Tammany. The first candidate in the field is John Fox, whose attitude and services at Utica and in the reorganization of the party these two years past are generally accepted as entitling him to the nomination. William H. Wickham is out of the race, and the contost, therefore, lies between Mr. Fox, Mr. Bernard Riley and Van Schaick on the republican ticket and Mr. John Foley on the retorm. The conviction, however, is that Tammany and Apolie will unite on an entirely new man, who will be not only acceptable to party but the chosen of the people.

The republicans are now in the field after the county clerkship in the person of ex-Postmaster Patrick H. Jones, a lioeral republican, or republican democrat. It is a strong ticket and will compel Tammany to put forth the best man to the people. Mr. William Walsh and Mr. William Conner are the most prominent spoken of candidates on the Tammany side. Alderman McCafferty has been presented with a congratulatory address from his constituents, and a request that he will allow himself to be presented for nominatio

It is said, a nomination for the Superior Court, and therefore may be counted out of the field for any judiciary nomination.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Superior Court the candidates are all standing to the front. Judge Quinn apparently holds a lead in the race for a vacancy. Ex-Surrogate Gideon J. Tucker, most favorably known to the Bar for years as an accomplished lawyer and able jurist, is also in the field, with every prespect of a nomination from the Tammany party, with whom he has always acted in politics, while he was one of the first to press the reforms that resulted in the overthrow of the Tammany Ring. The present incumbents are also candidates for renomination. Mr. Jerome Buck, an exceedingly popular young lawyer, is the favorite of the Bar Association and reform people for a Tammany and liberal republican nomination. It will be hardly withheld from him, in view of the fact that he retired from the candidacy for City Judge two years ago, to serve his party, when his election was all but assured. The Tammany and Apollo Hall combination will be all in his favor. Judge Spaulding and Roswell D. Hatch are Apollo Hall candidates per se. Henry H. Anderson and Clifford C. Hand are favorably spoken of, and the chances now are that they will carry off the prize.

MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Court Judges Curtis and Howland

now are that they will carry off the prize.

MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Court Judges Curtis and Howland are candidates for renomination. The former has most effective advocacy in the influence of the Wood brothers and their personal and party friends. Judge Howland will receive the republican nomination. Mr. James C. Sheehan has a strong popular pressure in his favor, and should the Tammany principle prevail of not renominating those who have been already favored with office, his chances are promising for a nomination and election. He will be sustained by Apolle Hall and the Reform Association. Ex-Judge Henry Alker, who did faithful pioneer duty in the Court when the work was heavy and the emoluments light, is favorably spoken of, and with good chances. Alired T. Ackert is also a candidate and strongly urged by Mayor Havemeyer.

THE CORONERSHIP.
Say to what vulture's share this carcass falls. Say to what vulture's share this carcass falls.

As usual there is a host of candidates for the Coronership. The office is a lacrative one, lasting three years and averaging some \$17,000 a year. The emoluments exceed this in "good coroner times," like the Westfield disaster, the Centre street fire, &c. The first assured candidate in the field is Mr. Richard Croker, next Mr. Nelson Young comes in for renomination, and then ex-Assemblyman Woltman. This will no doubt be the slate.

THE ALDERMANIC YACANCY.

This vacancy lies between Gilion, of the Ninth ward; Powers, of the Eighteenth, and Plunkitt, of the Twenty-second.

SENATORIAL.

In the Fourth district T Jim Hayes, Tim Campbell and Denny Burns let go—Judge Edward Hogan will be the Tammany candidate. Is this a sop for John Kelly?

In the Fifth district there are two candidates—Colonel Frederick Conkling and Vincent King. The gallant Colonel, for gallant and faithful services in the field at Elmira a lew days ago, will be the nominee 2nd the next Senator at Albany from the Fifth. Edward E. Thorne is spoken of as the republican candidate.

In the Sixth—Creamer's old district, and almost

nomines and the next Senator at Albany from the Fifth. Edward E. Thorne is spoken of as the republican candidate.

In the Sixth—Creamer's old district, and almost entirely German—Mr. Jacob A. Gross stands Al for a nomination and successful election. Mr. Anthony Dugro has retired from the field, it is said.

The Seventh district will be stiffly contested. Peter Wood is in the field, with Assemblyman Blumental, Oliver Charilet and General Spinois—enough to pick and choose from. Mr. Judson Jarvis is a candidate for the representation of the district in the State Senate, and presents claims for the consideration of the electors that promise to keep him where he is at present—ahead of his competitors—on the eve of the 4th of November next. Mr. James T. Thayer is also a candidate, with chances that his opponents will do well not to despise.

In the Eighth district, Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan is strongly urged by the electors of the district to allow his name to be put in nomination as representative of the district. He is at present, however, averse to the wishes of his friends in this respect, and only promises to run should the party need his popularity to secure the district to the Tammany democracy.

The field here is too wide for as yet locating the candidates, whose name is legion. The nominating convention will assemble in a few days, when the muddle that at present exists in this direction will be cleared away.

READY FOR RAPTURES.

Apollo Schling Union with Tammany-

Action of the Conference Committee. The Conference Committee of Apollo Hall met ast night at the headquarters at Irving Hall-There was a juli attendance of the delegation. Samuel G. Courtney was appointed Chairman of the meeting. The proceedings were conducted in secret, and, after two hours' deliberation, the following communication was drawn up and the Chairman instructed to forward it to Tammany

Hall:—
APOLIO HALL ORGANIZATION, IRVING HALL,
NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1873.

Mr. JOHN W. CHANGER, Chairman of the Tammany Hall
Heroral Computing Mr. John W. Charlish of the Tammany Hall General Committee:— the General Committee of the Committee on Conference Sir—At a meeting of the General Committee of the Apollo Hall Democratic Organization of the city of New York, I was instructed, as chairman of such committee, to inform you that this organization is ready to meet a similar committee on the barr of the organization over which you preside, with a view of uniting upon all officers to be elected in and for the city and county of New Ork in November next.

1 best to inform you that it is the sense of this Commit-

tee, as well as of the General Committee, that there should be a full and cordial union of the democracy in the coming contest, and in pursannee of that view i herewith notify you that the Conference Committee of this organization is, and will be in session, and ready to meet and confer with any committee appointed by your organization having like powers and desiring the accomplishment of a similar purpose. Respectfully, yours, SAUVEL G. COURTNEY, Chairman of Conference Committee.

THE JEFFERSON CLUB. Resolutions in Support of the Utica

Nominations.

A regular meeting of the Jefferson Club, Mr. Harry Genet presiding, was held at the Club House, corner of Ninetieth street and Third avenue, on Thursday evening, October 9, 1873, and the folmously adopted:-

Whereas the Democratic State Convention, assembled at Utica, have placed before the democratic masses, for their support, a State ticket composed of well-known standard-bearers of the democracy, whose record cannot be impugned; therefore be it Resolved, that in view of the importance of the success of our ticket, in the placing of our great State public trusts in the hands of honest and capable men, we call upon every democrat to throw aside all prejudices and sectional feeling and rally to its support.

And be it further resolved. That this organization pledges itselfto give to the ticket a hearty and enthusiastic support at the poils at the coming ejection.

FOLEY FOR SHERIFF.

At a meeting of the Reform Association, held ast night at the Everett House, corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue, John Foley was nomigated for Sheriff, and James W. Gerard Jr., for Judge of Superior Court. After making these nominations the meeting ad-journed, subject to the call of the chair.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Nomination of John F. Henry by the Republican Senatorial Convention of the Second District.

Yesterday marked the overthrow of the old reublican leaders of Kings county-Messrs. Tracy, Dutcher and Jourdan-as a power to control nominations. The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Third district was held in the hall of the General Committee, over the Post Office, at three o'clock. Ex-Assessor of Internal Revenue Oliver B. Leich presided. Colonel Julian Allen, of the Committee of Fifty, nominated Mr. J. Carson Brevoort, the public-spirited friend of science, in whose honor the most northern cape of the earth, reached by the late Captain Hall, was named. The Convention, however, gave the nominee the cold shoulder. The Colonel made a speech in advocacy of the claims of Mr. Brevoort upon the consideration of the intelligent delegates to the Convention, in which he dwelt upon the fact that General Grant had visited at the house of Mr. Brevoort. Alderman Richardson, who was himself disappointed in not receiving the nomination for Mayor two days ago, arose and nominated Mr. John F. Henry, of the Sixth ward, for Senator, He stated in the course of his speech, that not only had General Grant been a guest of Mr. Henry, but ne (the speaker) had actually met Mr. Henry, but ne (the speaker) had actually met Mr. Henry, but for Alderman of the Twenty-third ward, seconded the nomination of J. Carson Brevoort, in a forcible speech. Ex. Assemblyman Jacob Woerth, of the Sixteenth ward, nominated John Hamilton, of the Fourteenth ward. On a formal ballot the vote was as follows:—Henry, 46; Brevoort, 25; Hamilton, 14. Total number of votes cast, 85. Upon the announcement of the ballot, Mr. Richardson said that, as Mr. Henry had shown the most strength, he moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The gentlemen who had advocated Brevoort and Hamilton then withdrew the names of their candidates, and John F. Henry was declared unanimously nominated. The nominee returned thanks to the Convention m a few well chosen remarks, and the delegates retired in good order. named. The Convention, however, gave the

Second District Republican Senatorial Convention.

The Second District Republican Senatorial Convention met last night at Commonwealth Hall for he purpose of selecting a candidate for the Second district. Mr. Ludovic Bennett was chosen chairman. After the roll of delegates had been called Mr. John C. Perry was nominated by Mr. A. C. Baylis. The nomination was made unanimous. The Convention then adjourned.

A DEMOCRATIC WAR-WHOOP.

Address of the State Democratic Committee to the Citizens of New York. ALBANY, Oct. 10, 1873.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day and

issued the following:—

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE

COMMITTEE TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

The Democratic Republican State Committee appeal to
the citizens of New York for the endorsement of the printeples and candidates of the Utea Convention. Let it be
borne in mind that a vote for this State ticket is a vote
for revenue reform; that labor may not be
robbed of its proper reward; for a return to a
currency as good as gold; that the farmers may not be
plundered, both in incomes and outgoes, and industries
crippled; for the polley of low toils and cheap transportation on the canals, that the commercial supremisely of
the State may be maintained, and the great waterways
preserved as the perpetual protections of the workingmen and merchants alike against the gread of graspling
monopolies. We ask the citizens of the State to bear in
mind that a vote for the radical State ticket is a vote to men and merchants alike against the greed of grasping monopolies. We ask the citizens of the state to bear in mind that a vote for the radical State ticket is a vote to endorse the Presidential and Congressional salary-grab bill, to endorse the Credit Mobiler fraud and the officials who profited by the division of the spoils, to endorse a system of finance, the disastrous effects of which are apparent in the panic which is system of finance, the disastrous effects of which are apparent in the panic which is now upon us and embarrasses the business of the whole country; to endorse the imposition, in the name of reform, upon the people of the city of New York, of a system of government more costly, complex and corrupt than the ring it supplanted; to endorse special and inquisitorial legislation, and the bonding and beggary of the State for their encouragement; to remore the state to the state to the state of the state for their encouragement; to remore that more than 40,000 of other incorracy of the State for their encouragement; to remore and that their presence at the oils they can be sufficiently in the city of the state of the st thoroughly competent and proach.
Signed for the Executive Committee.
JOHN FOX, Chairman.

JOSEPH WARREN, Secretary. ALBANY, October 10, 1873.

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The record of nominations (by counties) in Illinois, for the election, November 4, shows the relative activity of parties to this date, viz.:-

A Wisconsin German paper (people's) says "a regular party election this year is out of the question. Both tickets will undergo a careful scrutiny, and the result cannot be foretold,"

A special election is to be held in the Michigan Fifth Congressional district, November 4, to fill the racancy occasioned by the death of the late Wilder D. Foster. The Grand Rapids Democrat predicts that "party" will have little to do in the selection of his Successor.

New Haven is boo-hooing over losing her share in the honors of being the State capital of Connecticut now and then. One of the papers there, amid its sobs and blubbering, sniffles out-"When Hartford (boo-hoo!) wants anything hereafter (boo-hoo!) we'll see what (boo-hoo!) we shall see (boo-hoo-oo-o !) "

without the Board of Aldermen snarling at it? Like the boasted beer-drinking Britisher, they should sing individually-

Darn my eyes if ever I tries To rob an old man of his Beers!

If any one should ask what the difference is be tween Tom Allen, the prize-fighter, and Bli Allen, the democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, it might be answered that one came out of his battle without a "scratch" and the other is not likely to emerge from his without several of them.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser asserts that "several of the most intelligent and unprejudiced African citizens" (they used to be called "niggers") of Montgomery are in favor of a white man's government for tals State." The Republican Convention for the Twenty-fourth

Senatorial district, has nominated J. H. Selkirk, of Compkins county, for State Senator. A proposition to place a recognition of the Delty in the preamble of the constitution of Michigan has been rejected by the commission now in

WESTERN POLITICS.

NEXT TUESDAY'S ELECTION IN IOWA.

The Grangers' Organization in Array Against the Professional Politicians.

AN ANTI-MONOPOLY VICTORY PROBABLE.

Importance of the Contest - The Candidates and the Platforms.

It is very rarely the case that a State election in the first year after a Presidential contest attracts general attention, and that the State should be Iowa is even more surprising than that the elec-tion should be of more than local interest and importance. For twenty-one years lows has gone republican. In 1852 she gave the democratic i nee for President 301 majority on a vote of 35,000, and only once since 1862 has the republican majority fallen below 30,000, the whole series culminating in 60,039 for Grant over Greeley last year. The following are the results of the latest contests:-

1869—Governor... 1870—Secretary of State... 1871—Supreme Court 1872—President.... With such a showing as this it would seem impossible to defeat or even to make a decent run

against the republican ticket, and no stronger or

more convincing proof of the EXTENT AND POWER OF THE GRANGERS' organization can be found than the fact that the Grangers are certain to reduce the immense majority against them and are not without

reasonable hope of carrying the State.

It was in lowa that the Grangers' movement first took root; here, to-day, it has its firmest foothold. Only a few months after the organiza-tion of the State Grange some of its members began to urge the propriety either of nominating farmers upon an independent ticket or of taking action to compel the political parties to meet their views. The Grand Master, Dr. Dudley W. Adams, however, opposed the idea with all his ability; some say because he is constitutionally timid, others beause he was a firm republican, and so unwilling to counsel any course of procedure which might injure the party; others, because he anticipated his reward in the form of the republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The Grangers grew so rapidly in strength that all timed counsels and half-measures became unpopular, the prospect of Casarism, the back-pay steal, the Credit Mobilier disclosures, the Rankin scandal and the growth of feeling in favor

Rankin scandal and the growth of feeling in favor of free trade or a reformed tariff—all these combined to recommend the nomination at a straignt-out "farmer's ticket." Accordingly the "Antimonopolists" put out the following:—

For Governor—Jacob G. Vail.

For Lieutenant Governor—J. E. Whiting.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—B. J. Hall.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. W. Prindle.

Mr. Whiting's name was substituted by the State Central Committee for that of Mr. Frederick O'Donnell, author of the railroad bill of 1871, who turned out to be ineligible on account of his being under the constitutional limit of age—thirly years. The ticket thus nominated was a very strong one, as even its opponents have been compelled to admit. Three of the gentlemen upon it were republicans, Judge Hall, I believe, being a democrat. None of them have, however, been hitherto identified as active political partisans. An attempt was made to Identify Mr. Vail, with a namesake of his, who is largely interested in two of the monopolies to which the farmers are most strongly opposed—a national bank and a railroad—but it failed.

The Regular Republican Ticket

failed.

THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN TICKET
was as follows, those marked with an asterisk (*)
being renominated:—
For Governor—C. C. Carpenter.*
For Lieutenant Governor—Joseph Dysart.
For Judge of Supreme Court—J. M. Beck.*
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—A.
Abernethy.*
As a narry ticket this was a strong one but when

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. Abernethy.*
As a party ticket this was a strong one, but when taken into consideration with the platform enunciated at the same time, it developed considerable weakness.

THE IOWA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM
WAS made to say a good deal more than the framers meant to carry out. All through the West State detaleations have been coming to light, wherein generally the defaulter's official friends and superiors have shared in the profits of his crime and then conspired to shield him from punishment. Iowa had its very nasty Rankin case. Major Rankin, the State Treasurer, found himself about \$40,000 short in his cash. Not that it is at all likely that he used the money; no one has ever asserted that, and the people have always regarded him as the weak, rather than guilty, cat's paw which was used by others to rake clustratis out of the fire for their advantage. But when the defalcation became too large to be longer concealed Rankin was allowed to fill it up by stealing the funds of the State Agri-cultural College. Then came the disclosures to fill it up by stealing the funds of the State Agricultural College. Then came the disclosures. The
object of this "circuitous treatment" was to iocate the theit in a safe place for Rankin's bondsmen, he having neglected to give bonds for the
safe keeping of the college funds, though his
friends were liable for the moneys of the State.
Among these bondsmen was Governor Carpenter,
who, with some show of reason, was accused of
counseiling embezzlement to saye his own pocket.
After this there was a farcical attempt to indict
Rankin, which failed, a Grand Jury, only one
member of which was not a republican,
failing to find a "true bill;" so that
altogether the transaction was a nasty
one. Now, the platform denounced in set
terms the nomination of all officers who had
been guilty of dishonesty in the public service, or
who had conspired to shield the guilty, so that the
nomination of Governor Carpenter caused much
scandal. The rural republicans are politically
more independent by far than their brethren of the
East, and
THE BACK PAY SCANDAL

scanar. The fural republicans are politically more independent by far than their brethren of the East, and

THE BACK PAY SCANDAL
had wrought such an excitement among the people that they were jealous and distrustful of anything that seemed an apology for corruption. Hence many republican papers refused to support Carpenter, justifying themselves by the platform; some declined to hoist his name at the head of the ticket, and the very party organs were compelled to garble the language of the resolutions to avoid offending the public. Still further damage was done to the republican cause by the back pay business. After denouncing the salary steal in set language and demanding the repeal of the corrupt measure, the State Central Committee included in its list of speakers Senators Oglesby and Logan, of Illinois; Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin; Congressman Orr, ex-Congressman Palmer and ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa, all of whom were advocates of or sharers in the steal. The republicans of lowa met the publication of these appointments with a burst of indignation, the Burlington Hawkeye, the most induential republican paper in the State, leading the protest, and the result was, as might have been expected, the surrender of the committee and the withdrawal of the obnoxious speakers, though not until the cause of Governor Carpenter had suffered considerably through the evident insincerity of its managers.

THE "CAPITOL LODGE."

considerably through the evident insincerity of its managers.

THE "CAPITOL LODGE."

Another point which must be taken into consideration as affecting the situation is the ridicule with which, at the outset of the grange movement, the official organs of the republican party covered the leaders therein. After it had established itself these papers made a no less damaging attempt to capture it, especially by organizing the "Capitol Lodge," composed of politicians only, for the express purpose of initiating Governor Carpenter. The organization was, however, repudiated by the real grangers, and the only result was some injury to its founders.

These are the principal points which, in this campaign, have told against the republicans. On the other hand, it must be conceded that they have a majority of at least 40,000 to work upon, and an effective organization, such as may be linagined to result from twelve years' of uninterrupted possession of the federal offices and over twenty years' occupancy of the State and local offices. The republicans are putting forth every effort to carry the State, and do not deny that a defeat in such a party stronghold would be fraught with the very gravest consequences to the organization at large, as it would certainly result in the loss of four or five of the Northwestern States and the probable formation of

as it would certainly result in the loss of four or five of the Northwestern States and the probable formation of

A NATIONAL ANTI-MONOPOLY PARTY.

The campaign has been conducted so very quietly as to attract but little attention outside the immediate neighborhood. The republicans opened their canvass on the 17th of last month, but no celebrities were engaged in it, and between the fipancial crisis and the excitement of the cropprospects it has gone off tamely enough. The grangers have worked very thoroughly, but their meetings have not been of a sort to attract outside notice. The speakers invariably have been farmers from the district or county where the meeting was held, generally men who had not been previously identified with politics, so that, though their labors have been of asensational character. The Democratic State Committee accepted the anti-monopoly ticket soon after its nomination, and though John A. Mahoney and George W. Jones, with a few others, protested with rather more volubility than vigor and threat-ened to join the republicans, no serious bolt is an-

ticipated, and the full democratic vote will undoubtedly be cast for Vail.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE will also take place on the 14th, and will decidedly be in favor of the farmers. On these elections depends the control of the railroads by the people or the people by the railroads. Last spring the Railroad bill fixing a State tariff something like that of Illinois passed the Assembly, but failed in the Senate, and this winter the fight over it will be renewed. Hitherto the republicans have elected 42 of the 50 Senators and 7s of the 100 Representatives, having 120 votes on a loint baliot of 150. The dividing line this year will be railroad and anti-railroad, and it is probable that the Senate will be evenly divided, while in the Assembly the anti-monopolists will have 10 or 12 majority.

The FROSPEOTS OF VICTORY.

It is extremely difficult to make any calculation of the strength which the grangers will develop. All parties are agreed that the vote will be heavy for an off year, somewhere in the vicinity of 190,000. The republicans admit a loss of strength, but claim the State by 20,000 or 25,000. The grangers are not noisily confident, but believe that they will carry the State by a small majority. They expect to detach a large number of republican votes, and to have more democratic votes cast for their nominees than were given to Greeley last year. Over and above this they anticipate a liberal per centage of scratchers and stayaways on the Carpenter's de, On the whole, your correspondent is inclined to favor Carpenter's chances of being elected by a small majority, but only because of the comparative newness of the granger movement. Should the grangers develope any unexpected strength in the river counties Carpenter's chances.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Latest Propositions in Reference to the Great National Display. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1873.

In one of my first communications relating to Centennial matters, I had occasion to refer to a certain plan for celebrating the Fourth of July, 1876, which I selected from innumerable others as not only the most conceptive but also the grandest and ferred to Centennial ideas were in a state s what crude, and there were no reasons, aside from the beauty of the idea itself, for supposing that this particular plan would be adopted. It was simply mentioned in the briefest possible space as but one of many which might or might not meet with public favor. At this time, however, the perfect fulfilment and success of that plan, selected by your correspondent in preference to all others, seems to be a foregon conclusion, and as, to use the words of, not only its originator, but also of a gentleman occupying one of the most elevated and responsible positions in the Centennial Commission, "The New YORK HERALD has been the first journal in the country to place this great undertaking before the American people in its proper light, and has done more to establish its success than any other," it seems but right to present this plan in all its magnificent depth and strength, and thus first acquaint the country with its just proportions.

The plan is now completed, and I give it just as it was given to me by its originator, Mr. Charles S. Keyser, only an hour ago. It is composed of four statues. The first agency will consist of a colossal statuss. The first agency will consist of a colossal orchestra and chorus, the organization of which will soon be placed in the hands of one of our most worthy orchestra conductors. For the military the plan proposes that the best regiments of every State be invited, and form their camps in Fairmount Park. This will form an army of at least 50,000 men. In addition to this the President will be requested to detail to the spot a considerable body of the regular army, and place it under the command of his most distinguished officers; and also as many vessels of the navy as practicable. As the quarters in Fairmount would easily be secured free of expense, and as each State would no doubt furnish its regiments with rations, the Commisson can thus gain a most important addition to the completeness of this mintary display, with no cost other than that of transportation.

To render this feature or the anniversary of the same international caste as the Exposition itself the plan proposes to solicit the co-operation of Congress, to authorize the President to extend invitations to the heads of the European, Assatic and liberal governments, that they may be present either personally or by their proper representatives, accompanied by a regiment of their selection. The civic portion will comprehend the Masons, it will be seen from the above that the plan is much orchestra and chorus, the organization of which

organizations.

It will be seen from the above that the plan is much more complete than when reference was made to it before, and all must feel convinced of its esthetic nature by the introduction of its last agency, namely, statues.

The chief object of this celebration being to do honor it and preserve the memory of the great and The chief object of this celebration being to do honor to and preserve the memory of the great and good of the Revolution, allegorical devices in bronze or stone, or the statues of the men themselves, are naturally suggested as highly appropriate to the event. It is proposed, therefore, with the assent of the Fark Commission, to receive these as the offerings of States, societies, cities or individuals, who shall retain the property, which can be returned after the celebration to the parks of their cities, or to the rotundas of their State capitols. Our Irish population can erect a statue of their noble Montgomery, our English citizens a statue to Lord Chatham, our Germans one to Baron Steuben, our French to Laigaette, and so can all representatives of different nations erect a statue to some one of their noble and linastrious men. The Italians, as stated recently in the Herald,

statue to hord Chanam, our fermans one to saron Steuben, our French to Lalayette, and so can all representatives of different nations erect a statue to some one of their noble and illustrious men. The Italians, as stated recently in the Heraldy, have already began their part of the work, and by the next steamer an order proceeds to Italy for a colossal statue of Columous, twelve feet high. Our banking men, too, are just awakening and are even now making arragements to erect a statue to Robert Morris. The statue feature by no means ends here. The scientific societies will no doubt erect one of Rittenhouse, the legal profession another of Judge Peters or John Dickinson, while each of our States another still to some representative man of the Revolution.

Then comes the sublimest statues of all, erected to typify the two great promoters and defenders of American liber#—Labor and Immigration. For the first, Labor, the following is proposed:—A massive, monolithic pedestal of granute; its upper half polished, its lower half a rough blasted rock. On the pedestal, to complete the idea, would stand a bronze figure, representing a laboring man—in stature and in simplicity of attire a nobleman—his pick in his hand or his anvil by his side. For Labor, the plan propossal also another statue, which would tell an analogous and no less noncrabie story. Make a pedestal of polished black Russian granite, set it on a massive base and place upon it, without any inscription, a figure of bronze. Let that figure be Peter the Great; across his shoulder a polished edged adze of iron, at his feet a sceptre and a crown of gold; for he was a true representative of labor, who laid down his riches and badges of royalty and worked at the trade of a shipearpenter, and thus by honest toil made secure the loundations of a mighty Empire, and at the same time that which is most friendly to ourselves. For immigration let there be this statue;—'A wayworn emigrant, resolute and unconquerable, his wife and children by his side, and the fragments of t

CRIME IN NEW ENGLAND. A Batch of Boston Dealers in Obscene Literature Arrested.

Bosron, Oct. 10, 1873.

The recent arrest of Hunter & Co., of Hinsdale,
N. H., by United States officers, charged with circulating obscene literature through the mails, has been followed by the arrest of the fol-lowing persons in Boston, mostly located on Court street, on similar charges:—Charles Mauson Court street, on similar charges:—Charles Mansfield, George E. Bailey, C. A. Hill, Dr. Morrill, C. P. Fowers, Joseph Milier, Dr. Biek and Mine, Crispino. They nearly all figure as "doctors," and travel under aliases. The arrested parties were brought before Commissioner Hailett and waived examination. Mansfield, Bailey, Hill and Morrill are held to ball each in \$5,000; Powers in \$3,000, Mme. Crispino in \$2,000, and Bick and Miller each in \$1,500. They were all locked up, except. Mme. Crispino, in delault of sureties.

The firm of Hunter & Co. is represented by a man named Hunter. For years he has had offices in Hinsdale, Brattleboro and Springfield. In the former piace he represented Hinsdale, Hunter & Co., the New England Watch Company, Magnetic Watch Company and several other "companies." At Brattleboro he represented firms and companies too numerous to mention, As showing the extent of his business, the number of letters received by him daily averaged more than 600.

CUBA'S ANNIVERSARY.

"El Grito de Yara"-Celebrating the Striking of the First Blow for Freedom-Divine Services-Lecture on Cuba Libre by General Millen.

The Cuban residents in New York yesterday celbrated the fifth anniversary of the battle of Yara, the first effort of the present struggle for liberty in the Gem of the Antilles. There was no outward display, however, in the observance of the anniversary, for Cubans in New York have learned, first, that the world sympathizes more with deeds than with vaunting boastfulness, and that Cubans, if they have money to spare in aid of their cause, had better send it to the patriot forces in the field than contribute it to the "pomp and circumstance" of street display a thousand miles from the camps of the Mambi

The only ceremony in celebration of the day was the morning service at the Church of Santiago, at which Rev. J. De Palma officiated. The church was crowded to repletion, and there is every reason to believe that at least four-fifths of all the Cubans in New York celebrated the day in some manner yesterday. The musical exercises at the church were quite a feature of the services, Mr. Emilio Agramonte presiding at the organ, and a quartet of voices rendering the vocal music in excellent style. Rev. Mr. De Palma preached from the text—"I will be thy King; where is any other that can save thee in all thy cities?" The services were closed with the singing of the "Te Deum." Among the prominent Cubans present were Frederico Martinez, Hilaris Cisneros, Señor J. Marotta, señor Aguileros, Francisco Arteago and other well

known patriots. In the evening some 300 or 400 Cubans, among whom was a large proportion of olive cheeked and darked eyed daughters of the Antilles, assembled in the large hall of Cooper Institute to hear a lecture by General Francis F. Miller on "The Cuban War of Independence." General F. Darr occupied the chair, and quite a number of prominent Cuban

sym thizers occupied the platform, among them beir Señor Agramonte, brother of the late General Ygnacio Agramonte, who was so brutally murdered a few months since outside Puerto Principe, by the Spaniards. General Darr called the meeting to order and introduced the lecturer, who was received with a volley of appliause, as "one who had claims to the respect of republicans, having been chief of the Mexican artillery in the war against the Emperor Maximilian." General Millen advanced to the reading desk and in a clear voice proceeded to deliver the lecture, which proved to be an account of his actual experiences in Cuba More last winter and spring. After a brief allusion to the anniversary which all took such deep interest in, and which he said was inaugurated by a few undaunted men five years ago in the ingenio de Mojagua, near Manzaniilo, he traced in outline the previous efforts at obtaining Cuban independence, dwelling especially on those of Narcisso Lopez, in 1858-59. Referring to the failure of the Whitman expedition, he went on to say that in 1862, while the Cubans were still meditating another attempt, they were induced for a time to abandon it in anticipation that a mission at that time forwarded to Madrid in behalf of the island would be successful. That mission failed, however, and the Cubans organized secret putricule societies under the guise of Freemasonry. At that time clobans were prohibited the right of public assemblage; a horde of Spaffish officials were consuming the vitals of the country; natives were admitted to no share whatever in the administration of the government; the customs service was fraudently and oppressively administered, and it was only the almost teeming richness of the country that saved it from utter ruin. In 1868 the people appealed to the God of Heerty again, and in October of that year the cry of "Yara" was raised by a little band of 120 men. The dissaffection spread rapidly through Hoiguin, Las Tuñas, Palma Sortano, Guantanamo, Gbara, Jiguani and other districts, and in less than a year the Cubans were masters of more than two-thirds of the territorial area of the Island. The success of the movement, however, was largely interiered with by the undue rigor with which our government interpreted the neutrality laws as against the struggling Cuban people. They wanted arms. Instead of the hundreds of thousands that would have found their way to the patriot ranks only 23,000 stand of arms had been sent from this country. There were profests made against this rigid rule, but they were unavailing. At last General Sickles, a soldier, was sent as Minister to Ma of his actual experiences in Cuba Ubre last winter and spring. After a brief allusion to the anniver

morass, with lists of dead and wounded by hundreds, and people began to wonder how battles could be fought and victories be won where there was no war. In this condition of affairs, the New York Herald (loud applause) resolved to solve the question whether or not there was a state of war prevailing in the Island. They sent a commissioner to reach Cespedes' camp. He returned however after penetrating to the camp of General ignacio Agramonte. The Herald was not satisfied: it must hear direct from President Cespedes, and two other Commissioners, O'Keily and the lecturer, were sent out. They sailed on the 14th of December 1872.

The lecturer then described with considerable minuteness and attractiveness of detail his journeying through the Island, as already described in the Herald. In his first efforts to penetrate to the insurgent lines, he was in company with Spanish troops, who always seemed to regard him as a spy, and assured him invariably almost that Cespedes was dead and that his army was composed of four wild negros dos negros cimarones. At last, through the aid of a lady, he passed into their ilines, and reached the camp of Calixto of Pedregalon and Dos Bocas, descriptions of which he forwarded to the Herald at the time of their occurrence. Ninety-five per cent of the people of Cuba Libre he found were in favor of annexation to the United States, but the cold man at the head of our government repulses the profered embrace of the Queen of the Antilles, with her dower of \$30,000,000 and her annual commerce of \$130,000,000 more. He then described his journey to the camp of General Modesto Diaz, where he finally met the often reported dead or killed Cespedes lace to face.

The lecturer then proceeded to read numerous letters of prominent leaders in the war of independence, in all of which the fire of patriotism was peculiarly ardent, to show the sentiment which animated them as a unit. There could be no arbitrament now between Spain and Cuba but he arbitrament now between Spain and Cuba but here of their gunp

FATHER MATHEW HONORED.

Imposing Temperance Demonstration in Pittston, Ps. PITTSTON, Pa., Oct. 10, 1873.

One of the grandest demonstrations that have ever taken place in this county took place here today, the occasion being the eighty-third anniver-sary of the birthday of the great apostle of temperance, Father Mathew. Every town, city and hamlet in Luzerne county was represented in the Father Mathew parade, and fully 8,000 persons participated in the proceedings. The town word the aspect of a gala day or holiday. The majority of the stores were closed and the coal mines throughout the county were lide; while those, who were wont to delve in them, turned out in their thousands to do honor to the memory of a man born in a remote village in Ireland eighty-three years ago. The day was all that could be desired, and the "Wearing of the Green" was indulged in by its lovers to their hearts' content. The procession formed on the right bank of the Susquehanna River and presented a most pleasing and attractive picture as it filed off along the principal street of West Pritaton. After traversing the various streets of the town and suburbs, with numerous mounted marshals, banners and bands of music, the paraders dispersed. Scranton, witkesbarre, Hazleton and Carbondale were well represented. Everything passed of pleasantly. participated in the proceedings. The town word

The Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 10, 1873 This being the anniversary of the birthday of the great temperance reformer, Father Mathew, the Catholic societies of Boston, together with delega-tions from all parts of the State, are celebrating it by a grand parade. Some fitty societies are in line in regalia, with numerous bands of music. Ind weather is delightful.