the candidate of his choice. Hereafter, when all native alties shall have contributed stones to the building of the Republic temple, the brightest of them all will be the beautiful emerald of old Ireland. [Applause.]

Irishmen should become Republicans for many powerful reasons. Because the Republican party has been and is now the champion of National supremacy. Backed by the great arguments of Webster, backed by the sublime courage of Andrew Jackson, backed by the living eloquence of Henry Clay, it has ever been the proud defender of nationality. Irishmen for centuries have contended for the nationality of their lovely isle. It was to make Ireland a nation that eloquent voices have pleaded; that Emmet struck a blow at the tyrant's heart; that Wolf Tone, rather than have his glorious neck strangled, buried his sword in his own gallant heart; that Moore wrote those plaintive songs which bring tears to the eyes of the brightest beauties in the land; that gave to the eloquence of O'Connell its magic and its power; that makes Charles Stewart Parnell [applause]—the grandson of your great admiral, Commodore Stewart—a name which makes his country's oppressors turn pale.

Because the Republican party is the friend of labor—a party that commenced peaceless and without shoes upon its feet—and fought a war for the emancipation of 4,000,000 laborers, has never proved false to its early mission. In every country in which England has introduced her free trade heresy there has been stagnation and death. Look at India—this vast country whose prosperity has been ruined by British free trade. Alexander there fought some of his noblest battles and obtained some of his greatest conquests. Mohammedanism has possessed India, conquering some of its tribes. But England conquered all where the others failed. She imposed an export tariff upon all the merchandise of India. Why has India lost all of its prosperity? Because of the free trade of Britain. Look at Ireland. What is the secret of her misery and famine? It is undoubtedly free trade. When she had a protective tariff she was contented, prosperous and happy. [Applause.]

"THE LONDON TIMES'S" CANDIDATE NOT WANTED.

Because the aristocracy and the papers of England are in hot opposition to the Republican party. The very same men and newspapers were against us in the years of the war. Then there were only three journals which espoused the Union: two of them were killed by their action—*The London Star* and *American*. When Bishop Haven was in London he wrote an able letter to *The Watchman*, the organ of Methodism, defending our Government; and a part was published. In Ireland the national journals were heartily in accord with the War for the Union; they are now enthusiastically in favor of Blaine and Logan. [Applause.] That was a memorable and never-to-be-forgotten meeting in Dublin when the British Government threatened war with us if Mason and Slidell were not given up. Thirty thousand Irish Nationalists with the American flag floating over their heads pledged that they would stand by the Stars and Stripes. Would such gallant Irishmen, if here in November, vote for the candidate of *The London Times*? No! Never, never, never! [Loud applause.]

There was one other distinguished name who flung into this debate the best and brightest thoughts of his brilliant genius. He spoke upon the assumptions of European governments with an eloquence that never can be forgotten. In private conversation, when he could have no car but my mother's but the loftiest love of humanity, he referred to "Ireland burning to inscribe the epitaph of her great son, that never since the days of Emmet did the fires of Irish patriotism burn so brightly; that Ireland yet redeemed would bow in adoring homage before the monument of Parnell." Such in substance were the words of this accomplished man. I have already stated in a letter the potent influence of his name upon my passport in saving me from the horrors of a British prison when visiting my native land a few years ago to look upon the grave where my mother sleeps in eternal peace. I had delivered a lecture upon America to the companions of my youth at the very spot which sheltered me in my infancy. The detectives and policemen were there in chandeliers, and the next day I was rudely accosted by the officers. I pulled out my passport—telling those in my immediate vicinity that I was an American citizen with the armies of the United States behind me, I was immediately released. [Applause.] And when I forget to vote for or for Blaine, may my right hand forget its cunning, and if I refuse to make its one concern in my behalf, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. [Cheers.] The history of the Republican party shows that in every struggle of the Irish it has been with them. It was a Republican congress which passed resolutions in favor of the uprising of 1848; it was a Republican Congress which resorted to Ireland's extremest remedy, Parnell, the one of the House to side with the Nation. Ireland's cause never could triumph against Republican supremacy here. Remember. Upon this platform she at the same time with Union and in, Captain Condon, who, on his return to Ireland, was arrested and sentenced to be hanged. Two of his brave companions were executed, and when the Pope was almost around my brave friend's neck, Lincoln's Government, appealed to by John Sherman, sent to intercept, I have, and he is here tonight to tell you that he will vote for Blaine and Logan. [Applause.]

REPUBLICAN FRIENDSHIP FOR IRELAND.

Because the Republican party and its dead and living leaders have never failed to show friendship for Ireland. Listen to Charles Sumner in a letter which he once wrote me in reply to an appeal which I made for his influence upon the national legislation question and the rights of American citizens abroad: "The question has long been and is still under discussion between this Government and various powers. It has already been broached in Congress, where I took occasion to declare the absurdity of the claims made by England. I regret the condition of affairs in naturalized Ireland, which is indeed deplorable. Justice to Ireland is a British necessity. In every effort for Irish improvement and happiness there is but one side for my sympathy and association." [A pause.] These were the sentiments of Henry Wilson, Zachariah Chandler, Chase, and of John A. Logan, my fellow countrymen, whose Irish blood never has proved false to the million souls from which it came. [Cheers.] John Sherman, when Secretary of the Treasury, wrote that "the British Parliament would be needed to Ireland Home Rule, without which Ireland would never be contented." Such in substance were the words of this accomplished man. I have already stated in a letter the potent influence of his name upon my passport in saving me from the horrors of a British prison when visiting my native land a few years ago to look upon the grave where my mother sleeps in eternal peace. I had delivered a lecture upon America to the companions of my youth at the very spot which sheltered me in my infancy. The detectives and policemen were there in chandeliers, and the next day I was rudely accosted by the officers. I pulled out my passport—telling those in my immediate vicinity that I was an American citizen with the armies of the United States behind me, I was immediately released. [Applause.] And when I forget to vote for or for Blaine, may my right hand forget its cunning, and if I refuse to make its one concern in my behalf, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. [Cheers.] The history of the Republican party shows that in every struggle of the Irish it has been with them. It was a Republican congress which passed resolutions in favor of the uprising of 1848; it was a Republican Congress which resorted to Ireland's extremest remedy, Parnell, the one of the House to side with the Nation. Ireland's cause never could triumph against Republican supremacy here. Remember. Upon this platform she at the same time with Union and in, Captain Condon, who, on his return to Ireland, was arrested and sentenced to be hanged. Two of his brave companions were executed, and when the Pope was almost around my brave friend's neck, Lincoln's Government, appealed to by John Sherman, sent to intercept, I have, and he is here tonight to tell you that he will vote for Blaine and Logan. [Applause.]

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ADDRESS OF JUDGE BRENNAN.

Judge John Brennan, of Sioux City, Iowa, was then introduced and received with loud cheers, long continued. He said in substance:

My home is in the State of Iowa. I travelled 1,400 miles to be present at this meeting, because I understood there was patriotic work to do, and wherever the long roll of Irish-Americanism is sounded I hear my duty to stand upon the common. [Applause.] It may be difficult for others to understand what it is that holds our hearts together, but to ourselves the plain. There is an invisible cord, a mystic essence called nationality, that binds our hearts. You have heard that Russian lover sets upon British dominion, that the dominions of Britain is bound around the world. Very true. There is also in the throbbing of the Irish heart, and wherever Irish hearts are scattered and brought, whether in the backwoods of Canada, or the jungles of Africa, or the bogs of Connemara, or the glens of Donegal, whether they sentinel the Stars and Stripes upon the Western plains or guard the banner of St. George in the vales of India.

"One in name and in fame are the sea-divided Gael."

One in aims, hope and purpose are the scattered children of the Irish race. [Cheers.] This is an Irish-American meeting, and I trust that it will mark a new era, the beginning of our age of reason, when we shall no longer be the chattel property of an ungracious political party, but a race of men, seeking knowledge for the purpose of being right, and conscious of the right voting according to the dictates of our consciences. There must not and there shall not be an appeal to race prejudice, nor shall we invoke a new Ireland here. This Republic is the home of a majority of our people, and for good or for ill the destiny of our race is here. By every not rent while appeals to enlightened selfishness, and by every impulse which animates the nobler passions of our souls, we are reminded that whoever takes Ireland's false it is our special duty to be true to America, to guard her honor and promote her prosperity. This, I take it, is the guiding motive of this meeting. [Long continued applause.]

Heretofore my vote I have been a Democrat. I became a citizen after the close of the Rebellion; and, regardless of the right or wrong of that bloody controversy, when the reconstruction period came I was a Democrat. I saw the conquered people of the South upon their backs and voted to let them rise. I voted for Horace Greeley in 1872; for Tilden in 1876; and I voted for Hancock in 1880. And now that I decline to vote the Democratic ticket (so-called) in 1884 it is not that I have surrendered any principle, but that the Democratic party has overturned its altar and taken to running after false gods; that it is false in vicious company, consorting with the Cobden Club of England, with the Tories and the dukes; that it turns its eyes no longer to the Goddess of Liberty, but has erected for its adoration the golden calf of monopoly, with a side altar at which it prays by fits and turns to the metaphorical goddess which it blasphemously calls "the star-eyed goddess of reform." In 1879 the Democratic party, in its racing after false gods, ran afoul of the Cobden Club, invited the lascivious embraces of England, sold its birthright for a mess of pottage, and forfeited its claim forever to the votes of Irish-Americans. [Applause.]

A DEMOCRATIC INSULT TO IRISHMEN.

Why the Democratic party should dare to offer to the Irish-American voters its policy of free trade, and claim for it our support, is something that I cannot understand, unless it is the assumption that we are utterly ignorant of the history of the free trade policy, and its destructive effect upon the land of our fathers, while, from the Treaty of Limerick to the accursed Act of the so-called Union in 1800, she crippled our manufactures by restrictions. While foreign rule has been the crowning curse of Ireland, and the landlord system its most potent ill, I have always contended that the destruction of Irish industry by British law and policy was the underlying if not the immediate cause of the great Irish famine of 1846 and 1847. In 1845 the population of Ireland was 8,000,000. Decimated by 400 years of military violence, a century of penal laws, and more than a century of legal iniquity, the very blood of a people shed in an effort to exterminate them seemed, as it were, the seed of new generations, and the old Celtic race, like Israel in captivity, "multiplied in chains." Then came the famine, the potato rot of 1846, the hunger, the fever, the agonies, the exodus, and, worst of all, the English landlord with his crowbar brigade.

The people were driven to agriculture as their sole dependence. That industry suffered a partial failure. The landlord received or seized the greater part of all that grew; and the Irish peasant, who had sweated and toiled under the summer sun, saw the products of his fields vanish from his sight. Free-trade laws had already robbed him of an opportunity to labor for a living, so he crawled into his cabin—and died. People starved in a land where money would buy food and where food was in abundance for sale, but they perished because English legislation had destroyed their manufacturing industries, which would have yielded money regardless of a partial failure of the crops.

THE CLAMOR FOR A CHANGE.

We are told that this country of ours is suffering for a change; that its people are over-taxed; that it bends beneath the burden of $100,000,000 annual surplus; that its energies are paralyzed, and that only a certain doubtful contingency can save it from ruin and destruction; and the panacea proposed for its calamities is the election of a Democratic President. [Laughter and applause.] Now, what are the facts? Human intelligence is more widely diffused among us than anywhere else on earth, and human wealth more equally distributed. We have the richest country on earth. It is richer than China, richer than India, richer than Russia with its seventy millions of people; richer than Britain with her accumulated wealth of nearly one thousand years. It may not be true that the Government under which we live is to be credited with all this, but it is true that a suffering (!) people have accomplished these results under the influences of our government or in spite of them.

The paradox of all our life is the certain protective tariff. It has been in continuous operation since 1860, and yet the condition of things which I have described has been secured by reason of this operation, or in spite of it. In four and twenty years we have come to the front as the great manufacturing country in existence. [Applause.]

And who are clamoring for a change? I'll tell you. Our brethren of the late Confederate States are anxious for a change. If Kentucky or Louisiana or Georgia are suffering for a change why do they not sometimes elect Republicans? If change is such a blessing why do they not have Republican governors and send us once in a while a Republican Senator or Congressman? The Cobden Club is suffering for a change, and so are its allies in America. When the Harpers and the *Parks*, and the Joneses, and the Schurzes and the Beechers join hands, and cheek to the left, [laughter] and assume a sanctimonious visage [more laughter] and see themselves up as holier than the rest of mankind, only simpletons are likely to be deceived. They are affected with the free-trade form of insanity, with which they and the college professors are seeking to debauch the minds of American youths in America as colleges, and with which they are laboring to invoke and injure the farmers, artisans and laborers of America. They were Tories in 1776 and 1812, and they are Tories today. A foxy is an alleged American who wears a single eyeglass, and who sentimentally talks about "Mother Country." A dude is something in the shape of a man, with narrow pants and narrower intellect. The dude now has a stripe. [Continued laughter, jeers and applause.] The Harpers, and the Jonesses, and the *Parks*, and all those journals of civilization want a change. Carl Schurz wants a change. To bring about the change for which all these elements are suffering the single live scene of the moonlight is smothered in the dust and cobwebs of false issues.

And who is the card that they have set up for our worship? The present Governor of the State of New-York, the one man of a million of persons to the laboring classes? He is said to be a man without a record. Unfortunately for him he has one man of a record, and it is written on the hearts of the working people of this city and State. I will not recite the record, but will simply refer you to the indictment preferred by the labor organizations of New-York, consisting of ten counts, which indelibly stamps him as the friend and tool of monopoly and the foe of labor. We will not swallow him. We will have none of him. Our every interest, instinct and feeling impels us to the other side, and in the great contest before us we shall cast for Blaine and Logan. And if elected we shall have James G. Blaine, the greatest living American statesman, the man who raises his countenance against the Anglo-Saxon idolatry, the advocate of Nationality and the incarnation of "the American policy, a Clemenceau and a Gambetta combined in one man." And for Vice-President we shall have John A. Logan, of Illinois, the Soldier Senator, the Marshal Ney of American valor and of the American Army. We have Blaine and Logan for the candidates they have made. And an era of peace, liberty and prosperity will follow, the most glorious in American history. [Applause.]

Speeches were also made by James Corthery, of Trenton; Captain Edward O. Condon, and P. T. Berry, of Chicago. The secretary, Richard Murphy, read a number of telegrams. The one that called forth the loudest applause was the following:

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 28, 1884.

A. E. Ford, Chickering Hall, New-York.

Accept my sincere thanks for the friendly assurances of your telegram. JAMES G. BLAINE.

William J. Gleason of Cleveland, Ohio, wrote that he is in hearty sentiment with the objects of the meeting. John B. Shea telegraphed from Ware, Mass., that forty to fifty Irish-Americans are for Blaine and Logan, and these will be increased to 100.

Edward C. O'Brien telegraphed from Plattsburg, N. Y., that the laboring men of Northern New-York are wild with enthusiasm for Blaine and Logan. Other letters and telegrams of similar tenor were received by the committee.

The following resolutions were adopted:

We, Irish-American citizens of New-York, faithful to the best traditions of the Republic, which was founded and sustained by the aid of our race in America, declare:

That the object of this meeting is not to glorify any party platform, but to express Irish-American citizens our condemnation of the action of the Democratic National Convention in truckling to an un-American sentiment as expressed in the Free Trade policy of the Democratic platform, and in the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

Resolved, That this meeting endorses emphatically the nomination of Blaine and Logan; that it demands an American policy, and that the interests of the working men and the fortunes of citizens of every nationality and extraction be respected and regarded before all and above all considerations.

CROP PROSPECTS.

GRAPE VINEYARDS DESTROYED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CAMDEN, N. J., July 28.—Grapes in this section are now in the second stage of rot, which began about the middle of last week, and is greatly increased by the present wet weather, all rusting as it does with sunshine. It is now thought the crop in some vineyards will be entirely destroyed, while there are few if any which will escape serious injury.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The crop reports from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky to *The Commercial Gazette* are to the effect that wheat is the best in quantity and quality that has been gathered in years. Corn has suffered from drouths, but the rains of the past week have rescued it, and the yield will be an average one. Oats are a good crop. Tobacco has suffered more from drouth than anything else, and in some localities is a failure, the rain being too late. In other parts the crop is an excellent condition, but the yield will be below the average.

GALVESTON, July 28.—Concerning the present drouth and the condition of the crops in Texas *The News* says: "The accounts from growing crops are anything but encouraging. In some districts a full crop of corn is assured, but in many portions of the State even the corn crop is not satisfactory. The yield of wheat and small grain has been abundant wherever planted. Cotton in all sections is in a precarious condition from the continued drouth. The heavy rains of the spring and early summer retarded planting operations, and the crop, such as it is, is late. The drought of the past six or eight weeks has stunted the growth, and everywhere the cry comes up for rain. Should the drought continue for two weeks longer incalculable injury will be done, and the cotton crop will be cut short disastrously. On the other hand, with general rain within a week or two, a fair out on yield may yet be made. The situation of the cotton crop in Texas is certainly critical."

THE COURTS.

A GIANT UNLUCKY WITH HIS WIVES.

Evidence is being taken before Master-in-Chancery Charles H. Runyon, New-Brunswick, N. J., in the suit of "Colonel" Routh Goshen for divorce, his wife being charged with infidelity. Mrs. Goshen denies the charge, and asserts that she is the victim of a conspiracy. Goshen, who is better known as Barnum's Arabian Giant, lives on a farm at Milltown. He is eight feet high, weighs 700 pounds, and asserts that he is sixty-five years of age. When not on exhibition as an Arabian, he is an Englishman. He was born in Lancaster, England. Mrs. Goshen is a stout, dark complexioned woman of average height, about thirty-five years old. She first met Goshen in Illinois, where he was exhibiting with a troupe, and when she, Mary Welsh, was a fifteen-year-old girl, with long, dark ringlets, big eyes, and a partiality for tall men. Goshen at the time was the husband of a stout, ruddy-faced German brunette, the snake-charmer of the troupe. Up to 1879 he lived with his first wife on his Middlesex farm, but from her he succeeded in getting a divorce in 1880, on the ground of infidelity. Soon after he married his present wife in New-York, and settled on his farm, where the couple lived in apparent happiness until last fall.

AN ELEVATED STATION TO BE TORN DOWN.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, ordered yesterday that part of the elevated station at Warren and Greenwich sts., extending in Warren-st. in front of the place of business of Charles F. Mattlage, to be removed within six months. Chauncey S. Truax was appointed referee to determine the amount of damages done to Mr. Mattlage's business and property by the elevated structure. Mr. Mattlage in his action against the Manhattan and the New-York Companies, determined in his favor by Judge Van Hoesen, sought $25,000 damages.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Van Brunt, J.—Nos. 1, 13½, 14, 18, 20, 35, 36, 43, 44, 45, 61, 69, 120, 120½, 121, 122, 148, 151, 162, 192, 193, 235, 248, 250, 261, 289, 291, 292, 295, 303, 394, 305, 306.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Rollins, S.—Calendar called at 11 a. m. Estates of Joseph M. Ledwith, John W. Mitchell, Elizabeth Buckenhout, Julia O'Brien, Adelon C. Devoe, William Wilkinson, John Duryea, John G. Berthune and Henry A. Bedford at 11 a. m.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

THE CANVASS IN NEW-YORK STATE.

REPORTS FROM MANY COUNTIES—MUCH ENTHUSIASM FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Among those who called at the rooms of the Republican State Committee yesterday was the Rev. Dr. Jas. in D. Fulton, of Brooklyn. He expressed great interest in the work of the canvass, and great admiration for Mr. Blaine as a statesman. Mr. Fulton thought that the foreign policy of Mr. Blaine, as foreshadowed by his well-known views, was the one thing needed to build up the foreign commerce of the Nation. Somewhat similar views were expressed by Judge Batchelor, who called on his return from Europe. He has resigned his office under the Khedive and will take an active part in the canvass for Blaine. He said that he found the English merchants extremely anxious for the success of Cleveland and the Democratic party in the hope that it would open a field to the now languishing British industries.

The letters to the committee were numerous yesterday, and all brought words of encouragement. J. W. Kimball, secretary of the Amsterdam Blaine and Logan Club, wrote:

We have organized here two military campaign clubs, and the veteran soldiers have called a meeting to organize a veterans' association. There are no independent bolters here, and no kickers. The Arthur men are all stanch Republicans. The campaign is short is going on bravely here and everything looks bright.

A letter from one of the officers of the Blaine and Logan Club of Hornellsville said that the Democratic Blaine and Logan Club of that place now numbers over 100 members. On Thursday the club was addressed by Mr. Sullivan, secretary of the Allegany Democratic County Committee, an eloquent lawyer, now out for Blaine.

A Brockport letter said that a Blaine and Logan club was formed there on Friday night with 150 members.

A letter from a member of the Broome County Committee stated:

The general feeling here is excellent. The Democrats are depressed and dissatisfied and entertain but little hopes. We have secured the support of a number of Democrats on the tariff issue.

F. C. Wilcox, secretary of the Chemung County Republican Committee, wrote:

We have received thoroughly reliable information from all parts of the county, and find that the Republicans are everywhere united and determined for the success of our ticket. We find that Governor Cleveland's course toward the workingmen has been the means of bringing large numbers of them to our ranks. Blaine's letter, especially upon tariff and industrial matters, has done much to influence all classes of manufacturers and employes to support our ticket. The Democratic nominations were not cordially received by a large number of that party.

David Strong, of Yates County, sent word of the good work being done there as follows:

Within a radius of nine miles of our town there are nearly a dozen Birge villages, and in them we have been organizing clubs as rapidly as possible. Taking one township as an example, two or three older men, about ten of our members, two or three older men, sometimes a band, again a glee club (we have a splendid quartet), we take the town by storm. Our meetings have been special successes, sometimes in a hall, again out of doors, ranging from two to five hundred, with speeches by our men and by the men of the towns where we go, lots of music and a plenty of cheering. There at the close of the meeting we lay our constitution before them and ask for signers and help form a club that evening, the members electing their officers and appointing the next meeting at once. With these clubs formed all over the county and looking to our ticket the local, we think we have an organization which will make you proud of little Yates when the votes are counted.

A. N. Cole, writing from Wellsville, Allegany County, said:

The county is and Cleveland among the Democrats five to one. This town has in it more Democrats than any three others in Allegany, and as supreme is the disgust at Cleveland's record, and complete the revolution going on, that the attempt to form a Cleveland Club failed utterly. I have never seen anything approaching this. I consider Blaine's majority over Cleveland in this, the XXIVth Congressional District, not impossible at the following figures: Allegany 4,000, Chautauqua 3,000, Chautauqua from 3,000 to 6,000. Should Butler run, Cleveland would, I believe, find his vote counted little more than scattering, with a plurality for Blaine over the regular Democratic candidate without parallel.

Charles W. Abrams, secretary of the Blaine and Logan Club of the Sixteenth Ward of Albany, said that the growing strength of the club required it to look for larger accommodations.

George T. Reed, of Hornellsville, in a letter telling of a Blaine and Logan meeting there, said:

The Republican party in this town is united as it has not been in the past twenty years, and I say without fear of contradiction that there are more Republican voters in Hornellsville now than in any time during the existence of the party, and the accessions from our Democratic Irish-Americans and laboring men are so numerous that they leave the Democratic party without many of its most active and enthusiastic workers. In the place George William Curtis has had many admirers and followers, and among them was the writer; but it is the universal opinion of all men that he has acted dishonorably in going into one of the largest and fairest conventions ever held and, because the man of his choice was not nominated, bolting the ticket and voting for and asking his friends to support a man like Grover Cleveland, who is the leader of "the Democratic hosts." Among all the Republicans in this place who voted for Grover Cleveland two years ago there is not one to-day who supports him for the Presidency. We have not got a "kicker" or bolting Republican in town, and the most ardent Blaine supporters are all the former Independents and admirers of the "trooly good George William Curtis."

A BLUNDER OF INDEPENDENTS.

THE REV. DR. E. H. HEDGE IN CRITICISM OF REPUBLICANS WHO WILL VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, July 28.—The Rev. Dr. E. H. Hedge, a widely known clergyman, sends the following statement to "The Journal":

"My friend Dr. Bartol in your paper, in consequence, I suppose, of some talk I had with him on the subject, expresses his belief that I intend to vote for the Republican candidate at the next Presidential election, and his wish that I would give my reason for this determination. I am not vain enough to suppose that either my vote or my reason for it can be of importance to any but myself; but since I am challenged, as it were, to declare myself, I will say that as at present advised I certainly mean to vote for Mr. Blaine, and that my reason for so doing is the belief that of the two candidates, one of whom is sure to be elected, he represents the party most likely on the whole to favor and promote reform and good government. I cannot believe him so unworthy and dangerous a character as the seceders from the Republican party represent him. I have been at some pains to ascertain the truth in this matter, and find that those who have known Mr. Blaine best, and have had the best opportunities of judging him, are those who respect him most and have the greatest confidence in him. Moreover I must consider the opinion of such men as the two Hoars, of Governor Robinson and of ex-Governor Long as to his fitness for the Presidency, more trustworthy than that of the so-called bolters, in whose final action I seem to discern more of temper than of wisdom. Had these Independents been true to the promise of that title, had they started a new and separate party based on the issue of practical reform, of continuance in office of the tried and approved, and promotion to office of the worthy and competent, and had they nominated their own candidate on that ground distinct from Republican or Democrat, I should have sympathized with them entirely and been glad to vote for their candidate. For though such a movement could not by any possibility have carried the election it would have had great moral significance as a protest and an aspiration, and might have served to modify future political action.

"But when in their recent convention in New-York it was resolved in order to defeat Mr. Blaine to cast their votes for the Democratic candidate, the movement lost all its significance and lost the sympathy of many who cannot acquit the movers of something like bitterness in their action. For, say what they will, to vote for the Presidential candidate of a party is to vote for that party. It is to assume the responsibility of the action of that party should it come into power. Can the seceders say upon their conscience that they believe the Democratic party more likely than the Republican to carry out the principles which they, the seceders, advocate and on which they profess to ground their dissent? If not, then is theirs a most lame and impotent conclusion, the very irony of would-be reform. If what your paper has said of Mr. Cleveland shall prove true they will be found to have reversed the experience of Saul, who went to seek asses and found a kingdom."

THE INDEPENDENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—A meeting of Independent Republicans was held here to-day. A permanent organization was effected under the name of "The Association of Republicans and Independents of the City of Philadelphia," and the following officers were elected: President, Henry C. Lea; first vice-president, Stuart Wood; second vice-president, Joseph Parrish; secretary, Lincoln L. Eyre; treasurer, Samuel Wagner, jr. The president was authorized to appoint an executive committee of ten. The following was adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution and signatures:

"We, the undersigned Independent Republicans and Independents of Philadelphia, believing, as stated in the address issued by the conference held in New-York on July 22, that 'the paramount issue of the Presidential election of this year is moral rather than political,' do recommend the use of all honorable means to accomplish the defeat of Blaine and Logan."

A GOOD MAJORITY EXPECTED IN INDIANA.

THE PARTY WELL ORGANIZED—PROSPECTS OF CARRYING THE LEGISLATURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commissioner Dudley says the story published in *The New-York World* today, to the effect that he intends to resign his office in order to take active charge of the management of the Republican campaign in Indiana, "is made out of whole cloth." It was probably inspired by a fear that he might do so, for General Dudley is rightfully regarded by the Indiana Democrats as the ablest political organizer and manager in that State. Men who were members of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Indiana four years ago freely say that to General Dudley, more than to any other man, is due the credit of the Republican victory in that State in October, 1880. He met them at every point, and defeated one Democratic project after another until two weeks before the State election, they privately conceded the State to the Republicans. The admirable Republican organization effected four years ago has been carefully maintained, and, if possible, is stronger and more perfect now than ever before. It is expected that the party will again have this year the benefit of General Dudley's active and active co-operation. He is confident that Cullom will be elected Governor by a fair majority and that Blaine and Logan will sweep the State by a majority greater than Garfield and Arthur received in 1880.

The active management of the Democratic campaign will be confided to a large extent to Senator Voorhees, whose return to the United States Senate next winter will depend up n the election of a Democratic majority to the Legislature. Many Republicans in Indiana believe that, despite the Democratic gerrymander of legislative districts and the fact that a majority of the Senators who hold over are Democrats, there is a fair prospect of a Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature which will assemble in January next, and some well-informed Indiana Democrats admit that a Republican majority of 5,000 to 10,000 in the State would be likely to give that party the control of the Legislature and insure the choice of a Republican successor to Mr. Voorhees.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

WORKINGMEN'S CLUBS TO BE ORGANIZED—AN ENERGETIC PARTY SPIRIT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, July 28.—At the Republican headquarters this morning there were callers from various parts of the State and several members of the State Central Committee also came to the city. All spoke in the most encouraging terms of the outlook. W. W. Crapo of New-Bedford said that in his city and in Bristol County there was the most hearty support of Mr. Blaine and he did not believe that five letters could be found in that city. The most prominent of these was a teacher in one of the schools, a graduate of Harvard, but he was personally unknown to the great mass of the voters and was almost wholly without political influence—on the other hand among the laboring men of the city there was a strong sentiment in favor of the Republican ticket and were the election to be held Sunday most of these would be found voting for Blaine and Logan. As an example Mr. Crapo spoke of the feeling among the employes of the glass works. Of the sixty or so voters among them three-fourths of them had fall supported Butler while now two-thirds of them announced themselves in favor of Blaine. Much the same feeling prevails on the part of the employes of the Wamsutta and Potomska mills, as well as in other manufacturing establishments.

It is assumed that money measures are not taken to measure the sentiment there may be in favor of Republican votes before November, for there will be time for those who have always voted for the Democratic ticket but need to be waited upon, which is now practically unknown among the workingmen. It is made clear that money alone will not do the work, and that the workingmen will stand by their principles when they see fit. The State Committee are actively at work and their efforts are being enthusiastically seconded by the local organizations throughout the State. One of the prominent members of the State Committee who has a wide acquaintance among the leading Independents, or so called, says that he is confident that the errors and extravagance of these gentlemen have been greatly overrated by the defeat of Butler in the last election. Numbers of the Independents who voted for Butler will do their duty this time, and also taking note of supporting Hoar and Robinson now and advocate those with the time for them to make still other changes in their position. They are however said to be wonderfully difficult to deal. Many they started out in their bolting campaign they proposed to make local reform, free trade and Civil Service reform the leading issues, but no sooner had the Democrats held their convention and adopted their platform than they began to try out that those were not issues, that it was the character of the candidates upon which the people were going to decide.

ENTHUSIASM AT GLEN COVE.

The Blaine and Logan campaign club of Glen Cove, L. I., raised a banner and held a ratification meeting last evening. The banner is thirty by forty feet, and is handsome. After it had been placed in position a procession was formed and proceeded to Continental Hall, the largest assembly room in the village, which was soon densely crowded. John Birdsall, chairman of the Executive Committee of the club presided. The band played a selection and the campaign glee club sang. The chairman introduced Ralph Beaver, of Brooklyn, who delivered an effective address in which he presented the issues of the campaign in earnest language, and sketched the principal features in the record of the party that entitled it to the commendation and support of the citizens of the country. His remarks were frequently applauded and the names of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Blaine and Logan were heartily cheered.

The Republicans of the village are much encouraged at the interest evidenced at this early stage of the campaign and have strong hopes of carrying this hitherto opposition district.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BUTLER, N. J., July 28.—A Republican ratification meeting was held here to-night. The meeting was addressed by W. Fiedler, of Jersey City; O. B. Ellis, of New-York, and others. Music was furnished by the Butler Cornet Band. The meeting was largely attended, and several prominent Democrats signified their intention of supporting the Republican nominees for President and Vice-President. A Blaine and Logan Club was organized. The same good news comes from adjoining towns. Three cheers for Blaine and Logan were given with a will at the close of the meeting.

BANNER-RAISING IN SEVENTH-AVE.

The Blaine and Logan Campaign Club of the XIth and XVth Assembly Districts had a banner raising last evening at No. 481 Seventh-ave. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in that part of the city. John G. Merritt and John A. Grow were the speakers. Their remarks were received with cheers. A glee club enlivened the meeting with every Blaine and Logan campaign song. The officers of the club are: William Donovan, president; Thomas Levy, vice-president; James Riley, treasurer, and John Barns and John McGrann, secretaries.

A REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET.

"Republican National Committee, Campaign 1884, Document No. 1," is the title of a neat and attractive little pamphlet, of which the first edition appeared at Headquarters yesterday. It contains the "Republican Platform, unanimously adopted at Chicago Thursday, June 5, 1884," and "Portraits and Sketches of the Lives of James G. Blaine and John