TALKS ON PROTECTION.

LABOR AND CAPITAL IN THE SAME BOAT.

VIEWS OF EDWARD H. AMMIDOWN—TARIFF REDUCTION ON WORSTEDS—AN ENGLISH ADMISSION.

Edward H. Ammidown, the commission merchant of Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., whose house, Ammidown & Smith, represents various manufacturers of woollens, cottons and silks in the Middle and Eastern States, was called upon by a TRIBUNE reporter for his views on the importance of protecting home industry, and the probable effect which would follow Democratic control of the Government. Mr. Ammidown said:

"The manufacturers of this country would make just as much money, and probably more (if they could have the wages of labor on the same scale as in other countries), if there were no tariff at all. In other words, the protection afforded by the tariff is purely protective of the American system of wages and labor, and not for the benefit of the manufacturer, except as the manufacturer is benefited indirectly by the prosperity of the whole country. There are few among American manufacturers who are to-day making a profit, but the operatives, and those who contribute by their labor directly and indirectly to the cost of manufactured products, are receiving nearly as much wages as they formerly received. At the same time the cost of living has been reduced probably 20 per cent within the last three years. I have no doubt that a reduction of duty on foreign products which compete with American products would be immediately followed by a corresponding reduction in the selling price of the products of our own mills. This selling price would have to be met by a reduction of labor, or a stoppage of production; if the latter, a proportionate amount of labor would be sent into competition with other classes of labor.

"The consequence of an insufficient duty on certain classes of worsteds in the tariff act of March, 1883, illustrates the principle. The American manufacturers of those classes of worsteds have been gradually forced to abandon the business, while the English manufacturers have been increasing their productions and making large profits out of their shipments to the American market. That act reduced the tariff on certain worsteds. In every case of this kind the effect is much more extended than is at first sight apparent. The depression in the American worsted business is one of the most prominent causes of the decline in the value of American wool lands. The Western farmers are clamoring for higher duties on wool, failing to observe that the only possible way to secure higher prices for wool is by protection to American woollen manufacturers, and that by contributing by their votes and influence, as they did to secure a reduction of the duties on worsteds, they practically brought about a serious decline in wool. The attempted legislation on the part of the Democracy to secure a serious reduction of duties, culminating in the so-called Morrison bill, is undoubtedly the chief cause of the present depression in all kinds of business in this country. The only hope for the prosperity of our manufactures now rests upon the success of the Republican party, and the rejection by the people of the free-trade tendencies of the Democratic party.

"Although there may, here and there, be found a Democrat favorably disposed to the protection of American industries, there can be no doubt that a large majority of the Democrats are decidedly in favor of inaugurating free trade as soon as they can acquire the power to do so. The desire to capture votes and the fear of offending the business of the people have so far biased fair speech and prevented them from openly declaring their purposes, but no one who has read the debates in the last Congress, can fail to observe their covert purpose. In a recent conversation with a very intelligent English manufacturer my views as to the determined efforts of the English people to secure a market in the United States were more than confirmed. This gentleman assured me that in an experience of thirty-five years he had never witnessed so great a depression as now exists in nearly all classes of English industries, and that intelligent Englishmen were looking to all quarters for relief with no satisfactory result. They had been building factories, sinking mines, extending the ship-yards for the past twenty-five years without cessation, stimulated by the demand for their products from all the important markets of the world, some of these being engaged in wars and forced to depend upon the English for their supplies of manufactured products of all descriptions. The return of general peace had enabled these countries to devote attention to producing for themselves until they had become independent, to a large extent, of the English manufacturers, so that at length the previous foreign market shut against them, or seriously curtailed and in the face of a high American tariff no adequate outlet for their products had been found in any other quarter.

"'You Americans,' said my English friend, 'so long as you manufacture for yourselves, need have no fear of losing your market and need not depend on demands of other nations, liable at any time to be cut off; and we cannot blame you if you do not allow us to interfere with you and deprive your manufacturers of the advantages which American poverty affords. You may be sure we would be glad if you would give us the opportunity, but were I an American as I am an Englishman, I would maintain the protective tariff for the purposes of protection to labor as there was a single fabric imported which could as well be manufactured at home.'"

WORKMEN WILL SEE TO THEIR INTERESTS.

A CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT WOULD REVOLUTIONIZE THE COUNTRY—OPINIONS OF MORRIS FINN.

Morris Finn, the principal proprietor of the Brighton Cloak Manufacturing Company, No. 58 Whitest., said: "I am not active in politics and have changed my vote at various times according to the men and principles presented for my support. I feel at the present time that if there were a change in the government it would revolutionize the country, because the only straw the Democratic party has a hold on now is free trade. Should it succeed in securing free trade, or a moderate tariff, we would have to compete with pauper labor on the other side of the Atlantic. Our laboring population has increased to such an extent in large cities that we can hardly give them work enough at the present terms, and they are even now not earning more than they can barely live on. If there were a reduction of the tariff they would not be able to earn a living, great distress would be caused, and it would create a hesitation of things all together in this country. The American people, I think, are not the people to engage in riots, and the foreign element that comes here soon gets Americanized and will grin and bear and suffer a good deal, but if they had not food to eat there might be trouble.

"Take it as a fact, outside of politics, what folly is this doctrine of free trade! We all live on the work of the laborers. Take away a part of their wages and we take away a part of our business, so that both workingmen and employers suffer. At present we are only building our own by the existing tariff. We are paying much more for labor than is paid in European countries. In our line a good workman will give a day's work for three marks, or about 70 cents, in Germany, while at the same work (as a tailor making up goods for manufacturers) a man will earn $2 50 a day in this country. There is no man in his walk of life with a family to support who can live comfortably on less. If the tariff were reduced at all in our line of business we would all have to move to Berlin to manufacture our goods, and our workmen could not afford to go with us, could not live on the wages paid over there, and would have to stay here and starve.

"I have found very few business men among those I meet, even if their sentiments are Democratic, who will vote the Democratic ticket at this election, and I have talked with many in my line of business and in other lines where labor is employed. Therefore, I look for an overwhelming victory for Blaine and Logan. The intelligent workingmen who understand their own interests are going to vote the Republican ticket. There are some who do not understand their own interests, but, as a general rule, our workmen are intelligent and will vote for Blaine and protection. To give an estimate: We employ directly and indirectly between 700 and 750 hands, of whom about 400 are men. Of these 400 men I can safely count on 350 who are going to vote the Republican ticket; and I believe the same proportion of those employed in other houses in my line of business will vote the same way.

"There are probably eight or nine houses engaged in the manufacture of suits and cloaks in this city which will average about 300 hands each, about half of whom are men; and the women feel as the men do and will undoubtedly influence votes in their own families and among friends interested in their welfare. Domestic manufacturers of cloth and silks have made good progress during the last few years under the high tariff. The attempt of the Democrats to pass the Morrison bill bar, however, had an unfavorable effect on business—and if such a measure should become a law it would be ruinous."

CHEAP LABOR VS. PROTECTED LABOR.

WHY MARTIN I. COOLEY IS A HIGH-TARIFF MAN—NO DOUBT OF BLAINE'S ELECTION.

Martin I. Cooley, of the large jobbing house of Bates, Reed & Cooley, No. 345 Broadway, said in response to the inquiries of a TRIBUNE reporter:

"I am a high-tariff man most decidedly, and I think as a rule business men think as I do in regard to the protection of American manufactures. I do not see how any laboring man who looks into the subject can feel otherwise. Under our system of tariff the laboring man has something ahead of him—the prospect of educating his children, of owning a better home, of improving his condition generally. Now, without this protective tariff, if our laboring population had to compete, as they would have to do, with the cheap labor of other countries, it can be seen at once what would become of them. Our manufactories of all descriptions would be interfered with. How long would these mills all over the country be open if this tariff were taken off? Among the business men that I come in contact with I find that, without distinction of party, there is rarely one who does not believe in a protective tariff. The Democrats are trying to dodge the question. There is no doubt what their triumph would mean, but they are shrewd enough to avoid the subject. I do not see how any of the laboring people can be induced to vote squarely against their own interests as they would do by supporting free trade. We deal very largely in domestic as well as in imported goods, and I feel that if we do not have a protective tariff it will be ruinous to American manufactures. My partners, Mr. Bates and Mr. Reed, feel just as I do about the matter.

"Take cloths, for instance. We make good enough cloths in this country for any American citizen in ordinary circumstances to wear. If any one wants to buy foreign cloth, he is a capitalist; let him pay for it. No one but an expert can tell the difference between American and foreign cloths. Some Americans think nothing is good enough for them unless it is imported. Let them pay for it if they want it. Let them pay the duty. I don't know a country under the sun where the laboring people are as happy and prosperous as they are in this country, and where they have such opportunity to grow, and they owe it to this very thing, our protective tariff. Take off the tariff and they cannot afford to live as they do. Reduce their wages from $2 50 to 50 cents a day, and see what a condition they would be in.

"I have no doubt in my mind that Blaine will be elected by a very large majority on this which is the real issue, and which is going largely to make up the great majority by which the Republicans will carry the country. In the West it is all Blaine. I see scores of men every day from all parts of the country who come in here on business, and I hear nothing but Blaine all around, and I hear from many of our Southern customers, who have hitherto been Democrats, that they are going to vote for Mr. Blaine."

THE TARIFF ISSUE RENDING THE SOUTH.

BLAINE ADMIRED FOR HIS STRAIGHTFORWARD OPINIONS—LUMBER.

"Never in the history of all the political campaigns in which I have been a participant has there been such an early, endless and increasing ground swell of popular opinion throughout every part of the country as is felt to-day," said a Member of Congress from this State, to R. G. Horr, of Michigan, recently.

"You are right," replied the frank, open-hearted Member of Congress from the State by the Great Lakes, "and let me tell you that American industry never had so loud a voice in the Republican ranks as it has at this moment. Never before has every nationality been so largely and I may say so clamorously interested in their ranks as to-day. Why," said Mr. Horr, "I have just come from a hot but glorious campaign in Maine, and I tell you that if ever I was obliged to leave good old Michigan, I think I should turn my face East instead of West, and go to Maine. The forests and the rivers and the hardy lumbermen along the Kennebec and the Penobscot remind me of my loyal constituency in the Valley of the Saginaw. The woods are full of 'em' has been the war-cry from the hour that James G. Blaine was nominated at Chicago, and when I saw these brave, hardy lumbermen of the old Pine Tree State, working at their booms or pushing their logs, all eager to go back into the forests in winter, I thought I was among my own people in the pine woods of Michigan instead of away up in Maine. Why, those lumbermen have been reading during the past winter, and having made up their minds in regard to the protection of American lumber against the free trade right across their border in the Canadian forests, they were prepared to vote intelligently, and the Democratic party couldn't deceive them. Canada runs along my State, and don't you believe that the ten thousand lumbermen in Michigan are going to throw their ballots away in this mighty contest."

Mr. Horr never, on the stump, spoke so happily as he did in these few moments, and a considerable crowd had by this time gathered around him in the corridor of his hotel. He said that he "did not believe there were a hundred lumbermen on any river, East or West, who would not vote the Republican ticket."

"Let the South in on this lumber question," said a gentleman who was formally introduced a few moments before. "I didn't like you Yankee fellows a few years ago," said he. "I thought you were the blankest set of selfish men that I ever knew, but I have within a short time changed my opinion. You know that in South Carolina there are many people who are identically interested in a great commercial and industrial way with thousands in the North and West. I refer to our magnificent pine lumber interest, and the conversation that I have just heard from our Western friend has done me a heap of good. You know that the statesman to whom all South Carolinians pay their worship, let alone his secession opinions, is John C. Calhoun, who is always compared to the Southern pine, as Mr. Webster is compared to the Northern oak, and Mr. Clay to the graceful elm. Now, our State is to-day trying to relieve herself of this burden. We want to unburden ourselves by one production, and among our great interests stand our groves and forests of pure Southern pine.

"'Business is business, and I do not blame them, you Northern people invested largely in these lands. We could not prevent you from buying, for we needed the money, but as we raised a hue and cry, our eyes opened and our hands clutched more firmly our pine lands, and having large pecuniary interests in making the people of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, we have watched with great interest the political status of you Northern and Western people. We and you are generally those that are great on the side of Protection, which means Republicanism, and, therefore, I can name you a number large and influential men in the South, who will cast their votes for Blaine or no votes at all, simply on account of financial expediency."

A remarkable conversation ensued on this subject when this Southern gentleman—and by the way, he is well known at the Democratic headquarters—said: "Gentlemen, I believe the whole North will go for Blaine. Now why not come down South and talk up the business to the people? I will promise if you come, the best of hominy cake, hominy and pork. It is all we can give, but we want to see you and hear you talk."

Warmed and fortified by this gentleman, that Mr. Horr said that "if the Republican party could assign him to the South, he would spend his whole time in that section." This Southern speaker said that Mr. Blaine would be received with open arms, and with the thanks of every working man in the South, simply for the reason that his letter of acceptance was so open and frank, and recommitted himself so decidedly and plainly to the protection of American industries that there was no mistaking his position in all things so deeply interested the South as well as the North. He has done a Greater Hercules work than that. He has bridged and tickled and copper-fastened Northern and Southern interests. The cotton planter, the sugar-grower and the lumberman don't come to potatoes even on his tariff platform. Why Blaine wasn't afraid to give his opinion in regard to protection, either in his votes or vote, and we among pluck, and in all honor a straightforward open "deal."

"Tell us the truth, isn't the South going to pieces on this subject?" asked Mr. Horr.

"Well," promptly replied the southern man, "and it is disintegrating from the other cause than protection. I wish you speaker would come and tell this Republican party plain and forcibly how you feel. I see that 'Pig Iron' Kelly is going to speak in Pittsburg next Monday. I wish he would come South and give us his ideas of American protection, for we all believe in him in regard to that subject."

WHAT A REDUCED TARIFF WOULD CAUSE.

William C. Browning, wholesale clothier, No. 408 Broome-st., said:

"The greatest trouble that would follow a reduction of the tariff would be a derangement of all kinds of business. I am a strong believer in protection for American industry."

MR. COLLYER ON SUMMER VACATION.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, of the Church of the Messiah, looks well after his vacation. He preached yesterday to a large congregation from the text:

"Walk about Zion, go round about her, tell the towers thereof, mark well her bulwarks."

By way of introduction he said: "It is about a quarter of a century since I took my first summer vacation. We could not think how it was possible to close the meeting-houses and let the flock wander away without the shepherd; and our fears were not altogether groundless. Many of the flock did wander away. In the hot summer days the men were tired from the labors of the week in spite of all the preacher could say. I often thought of preaching from the text:

"'Now, brethren, and brethren, and take your rest.' They then thought that it was only possible to serve the Lord by hearing two sermons a day and attending Sunday-school. But we have outgrown that idea, and have learned that we serve the Lord as much by our daily work as by church attendance."

In treating the text Mr. Collyer considered four "bulwarks of Zion," the home, the workshop, the school and the church, giving especial importance to the school and the church.

A TALK WITH PROFESSOR SEELYE.

President Seelye, of Amherst College, regards his nomination for the Governorship of Massachusetts by the Prohibitionists as rather remarkable in view of his statements. Replying to a TRIBUNE representative's inquiry he said:

"No man ever sought a nomination less than I sought this one. They wrote asking me to allow the use of my name before the Convention. I said no. They sent a delegation and I answered in the same way, telling them that with my many college duties I had no time for active politics. In spite of these replies and similar ones that I made to telegrams sent during the Convention, the nomination was made. Perhaps it is a new phase of American politics, this forcing candidacy upon a man who tells you he is willing or unwilling. I have not been officially informed of my nomination and cannot speak freely until I know."

Regarding National politics President Seelye said: "At the meeting of the Independents in New-York I told them that the campaign could not be fought by simply putting one candidate against the other. The issues must be broader. They did not like the statement, but I think Governor Cleveland's present weakness proves the truth of the assertion.

FINDING HUMAN BONES IN A WELL.

The citizens of New-Brighton, S. I., are excited over the finding of human remains and a silver watch in an unused well in Jersey-st. The discovery was made by workmen who were employed on some improvements for the Irving Manufacturing Company. The premises about the well were occupied several years ago by a man named Cantlin, who sold out and disappeared after a violent dispute with some of his neighbors. Cantlin was employed in the upholstery business by John Bowser, of Aalfst., New-York, fourteen years ago, and it is alleged that the neighbors of the unfortunate man speculated considerably under his directions and lost. The quarrel, after which he disappeared, was between him and three of the losing speculators. It occurred on a stormy night, and Cantlin was never seen afterward. The affair will be officially investigated. The watch found is said to resemble one worn by Cantlin.

SWEARING FALSELY TO A WOMAN'S AGE.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 13.—"Matt" Floyd was convicted of perjury in Amherst County to-day. He swore falsely to the age of a girl who eloped with his cousin, in order to obtain a marriage license. Although the couple have been married several days, the father of the girl is prosecuting the young man.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

OHIO REPUBLICANS JUBILANT.

CELEBRATING THE MAINE VICTORY DAILY—DEMOCRATIC DISSENSIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Republicans in various parts of Ohio are celebrating, from day to day, the splendid Republican victory in Maine. At Marietta fifty guns were fired and a ringing speech was made by Major Scott, of West Virginia, on the tariff and other pending issues. At Kenton, General Robinson's town, Colonel N. T. Beard, of Michigan, addressed an enthusiastic meeting in the Court House. At Norwalk, Mark H. Dunnell, of Minnesota, and Colonel Gray Groot, of Cleveland, addressed a large audience of jubilant Republicans and Democrats who had recently come out for Blaine. Mr. Dunnell's speech was devoted mainly to the tariff and was a powerful argument in favor of protection to American labor and against the pernicious doctrines of free trade. The meeting was composed largely of workingmen, who applauded heartily the sentiments of the speaker. A creditable demonstration was made also in Troy.

There is internal trouble among Democrats in Dayton. Judge McKenny, a prominent Bourbon, having sued John G. Doren, Editor of *The Dayton Daily Democrat*, for libel, putting his damages at $10,000. Doren repeats his charge in his paper.

A *Commercial Gazette* dispatch from Fremont says that the Democratic *Messenger* of that city, for the last two weeks, has repeatedly published extracts from an alleged interview with ex-President Hayes which reflected on the character of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Hayes has been absent from home for some days and on his return was shown the articles. He says that the interview referred to, in which he is reported to have reflected on the character of Mr. Blaine, was first published in 1880, and was explicitly denied at the time. No interview occurred and no such statements were made by him. On the Monday morning after the nomination at Chicago, Mr. Hayes remarked to a friend that there had been no nomination so unanimously the voice of the people as the nomination of Mr. Blaine. Of the election in Maine he says: "It is a perfect landslide, the most sanguine Republicans not expecting over 15,000." Mr. Hayes says that a majority of 29,000 is equivalent to 40,000 in 1884, owing to the fact that many young Republicans have emigrated to the Northwest and their places have been filled by Canadians and others.

IRISHMEN ENTHUSIASTIC FOR BLAINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 14.—A large and enthusiastic Blaine and Logan meeting was held here last evening under the auspices of the Central Irish-American Blaine and Logan club. More than 1,500 people were present and out of these five Irishmen could be found to each "New-England Yankee." The Irishmen applauded and cheered everything said in defence of Blaine and his platform, and even at times hissed when Cleveland's name was pronounced. The stage was decorated almost entirely with green flags. On the platform were all the prominent Irishmen of the city. Judge Morrison, the speaker, was received with tremendous cheering when he rose. "Duties of this hour claim your greatest attention," he began, "because the Democratic party is trying to obtain your votes by fair and fraudulent means, while you think there is nothing going on when patriotism is your interest. The tariff question is important to you. There are no men in this country who understand more what English free trade means than the Irishmen, because no country has suffered so much from it as our dear mother Ireland. You all know how your English free trade has crippled her. Way should we, who have come to the free States for liberty, desire to be placed in the same position to which we were in Ireland? Never had we in the woods war, he wrote his letter of acceptance. He has written many letters, but if his letter of acceptance is a sample of his statesmanship and knowledge of the tariff, then we find out again how little of a statesman he is, and how little he knows about the subject."

The other speakers were Judge Quilligan and Colonel Michael Boland, of Denver. U. L. Hearty Irish cheers greeted each. The happy Irishmen then gave three cheers for Blaine and dispersed.

HISCOCK AND CLAY AT CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—The Republicans of Cleveland held their first grand rally of the campaign in the public square last night. An audience of 20,000 assembled at 8 o'clock. Speeches were made by Frank Hiscock, of New-York, and Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. Colonel John Hay called the meeting to order. All the leading Republicans of the city were on the platform. Mr. Hiscock made a telling speech, directing his remarks to the laboring classes, and dwelling principally upon the tariff question. In speaking of Grover Cleveland, he said he was almost wholly unknown in New-York state, or elsewhere, five years ago. "I never saw him in my life," said Mr. Hiscock, "until the other day, at the funeral of Secretary Folger. I call the great attention of the New-York state at which I was present. I have met Governor Cleveland. He is a Southern man, with a Southern heart. The speaker then went at length on the tariff question, the Morrison bill, and the action of the Ways and Means Committee. Cassius M. Clay followed in a long and eloquent address on the vital issues of the campaign. He was loudly applauded at intervals. By 9 o'clock the square had swelled to an immense proportion. A magnificent display of fireworks followed the speaking, with banners of mottoes, flags and transparencies, indicated. Great enthusiasm was aroused.

THE FUSION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Separate and joint meetings of the Republican and Greenback State Committees were held here yesterday afternoon and evening to perfect the State and electoral tickets as provided for by the Republican and Greenback State Conventions. The Greenback Committee filled the three vacancies left on the Republican state ticket by the Jefferson City Convention as follows: For Secretary of State, Paul Dreyer; Register of Lands, George Bond; Railroad Commissioner, John Bates. The committee also named a full electoral ticket, but one-half of these even names are to be dropped in the fusion with the Republicans. At a joint session of both committees last night the general situation was discussed, and it was decided to open the campaign at Bloomville, on September 23, when speeches will be made by several leading Republicans and Greenbackers. It was also decided that the state tickets should be called the anti-fourteen tickets. The matter of naming a joint electoral ticket of eight nominees to be selected from each party, was deferred to a future meeting.

A DELEGATION IN FAVOR OF MR. WEST.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Republican Convention to-day renominated John W. Vedder for Assemblyman on the first ballot, and selected delegates to the Congressional Convention who are in favor of George West. This action makes Mr. West's nomination almost certain.

PROMISING A GOOD MAJORITY IN WAYNE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Reports from every town in Wayne County show that the Republicans are united this year and that the county will certainly give over 2,500 majority for Blaine.

ORGANIZING IN KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Sept. 14.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at the court house last night for the purpose of organizing a central Blaine and Logan campaign club for the western part of the city. Several stirring speeches were made. Assemblyman Thomas H. Tremper was elected president of the club.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The Republicans of the XIth District yesterday nominated Judge C. A. Newcomb for Congress.

MORMONISM IN THE CAMPAIGN.

A Republican mass-meeting was held Saturday evening in the hall at Pearsalls, L. I., by the Blaine and Logan club. The principal speaker of the evening was the Rev. Thomas W. Bethel, of Connecticut, and the frequent rounds of applause given showed with what appreciation the audience received his earnest words. This was what he said on Mormonism:

"And, for reason why you should support the Republican party and candidates is because of their sentiments and pledges relating to polygamy. It must be confessed that without any hope hole Mormonism is a foul blot upon the pages of American history. Its common creed is not only a perfect of heresies, but it is a sore of civilization. Mormonism is licentiousness clothed in the robes of a priest, and preaching a religion of sensuality. Under its teaching, crime is exalted into a virtue, and lead up as a fitting object for the exaltation of the "saints." Condemned by the great evil, which rises into prominence like an Alpine peak. What is the duty of the hour and how have the two great parties acted in this duty? The Republican party passed a bill against polygamy in the Senate. The Democratic party stifled that bill in the House of Representatives. The Republican party nominated for President a man of outspoken sentiments against polygamy. The Democratic party nominated a man, who, though a bachelor, is believed to have Mormon proclivities himself. [Laughter.] The Republican candidate says: 'I believe that the Mormons think they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy, should a more accomplished than the claim of certain heathen tribes if they should come among us, he concludes the rite of human sacrifice.' The Democratic candidate in his letter of acceptance said about Mormonism just exactly what he said about other great national questions—no long at all. The Republican Convention in its platform declared that it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as will promptly suppress polygamy. The Democratic Convention, as it might in case of this evil, passed it by with not a reference. What a striking antithesis! On the one side great sympathy; on the other suspicion opposition! Is it a wonder that all the Mormons are in favor of Cleveland's election?"

POLISH DEMOCRATS FOR BLAINE.

The Polish Democratic Club of Green Point came over in a body to Republican ranks yesterday. A meeting was held at No. 79 Manhattan-ave., which was largely attended. The old president, Lorenz Kaminski, made a rousing speech for Blaine and Logan and protection. He said that the Poles had supported the Democracy long enough, and that it was time they looked to their own interests as working people, whose wages would go down to the minimum if Cleveland could carry out his free-trade programme. Mr. Kaminski was followed by Joseph F. Prizgint, the president of the Polish and Lithuanian Political Association of New-York, and others. The remarks of the speakers were enthusiastically applauded, and the club by unanimous vote resolved to become a Republican organization. New officers were elected as follows: President, Lorenz Kaminski; vice-president, Anton Pluczynski; secretary, Vincent Kaminski; treasurer, Andrew Ciesielski; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Ciesielski; delegates to the New-York Central Committee, Louis Ruszczyk, Michael Szczepanski and F. L. Turkowski. The Democrats thus brought over yesterday numbered 164, who signed a declaration to vote for the Republican candidates. The club was formerly a branch of the Brooklyn Democracy.

A BOGUS WORKER FOR ST. JOHN.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS CHEERED BY THE MAINE ELECTION.

The mail received yesterday at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee contained the usual number of cheering letters. Correspondents in all parts of the State say that the Maine election has been received has an earnest of what New-York may be expected to do in November. Secretary Vrooman has advised his correspondents not to relax their efforts—that many battles have been lost by over-confidence and relaxing the proper efforts.

Joshua Holland writes from New-Castle, Indiana, that a man giving the name of Harry Hill is speaking for the temperance candidate there. He claims to have been a member of the last Legislature of New-York and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of the State of New-York and had been nominated by the Republicans for Congress, but that owing to his strong temperance principles they had refused to support him. He added that he had once kept a saloon in this city and that his father now keeps one of the largest saloons here. The correspondent believes that he is working in the interest of the Democratic party. Secretary Vrooman telegraphed that the man was undoubtedly a fraud, no one of that name having been a member of the last or of previous Legislatures for many years past.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A large number of the Republican voters of the XIXth Assembly District organized a Blaine and Logan campaign club, at One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-ave., on Saturday night. Colonel C. G. Van Reypen was elected president, George Schweppenhauser, vice-president, and John McDonough, secretary. It was resolved to name the organization the Acton Legion of Plumed Knights. Colonel Van Reypen is one of the most energetic Republicans in the city, and recently organized a battalion of Boys in Blue of 100 members in the district.

An enthusiastic meeting of Independent Irish-Americans of Brooklyn was held Saturday evening to complete arrangements for a mass-meeting in favor of Blaine and Logan at Music Hall, Fulton and Flatbush aves., to-morrow evening. A. E. Ford presided. It was announced that all the speakers invited had signified their intention of being present. The names are: Judge John Brennan, of Iowa; Colonel Michael Boland, of Kentucky; A. L. Morrison, of Illinois; Captain Edward O'Meagher Condon and Assemblyman Patrick Burns. The Irish Blaine and Logan Battery of the 1st District of New-York will march to the hall and will be escorted from the Bridge by the Second Ward Club. Mulcahey's Band has been engaged.

There was a well attended meeting of the Irish-American Independents yesterday afternoon at Irish Independence Hall, in Fourteenth-st. Colonel O'Flynn made a rousing speech, in which he mentioned that he had addressed an enthusiastic meeting at Winfield, L. I., which had always been strictly Democratic, but which now seemed to heartily endorse his Blaine and Logan sentiments; and wound up by reminding the audience that they were strictly an Independent Irish Club that would vote for Blaine and Logan. Mr. Murray, of the Washington Heights Irish Blaine and Logan clubs, reported immense success in his district. Among the other speakers were Patrick Lozan, Jeremiah Murphy and Captain E. O'Meagher Condon.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the XXth Assembly District at No. 2 East 54-st. met on Saturday evening. Speeches were made by Joseph Cantwell, president of the club, ex-Alderman Krouse, O. M. Quinn, M. J. Stack, jr., and T. Sheehan.

STATE OF THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The bulls are "fired out" is one reason given explanatory of the dull condition of the market. This statement is easy to believe when it is noticed how holders of long wheat are being squeezed until they unload. It is common talk on "change that in the last three days one commission house sold for the customers upward of 100,000 bushels of wheat, most of which was purchased at $1. The price obtained for this was about 77c. It is also said, on good authority, that a further decline of 15c or three cents will bring out an equal or greater amount.

"I've been a bull to which all concerned," said a well-known trader yesterday morning, "and I'm a bull yet, but I can't see any money in this market. I understand the exporters of wheat consider 1,000,000 bushels a fair speculation on the other side. They are certainly not covering and I see no reason why they should, unless something occurs in Europe to make such a course advisable. On the other hand, it is generally believed that when wheat touched 78 cents there a number of wealthy outside speculators bought about 3,000,000 bushels as an investment. The fact that the "recent buyers are more short than they have been during any one day in the past, shows that they have been doing a trading business, not even with what they have. The trade yesterday was small and fluctuations exceedingly irregular. The opening for wheat was weak and lower, at 76½c for October, and at one time, before noon, 76½c was quoted. There was then a short period of strength, which was quickly succeeded by a further decline. The closing was very weak, and dull at 74⅞c. The provisions trade was not big, but larger than dull. The tone of the pork market was weak and lower, in sympathy with the grain market, but it rallied up from the depressed feeling and closed steady. Stocks in all the principal markets were generally weak and lower. The opening was rather weak, but the advance was soon initiated which carried the prices of October at 11 cents at the close. The opening price for the option was 50½ cents.

PREPARING FOR THE BUTLER MEETING.

General Butler passed a quiet day. He was not disturbed when he retired on Saturday night, and the forenoon was well advanced when he arose. He received no callers yesterday. The committee having in charge the arrangements for the mass-meeting in Union Square this evening, concerted with him last evening. Ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady has sent a letter to Dr. Ferdinand Seeger, Chairman of the County Committee of the People's party, saying that it will give him pleasure to speak at the meeting this evening. The meeting will be held on the platform at the north end of Union square. There will be three stands. Dr. Ferdinand Seeger will call the meeting to order in front of the main stand, and will introduce Louis F. Post, who will make a short address. General Butler will then speak. He will be followed by ex-Senator Grady and Professor Isaac L. Rice. The other stands will be presided over by Robert Bassett and H. Abien Spencer. Local speakers will make addresses from the stands.

ROBBING HER EMPLOYERS.

Frank O'Brien, superintendent of O'Neill's dry-goods store, has suspected for some time that some one connected with the store has been stealing valuable goods from the counters. For this reason he has caused a strict watch to be kept on the clerks. On Saturday evening Detective Price, of the 29th Precinct arrested Agnes Francois, a middle-aged saleswoman, and charged her with taking away the missing goods. Mrs. Francois admitted that she had taken one or two pieces of goods. The detective in searching her rooms at No. 110 Waverly-place, found goods to the value of $1,857 bearing the firm's trademark. Among the goods were seven dozen of silk and merino vests, also silk dress patterns, lawn dress patterns, stockings, ribbons, etc. Mrs. Francois denied that the goods were stolen from the firm, but asserted that she had bought them at auction. The goods were taken to police headquarters. Mrs. Francois was arraigned before Justice O'Reilly, yesterday. She seemed much broken down by the charges preferred against her. She kept her face veiled and wept bitterly. Herson, who is a well-to-do business man, stood beside her during the examination. She was held for trial in the sum of $500.

LUCKY LOVERS MADE HAPPY.

An effort was made yesterday to divert into unobstructed channels the course of true love, which has not run smoothly with Edward Cancelli and Henrietta Lilienfeldt for some ten years past. They were lovers in Germany, but the stern parents of Henrietta objected to their union. Cancelli came to this country and obtained work as a marble polisher, and recently the object of his adoration joined him here, her expenses being paid by a sympathizing aunt, who was wealthy. The latter died not long ago, leaving property worth $20,000 to her niece, denominating the latter in her will as the name of Mrs. Cancelli, to which she supposed the girl had become entitled. The marriage, however, had not yet taken place, and the pair, who resided in adjoining houses, at No. 20 and 22 Avenue B, yesterday appeared before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Police Court and asked him to tie the knot. The justice sent them last evening to Alderman Link to be married, and as he had not been endowed by the Cable Railway people from holding a special meeting for the purpose, he made the team one fare, and sent them back to Avenue B rejoicing.

SENDING SERVANTS TO THE DEAD.

All last week the Chinamen of New-York did their utmost to celebrate their annual festival, "the days of the dead," by providing the dead with servants and the necessities of life beyond the grave. "These annual provisions are imperative," said Kwong Lung, "and if we neglect them, or a part of them, the spirits would come and trouble us." A seemingly roasted pig and chickens were placed before the Chinese graves in the several cemeteries of New-York. One of the roasted pigs weighed nearly 250 pounds and was after its offering, cut into small pieces and distributed among Chinamen generally as a token of respect to the dead.

The most peculiar ceremony was the sending of servants to the dead. This is done by making paper men and women of beautiful appearance, which are burned before the graves amid prayers and sacrifices. If there are any important messages to convey to the dead, they are written upon white paper and pinned upon the shoulders of the paper figures, which are then set on fire. One tall atlantic stated, respectfully: "Behold the servants we send thee for thy happiness."

"INDEPENDENTS" ANSWERED

NO UNCERTAIN SOUND FROM AN EMINENT PASTOR.

A SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT OF THE "INDEPENDENT" MOVEMENT, ITS SPIRIT AND ITS LITERATURE.

Mr. GEORGE W. GREEN, Secretary National Committee of Republicans and Independents.

SIR: I have received your favor of August 28, together with the political documents which you desire me to read, in the hope that I may aid you in distributing similar literature. It has generally been my habit to think with the Independent elements of the Republican party, especially in regard to administrative reform; and I have an admiration for the record, services and abilities of your honored chairman which is exceeded by that of none of his present followers, among whom I am not to be numbered.

You address me as "an earnest and conscientious Republican." I sincerely believe that you are right. I am as "earnest" in desiring Republican success now as every before, and I am as "conscientious" in my opposition to the triumph of the Democratic "conspiracy for plunder and spoils" as I was in opposing the Democratic "conspiracy against human rights." So many Civil Service reformers have shown the absurdity of expecting further civil service reform from the triumph of this "conspiracy"—none more ably than Mr. Curtis and Mr. Schurz in former years—that I prefer to trust the Republican party to carry on the good work in the lines marked out by Mr. Curtis in the National platform, and more specifically by Mr. Blaine in his letter of acceptance.

The movement which you represent has been thrown continually on its own defence; some of its leaders have been forced to disown their former opinions, dispassionately reached in regard to the Republican candidate; Mr. Beecher forgets the remarks which he made at the Arthur meeting in New-York; Mr. Schurz swallows the bitter medicine which was so hurtful on the first trial, and which he promised never to take again; Colonel Codman joins the Democracy at a time which he once pronounced improper, that is, before it had repudiated its bloody oppression at the South; and the natural result has been that the Independent advance has become a retreat, with daily diminishing ranks.

The literature which you kindly send me I am already quite familiar with. I cannot aid in circulating it. Its judgments I deem misjudgments, the acceptance of which would hinder and jeopard the good causes that we all have at heart. I should much prefer to distribute *The Boston Advertiser's* opinions of Mr. Garrison in 1850 and the judgments of *Harper's Weekly* on Mr. Lincoln in 1860, or any other old-time and exploded criticisms, with which these papers against Mr. Blaine deserve to rank. Mr. Schurz's able speech appears to exhibit more of the adroit malignity of Mephistopheles than the judicious candor and wise discernment of an impartial historian. I find no reason to believe that Mr. Schurz understands the character of Mr. Blaine better than President Garfield, better than Mr. Blaine's companions in the National Legislature and his neighbors in Augusta, better even than the "Confederate Congress," which could manufacture no case against him, better than the Democratic Senators who voted his confirmation as Secretary of State. For those Independent friends who have become convinced, some of them quite recently, that Mr. Blaine is an unworthy man, I have felt like offering Cromwell's prayer before one of his Parliaments: "I beseech you, brethren, I beseech you in the bowels of Christ, to believe that you may be mistaken." In his memorable eulogy of Wendell Phillips, Mr. Curtis said: "No man, indeed, can take the chief part in tumultuous National controversy without encountering misjudgment and reproach and unmeasured condemnation." I look on Mr. Blaine's candidacy as a cheerful sign that our greatest statesmen are not to be pushed aside because they have aroused jealousy and excited animosity. The "