WORKING FOR VICTORY.

BUSY MEN AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

MANY CALLERS THERE YESTERDAY, AMONG THEM BEING SENATOR HISCOCK, MR. REID, EX-SENATOR PLATT AND R. A. ALGER.

The list of prominent men who called at the Republican National headquarters yesterday was larger than on any day since the campaign was opened. Among the earliest of the callers was Whitelaw Reid, the Republican candidate for Vice-President. He went immediately to Chairman Carter's room, where he was joined soon by Cornelius N. Bliss and Colonel James S. Clarkson. These three had not been in conference long before they were joined by Samuel Fessenden, member of the National Committee, from Connecticut. United States Senator Hiscock and General Russell A. Alger called later in the morning and they joined the group in Chairman Carter's room soon after. The members of the committee and their visitors were together nearly all day.

In the afternoon William Brookfield, chairman of the Republican State Committee; Colonel E. A. McAlpin, president of the New-York State League of Republican Clubs; General Horace Porter and Jacob M. Patterson, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, joined the group in the chairman's room. They had hardly been seated when ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt reached the headquarters, and he was shown immediately to the room. The entire party was together for over an hour, discussing the campaign. After the company broke up ex-Senator Platt had a private interview with Chairman Carter. They talked more especially on the campaign in this State, in which ex-Senator Platt, as representing the Republican State Committee, wanted the active interest of Chairman Carter and the National Committee. Senator Hiscock, Mr. Reid and General Alger took luncheon with the members of the committee on the third floor of the building.

Among the other callers at the National Committee headquarters were Captain M. G. McLain, of Indianapolis; M. Vidal, a well-known Louisiana Republican; Captain William M. Meredith, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving at Washington.

GOOD NEWS BROUGHT BY SENATOR HISCOCK.

Senator Hiscock brought encouraging reports from the interior counties of the State. He said to a reporter:

"Since Congress adjourned I have been in the western and central parts of the State, and I have seen not only the prominent Republican leaders, but a great many earnest Republicans who are really outside of political management. In those sections there is the best of feeling toward the ticket. I failed to learn or hear of any dissatisfaction in any quarter, and have yet to hear of the first Republican who was not going to support our ticket. The party is in absolute unanimity in those parts of the state that I have visited.

"My official position has brought me in contact with men who have political affairs in charge and business men from all parts of the State, and their evidence is of the unanimity of the Republican party on Harrison in their homes and sections of the State, and I have found the same by personal observations in those cities and counties I have visited. As far as my observation goes, and I think it covers practically the whole of the State, I have never known the Republican party more united. The general sentiment also is that at this time in the canvass the work is further advanced than it was four years ago. Early nominations are being made throughout the State. It is somewhat difficult to open a canvass in a county until local nominations are out of the way. If there is a canvass for nominations, it engrosses public attention. In view of the fact that there is no State convention this fall, local nominations are being made unusually early and with the result of an earlier opening of the Presidential campaign. Wherever I have been I have found the committees at work.

"In my opinion the legal proceedings which have been instituted in regard to the State apportionment will be successful, and the law will be held unconstitutional; but in the event of failure there is a profound conviction throughout the State that the apportionment is a great wrong to the people in the different localities, and I have no doubt of a rebuke to the party responsible for it at the coming election. In my judgment the apportionment of members of Congress is an unjustifiable gerrymander and in the interest of the Democratic party. I expect to see this react upon that party. The common expression you everywhere hear in those districts that have been so unjustly gerrymandered, among all Republicans and a great many Democrats, is that they will seek to right that wrong at the polls.

"I think the tariff is the paramount issue of the canvass. I also think that honest money will play a very important part in this State; that, notwithstanding the Democrats may claim that Mr. Cleveland occupies the same position as President Harrison on that question, it is recognized in every county of the State that his party is unsound, and I have found evidence on all sides among business men that they regard it as the true policy to put in place and power a party as well as a President that are sound on the money question."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN MICHIGAN.

General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, was in this city yesterday and before starting for his home said to a Tribune reporter:

"My judgment is that the Democrats will carry three or four Congressional districts in Michigan. We hope to hold them to three in the State, but if we get up a good deal of enthusiasm and get the campaign well under way, it will help us, of course. In our State there is much indignation over the change in the method of choosing electors. It is generally denounced as Democratic sharp practice to snatch votes, and that feeling will help the Republicans very much."

As to the general prospect in the State, Mr. Alger said: "I think we will carry the State ticket without doubt. The Democrats have a very strong candidate in Judge Morse, who is a one-armed soldier. When he was elected, the year after I was elected, he carried the State by over 30,000 against Judge Cooley, who was also a strong man, but they got up the corporation cry against Judge Cooley and charged him with being the representative of the corporations, and then it was an off year, and with it all Morse was elected. He is a strong man, and there is no use underrating the strength of a foe. The conditions this year are very much changed. The school question, which we had two years ago, cuts no figure now; we have nothing but the straight National issues. The reapportionment has been upset, and a new law has been enacted by the old Democratic Legislature, which leaves us with a good working majority in the Legislature. We have the Australian ballot and we like it very much. Wherever it has been worked heretofore, it has helped an honest ballot and that is all it does. The Congressional ticket in Michigan will run side by side with the National ticket. There are no local conditions that will affect the latter."

As to the tariff, General Alger said: "That is the issue with us. They are going to fight it out on that issue. Michigan with her iron, copper, salt and lumber interests is interested in the tariff. They make us a tariff State. I have no doubt as to the result in Michigan. Of course any change that is proposed of returning to the old State banking system is a very bad thing for the Democrats, and we think it will help us. The interests of this country demand no change. The Administration has been generally satisfactory to the business interests of the country, not only to capital, but to labor. We cannot afford to turn the business of this country over to foreign nations, for every single article manufactured abroad that we can make here takes just so much work from our own people."

FRENCH CANADIANS ARE AMERICANS.

M. Vidal, who is a French Republican ex-Congressman and a former chairman of the Louisiana State Committee, was interested in a statement made by the Democrats that Mr. Probasco, of the Brooklyn Bridge, was a French Canadian and that he employed French Canadians as ticket-choppers, train guards and bridge policemen, as if that fact involved a shocking wrong. This abstract from the statement in question attracted Mr. Vidal's attention: "Those people come across the border from the barren, bankrupt Canadian provinces to the richer fields of New-York, where they work for a few years. Then they go home and live on their earnings here much the same as our Celestial friends treat this country as a happy hunting ground, and then hurry home to live like mandarins on American gold."

Mr. Vidal said: "I really do not know if there are any unnaturalized French Canadians in the employ of the Brooklyn Bridge. I do not care enough about that matter to make the least inquiry in regard to it, but I feel pretty sure that Mr. Probasco's name is quite unknown in French Canada. Supposing, however, for the mere sake of argument, that Mr. Probasco were a Canadian and he felt a preference for his countrymen, cannot the same charge be made against the naturalized citizens of all other origins? Do not all of them feel a strong prejudice in favor of their former countrymen? During their years of probation in this country before they became full-fledged citizens, have not the French Canadians as well as European immigrants the right to live by their labor? What does it signify whether they be employed by the bridge or by any other company? This much may be said, at all events, in favor of the French Canadians: They are Americans by birth, and there is no reason why they should not enjoy the same privilege in this country as European immigrants. There are 1,000,000 French Canadians in the United States, and a more orderly, laborious, law-abiding people are not to be found in this broad land.

THEY BECOME NATURALIZED.

"As a rule, as soon as they have lived here the number of years required by the law of the country they take out their naturalization papers, and it cannot be said that it is with the intention of securing a public office, for, in proportion to their numbers, there is no race in this country that seems to care less for political places. On the other hand, it is a gratuitous attack to say that French Canadians go back to Canada as soon as they have earned a little money in the States. Rich or poor, French Canadians never go back to their native country. Their hatred against British institutions, handed down to them from generation to generation, is too genuine for that. A few years ago the Provincial Legislature of Quebec voted quite a large appropriation to be devoted to the object of bringing back to the Provinces those among the French Canadians who might not be satisfied with their lot in this country. Agents were sent among the French Canadians of New-England, and they were told that all their travelling expenses would be paid if they would go back to Canada. Land, seed, provisions, etc., were offered to them for nothing. Other agents, sent by societies, went to them and told them that in case the immigrants would not like to return to the old province of Quebec, they could go on the same terms to the rich wheat lands of Manitoba and the Canadian northwestern territories. But it was all in vain. Americanized French Canadians answered as one man that it had cost them many a pang to leave forever their native land, but they had made up their minds; the struggle was over, and now they would rather enjoy a crust of bread in this land of liberty than the most luxurious fare in Canada under that hated British flag.

"It is the first time in the history of this country that a whole class of our naturalized fellow-citizens were singled out and denounced by the representatives of a political party on the eve of a Presidential election. Is it the contempt the Democrats feel for French Canadians that gave them the boldness to spit on that worthy class of Americans? I hope on the 8th of November next, French Canadians who can vote will resent the gratuitous onslaught in a manner that will cure all Democrats of the desire of ever attacking again our fellow-citizens of that nationality."

HARMONY AND ENTHUSIASM IN INDIANA.

Captain M. G. M'Lain, of Indianapolis, who was among the callers at Republican headquarters, is an old comrade of President Harrison, and was attached to the same regiment during the war. He is now a lawyer at Indianapolis. Speaking about the situation in Indiana, Captain M'Lain said: "The prospects of the Republican party in that State are very bright. All wings of the party are united in the support of Harrison and Reid. The State committee has been organizing in every county in the State. The campaign will be opened on September 3 by local speakers in all parts of the State. On the 15th there will be a general celebration at Ellwood, Ind., upon the occasion of the opening of a large tin-plate factory. Governor McKinley will make the principal speech on the occasion. Excursion trains will be run from all points to this central point in the gas belt. This locality has increased largely in population through the opening and establishment of new factories in the plate glass and iron trade. The number of skilled laborers has been largely added to in this way. As a consequence, the population of Ellwood has already increased by 1,500 or 2,000 within the last year or two. Muncie, Marion, Gas City, and Kokomo have also increased materially in population from this fact."

According to Captain M'Lain, the situation in Indiana is full of promise. "Indiana citizens support the tariff enthusiastically," he added. "While the State at present is controlled by a Democratic government, it is almost certain that Indiana in November will, upon the tariff issue alone, show a decided change in sentiment and a Republican victory."

THE WORK OF THE SPEAKERS' BUREAU.

William Hahn of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, who last Monday took control of the Speakers' Bureau has set to work in his new labor with the same zeal that marked his fight in Ohio a year ago, the fight which, largely by reason of his leadership, resulted in the election of Major McKinley. He has worked day and night, aided by a competent corps of assistants, to perfect plans for the distribution of the force of speakers at the committee's disposal. Yesterday afternoon he said that he had succeeded in making a fair formulation of the work.

"The machinery of the bureau," he said, "is vastly more complicated than appears to one unversed in campaign work, but it is now, in the main, pretty well adjusted, sufficiently so to supply immediate needs. The thing of most moment, of course, is the thing nearest at hand. So the arrangement of the general schedule of campaign speakers is delayed perforce by the necessity of sending our strongest speakers into Maine and Vermont to help in the battles there, which figure as preliminary, but not the less vital engagements. Both parties are concentrating their efforts there.

"Excepting in the cases of speakers of National fame, we do not endeavor to keep record of the dates upon which men are booked to speak in the various towns of the early States. The machinery, so far as they are concerned, is simply this: Applications or information of willingness to speak throughout the campaign are sent to us by speakers from all parts of the country. We make entry of them, with remarks indicating the experience of each speaker, and the special line in which he excels. These applications are coming in daily in great numbers. We have them from every State in the Union. I suppose there are now nearly 400 speakers listed on the books of the bureau. That is a small proportion of the number that will be required.

"Our function is merely a distributive one. Applications from the various State committees for speakers include statements as to the kind of talk that is most needed. We select from our lists and assign men to the different states. From that time on we have no control of a speaker's movements. His time and services are in the hands of the chairman of the State committee, who arranges what he shall do. The chief difficulty is that all the cities in all the States want to hear the big men on the big issues. It is hard to satisfy them with speakers of minor mark."

Mr. Hahn, has, however, a complete system for keeping informed as to the whereabouts of the "big men." In addition to the thorough registry, assignment and date book kept by his secretary, he has for his own convenience large schedule sheets tacked upon the wall of his office, from which, at a glance, he can see where any one of them is to speak on any night.

"For instance," he said, "you can see from this sheet that General Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Mr. Fassett are going to Maine. Robert Kennedy and General Gibson, two other famous Ohioans, together with General Hastings, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Dear, of Iowa, will go to the Pine Tree State, too, to aid in defeating the Democrats. Mr. Towsley, Mr. Griffiths and several other speakers of prominence will divide the time between Maine and Vermont until the struggle in those States is over. Speakers have also been assigned to Montana and Wisconsin. In the new State General George H. Sheridan will preach the gospel of Protection for two weeks."

Men would not envy Major McKinley the oratorical task he has ahead of him, judged even from the partial index afforded by the schedule card upon the wall of Mr. Hahn's office. It is a long list of engagements he is booked for. He will speak at Burlington, Vt., on August 30. In Maine he will make addresses on September 3 and 5, and on the 7th he will be in Connecticut. He will then go West to take part in the great gathering of the Republican League, at Woodsdale, which will be about the opening gun of the Ohio campaign. On the 15th and 16th he will speak at the National Convention of Republican Clubs at Buffalo. Then he will rest until after the encampment of the Grand Army at Washington.

"No route," said Mr. Hahn, "will be made out for Governor McKinley until after that affair. Mr. Fassett begins his work in Maine in the coming week, and will continue there until election day." When asked what information the bureau had concerning the work already done in the Eastern States, Mr. Hahn said that the reports received from the chairman of the Maine State Committee, Mr. Manley, were highly satisfactory.

MAYOR GRANT ON THE THIRD-TERM TALK.

Mayor Grant was asked yesterday whether there was any truth in the reports that Richard Croker and ex-Secretary Whitney had united in urging him to accept a third nomination for Mayor. His only reply was, "You newspaper men seem to know more about that little matter than I do myself."

JERSEY CITY'S ACTIVE REPUBLICANS.

The Vth District Republican League Engineer Corps at its last meeting elected these officers: Captain, George F. Higgins; First Lieutenant, Philip Bonspur; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Russell; Third Lieutenant, L. Buckelew. The commissioned officers will be elected Monday night. The corps is a large and growing one, and will do good work in the campaign.

A meeting of the R. B. Seymour Club was held last night at the club rooms, No. 203 Railroad-ave., and a score of new members admitted. Good speakers addressed the club.

A drill of the Federal Guards was also held last night, and the ranks were full of enthusiastic men. The Guards will be a feature in all parades during the campaign. It will be well uniformed and drilled.

The banner raising of the Pioneer Club to-night promises to be a grand success, and it is expected that a large number of people will be present. The Federal Club and Guards will turn out in a body.

The William Murrell Colored Republican Association decided Thursday night to swing a handsome Harrison and Reid banner. The club also elected delegates to the County and State Conventions of Republican Clubs. The Republican Campaign Committee has been active in securing halls for meetings during the campaign.

BERGEN COUNTY WIDE AWAKE.

LOCAL REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS GROWING IN STRENGTH.

The regular meeting of the First District Republican Club of Carlstadt, N. J., was held last evening at its headquarters on Hackensack-st. Though the weather was stormy, a large number of members were present. It was decided to raise a handsome Harrison and Reid banner next Thursday evening, on which occasion Major Carl Lenz, of Newark, N. J., will deliver an address in German, and Charles Burrows, postmaster of Rutherford, will respond in English. The Carlstadt Pioneer Corps, consisting of fifty members, will make their first appearance in their handsome new uniforms on this occasion. Twelve new members were enrolled at the meeting, making a total membership of 110. The club is gaining new members rapidly; never before has there been so much enthusiasm thus early in the campaign, and this gratifying state of affairs exists in the neighboring towns of Rolling Springs and Rutherford also. There is every reason to believe that Bergen County will show a splendid Republican victory this fall.

The Republicans of Ridgewood have reorganized for the campaign, and chosen the following officers for the Ridgewood Republican Club: C. W. Low, president; D. D. Zabriskie, vice-president; Charles Howlet, secretary; R. M. Bridgeman, corresponding secretary; F. O. Terhune, treasurer; G. W. Requa, H. S. Patterson, H. Campbell, executive committee for three years; D. D. Zabriskie, executive committee of county league. The present membership of the club is about 150.

The Republican Club of Orvil Township has adopted the constitution of the county league, and elected O. J. Victor, of Hohokus, as its representative on the executive committee of the league.

The Lincoln Republican Club of Bergenfields meets every Monday evening in Bergenfields Hall. The executive committee of the club yesterday sent out a strong appeal to the voters of the neighborhood to vote for Harrison and Reid. The circular calls attention to the fact that articles have been cheapened under a protective tariff; that foreign capital is seeking investment in American manufactories; that, according to the report of the Senate special committee, wages are 77 per cent. higher here than in England, and that the election of Harrison and Reid will insure a continuance of the present prosperity.

The Ridgefield Park Republican Club has been increasing its membership at a lively rate recently. Within a few days a re-enrolment will take place, and a large increase is expected. The club has adopted the constitution of the County League, and chosen G. L. Crane as its member of the executive committee of the league. J. A. Behan and G. L. Crane were chosen to represent the club at the league convention.

NO REASON FOR DOUBT IN ILLINOIS.

BOTH STATE AND NATIONAL TICKETS SURE OF A LARGE PLURALITY.

Chicago, Aug. 26 (Special).—The Republican State Committee has now nearly completed its preliminary canvass of Illinois, and the results are in every way satisfactory. If its figures are verified on the second canvass, and there is no reason to doubt that they will be, the election of Governor Fifer and the entire ticket is assured, while the indications are that President Harrison will run ahead of the state candidates. The canvass has been the most careful and painstaking one ever made in Illinois. No patching up of old lists was allowed, but a house-to-house inquiry was insisted on. Throughout the State the canvass shows a number of changes, but when they are all grouped together the total is an increased Republican majority.

Around Belleville and in some of the northern counties where the Germans are numerous, there will be a slightly increased Democratic vote, for Altgeld at least, but the southern and central counties and the strictly farming districts show heavy Republican gains. The same is true of cities like Joliet, Lasalle, Peru, Streator, Peoria and East St. Louis, where the labor vote is heavy and the Irish are the dominant race. The Scandinavian sections in the northwest also continue solidly Republican. Chairman Clark announced to-day that Governor Fifer is sure of a plurality of from 15,000 to 25,000 in the State, while Harrison and Reid's plurality will probably exceed 25,000.

FOREIGN LANDS FAVOR CLEVELAND.

HOPING FOR FREE TRADE AND THE BREAKING DOWN OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM.

"The Austro-Hungarian Gazette" of this city, the official organ of the Austro-Hungarian consulates in this country, publishes to-day a letter from H. Brett, an export commission agent in Leipzig, Saxony, in which the writer, as an expert, sets forth clearly the effects of the McKinley bill on the industries of Saxony and the falling off of the export trade from that country to the United States as a result of that act. He concludes his letter with fervent wishes for the election of Grover Cleveland and the victory of "tariff reform," or Free Trade. "Our correspondent," says "The Gazette," "is well qualified to speak understandingly on the subject with which he deals, for he is himself closely connected with it. He has himself suffered as a commission agent by the loss of a considerably large share of his business. When buying orders stop the commission agent makes no commissions. We understand, therefore, perfectly well why Mr. Brett should sigh and pray for the victory of the Free Trade party. That victory would be worth a good deal of money to him as well as to the manufacturers whose goods he was wont to sell to importers in the United States. If money could determine the outcome of the Presidential contest, no doubt handsome campaign contributions could be raised in favor of Free Trade, not only in Saxony, but also among the manufacturing interest of the rest of Europe."

The gist of Mr. Brett's letter appears in the following quotations:

Although thousands of miles away, we are watching the progress of your Presidential campaign with ever-increasing interest. We have more than sufficient grounds for our anxiety, because the outcome will certainly affect us more than is generally known on the other side. Perhaps more than any other part of the European continent, Saxony has maintained for decades important commercial relations with the United States. We are chiefly a manufacturing commonwealth. The products of many of our factories found their chief market with you; indeed a not inconsiderable number of them laid themselves out specially for supplying your demands—and numerous establishments declined those from other quarters, on the ground of being particularly organized with a view to supplying your requirements. Into these relations the McKinley bill fell like a bombshell. The increased duties absolutely shut us out from further competition in the American market. In various instances manufacturers assure us that the only remedy is to transfer their plant to the United States, this being the sole condition on which they can continue their business. Quite a number of others prefer to play a sort of waiting game, hoping that the outcome of the approaching contest will be to restore the Free-Trade element to power, and thus pave the way for a speedy removal of the McKinley tariff. The victory of the Republican party would mean ruin to thousands of our factories, starvation to hundreds of thousands of our working population. We cannot prosper without our export to the United States; we cannot afford to lose our best customer in the world's market!

Public sentiment over here is unanimously in favor of Grover Cleveland and Tariff Reform, and we fervently hope for his victorious election.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS leave West Shore Depot for "Grand Rockland Hotel," Rockland Lake, at 9:45 a. m. and 3:45 p. m. Physicians recommend the locality most highly, especially to patients suffering with throat and lung troubles. See advertisement on page 11.

Mantels, Tiles, Open Fireplaces, Household Art Goods.

WM. H. JACKSON & CO.
UNION SQUARE (NORTH.) cor. Broadway.
Only concern in our line having its own foundries. Buy of the maker. Established over 60 years. No old stock. Everything made satisfactory.

A BUSINESS MAN'S ADVICE.

C. C. SHAYNE'S SPEECH AT BALLSTON SPA

PROTECTION THE NATION'S HOPE—WHAT THE REPUBLICAN POLICY HAS DONE FOR THE COUNTRY—THE CANDIDATES AND THE ISSUE.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., Aug. 26 (Special).—C. C. Shayne, of New-York, addressed a meeting of the citizens of this place in Gould Hall at 8 o'clock this evening, on the subject of "Protection the Nation's Hope, not Free Trade." These were the officers of the meeting: Chairman, George West; secretary, Charles Clapp; vice-presidents, W. J. Parkinson, Frank Jones, H. J. Donaldson, Seymour Rowley, D. W. Mabee, E. F. Grose, A. W. Wiswall, S. Gould, Jr., Frederick H. Beach, Ethan Rogers, Stephen C. Medbery, J. H. Westcot, Neil Gilmour, A. J. Freeman, George E. Settle, W. A. Ten Eyck, H. L. Grose, L. W. Bristol, D. F. Winney, J. Burnham, A. M. Shepherd, F. E. Mitchell, J. George Christopher, William H. Sherman, Charles E. Fitchum, J. S. L'Amoreaux, Abijah Comstock, Frederick Armer, Edwin Quackenbush, James W. Verbeck, George Story. Mr. Shayne spoke in part as follows:

Four years ago at Gulway Village, my native place, ten miles west of here, I made my first political speech and gave my reasons for leaving the Democratic party and affiliating with the Republican American party. I am ashamed to confess that up to that time I had never paid any attention to National politics, but after reading Mr. Cleveland's famous message giving his views on the tariff, I came to the conclusion that if I voted for him I would be casting a vote to assist other countries, to the detriment of my own; that if the policy which he advocated was adopted, it would be detrimental to the future prosperity of the country and a great injustice to the working classes; and the more I studied the question the more I became convinced that I had made a mistake from the time when I cast my first vote up to 1888. Since then I have endeavored to atone for the errors of my youth.

I have been frequently asked by my business associates in the various commercial organizations to which I belong why it is that I pay so much attention to politics. They say, "You don't want any office or official favors; why not let the politicians attend to the politics of the country?" My answer invariably is, that business men of the country let the politicians attend to the politics of the country entirely too much, and then if things don't go to suit them they lie back in their office chairs and growl.

Let us briefly discuss the merits of the two parties. The Republican American party, at its convention held at Minneapolis, June 9, indorsed the American idea of Protection which has done so much to enrich our country. I ask, what better plan can the American people adopt? It protects the farmer; it protects the workmen's wages, and it admits free of duty every necessary of life which cannot be raised on the American farm, and all other articles which cannot be produced here. Every man and woman in America should bow in reverence and thank God that America has produced three great men who have done so much for the future welfare of our country—Benjamin Harrison, James G. Blaine and William McKinley, jr. (Applause.)

The Republican policy of Protection since 1860 has built towns and cities all over the Union. It has more than doubled our trade with foreign nations. It has diversified our industries. It has given employment to our own people. It has increased our manufactures five-fold in twenty-five years. It has opened up our natural resources. It has benefited labor on farm and in factories by applying it to unlock our natural resources. It has, through competition, reduced prices of every useful article to the consumer. It has made farming profitable by building factories near to the farm. It has made a home market of 90 per cent of all we raise and manufacture. It has made the United States a national workshop. It has developed the ingenuity of our people. It has made ten millions of people customers instead of competitors of the American farmer. It has protected American labor from being forced to compete with cheap foreign labor. It is constantly opening new avenues for the employment of our people. It has prevented an inundation of foreign-made goods to take the place of our own manufacture, it has added to the comforts of workingmen in that it gives them living wages. It has enabled the American workingmen to deposit over $6,000,000,000 in savings banks. It is the guarantee and safety of the nation in time of war. With our present facilities we can manufacture all munitions of warfare as well as articles of subsistence for our people. It has crowded the national treasury with money. It has reduced the national debt in twenty years nearly two billion dollars. It has quadrupled our railroads in a quarter of a century.

The Republican American party has nominated for President one of the purest and ablest men this country ever produced, a splendid executive, thoroughly American in his ideas, strictly honest, a diligent worker, who has never neglected public duty for personal comfort; a man who has formulated and executed more ideas which have benefited the American people than any other President from Washington down; a domestic man, a Christian, who has uppermost in his mind and thoughts his God, his country and his family; a man to be implicitly trusted by the people, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana (applause); and for a running mate that eminent American journalist who by his own unaided efforts has attained the highest position in his profession, a position which fits men to fill any place of honor or distinction in the gift of their fellowmen, Whitelaw Reid (applause) has not only attained fame and fortune as a journalist, but has distinguished himself as a diplomat. No man ever represented our country abroad with greater credit to himself and honor to his country. While Minister to France he commanded the respect of that Republic, and did more than any of his predecessors to encourage and increase the friendly and commercial relations which exist between the two great Republics.

Harrison and Reid (applause) make a splendid team to work for and vote for, and I predict their election by a large majority.

The American workman must not only have his wages protected by keeping out foreign products which can be produced here, but he must be protected at home by more stringent immigration laws. (Applause.) We have enough workmen in this country to do all the work required; henceforth we must take care of our own workmen and let the other nations of the earth take care of theirs. When laws are enacted which will give the protection really necessary for our workmen, strikes will cease. Employer and employe will work together hand in hand as ever should be the relation of capital and labor, for they are one. Every workman in America should vote, to a man, to keep out the products of foreign labor and ask Congress to enact laws for better protection at home from imported labor. (Applause.)

Now, when you are called upon to cast your vote as to whether you desire to have the capitalist invest his money in New-York State or any part of the United States, or invest his money in Manchester, England, how will you vote? Bear in mind that when you vote for Harrison and Reid you vote to have the capital invested in America. When you vote for Cleveland and Stevenson you vote to have the capital invested in Europe. Which country do you intend to sustain, Europe or America? That is the only important question to be settled by you next November. I look forward to a great tidal wave at the coming election. The American people will rise in their might and whip the Free Traders and their European allies so badly that they will not dare to insert a free trade plank into their platform and ask the American people to support it during our time. (Applause.) I look forward to a glorious future for the American people. This country will be like a great big farm, with its green fields and good crops; with the fences high up for protection; with comfortable homes inhabited by 100,000,000 of free, happy and contented people, rejoicing in the prosperity of the Nation. I see a picture. I stand on the mighty dome of the Capitol of the Nation, and with a bird's-eye view take in the panorama spread out before me, and way up in Old Glory, in golden letters reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I read these words: Protection the Nation's hope; not free trade. (Prolonged applause.)

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE A NEW CLUB.

The Bradhurst Republican Club organized on Wednesday evening, at No. 308 West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st. by adopting a constitution and bylaws, and elected officers for the campaign. One hundred and twenty-four members have already joined the organization, which includes five former Democrats who will vote the Republican ticket, and seven first voters. Present appearances indicate a membership of 500 or 600, and weekly campaign meetings will be held until election. The following are the officers elected: President, Colonel E. J. Brooks; first vice-president, Andrew McFarlane; second vice-president, P. J. O'Hara; third vice-president, William W. Thomas; secretary, Charles A. Glesser; treasurer, John R. Hughes; members of the Executive Committee, Collin H. Woodward, James Thompson, John B. Russell, J. J. McPall, James Carson, Michael J. Fenton, John McClurg, Charles H. Woodward, Michael Zopple, Charles W. Glaser, Charles Eissel, John W. Bunwell, P. J. Turnure, Fred Myer, jr., and B. M. Brockway; members of the Membership Committee, Clinton P. Russell, Isaac C. Kerchner, William Robinson, V. Borgallo and E. C. Palmer. A stirring address was made by Mr. Fenton, urging all Republicans to organize for a vigorous campaign.

ACTIVE LONG ISLAND CLUBS.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the village of Flushing, L. I., is to take place Wednesday evening, when the date for the open-air meeting, which is to be held in the public park, will be decided upon. The above organization has decided to have the Free Library open every evening from now until the election for the reception of all Republicans, their friends and others interested in the issues of the canvass. The leading New-York daily papers will be kept on file, and a complete supply of campaign literature will be ready for free distribution. Commencing September 7 weekly meetings will be held at the rooms, to be addressed by some interesting speaker.

The Republicans of Clarenceville, L. I., have organized a Harrison and Reid Campaign Club, and will, before long, be installed in permanent headquarters. Previous to the opening of the campaign, it was thought that it would be impossible to perfect an organization at this place, as there were several different factions among the Republicans. As soon as the call was issued, however, differences were discarded, with the result given. It is hoped to increase the enthusiasm, as the campaign progresses, by having public meetings at frequent intervals, and already appearances indicate that the present club will be the largest Republican organization that has ever existed in the place.

At a recent meeting of the Harrison and Reid Campaign Club of Maspeth, L. I., a committee was appointed to purchase a banner and make arrangements for a ratification meeting and banner raising. On this occasion it is proposed to have a torchlight parade, open air meeting, music and fireworks, and every effort will be made toward the success of the affair. At a meeting of the club held last Tuesday evening twenty new members were elected, and encouraging reports were received from the numerous committees and officers. Hereafter the members will meet every Wednesday night.

GERMANS RAISE A BIG BANNER.

THREE MEETINGS HELD TO ACCOMMODATE THE CROWD—TWO CLUBS PARADE.

People who doubt that the Germans of New-York City are for Republicanism and Protection to American industries should have gone to No. 12 St. Mark's Place, the headquarters of the German Republican Central Committee last night and learned better. A vast crowd of earnest and intelligent citizens, estimated at 2,000 in number, filled the street to witness the raising of the campaign banner. It is a beautiful one and when it was unfurled amidst fireworks and music it was greeted with thundering cheers. It is 40 by 30 feet, in rich colors of red, white and blue, and has handsome portraits of Harrison and Reid. In the centre is an eagle on an azure field bearing in its talons a shield with the National colors. Under it are the words "Protection to American Industries."

The crowd was so great that three meetings had to be held, the largest one being the one in the open air. The other two were in the building, which was covered from top to bottom with American flags.

Ferdinand Eidman called the open-air meeting to order with a speech which was worthy of him. Then Peter B. Laird spoke on the Tariff question, and his remarks found quick response.

The meeting in the main hall was presided over by the energetic Dr. Scholer, the president of the Central Committee. His vigorous speech was applauded as vigorously. Paul Schnitzler and Charles Fowler were secretaries, and a large part of the work of arrangement was done by that well-known Republican, C. Otto Boese. Among those present were Martin Haupt, William Gellman, the Rev. Dr. Bjerring, Rudolph Rubens, Ferdinand Dreyer, Herrman Maack, Emil Labuschiner, Professor Heiver, Captain Wertheimer, ex-Judge Charles A. Flammer and Martin Mondinger.

A number of prominent German manufacturers who have been attracted to the Republican standard by the Tariff policy were noticeable in the gathering. The Progress and Wide-Awake Republican clubs marched to the hall, preceded by a band and drum corps, and then paraded through the district.

DUNDEE, N. J., MILLWORKERS ORGANIZE.

The Harrison and Reid Campaign Club of Dundee, N. J., composed of men working in mills, which have in many cases been benefited by the workings of the McKinley Act, now has eighty-five members, and has chosen its officers for the campaign as follows: President, Adolph Hyman; vice-president, Ignatius Lucas; secretary, Cornelius Birkhoff; treasurer, Louis Goodman; campaign committee, John Johnson, L. Entwistle, Cornelius Joele, and Peter Smith.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN FLATBUSH.

Republicans of the Fifth District of Flatbush, L. I., held their second public meeting on Thursday evening at their wigwam in Lefferts-ave. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the lecture of Professor Timothy H. Roberts on the characters of the candidates for the Presidency, was a masterly example of oratory and was listened to with attention by a large assemblage. In the absence of Harley Merry, the permanent chairman, Mark Mayer presided, and C. L. H. Zellinsky recorded. Fireworks and a cannon enlivened the proceedings. The wigwam is open every evening, and the association is rapidly growing in numbers and popularity.

A FIRST VOTERS' CLUB IN MOUNT VERNON.

There is a movement on foot in Mount Vernon to organize a First Voters' Republican Club. A meeting of the young men interested in the movement is called for Monday night at the Republican headquarters, Dearborn Building. The Republican Campaign Club of East Chester will hold a mass-meeting at Washington Hall, Tuckahoe, on September 6. There promises to be a large increase in the membership at the meeting.

A CONGRESSMAN WHO "HATES THE GOVERNMENT."

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 26 (Special).—An exciting scene took place at the Democratic Convention of the IVth Congress District which renominated Charles L. Moses. The nomination having been made unanimous on motion of Colonel Thomas, of Columbus, Mr. Moses appeared before the Convention and said that he hated the United States Government as administered. Colonel Thomas then arose to a question of personal privilege. He said he had moved to make the nomination by acclamation, but he desired now to withdraw it, for he could not vote for a man who said he hated the Government. This brought a hundred men to their feet and it looked as if the proceedings would be anything but harmonious. Mr. Monroe, of Talbot, said he indorsed Moses's whole speech and moved that the Convention indorse it. Judge Denham seconded Monroe's resolution. Morgan McMichael, of Muscogee, said he was a colleague of Colonel Thomas, but he protested against his act and seconded the resolution of Mr. Monroe. The resolution was carried by a rising vote of all except Colonel Thomas.

MR. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS IN DEADWOOD.

Deadwood, So. Dak., Aug. 26 (Special).—Theodore Roosevelt, Civil Service Commissioner, arrived in town yesterday from his cattle ranch on the Little Missouri River, and last night delivered an eloquent address to a mass-meeting of Republicans held in the City Hall. Speeches were also made by ex-United States Senator Moody, J. M. McIntyre and others. Mr. Roosevelt, who expresses every confidence in the election of Harrison and Reid, started to-day for New-York.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS UNABLE TO AGREE.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 26.—The Congress convention of the VIIth (the old Mills) District is in a deadlock at Wooten Wells. The candidates are E. L. Anthony, of Milan, present Congressman; Lieutenant-Governor George C. Pendleton, of Bell; Scott Field, of Robertson; J. W. Blake, of Limestone, and Judge G. B. Garold, of Waco. Numerous ballots have been taken without result.

San Angelo, Tex., Aug. 26.—The Democratic Congress convention at Llano is in a deadlock. Three hundred ballots have been taken since Monday. The candidates are A. W. Houston, of San Antonio; Y. M. Paschall, of Castroville, and A. J. Baker, of San Angelo, and so far each has retained his original strength.

MR. STEVENSON'S PROGRAMME.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 26.—The following programme has been arranged for General Stevenson's campaign, by the National Committee, with the exception of a few engagements made by himself: Next Saturday he will address a mass-meeting in his city and August 30 he will speak at Sedalia, Mo.; September 1 at Vincennes, Ind.; September 2 at Herndon, Ky., Mr. Stevenson's birthplace; September 7 at Indianapolis, Ind.; September 8 at Marion, Ind.; September 9 at Clay City and Brazil, Ind.; September 10 at Green Castle and Terre Haute, Ind.; September 16 at Asheville, N. C. After that he will make five speeches in North Carolina. October 1 he will deliver an address at Hamilton, Ohio, the home of ex-Governor Campbell. He will open his campaign in Illinois in October and will make five speeches.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Selma, Ala., Aug. 26.—Gaston A. Robins, of Selma has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic convention of the IVth Alabama District.

Cherokee, Iowa, Aug. 26.—The Democrats of the XIth Iowa District have nominated Daniel Campbell for Congress. He is also the nominee of the People's party.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 26.—W. C. P. Breckinridge, was declared the Democratic nominee for Congress from the VIIth District. He had no opposition.

Atlantic, Iowa, Aug. 26.—The IXth District People's party convention has chosen A. F. Meyers, of Harrison County, for Congress.

Hope, Ark., Aug. 26.—The People's party convention of the IIId District has chosen J. O. Bush, of Prescott, for Cong