THE POLITICAL FIELD.

OPPOSED TO PLUMED KNIGHT.

Letters from Dissatisfied Republicans from All Parts of the Country.

Estimates were received yesterday, says the New York *Times*, at the headquarters of the Independent Republicans for printing campaign documents. The circular for signatures and the conference address, as well as Chairman Codman's speech, have already been scattered through the mails. It is the intention of the committee to give their force of clerks all they can do in sending out documents as soon as the mass of accumulated correspondence can be indexed and filed, the secretaries believing that with the help of stenographers they can keep pace with correspondence whenever back work, at which all hands are now engaged, may be disposed of.

Among the things in contemplation by the committee is the issue for signatures of circulars designed to meet the approval of Republicans who, while averse to Blaine, cannot bring themselves to vote for a Democratic President. There are many such. Letters daily show that sympathy with the movement would be more outspoken and find wider expression if it could be understood that one of the approved means of serving the purpose on hand would be to refrain from voting for the Republican electoral ticket, thus satisfying the scruples of those who cannot give direct aid and comfort to the party's old enemy. Several members of the committee, discussing the suggestion yesterday, agreed that though their creed now comprised support of Cleveland, they thought it clearly within their province simply to discourage support of Blaine. Credit for the suggestion belongs to the Philadelphia committee, who formulated it on Monday. It is likely that the National Committee will recommend it to the consideration of all existing organizations, and that it will be duly incorporated in the plan of campaign.

A letter reached the committee yesterday, somewhat in line with the above suggestion, from a prominent business-man in Burlington, Ia. He writes that he was "in at the birth" of the Republican party, and did not expect to get permanently out of it, although intending to vote for Cleveland. Many of his party friends, however, could not support a Democrat. Here are extracts from his letter:

"Here the nomination of 'the Plumed Knight' was received by hundreds of the oldest and staunchest Republicans with deep disgust and humiliation, and while there may not be an organized Independent movement, I am quite certain hundreds will in a quiet way with their ballots give tangible expression of their views. In the State there will be thousands.

"Think of it! The noblest, grandest, most heroic party that ever contended for a sublime idea, with the immortal Lincoln as its leader, * * * to be now represented by Blaine and Logan!

"I have been a voter for forty years, and once in that time was permitted to assist in electing an ideal President, and hope once more before I go hence to repeat it. * * *

"The Republican party needs severe chastisement. It needs to be taught the lesson that the people of this great country will not permit any party to elect a President who, whatever shining qualities he may possess, has not a personal character above suspicion that needs no defence. This its candidate has not. This, I believe, the opposition candidate has in an eminent degree, and I trust the results of the election of this year will vindicate the national character in this regard."

A member of the Boston committee, writing of the experience of a Fall-River Independent on a late visit to Troy, where he did "a little missionary work," says that disgust over Blaine's nomination is very strong among Republican business-men in that city. The writer's informant is confident that 500 copies of the conference address could be advantageously placed in Troy, leading doubtless to the formation of an Independent committee there.

From Dixon, Ill., a letter came yesterday to which was subjoined a list of names of men there who want to be posted as to methods of organization, and who ask that copies be sent them of all the documents issued by the committee. There were many other letters asking for documents. A letter was received from Syracuse, where an Independent club has been formed. The writer says that only Republicans have been admitted to it, although others have applied. He wants information and advice.

One of the members of the Passaic committee, who is a commercial traveller, writes from Ithaca as follows:

"As I go from place to place I hear of dissatisfied Republicans who have expressed themselves in a quiet or guarded manner as being unwilling to vote for Blaine. The influence, such as it may be—at any rate the vote—of these parties can probably be secured if approached in the proper manner from headquarters. I will send you herewith a few names that have been furnished me by reliable customers of mine, and if you think it worth while I can continue to do so from the many points I visit in New York State."

IRISHMEN FOR CLEVELAND.

Congressman McAdoo on Mr. Blaine's Foreign Policy.

A Long Branch special of Tuesday says: Congressman McAdoo, of New Jersey, represents a constituency that is made up largely of citizens of Irish birth or Irish descent. He himself was born in Ireland. He is an active member of the Land League, and was commended by the Irish papers for his attitude in Congress toward the Morrison bill. "The Blaine managers are making a strong effort to obtain the Irish vote," he said yesterday, as he sat taking the sea-air on the porch of the Atlantic Hotel here. "From what I learned in Washington, I know that they will make a stronger endeavor, and that that will be indeed one of their settled lines of procedure. They will establish a propaganda and send missionaries throughout the country to preach Blaine to the Irish people."

"What sort of men will the missionaries be?"

"Professional saviors of Ireland for the most part; their reward will be good salaries and good offices if Blaine should be elected. I do not believe, however, that they will be very successful. When Blaine was first nominated very many Irish constituents had for him a vague sort of admiration. His aggressiveness and dash pleased the Celtic temperament. It was supposed that he was an enemy of England and a staunch defender of American citizens, of those by adoption as well as of those by birth. I say supposed, because to me, looking at the matter from the point of view adopted by those whose fancy was caught by these ideas, there is nothing on which to base them. Many Irishmen then resolved that they would vote for Blaine. Some of the leading Democrats in my own district were caught, and they told me that while they would vote for me they would also vote for the Republican candidate for President. As time wears on, however, that feeling is gradually dying out. Blaine's staunchest friends among the Irish now are confined almost altogether to Irish extremists. Even to them his avoidance in his letter of acceptance of the matter on which they set most store has been like a wet blanket. I believe that finally few of them will vote for him. The great majority of conservative Irishmen—that is to say, of men who, while they would sacrifice their lives for their country, nevertheless do not countenance murder—have already become convinced of Mr. Blaine's insincerity. His letter of acceptance has shown them that he was simply juggling with the Irish people. They saw that, with the instinct of the trained politician, he ran from the Irish as soon as it become evident to him that the views which he was commonly supposed to hold with respect to foreign affairs were alienating conservative Americans from him. Irishmen, like people of other nationalities, see that Mr. Blaine's vaunted foreign policy was a mean species of jingoism applied to the American continent—a policy that would bully petty South American republics into giving us their trade, whether they desired to do so or not. That is not at all what Irish-Americans wish.

"Many of these people who have bolted from Cleveland, Irish and non-Irish, are men who have been worsted in petty local squabbles and have made Blaine's pretended Americanism an excuse for leaving their party. The people who figure most conspicuously as Irish leaders of Irish-Blaine battalions are men who have for years held snug political positions, in consideration of their always voting and working for the Republican machine ticket. That there is no reason why any Irishman should vote for Blaine, but many reasons why every Irishman should vote against him, will be made clear to the Irish people by the press, by speeches, and by way of documents as the campaign progresses. Since the Blaine people have set out to capture the Irish vote, if possible, the Cleveland managers are bound to do, and will do, all that they can to prevent them. It will be proved that he has shown a deference to the wishes of England; that he moved not an inch to help the Irish suspects; that he never raised his voice or his hand in aid of Ireland; that he was a pronounced advocate of Know-Nothingism, and that the people who are now angling to catch the Irish vote were yesterday the bitterest enemies of the Irish. I have not the least doubt that the Irish-American citizens will vote for Cleveland and Hendricks by an overwhelming majority."

"A strong effort is also making to induce Catholic voters to support Blaine."

"Yes, but that will not amount to much. Although not a Roman Catholic, I am in constant intercourse with members of that communion. I do not believe that the Catholic Church would enter into politics. The priesthood is composed of wise and far-seeing men. They hold divers political views, as do other bodies, but for my own district I understand that for the most part the clergy favor Mr. Cleveland, from the bishop down."

"Do you know anything of Tammany?"

"I met several Tammany leaders a day or two ago. They were non-committal, but they left the impression on my mind that they were really for Cleveland and only waiting until the local nominations should be made to declare themselves. I do not believe that Tammany Hall could be given over to Blaine without a revolt."

Mr. McAdoo added that at the meeting of the New Jersey committee next month General McClellan, who, he said, is enthusiastically for Cleveland, will be put on the electoral ticket.

MR. HENDRICKS AT SARATOGA.

His Views on Democratic Prospects—To Meet the Notification Committee.

A Saratoga (N. Y.) special to the *Herald* says: Ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, arrived at the Grand Union Hotel to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Hendricks. The distinguished Indiana statesman appears to be in excellent health and spirits. He has entirely recovered from the affection when threatened to become so serious a year or more ago, and looks fully ten years younger than he is. He greatly enjoyed his European trip, and thinks he derived great physical benefit from his sojourn across the sea.

KINDLY GREETINGS.

Governor Hendricks has a large acquaintance in Saratoga, and his well-known figure and pleasant, manly face was the centre of improvised groups of friends whenever he appeared in the public parlors or corridors of the Grand Union. It was too damp and chilly for the piazza loungers, and the guests were mostly indoors—a fact which greatly facilitated his desire to exchange kindly greetings with old acquaintances and the throngs of strangers who were anxious to take him by the hand.

In reply to your correspondent's question he said it had been his intention to make a summer trip to the Lake Superior region if the nomination, which he did not seek nor expect, had not been tendered him, though he should have visited Saratoga anyhow, as he and Mrs. Hendricks have made it a rule of late years to spend a part of every summer at Saratoga.

"How long do you propose to remain here, Governor?"

"It is our intention to spend one or two weeks at Saratoga. After that we will probably go to the sea-shore for a short time before returning home. The campaign in Indiana, by the mutual agreement of the State committees, will not be opened until the latter part of August, and I have come East for rest and recreation in the mean time."

"Will you make any speeches before you return to Indiana?"

"Such is not my intention at present."

TO CONFER WITH GOVERNOR CLEVELAND.

"Do you propose to visit Governor Cleveland?"

"Yes. During my stay in Saratoga I intend to run down to Albany to pay my respects to him, and also to confer with him about matters connected with the campaign."

"I suppose you have not prepared your letter of acceptance yet?"

"No. I have not yet received the official notification of my nomination. I will receive the committee appointed to convey this notification here to-morrow. I shall not attempt any speech or discussion of issues at this time, but will make a brief reply to the committee, tendering them a formal acceptance of the nomination."

"What is the outlook for the campaign from your standpoint?"

"It is excellent for the success of our ticket. In Indiana the nominations were very cordially greeted, and from the numerous letters I have received from nearly all the eastern States I am satisfied that both the Democrats and the Independent voters look upon it with equal favor here. Everything looks very encouraging in all parts of the country."

"What is the prospect in Indiana?"

INDIANA WILL GO DEMOCRATIC.

"We shall carry it without doubt, and by a very handsome majority. The Democratic State ticket is a very strong one. Colonel Gray, the nominee for Governor, is well known and universally liked, and the rest of the candidates for other State offices are up for reélection, and their official records are such as to add materially to their strength."

"Will ex-Senator McDonald give the ticket an active support?"

"Most certainly he will. He made his position known at the impromptu ratification meeting held immediately after the adjournment of the Chicago Convention, and he will take an active and effective part in the campaign. There is no soreness whatever in the Democratic ranks in Indiana."

"I see there is an attempt in some quarters to attack your war record."

"They are at liberty to examine that all they desire. While in the United States Senate during the war I always voted for all necessary supplies to our armies in the field. I was also strongly in favor, as the record shows, of encouraging enlistments by liberal bounties to avoid the necessity of resorting to conscription."

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

"How are the Prohibition nominations regarded in the West?"

"They are very strong. The evident determination of the Prohibition party to earnestly support their candidates as a matter of conviction and of duty, and not to put them up as a mere pretence, has gained them many supporters from among men who have heretofore found their old party ties too strong to permit them to support the nomination of the party of prohibition, with which they really sympathize. St. John is a positive man, and will unquestionably receive a heavy vote."

"How will this affect the old parties?"

"The Republicans will certainly be much the largest losers."

"How about Ben. Butler and his two nominations?"

"I cannot say so much about that. Butler's supporters have not yet organized sufficiently in the West to enable me to form any intelligent estimate of their strength, but the Prohibitionists are evidently in earnest this year, and are outspoken in the determination to stand by their ticket."

"How about the raid of the Blaine managers upon the Democratic States in the South?"

THE SOUTH CANNOT BE SECURED BY "SOAP."

"I do not think it will amount to anything. The southern people are certainly not corrupt, and as they cannot be reached with a campaign fund of any magnitude, however great, there is little danger that their convictions can be changed by such arguments as the Republicans have to offer this year."

Here other gentlemen anxious to converse with the candidate for Vice-President were so impatient for an audience that your correspondent ventured on only one more question. It was:

"Have you seen John Kelly, and do you fear that Tammany Hall will secretly stab the ticket?"

"I have not yet seen Mr. Kelly, although I understand that he is in this house. I have, however, no fear that the organization of which he is the head will oppose, either openly or secretly, the Democratic ticket."

Mr. Tilden's Telegram.

At the Democratic ratification meeting held in Albany Tuesday night the following telegram from Mr. Tilden was read:

GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y., July 29, 1884.

To Martin' Dalahanty, Esq., President Democratic Phalanx:

I received last evening your invitation to attend the meeting to be held this evening under the auspices of the Albany Democratic Phalanx, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks. Although I cannot be present in person with my old friends in Albany on that interesting occasion, I cordially cooperate with them in the support of the excellent ticket nominated by the Democratic National Convention, and feel assured that in its success at the election, of which there is every promise, the country will achieve a substantial victory for the cause of good government. S. J. TILDEN.

Cleveland Sentiment Growing.

A New Haven telegram says: State-Senator J. D. Plunkett and Surgeon-General Evelyn L. Bissell returned to the city last night from the Grand-Army celebration held at Minneapolis. Senator Plunkett, upon being interviewed to-day, said that, although politics was a "tabooed" subject at the reunion, no one could help seeing at Minneapolis and vicinity that Cleveland was developing extraordinary strength all through Minnesota and Wisconsin. The gentlemen were entertained by a business club at Chicago, and they found that the feeling for Cleveland was on the increase, and that the outlook was decidedly bright and encouraging for the Democrats. At several other places on their journey home Cleveland stock was reported very high.

Vigorous Campaign in Mississippi.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

JACKSON, MISS., July 30.—The Democratic Executive Committee met to-day. There was a full attendance. W. B. Walker was chosen presidential elector in place of Judge J. E. Green, resigned, and a programme for a vigorous campaign was arranged.

Congressional Nominations.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 30.—Risden Tyler Bennett, the present member of Congress for the State at large, was renominated by the Democrats of the Sixth district in the Convention at Lumberton today.

A. H. Rowland, of Lumberton district, was nominated Democratic elector.

BIG PAY FOR BALL-PLAYING.

One of the Results of the Fierce War that is Waging Between the Clubs of Different Associations.

A Philadelphia paper says: The baseball war is still raging, and will wax hotter as the season draws to a close. The expulsion of Charles Sweeney, the Providence pitcher, and his acquisition by the St. Louis Unions has been followed by the desertion of Dickerson from the Lucas ranks. Rumors that Glasscock and McCormick have asked for their release from Cleveland have been denied by both these players in person.

"Lucas has secured a poor bargain in Sweeney," said Manager Bancroft, of the Providence Club. "His arm has given out, and he can only throw underhanded. He was no good to the Providence Club the last two weeks we had him."

Millionaire Lucas said about the same thing of Taylor when he jumped over to the Athletics, but Taylor is doing good work.

The National Agreement clubs claim that the Union Association has established an agent in every city where there is a club, and that the offers made by these agents in their efforts to secure the best players have been the cause of the recent disaffection in different parts of the country.

"Discipline has gone to the dogs," remarked a well-known manager at Recreation Park; "but while National Agreement clubs may suffer now, the tables will be turned upon the Unions in the end."

Robert Matthews, pitcher of the Athletic, is among the latest to receive an offer from a Union club. He received a dispatch offering him $4,000 per year. The little pitcher opened his eyes, showed the dispatch to Manager Sharsig and then tore it up. Base-ball players are ruling high. Good pitchers bring all the way from $2,000 to $4,000, catchers are scarce at $3,000, infielders command as much, if not more, while very poor outfielders will bring $2,000, provided they jump a contract. No player will sign a contract now without real estate security. Millionaire Lucas has the call and is now bulling the market.

The professed opposition of the Union Association to the reserve rule, if the rumors now prevalent can be relied upon—and they seem to be well authenticated—was originally decided upon solely to gain public sympathy. It is charged that at the Baltimore meeting the representatives of all the clubs had a private understanding that they would not interfere with any player belonging to another Union club. This amounts to the same thing as the reserve rule. There is scarcely a doubt but that the National Agreement clubs will again endorse the reserve rule at their fall meetings. Boston, Providence, New York, Buffalo, and Chicago, of the National League clubs, will vote for it. The Philadelphia Club is on the fence, and Cleveland and Detroit are said to be against it. In the American Association, President Von der Ahe and Manager Williams, of the St. Louis Club, have taken the initiative and declared for the reserve rule. Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville, Metropolitan, Baltimore, Brooklyn, and the Athletics will vote to endorse it, while of the remaining five clubs probably three will be in favor of an open market.

"Ball-players never think for themselves," said Manager Harry Wright; "they jump first and think afterwards. How it is possible for a club drawing five and six hundred people to a game to offer $3,000 and $4,000 salaries is a mystery, and live players never stop to think. These salaries would ruin a club drawing much larger audiences."

"What chance has a player who jumps from a National Agreement club to a Union club to live?" chimed in Manager Bancroft, of Providence. "He may make a good salary for one year, but the next season he will be at the mercy of the Union managers. He is ostracised by all National Agreement clubs, and if he does not accept any offer the Unions may make him he cannot play ball."

PROGRESS OF CREMATION.

Some Interesting Facts from the Organ of the Berlin Society.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Die Flamme is a monthly paper published in Berlin, and devoted to the advocacy of cremation at home and abroad. Its July number gives a brief summary of the progress made by the cremationists in America and Europe. The Paris Cremation Society was founded in 1880, and approved by the Prefect of Police on December 23d of the same year. The third annual meeting took place on January 9, 1884, and was presided over by the mayor of the Seventh arrondissement, Mr. Koechlin Schwartz, who called the attention of those present to the dangers that would attend the present form of burial in case of an epidemic disease making its appearance. The chairman was commissioned to apply to the police authorities for permission to build several crematories in each cemetery of the capital, since both above and below the ground a corpse is the source of emanation, poisoning the atmosphere, for which evil cremations is the only remedy. The dead after a battle should be disposed of in the same manner, as a vast number of rotten corpses in a narrow space are almost sure to breed disease. A bill providing for the erection of crematories, brought before the French Chamber of Deputies, was supported by the illustrious Gambetta, Casimir Perier, and Paul Bert, but a measure of this kind takes time before it becomes a law, and, in view of the possible appearance of the cholera, the Society desires to have a crematory erected as soon as possible. The principal opponent of the plan is the famous Dr. Brouardel. The Paris society numbers five hundred and seventy members.

In Denmark few of the cemeteries comply with sanitary demands. Dr. Levison, of Copenhagen, has collected statistics in 1,652 villages and 100 towns. Nearly all the burial places are in the immediate neighborhood of dwelling-houses, in some cases only fifteen yards away. Now and again the drinking water in the neighborhood has been poisoned by this contact.

The London Cremation Society was founded in 1875. Its president is Sir Henry Thomson. The society purchased in 1878 an estate at St. John, in the county of Surrey, where a crematory has recently been erected.

The Philadelphia correspondent assures *Die Flamme* that cremation in this city struggles against an ignorance and narrow-minded prejudice that must be seen to be appreciated. "Not only are the ministers of the gospel opposed to us almost to a man," writes this gentleman, "but also those who in any way derive a livelihood from contact with the dead—hangers of cemeteries, undertakers, and body-snatchers, who derive a princely income from the sale of corpses, our medical colleges often purchasing as many as thirty-six in a week. The San Francisco cremationists are trying to raise $25,000 to build an oven, and the New Orleans society hopes to be able to have one in working order next year."

The secretary of the health office in Washington has received a communication from William P. Trott, of the Philadelphia Board of Health, enclosing an extract from the San Francisco *Bulletin* of June 30th, in regard to Dr. Donnell's exhibition of Chinese lepers in eastern cities, and inquiring whether the health officer here has any knowledge of the project, and what action has been taken by the authorities here to prevent the introduction of such diseased persons into this country.

Fine Fairlawn Flyers.

Mr. R. S. Withers, of Fairlawn stock-farm, Lexington, Ky., writes: On everything—myself, my negroes, my horses, everybody—I use St. Jacobs Oil for aches and pains. It cures. Fifty cents a bottle.

THE LAST NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMITTEE AT SARATOGA.

Ex-Governor Hendricks Formally Informed of His Nomination—Colonel Vilas's Speech; the Committee's Address, and the Nominee's Reply.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30.—A portion of the committee appointed by the recent Democratic National Convention for the purpose of notifying the presidential candidates of their nomination arrived in town last night and the balance came this morning. Mr. Hendricks is at the Grand Union Hotel. The committee held a private consultation at 11:30 o'clock and appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Vilas of Wisconsin, Waller of Connecticut, Hooker of Mississippi, and Stockton of New Jersey, to confer with Mr. Hendricks and ascertain which would be the most feasible hour to make the formal notification. The committee returned and stated that Mr. Hendricks would be ready at 2 o'clock, and that the ceremonies would take place in the large parlor of the hotel at that hour. Mr. Waller, of Connecticut, introduced a resolution extending thanks to Hon. W. F. Vilas, chairman, and Nicholas M. Bell, secretary of the committee, for the dignified and intelligent manner in which they had performed their respective duties.

Long before the hour arrived for the ceremony to take place the beautiful parlor of the hotel was filled with handsomely-dressed ladies and gentlemen, seated in a circle around the space reserved for the committee.

At 2:10 o'clock, amid loud applause from the assembled guests, the committee marched in and stood in a circle, followed immediately after by Mr. Hendricks, who took his position in the centre of the group.

COLONEL VILAS'S ADDRESS.

Upon his arrival Chairman Vilas delivered the following address:

Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana: The great national council of the constitutional Democracy of the Union held at Chicago within this month of July constituted this committee now before you by selection from each of the several States and Territories of our country, and commissioned it as the official voice of the party to declare to you in fitting terms, and with appropriate ceremony, not only in testimony of respect for your abilities and character, but in pledge of its consideration for the interests of the nation, that you have been nominated by that party of the people to be their Vice-President of the United States for the ensuing term of that exalted trust. That honorable duty we have journeyed hither from every part of this wide land with pride and pleasure in this manner to discharge. The interesting circumstances of that nomination cannot be unknown to you, and could not but be gratifying to the sensibilities of any right-minded man. It was well understood in that Convention that such a distinction was won there unsought and undesired by you. Yet, sir, after many others were presented, your name was suggested, followed by repeated seconding. Every other name was withdrawn, and amid universal acclaim the roll-call responded to your unanimous choice. Then, in exquisite enthusiasm, the Convention, with the vast surrounding assemblage, joined with cheer and hymn in a prolonged outbreak of gratified satisfaction. Sir, though Indiana's favored citizens may enjoy with just pride a peculiar honor in the distinguished services you have rendered your party, your State, and the nation, and may feel a peculiar attachment for the endearing qualities of your heart and mind, be assured that the Democracy of the nation participates in that sense of honor and affectionate regard in hardly a less degree. They witnessed your long and honorable career, sometimes in the faithful performance of high public trusts, sometimes nobly contending as a soldier in the ranks for the principles of constitutional liberty, but always with a firm devotion and unswerving fidelity to the interests and rights of the people; and now they confidently expect of your patriotism to yield all professional wishes and undertake the labors of their candidate, as on their part, the people can securely repose upon the ripe experience of your years and wisdom to most satisfactorily meet all the responsibilities of the high office to which you will be called. The Convention felt, as the nation will approve, that it was serving the spirit of the Constitution when it designated for Vice-President a citizen worthy and competent to execute the highest functions of the chief magistracy. It is an especial desire of the Democracy, sir, to see you invested with this particular dignity, because they know, as now all the world knows, that once you were rightfully given the title to it by the people and wrongfully denied its possession by the success of the machinations of fraud and conspiracy; and the vindication of exact justice will be most complete when you shall be reëlected now, that you may be triumphantly inaugurated to your rightful chair of office. This sentiment has given discretion to personal consideration and admiration of Democracy as manifested in the recent Convention, and will stir a responsive throb in the hearts of all good men. In finishing the grateful office which the partial favor of these gentlemen, my distinguished associates, has assigned me, permit us, one and all, to express the highest esteem and regard. In the more enduring execution of its duty the committee have prepared and personally signed a written communication which the secretary will now read:

THE COMMITTEE'S FORMAL NOTICE.

At this point Mr. Bell, the secretary, read the following address:

NEW YORK STATE, July 23, 1884.

To Honorable Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana:

Sir,—We have the honor and pleasure of officially notifying you of your nomination as the candidate of the national Democracy in the election about to occur for the office of Vice-President of the United States, whereby the Convention recently held at Chicago conferred upon the undersigned as a committee of that body designed to represent in our persons the several States and Territories. In the grateful performance of the duty we are entitled to express the admiration of the Convention and of the party for your long and well-known personal qualities and character, and for your distinguished public service and the maintenance of the principles and objects which are believed best calculated to promote the security, happiness, and welfare of the people, and especially satisfaction in the minds of all good men, must follow your election. From the reflection that in your person testimony will be peculiarly given that the American people are never conscious or willing instruments of that great public crime by which through fraudulent returns and flagrant disregard of truth and justice others were seated in those high offices to which Samuel J. Tilden and yourself were rightfully chosen in 1876, as well as of the patriotism of your great submission in the confident reliance upon the justice of the people for vindication. An engrossed copy of the declaration of principles and policy made by the Convention is submitted with this communication for your examination, and we may surely expect your loyal devotion in the cause of our party to accept the candidacy imposed by your nomination.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, WILLIAM F. VILAS, President.

Nicholas M. Bell, Secretary.

The names of the other members of the committee were appended to this paper, the same as to that presented to Governor Cleveland yesterday.

MR. HENDRICKS'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Hendricks responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I cannot realize that a man should ever stand in the presence of a committee representing a more august body of men than that which you represent. In the language of another, "the Convention was large in numbers, august in culture, and patriotic in sentiment"; and may I not add that because of the power and greatness and virtues of the party which it represented, it was itself in every respect a very great Convention. [Applause.] Delegates came from all the States and Territories, and, I believe, too, from the District of Columbia. [Applause.] They came clothed with authority to express their judgment and opinion upon all those questions which are not settled by constitutional law for the purpose of passing upon these questions and selecting a ticket for the people. That Convention assembled; they decided upon the principles that they would adopt as a platform; they selected the candidates that they would propose to the party for their support, and that Convention's work was theirs. I have not reached the period when it is proper for me to consider the strength and force of the statements made in the platform. It is enough for me to know that it comes at your hands from that Convention, addressed to my patriotic devotion to the Democratic party. [Applause.] I appreciate the honor that is done me. I need not question that. But at the same time that I accept the honor from you and from the Convention I feel that the duties and responsibility of the office rest upon me also. I know that sometimes it is understood that this particular office—that of Vice-President—does not involve any responsibility, and, as a general thing, that is so; but sometimes it comes to represent very great responsibilities, and it may be so in the near future, for at this time the Senate of the United States stands almost equally divided between the two great parties, and it may be that those two great parties shall so exactly differ that the Vice-President of the United States shall have to decide upon questions of law by the exercise of casting a vote. [Applause.] The responsibility would then become very great. It would not then be the responsibility of representing a State or district; it would be the responsibility of representing the whole country, and the obligation would be to the judgment of the whole country, and that vote, when thus cast, should be in obedience to the just expectations and requirements of the people of the United States. It might be, gentlemen, that upon another occasion responsibility would attach to this office. It might occur that under circumstances of some difficulty—I don't think it will be the next election, but it may occur under circumstances of some difficulty—the President of the Senate will have to take his part in counting the electoral vote; and allow me to say that that duty is not to be discharged in obedience to any set of men, or of any party, but in obedience to higher authority. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, you have referred to the fact that I am honored by this nomination in a very special degree. I accept the suggestion that in this candidacy I will represent the right of the people to choose their own rulers; that right that is above all that lies beneath all, for if the people are denied the right to choose their own officers, according to their own judgment, what shall become of the rights of the people at all? What shall become of free government if the people select not their officers? Shall they control the laws, their administration, and their execution; so that in suggesting that in this candidacy I represent that right of the people, as you have suggested, great honor has devolved upon me by the confidence of the Convention? As soon as it may be convenient and possible to do so I will address you more formally in respect to the letter you have given me. I thank you, gentlemen. [Applause.]

INTRODUCTIONS AND HAND-SHAKINGS.

At the close of Mr. Hendricks's remarks hearty applause was given, and he was introduced to each member of the committee, and a general hand-shaking followed, after which the assembled audience paid their respects to Mr. Hendricks and then quietly dispersed. The audience was composed of very prominent people.

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

Statistical Statement of Its Contraction During the Last Session of Congress.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following statement in regard to the contraction of the aggregate circulating medium during the last session of Congress is based on information obtained at the Treasury Department:

On December 1, 1883, the silver dollars in circulation outside of the United States Treasury amounted to $41,201,383, silver certificates to $87,976,261, gold certificates to $58,897,020, national-bank notes to $343,908,787, and legal-tender notes to $346,866,372. On July 1, 1884, the same items were: Silver dollars, $39,704,013; silver certificates, $96,427,011; gold certificates, $71,146,640; national-bank notes, $325,357,860; and legal-tender notes, $336,497,215.

These figures show a decrease of $1,597,070 in silver dollars; an increase of $8,450,810 in silver certificates; an increase of $12,249,620 in gold certificates; a decrease of $18,660,927 in national-bank notes, and a decrease of $399,157 in legal-tender notes.

The result is an apparent increase of $222,676 in the aggregate circulating medium of the country outside of the amounts held in the Treasury. This apparent increase, however, is due to an increase of $12,249,620 in gold certificates, which is merely circulation in the form of certificates of gold which was already in the hands of the people and banks. In other words, the scarcity of paper currency caused by the decrease in national bank circulation induced the people to use their gold, and they deposited it to obtain the more convenient gold certificates. Deducting, therefore, this $12,249,620, shows a real contraction for the seven months ending June 30, 1884, of about $12,000,000. In addition, the exportation of gold from the country exceeded the importation during the same period by $32,494,326, while the gold production of the mines of the country is estimated to have been about $12,000,000. The net loss of gold was therefore about $20,000,000. This, added to the contraction of other forms of currency before shown to the amount of about $12,000,000, makes a total contraction of the circulating medium of the country, outside of the Treasury, of about $32,000,000.

It is asserted in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency that the McPherson bill, which failed to become a law, would have at once added about $36,000,000 to the national bank circulation of the country and would have compensated for the severe contraction which has occurred.

A SUICIDAL DEED.

Congressman Culbertson's Determined Attempt at Self-Murder.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, July 30.—William W. Culbertson, Republican representative in Congress from the Ninth Kentucky district, attempted suicide to-day by shooting himself five times in a room in the National Hotel. Two of the shots were in the back of the head, and depressed the skull, but did not penetrate the brain. His chances for recovery are slight. He had been drinking hard recently, and to that circumstance is due his present condition. He went about the deed with great determination and deliberation. He shipped his trunks home to Kentucky, then entered another room some distance from the one he had been occupying, fired five shots, and when he heard the search being made for the locality of the shooting he unlocked the door, and, streaming with blood, admitted the officers, saying he was afraid he had not been successful, but he would be another time. He then collapsed, and is now at Providence Hospital, his life hanging by a slender thread.

Saratoga Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SARATOGA, July 30.—The postponed races of yesterday were run to-day. The weather was warm and clear; track heavy and attendance moderate.

First race—purse $400, non-winning and maiden allowances, one mile—Gleaner won a good race by half a length; Swinney second, Nettie Bad third. Time, 1:44¾.

Second race—Iroquois stakes for three-year-olds, $100 each, $50 forfeit, with $1,000 added, one mile and five hundred yards—Ratapian took the lead at the start and won in a gallop by two lengths; Palinurus second, four lengths in front of Blast, third. Time, 2:17½.

Third race—handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, with $500 added, one mile and a furlong—Greystone won by a length, Blazes second, three lengths before Tolu, third. Time, 1:58½.

Fourth race—purse $400, one mile, over four hurdles, handicap for all ages—Guy won after a good race by half a length; Beverwick second, Quelee third. Time, 1:54.

The New York Striking Bricklayers.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, July 30.—Three firms that were resisting the claims of the striking bricklayers for nine hours as a day's work acceded this morning, and two large jobs have been taken away from boss masons and placed in the hands of the "General Good" Committee for completion. John Fish was one of the employers who gave in. He is one of the largest of the stand-pipe-out bosses, and sixty men were engaged by him to-day to go to work. Mr. Sussner was another of the builders that gave in to-day. Builder Dickson, of Newark, N. J., has adopted the nine-hour plan. It was reported that the jobs of J. & L. Webber, and Bickledge & Co., had been taken from the builders and given to the General Good Committee. It is said that only 181 men are on a strike to-day. There are 1,358 men in the union, which has a reserve fund of $28,000.

More Diseased Cattle.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, July 30.—A dispatch from the stock-yards announces that nine car-loads more of cattle affected with Texas fever have arrived there. They came over the Burlington railway from Kansas City, and belonged to the same parties who sent in the others. They were treated in the same way. Those affected with disease were shot and the others isolated.

Discharging Employees.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 30.—The Westinghouse Airbrake Company have notified two hundred and fifteen of their employés that their services will not be required longer than next Saturday. This wholesale discharge is attributed to dullness of trade.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

MR. GLADSTONE CALLS A HALT.

Not to Force the Franchise Bill—The Premier to Withdraw the Bill for the Present.

A London special of the 29th says: In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question of Mr. Labouchere, said the Government had no intention of again moving the second reading of the franchise bill, although the House of Lords had not formally rejected it.

A meeting of the presidents, secretaries, and leading members of the London Conservative associations was held last evening. The Lord Mayor of London presided. The Marquis of Salisbury made an address, in which he said he was unable to understand why obvious truths seemed to make no impression upon the Government or why the subject of reform was introduced in so eccentric and abnormal a manner. The Government ascribed it to the unusual block of business in the House of Commons, but as controversy developed candor increased, and he hoped before the discussion was concluded all the false and hollow pretences would be exposed. Had the franchise bill passed, Mr. Gladstone would have shown his opponents little mercy. In the redistribution bill Mr. Gladstone was anxious to increase the representation from the remote districts, because, while the heart of the country was turning more conservative, the circumference was growing more liberal. While the House of Lords had no right to force a dissolution of Parliament, they were entitled to disapprove of any measure presented to them. If the Government objected it could appeal to the country. Mr John Bright wished to dispose of the House of Lords. He (the Marquis of Salisbury) was prepared to discuss the question. If the Lords shirked their duty because of Radical objections to its constitution, they had been guilty of craven cowardice.

Sir Stafford Northcote made a speech, in which he urged the Conservatives to spread the truth among the people, dissipate fallacies, and prepare for the not distant elections. The caucus attack of the House of Lords, if successful, would endanger the freedom of the House of Commons.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE LIBERALS.

A conference of Liberal delegates will be held in London to-morrow. There are indications of dissensions between the members at the meeting. The majority desire to direct an attack upon the constitution of the House of Lords. They disapprove of the ministerial decision to not make the House of Lords veto the franchise bill. This is the chief point of agitation. The other sections of the delegates will support a motion for the reform of the House of Lords. The Radicals are making arrangements for a demonstration at Hyde Park in favor of the abolition of the hereditary government.

At a meeting of the Welsh Congregational Union Mr. Menally, in behalf a hundred thousand adherents, said they unanimously denounced the action of the House of Lords on the franchise bill. The agitation on this subject is becoming more intensified. Meetings of Conservatives and Liberals are being held daily. Both parties are using their utmost efforts in behalf of their cause. The Edinburgh Conservative Union has written to the Marquis of Salisbury endorsing his action. He replied that he is anxious to submit his conduct to the polling-booths, but the proposal fills the Government with alarm. Sir Stafford Northcote writes that he must compel the Government to give some guarantee regarding the question of the redistribution of parliamentary seats.

The annual meeting of the United Free Methodist Churches was held at New Castle Tuesday. The President of the Union, referring to the political situation, said the House of Lords throughout had insulted and oppressed the Nonconformists and hindered to its utmost their well-being. But a day of reckoning was coming and the Nonconformists would take care to use it.

Racing at Goodwood.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 30.—At Goodwood to-day the race for Stewart Cup was won by Gerard's five-year-old bay horse Sweetbread; Duke of Westminster's three-year-old bay colt Duke of Richmond second, and Duke of Beaufort's three-year-old bay filly Isbah third. There were twenty-three starters.

The race for the Levant stakes for two-year-olds was won by Duke of Portland's brown filly Satchel; Lord Cadogan's bay filly Lonely came in second, and Sir G. Chetwynd's chestnut colt Kingwood third.

Dynamiters' Trial Begun.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 30.—The trial of the suspected dynamiters, John