

CONFIDENT HENRY GEORGE.

IRVING HALL INVADES HIS HEADQUARTERS—EVENING SPEECHES.

Henry George passed a busy day yesterday. His headquarters at the Colonnade Hotel and the headquarters of his supporters in Eighth-street were crowded with representatives of Irving Hall all day, and instead of the usual discussions about the rental of land, the condition of the poor, and the sins of monopolies, animated debates took place about how the Irving Hall (and Labor) candidate for Register could be made to defeat Mr. Slevin; the number of votes President Nooney could pull from Hewitt because the latter sneered at him as a butcher, and very serious queries as to whence the money would come by which all these things could be accomplished. The mysterious winks and nods with which the conferences between the Irving Hall politicians were besprinkled seemed to have made an impression upon Mr. Lawrence L. Davids, the gentleman who takes care of Mr. George's correspondence and who receives his visitors, and he told a reporter of THE TIMES that Irving Hall would bring 15,000 new votes for Mr. George. That gentleman himself is said to estimate the alliance differently and to believe it to be a hindrance to him rather than a help.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. George addressed the striking plumbers at a secret meeting in Clarendon Hall. In the evening he paid a visit to the fair at St. Cecilia's Church, in One Hundred and Sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and then addressed a mass meeting of Waiters' Union No. 3 at No. 615 Third-avenue. It was after 9 o'clock before he arrived at the great open-air mass meeting in Forty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues. It was held under the auspices of the Henry George Clubs of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Districts, and about 8,000 people were assembled. A torchlight procession, composed in part of some 900 butchers in white frocks, and carrying banners and transparencies inscribed with biting phrases, added to the already ardent enthusiasm. Mr. George was greeted with vociferous cheers, and his brief speech, in which he announced several times that he was sure of election, provoked frequent applause. There were two speaking stands, and several gentlemen besides Mr. George made addresses. The burden of them all was the necessity of defeating Mr. Hewitt.

Another George meeting was held last evening in Chickering Hall, at which 1,000 people were present. Prof. David B. Scott made the opening address, and was followed by James Redpath, who said he expected to have the privilege of voting, two years hence, for Henry George for President. He described the Republican candidate for Mayor as "a swallow-tailed cowboy," and impugned Mr. Hewitt's scholarship since he treated Socialist, Anarchist, Nihilist, and Communist as synonymous terms. Other speeches were made, and then Mr. George arrived and was effusively greeted. He made a lengthy address, and before the meeting adjourned asked those who wished to help defray the campaign expenses to procure envelopes from Mr. Charles F. Wingate and inclose and transmit their subscriptions. He said that he was not a boodle candidate, but the people's, and must depend on them for financial aid. Attention was also drawn to the Labor Party's paper, the *Leader*, of which the first issue appears to-day.

Henry George has written a letter to Mr. Hewitt, in which he endeavors to reply to the charges made by that gentleman that the George movement is an attempt to organize one class of citizens against all other classes, and that the idea which underlies the movement is at war with the fundamental principles upon which the Government rests and with the rights of property. These charges he ridicules as scarecrows. He remarks that Mr. Hewitt's letter contains no references to the crying evils in the Municipal Government, nor a word of censure for the corrupt political system that has made Democratic institutions in New-York a byword and a reproach. Popular suffrage has become in a large degree a farce, and under a Democratic Government men have been put into office by what was seemingly a popular vote, but which was really procured by bribery, intimidation, and ballot box stuffing. Continuing, Mr. George prides himself on not having contributed a cent toward his campaign fund, and with not having the influence of the police or any other city department, nor of the Federal Administration, and he expresses a belief that the platform on which he was nominated is expressly based on the Declaration of Independence. Then he again refers to Mr. Hewitt's charge that his is a class movement, and says that really it is a movement of the masses against the classes. He claims that among his supporters are editors, reporters, teachers, clergymen, artists, physicians, storekeepers, and merchants. Mr. George criticises the committees that waited on Mr. Hewitt by invitation, and to whom he read his letter, as professional politicians, and among them Mr. George says were notorious corruptionists, keepers of gambling houses, and officials smirched with the mire of Tweed. His own main motive in taking the nomination, he says, is to raise political discussion from the low level to which it has fallen, and in the hope of forwarding this end he proposes that he and Mr. Hewitt jointly discuss in public the issues which Mr. Hewitt may deem involved in the campaign.