

Reaping the Fruits of Republicanism. Eleven years ago (1873) the country experienced a business panic, in consequence of Republican rule, of fearful sweep and destruction. That panic had its origin in the policy and practices of the Republican party, and from "Black Friday" until an overrunning Providence, by a succession of abundant harvests, enabled the people to overcome unparalleled disasters, the country suffered under a cloud of indescribable gloom. From 1873 to 1878 there were 41,195 failures, involving a loss of \$1,200,967,132, as follows:

	Failures.	Liabilities.
1873.....	5,133	\$228,492,000
1874.....	5,830	155,239,000
1875.....	7,740	2,1,060,000
1876.....	9,092	191,117,000
1877.....	8,872	190,599,000
1878.....	10,478	234,383,132

Total..... 47,195 \$1,200,967,132 It has passed into history that the panic which came upon the country in 1873, with earthquake violence and results, was directly traceable to Republican freebooting practices, in which the Government was directly involved. It is known that Gen. Grant was implicated in the black Friday panic, and now the Wall street alarm which is spreading throughout the country begins with the collapse of the Grant & Ward bucket-shop, referred to as his desert, which he drew "in the lottery of assassination," yet nobody has forgotten the pre-emptive fact that Guitteau was the original Arthur man; that he killed President Garfield expressly to make Mr. Arthur President, and that he did make him President by that act for nearly four years. Now, in view of this awful tragedy and its results, it has always been the Wall street, of course, that a proper sense of decency and of the fitness of things would have led President Arthur and his friends to see that his true course was to be satisfied with the one term thus secured to him, and not to challenge his countrymen to review his political career, and to express their opinion of it. As, however, you propose to hold up that career as worthy of especial honor and even of the highest office in the gift of the people, in preference, for example, to the political career of Senator Edmunds or Senator Sherman, I will gladly help you to a few points in the line of your argument.

MacVeagh then cites the building up and managing of the Republican "machine" of the city of New York, alludes to the noble attitude Mr. Arthur maintained toward the civil-service orders of President Hayes—defying both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and refuses either to obey their orders or resign his office; to the third term; to the speech at the Dorsey banquet, "the first and last occasion in our history when one man publicly praised another for bribing voters"; to Mr. Arthur's part in the resignations of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt, and his "conduct at Albany until summoned to Washington by the sound of Guitteau's pistol"; to the "mad riot of calumny and defamation of the dead Garland, in which for many months the most intimate friends and associates of Mr. Arthur indulged."

The remainder of the points are in the same line.

Republican Defection in New York. A circular issued by the Independent Republicans of New York to the delegates to the Chicago convention must give both Blaine and Arthur the blues. It calls attention to the majority of 193,000 against the Republican State ticket in 1882, and then proceeds to say:

"We are sufficiently well acquainted with the element composing the Republican vote of New York to say that party allegiance, as a controlling force, is no stronger now than it was in 1882; that, on the contrary, there is an independent spirit abroad which has become a more positive force, from year to year, and that there are tens of thousands of citizens of this State whose votes can be kept on the Republican side only if the Republican candidates are not open to any serious objection."

That Mr. Arthur is open to "serious objection" is suggested by No. 1 of the points the circular recommends the delegates to "keep seriously in view," to wit:

"Faction fights within the Republican party have, in this State, been particularly bitter; the so-called Republican machine has become obnoxious in an uncommon degree to a very large number, if not a majority, of the members of the party, and it must, therefore, be said that any candidate who has been in a conspicuous way involved in those faction fights would, however commendable his qualities in other respects might be, lose thousands of Republican and independent votes, thereby putting the State in the utmost jeopardy."

The friends of Blaine perhaps smiled upon reading this homely thrust at the "machine," but only for a moment, for their man is garroted in a following paragraph:

"Our business community is constitutionally cautious and conservative. Any candidate likely to launch the Government into a fantastic or adventurous policy calculated to bring about a disturbance of our peaceful intercourse with foreign countries will, therefore, inspire distrust."

And again:

"That the Republican party can not afford to burden itself with a defensive fight is admitted by every sensible person. In this respect nothing could be more disastrous than the nomination of a candidate, however popular, with an unclean or a justly assailable record, as to his integrity. The discussions of the campaign would inevitably turn upon this one point, and we have good reason to apprehend that the moral sentiment which has always been strong in the Republican party would bring forth an extensive revolt in its ranks."

This circular is ominous for both Arthur and Blaine. It is the emanation of a large class of New York Republican voter. It is noticeable that Harper's Weekly and the New York Evening Post are in sympathy with its sentiments.

It is now learned, that during his entire term of office as Senator, Edmunds has been a railroad attorney, and at \$5,000 a year, like Sherman and Blaine, has amassed a princely fortune. Such is Republicanism, every time. The people will, in due time, decree that the rascals must go.

CONTEMPLATE Gen. Grant's condition, and then estimate, if you can, the contaminating and corrupting curse of Republicanism.

It has been a peculating, robbing policy. It has built up monopolies and compelled the people to pay them enormous tribute, and Republicans and their organs have claimed that their nefarious course has been in the interest of labor and the security of business; but now the country is required to behold the spectacle of business demoralized and laborers forced to bear the torture of idleness or live like beggars. Such is the

outcome of Republican supremacy. No wonder the verdict of the people is: "The Republican party must go."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

#### MAC VEAGH ON ARTHUR.

A Scathing Review of Chet Arthur's Career by Garfield's Attorney-General.

An open letter from ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh to ex-Secretary Bristow on Arthur as a Presidential candidate has been published. It opens thus:

I notice that you are announced to address a meeting to-morrow night in New York in support of the proposition that the political career of Chester A. Arthur makes his elevation to the Presidency by the votes of his fellow-citizens more desirable than that, for instance, of Senator Edmunds or Senator Sherman, and other members of the congressional family whose names are frequently used in connection with that great office. As you extorted my admiration and support and Mr. Arthur's contemptuous hostility eight years ago by your efforts to bring the guilty in high places to punishment, I am sorry to find myself differing so radically from you as to the present duty of men who care for a higher and purer public life. But my warm personal regard for you makes me desirous that your speech should be a speech, even in a bad cause. I venture, therefore, to offer a few suggestions. At the threshold I ought to warn you that while nobody envies Mr. Arthur's great prize, as far beyond his expectations as his deserts, which he drew "in the lottery of assassination," yet nobody has forgotten the pre-emptive fact that Guitteau was the original Arthur man; that he killed President Garfield expressly to make Mr. Arthur President, and that he did make him President by that act for nearly four years. Now, in view of this awful tragedy and its results, it has always been the Wall street, of course, that a proper sense of decency and of the fitness of things would have led President Arthur and his friends to see that his true course was to be satisfied with the one term thus secured to him, and not to challenge his countrymen to review his political career, and to express their opinion of it. As, however, you propose to hold up that career as worthy of especial honor and even of the highest office in the gift of the people, in preference, for example, to the political career of Senator Edmunds or Senator Sherman, I will gladly help you to a few points in the line of your argument.

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#### BURSTING BOILERS.

##### Six Persons Killed by a Steam Explosion at Dubuque, Iowa.

[Dubuque Iowa Telegram.]

Three boilers connected with the sash and door factory of Carr, Ryder & Wheeler exploded with frightful effect. The explosion was heard all over the city, and it shook buildings to their foundations. The boiler-house was completely destroyed and the boilers thrown about in different directions. The one that did not burst was thrown intact a distance of thirty feet against the mill. A solid division wall separated the boiler-house from the mill, else the destruction and loss of life would have been terrible. The mill employs 200 men. The corner of a dwelling near the boiler house was torn completely out and several women injured. The engineer and two firemen were in the boiler house at the time and were buried beneath the debris. Two children playing near it were also buried. The killed are: Milo M. Mellen, the engineer, aged 30 years. He leaves a wife, Fritz Villander, the fireman. He was a single man. Two children of Charlie May, aged respectively 6 and 3 years. Michael McLaughlin, the second fireman, was horribly burned and mangled, and cannot live but a few hours. Mrs. Margaret Walter was struck by the flying bricks and badly cut. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Albert Walter, and her three children were also injured. Mr. Rudolph Neale and Mrs. Vaeglen, living on an opposite corner of the street, were also slightly injured. Neale was knocked down in his yard. Mrs. Vaeglen was upon her porch when a piece of one of the boilers came down through the roof, striking her on the head, knocking her senseless.

The main mill building had all its windows shattered. The boiler-room was a stone structure apart from the main factory and was shattered to atoms. Pieces of iron, stones, and brick flew in all directions. The children killed were playing in a yard near the boiler-room. The woman injured occupied a house near the disaster. The house was blown away. Several theories are advanced as to the cause of the disaster, the most plausible being a lack of water. The engineer, it is said, was running with but little water, as he wished to "blow off" the boilers to clean them out. The boilers were inspected three weeks ago, and pronounced safe. The damage to the property is less than \$5,000.

#### RECKLESS RAILROADING.

##### Somebody's Blunder Causes a Fatal Collision on the West Shore Road.

[Syracuse Dispatch.]

As a Rochester express on the West Shore Road from this city was drawing onto a branch track opposite Savannah Station, the Atlantic express from Buffalo crashed into the baggage car and made a clean sweep of the smoker, taking an entire row of seats with it and leaving the two cars and the front end of the first passenger a total wreck. Two men were killed and four seriously wounded. Nearly all of the victims were employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, and were on the way to their homes in Rochester to spend Sunday.

Many curious circumstances are narrated in connection with the disastrous occurrence. Some passengers occupying seats with the killed and injured escaped unharmed. George Waggoner, of this city, stood on the front steps of the smoker, and seeing the headlight of an approaching engine, he ran to the other side and jumped. He remembers being carried along by the car, but suddenly became insensible. On recovering, he found himself on a heap of loose dirt twenty feet from the track. He was not injured. The two sons of Mr. Waterbury were at the station to meet him. Not finding him, they left for home shortly after the accident, under the impression that he had waited here for the next train. An hour afterward they were summoned back to the wreck, when upon closer inspection the elder boy discovered among bodies he had himself helped to remove the mangled remains of his father. The relatives of the killed and wounded inveigh bitterly against the recklessness which made the accident possible. The West Shore Company is censured on all hands, the universal opinion being that under proper management the disaster could not have taken place.

#### Death of the Oldest Enlisted Man in the United States Army.

William Marshall, Ordnance Sergeant, United States Army, died a few days ago at his home on Mackinac Island, Mich.

Sergt. Marshall was without doubt the oldest enlisted man in the army of the United States. He entered the service by enlisting in A Company of the Fifth United States Infantry Aug. 12, 1823. After serving in the field through the Floridian and Mexican wars he went to Fort Mackinac in April 1848, and has remained on duty at that post without intermission up to his death.

#### CHIPS.

LELAND STANFORD offers Gen. Grant and his family a home with him as long as he lives.

It is estimated that there are over 1,500 acres in strawberries in Marion County, Ill.

GUY JOHNSON, of Clinton, N. Y., the last slave in the State, who was emancipated in 1812, is dead.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN's daughter married a French officer of the staff, and resides in Paris with her mother.

GEN. BOOTH says to his Salvationists: "Shout; those who can't stand the noise will never get to heaven."

DR. DIO LEWIS says the coming man and woman will not be smaller at the waist than at other parts of the body.

DURING a thunder shower which passed over Shirley Valley, Mass., there fell with the rain large quantities of small stones.

The following is a copy of a notice pasted up in the Council Bluffs Police Station: "No loafers allowed here, except police."

A PERSONAL item in a Rutland, Vt., paper says that "S. M. Dorr has lost a valuable cow which licked a pail of green paint."

LOUISIANA now has a State Weather Service Bureau of its own, and doesn't care whether "Old Prob" prognosticates or not.

THE highest rate of the Western Union Telegraph Company at present is \$1 for ten words between Portland, Me., and San Francisco.

A SOUTH CAROLINA man thinks that he has discovered that a chalk-line about a barrel will keep away the ants, and is mad because the Government will not give him a patent.

GERMAN measles is epidemic in Syracuse. Old people take it.

#### A GOLD BRICK.

##### The Part It Played in a Clever Swindling Operation at Baltimore.

##### A Wholesale Swindling Game Played by a Sharper in St. Paul.

Swindled Out of \$5,600. [Baltimore Telegram.]

MARCEL TRIACO, a well-to-do Italian restaurateur of this city, has just been victimized out of \$5,600 by one of the cleverest swindling games ever practiced in Baltimore. The rogues have escaped, and detectives have started West after them, thinking they have gone in that direction.

Triaco about two months ago became acquainted with a stout Italian who came here from California. Two weeks ago he left Baltimore to return to California. Last Monday he came back, said he was going to bring his family here, and got Triaco to go with him to a bank, where he deposited \$1,500. Now comes the curious part of the swindle. Triaco and his friend went out to look for a house. While on their travels they met another Italian, who carried a well-filled satchel, which, when opened, seemed to be full of money. The man appeared to be demented, and became very communicative, in a crazy, disjointed style of talking. He told them that he had come from Colorado, where he and a brother had been making heaps of money for years. The brother was dead, and had left all his money to the crank, who had it all, amounting to about \$40,000, in his satchel. He was on his way to Chicago, where he had a sister living. He tossed his money about, handling the bars of gold and packages of \$20 gold pieces very carelessly. The big Italian whispered to Triaco it would only be a friendly act to take this crazy fellow-countryman home and keep him from losing or being robbed of all that wealth. The suggestion was acted upon.

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