

BLAINE'S DEFENDERS.

Well May That Candidate Ex-
claim, "Save Me from
My Friends!"

For Out of Their Own Mouths
Shall They Be Con-
demned.

A Largely Attended Meeting of Inde-
pendents in New York
City.

WHERE WILL THE ANGELS GO?

Since wicked Jim has won the game,
Black Jack and high and low,
The question that arises is,
Where will the angels go?

The John D. Long and Fribble Hour,
With Cabot Lodge in tow;
And now that Blaine has won, we ask,
Where will the angels go?

The phones Edmund's worshippers
Have had a horrid blow;
And, since the devil's in the field,
Where will the angels go?

George William Curtis, of New York,
And Mr. Schurz, also,
Are "downed" by this catastrophe—
Where will the angels go?

Ah! but it was a stormy day!
And still the horrid blow
Keeps at full force, and so we ask,
Where will the angels go?

—Boston Star.

Blaine's Lame Defense.

While the Chicago Tribune has not as yet retracted one syllable of its onslaught on James G. Blaine in 1876, it has at last attempted to make a defense for him against its own indictment. In a recent issue it seeks to convict George William Curtis of intentionally misrepresenting the charges against Mr. Blaine as supported by the "Mulligan letters." In five labored paragraphs it strives to explain that James G. Blaine did not barter and sell a ruling made while he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, for a participation in a new railway enterprise "in every respect as generous as I [he] could expect or desire." One of these will do as well as another to illustrate the character of the Tribune's defense—it's utter recklessness of truth and consistency of statement. It says:

It was many months after the passage of the bill that Mr. Blaine concluded to invest some money in the Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds, and he naturally sought to procure them on the most favorable terms. He applied to a friend of his (Fisher), who had no interest whatever in the enterprise, and expected to have none, at the time the land grant bill passed Congress, and finally obtained the block of bonds from a man (Gardwell), who had no personal enterprise, who Blaine did not even know. It would seem to be impossible to connect Blaine's ruling with his subsequent investment under these circumstances. This fact Curtis well knows but suppresses.

No one has ever said Blaine's ruling was made in anticipation of his investment. What is charged is that, having saved the bill from "sleeping the sleep of death," he shook that ruling in the face of Caldwell in order to be let into the enterprise, promising at the same time that he saw "many channels in which," he wrote, "I know I can be useful." By a strange fatality, which ever attends the tortuous course of falsehood, the Tribune of June 16, 1884, contained a dispatch from New Haven, Conn., giving an interview with Col. Logan H. Roots, "who," says the Tribune, "in 1869, when he was a Congressman from Arkansas, gained the consent of Mr. Blaine, then Speaker, to make the ruling on the amendment to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bill, which as much as any other act of Mr. Blaine's has been taken as a text by his opponents." Mark Root claims to have "gained" Blaine's consent. When Blaine was pleading to be let into the enterprise he claimed that he suggested the point and sent his page to Gen. Logan to make it. In the course of his interview Mr. Root said:

I told him [Blaine] how important the road was to our country and how little we were asking of Congress. He [Blaine] said that he understood how we were situated, and should like to see us through.

And he did see them through, and also saw them later. Again, in his New Haven interview, Mr. Root says:

Three months afterward, when Congress had adjourned, he wrote to Fisher, asking that some of the securities of the road might be sold him at the same price paid by the original starters of the road. He mentioned the fact that he had aided me and that was all. It was nothing understood or bargained; nothing but what was paid and right.

This disposes of the claim that Fisher had no interest in the road, and "expected none at the time the land-grant bill passed Congress." It is useless, however, to discuss this question with a newspaper or with men who see only a question of "refined ethics" in Blaine's conduct in making merchandise of his ruling as Speaker. If any one's moral perceptions are so blunted that he cannot appreciate the scandalous impropriety of hawking about a duty done by a public servant for personal aggrandizement, it is not worth while seeking to convince him that Blaine is not a fit man for President of the United States. But no right-thinking, pure-minded man can believe that Blaine's transgressions against the common standards of moral responsibility are so slight, so harmless, so unintended, that they can be set aside. Up to this day Mr. Blaine has never dared to give to the public all the letters he stole from Mulligan, whose possession of them led him to contemplate suicide.—Chicago Daily News, Ind.

Bad for Blaine.

[New York special to Chicago Times.] The independent Republicans who cannot stomach Blaine and Logan met at the house of Joseph H. Harper, the publisher, to-night. There they declared in speech and resolution that they would oppose the nominations of the Chicago convention with might and main. They declared that if the Democratic party nominated such men as Cleveland and Bayard the ticket would receive their support. Cleveland's name was received with cheers. The meeting was called to order by Stephen P. Nash, and George William Curtis was made Chairman, and George W. Greene, of New York, and S. W. Griggs, of Brooklyn, Secretaries. Carl Schurz offered the following resolutions:

WIMMERS, We are met in conference as

Republicans and independents to act in opposition to the nomination of J. G. Blaine for President and John A. Logan for Vice President of the United States; and

WIMMERS, Those candidates were named in absolute disregard of the reform sentiment of the nation, and represent political methods and principles to which we are unalterably opposed:

Resolved, That it is our conviction that the country will be better served by opposing their nomination than by supporting them.

Resolved, That we look with solicitude to the coming nominations of the Democratic party. They have the proper men, and we hope they will put them before the people for election.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five members be appointed to take without delay suitable measures for rallying and organizing the Republicans and Independents dissatisfied with the nomination of Blaine and Logan, with a view of holding at as early a day as possible a general Republican conference for the purpose of selecting such further steps as may be found advisable for the promotion and effective enforcement of our views of the public interests.

Resolved, That this committee be appointed by the Chair, and that it have power to add to its number.

In advocating the passage of the resolutions Mr. Schurz said that the Boston Independents, as the representatives of a large constituency, had secured 1,600 signatures to the call for their meeting, and therefore they could properly claim to speak for those who had signed the call. There were great numbers of Republicans and Independents throughout the State who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to express their opposition to Blaine by joining any movement which promised concerted action. Moorefield Storey, of Boston, said that the origin of the Boston meeting was in the committee appointed by the Boston Reform Club, which happened to be holding its meeting when the news of the Republican nomination was received. A call was at once circulated, and 2,000 responses were received from the best Republicans. The Independents sought to unite in order to rebuke corrupt methods and corrupt men in politics. They proposed to vote generally for Republicans, but were willing to join the Democrats in putting Cleveland or Bayard in the Presidential chair. Organization was necessary throughout New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Maine. Chairman Curtis, in introducing Mr. Wood, of Philadelphia, said the independent movement had already begun to make its way in Pennsylvania. Mr. Wood said that he could not speak for the rest of the State, but in Philadelphia it was not true that the Independents were for Blaine, but on the contrary scarcely one had declared for him. Mr. Wood read a letter from Henry C. Lea, the Philadelphia publisher, declaring very strong in favor of the independent movement.

George P. Sawyer, of Buffalo, said that a committee of the best men of Buffalo stood ready to lend their aid to the movement. Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, said it was not a party movement, but a protest against the abuse of party power. Col. T. W. Higginson said that the protest was for the benefit of the Republican party, which it was clear could not secure the electoral votes of Massachusetts. Charles R. Miller said he had found in Connecticut many old-time Republicans who were greatly dissatisfied with the nominations, and who were only waiting to see what the Democrats would do. Jack S. Schultz said he did not feel like supporting a rotten candidate on a rotten platform. Carl Schurz said that the German vote would be largely against Blaine, and that the campaign must not be under Democratic auspices, but as an independent Republican movement. Congressman Lyman said that since the Boston conference many Democrats had shown a strong desire to learn what Democrat could catch the independent vote. Ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, of North Carolina, said that the present crisis had not been equalled since the civil war. The basis of good society was threatened by the chance of success of such candidates on such a platform. He would vote for any good Democrat to save political morality in America. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Mr. Curtis, in closing, said: "It must be a long pull, it should be a strong pull, and we are agreed that it shall be a pull altogether."

Letters sympathizing with the object of the meeting were read from B. H. Bristow, ex-Gov. Solomon, H. A. Oakley, H. M. Alden, Prof. Felix Adler, Frank Fuller, and Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher wrote: "Put me down against Blaine every time in letters two feet long."

Platform "Taffy."

It is amusing to witness the ecstasies of some of the Republican journals over the remarkable document which is called the "platform" of the Chicago convention. The Tribune, of that city, hitherto pretentiously in favor of free trade, fairly glows with enthusiasm over the plank which is intended to satisfy the protectionists, and says it is "one of the most skillfully drawn tariff planks that have appeared in any political declaration of principles for many years."

Whether this judgment is sound depends on the object of a tariff plank in the platform. If the object be to say something without committing the party to anything, the plank is indeed "skillfully drawn." But if the object is to define the party position, and outline the party methods, so that those who vote can do so intelligently, the plank is wretchedly drawn. Take, for example, the paragraph which the free-trade Tribune finds pre-eminently "prudent and judicious":

"The Republican party pledges itself to correct inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the labor or the great productive interests of the country."

What does all this mean? It is very plain and outspoken as to results. The party is going to correct the inequalities of the tariff. It is going to reduce the surplus. And it is not going to resort to horizontal reduction. That is clear enough. But how is it going to work? Has it some plan which the voter can compare with horizontal reduction and by comparison form a judgment as to its merits? Not at all. It has merely some conveniently vague and mythical "methods" which are to "relieve the tax-payer" without injury to the labor

or the great productive interests. And what guarantee has the labor or what guarantee have the productive interests that these "methods" will be effective? What are they? If the convention knew they would produce the results pledged, it must have known what they were. It must have had knowledge of their successful trial somewhere, at some time. Did it have such knowledge? If so, why did it not put that knowledge into the plank and invite intelligent support?

The convention had no such knowledge. The plank is merely a specimen of platform "taffy." It is skillful and judicious merely in seeming to promise something without really promising anything. For if the "methods" do not prove effective—as they are always sure not to—the party cannot be held responsible for its failure to achieve the results for which the methods are intended.—Free Press.

How the Plumed Knights Will Be Divided.

Of course the different organizations of Plumed Knights will bear different names, and it naturally follows that among the favorite names will be the Tattooed Knights. These will be clad in skin-tight costume, the better to display the tattooed figures upon their persons commemorative of the heroic exploits that have been recorded in the grand career of their leader, such as the Fort Smith Railway land-steal, the Warren Fisher job, the Mulligan business, the Peruvian guano swindle, etc., etc., etc. On the Pacific slope the Plumed Knights of the Invincible Sand-Lot will be a favorite name, and in New York and some other sections the Plumed Knights of the Unconquerable Tail-Twisters will include many of the most enthusiastic of all the rascals that will be impelled by the lust of "booty" to enlist in the new crusade to snatch the holy sepulcher of the spoils from the hands of the reformatory infidels, hypocrites, and pharisees. That it will be an enthusiastic crusade cannot be doubted by any who have witnessed the enthusiasm of a pack of ravening wolves pursuing the hunter that has bagged a savory venison.—Chicago Times.

Young Republicans at Work.

The Young Republican Club of this city have already taken preliminary steps, through the proper committee, toward dealing with the Chicago nomination in a manner worthy of the claims of the organization to conservatism and independence in politics. To this end they propose making an impartial and exhaustive examination of the charges against James G. Blaine. If they find the charges are disproven to the satisfaction of the investigators it is possible that the club may endorse the party ticket. If, on the other hand, the truth of the charges is established, the organization will, in all likelihood, repudiate the action of the national convention. The result of a dispassionate investigation into the character and record of Mr. Blaine can not be doubted. He is not the figure to stand upon the platform which the young Republicans have erected for themselves.—Brooklyn Eagle (Ind.).

Why It Opposes Blaine.

1. He is the leading and most vigorous Republican representative of dangerous political methods and practices.

2. (When Secretary of State) he showed himself a most dangerous guide of foreign policy.

3. We also oppose him because his personal character has been for years under grave suspicion, which has been materially strengthened by his own behavior in regard to the charges so often brought against him. He has been presented before the country under circumstances in which no man's honor could escape unless the most complete explanation was forthcoming; but, instead of explanation, he himself has been content with bravado or with shuffling, and his friends have been content that a public man's honor should be without reproach.—Boston Advertiser.

Massachusetts a Doubtful State.

Massachusetts must be regarded as a doubtful State and corresponding efforts made to secure its vote. New York is always closely contested in Presidential elections, and this year the independent Republicans represented by the New York Times, New York Evening Post, and Brooklyn Union will have unusual provocation to indulge their constitutional "kicking" propensities. Connecticut and New Jersey must be classed with New York and Massachusetts as doubtful States. In these four States the Republican party must fight its battle to the finish.

This disposes of the claim that Fisher had no interest in the road, and "expected none at the time the land-grant bill passed Congress." It is useless, however, to discuss this question with a newspaper or with men who see only a question of "refined ethics" in Blaine's conduct in making merchandise of his ruling as Speaker. If any one's moral perceptions are so blunted that he cannot appreciate the scandalous impropriety of hawking about a duty done by a public servant for personal aggrandizement, it is not worth while seeking to convince him that Blaine is not a fit man for President of the United States. But no right-thinking, pure-minded man can believe that Blaine's transgressions against the common standards of moral responsibility are so slight, so harmless, so unintended, that they can be set aside. Up to this day Mr. Blaine has never dared to give to the public all the letters he stole from Mulligan, whose possession of them led him to contemplate suicide.—Chicago Daily News, Ind.

Not Reassuring to Blaine.

That Republican paper, the Springfield Republican, says:

The voice of the patriot who was so busy assuring us that Blaine would be nominated, when the chances were really the other way, seems now to be turned upon Ohio and Indiana, and is telling how very certain the Maine man is to carry them, and how he can be elected without New York. If the political persons who talk with their mouths are wise, however, they will hang on to New York for the present. Without that the Republicans must carry every other Northern State to win, and there is hardly a possibility of such a thing happening.

The Turn in the Road.

The whirligig of time frequently brings sudden opportunities of revenge. When Secretary Folger was struck down by a revolt in New York that was encouraged by Mr. Blaine the Republican friends of the Secretary hardly imagined that their turn would come so soon.—Philadelphia Record.

The national Republican platform thanks only the "Republican" soldiers and sailors of the late war. The framers probably reasoned that the Democratic soldiers and sailors did their duty without expecting any thanks.

SPREADING PLAGUE.

The Cities of Marseilles and Toulon, France, Visited by Grim Asiatic Cholera.

▲ Strong Foothold Gained—Fifty Deaths in Two Days—Thousands Flee.

[By cable from London.]

An alarming outbreak of cholera has occurred in Toulon, France. There have been fifty deaths since Saturday, and the rate of mortality has increased each day. A panic has seized upon the people. Eight thousand persons have fled from the city and thousands of residents of the poorer quarters have been ousted from their homes and driven into the suburbs by the police and are now camping in the fields.

The bodies of victims of the disease are buried in large trenches and covered with quicklime to hasten their decomposition. None have been buried in the regular cemetery for fear of giving opportunity for the infection to spread. Great terror is shown by the inhabitants of the surrounding country upon the approach of any of the refugees from the city, lest they should carry with them the germ of the disease.

▲ It Asiatic?

India is the home of Asiatic cholera, where it is known to have existed for centuries. In 1817 a particularly violent epidemic, which originated at Jerssoe, ravaged India for three years, and then spread to China on the east and Persia on the west. By 1823 it had reached Asia Minor and Siberia, and in 1830 it invaded Russia, appearing in Europe for the first time. The next year it spread throughout all Europe, and eventually crossed the Atlantic to America. The year 1835 saw it in North Africa, and during 1836-7 it continued to appear spasmodically in various parts of Europe. In 1847 another epidemic visited Russia, Germany, England, and France, and like its predecessor it too crossed to America, whence it spread to the West Indies. In 1850 it again appeared in the East, reaching Europe in 1853, and again coming to the western continent, where its severity was exceedingly great. Finally, in 1855-6, the last visit of the plague was made to Europe, and this time, also, it found the Atlantic no obstacle to its western march. Fortunately, it was not so deadly on the last occasion as on the previous one. We see from this brief statement that each time Europe has been visited by this scourge it has spread to America. Its course is not always the same, as sometimes it avoids countries that at others it visits, making its way into Eastern Europe at one time from Russia in Asia, and at another, after ravaging Arabia and Syria, invading Turkey and spreading from thence.

Early in the month of June last year a mysterious disease made its appearance at Damietta, a town on the eastern arm of the Nile, near the point where it enters the Mediterranean. At first little or no notice was taken of its presence, as its ravages were chiefly confined to the rabble, but as the days went on it spread with such rapidity that at last it commanded attention. An investigation was then set afoot as to the result of which the epidemic was pronounced to be Asiatic cholera, and this opinion received official confirmation from the report of the Egyptian sanitary commission, published about the beginning of the last week in the month. No sooner was the decision of the commission made public than a panic set in, which was by no means allayed when the Egyptian medical chief at the place flatly contradicted its members, and pronounced the plague an ordinary fever of virulent type. People fled from the stricken town in hundreds, availing themselves of any and every means of transportation that would convey them to a place of safety. A sanitary cordon of Egyptian troops was drawn around Damietta after this, and, if not at once, at least a little later on, orders were issued to shoot fugitives who might attempt to break through a heartless precaution that was subsequently adopted at other towns visited by the plague. The panic was not confined to the immediate scene of the outbreak, but spread all over Lower Egypt, and Europeans everywhere throughout the country made haste to get away.

In Algeria the Governor prevented the annual caravan of Mecca pilgrims from setting out. By the beginning of July it was said that, with the exception of a few devoted medical men, all Europeans had deserted the delta towns and villages. So numerous were the deaths that the bodies of the victims were hastily buried under a few inches of sand, which blown away by the wind, left them exposed to the elements. The dead were buried in the sand, and new ones were buried over them. The plague was not confined to Damietta, but spread all over Lower Egypt, and Europeans everywhere throughout the country made haste to get away.

North Carolina Democrats.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention was called to order at Columbus by Congressman D. R. Paige. There were very few people present except the delegates. Gen. E. B. Finley was elected permanent Chairman. He reviewed the history of the party, and predicted that it would carry Ohio this fall. Elmer White presented the platform, which reaffirmed the principles set forth in 1883. It indorsed the principles of the party as in favor of personal liberty; demanded the purification of the public service, and the equalization of public burdens; favored a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the Government, and so adjusted as to prevent unequal burdens; advocated the adjustment of the wool tariff; commended the action of the Democratic Legislature in abolishing the contract-labor system, and its reform of prison management; and arraigned the Republican party. A radical free-trade plank, offered by Mr. Russell, of Cleveland, was voted down unanimously. A resolution offered by Congressman Converse favoring the nomination of Tilden was unanimously adopted. An effort to force the unit rule on the Chicago delegation was defeated. The delegates at large were elected as follows: Gen. Durbin Ward, Allen G. Thurman, John R. McLean, and Lient. Gov. Mueller. The State ticket was named as follows: Secretary, James W. Newman; Supreme Judge, C. D. Martin; and the Board of Public Works, John H. Beufer.

North Carolina Democrats.

The Democrats of North Carolina, in convention at Raleigh, nominated Gen. Alfred M. Scales for Governor and Charles M. Stedman for Lieutenant Governor. The delegates to the Chicago convention are divided between Bayard and Cleveland.

Devoured by Sharks.

While the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Chala, Capt. Hogg, now in this port, says the Panama Star and Herald, was leaving Bahia, one of her cooks, who was asleep on the rail, fell overboard. An alarm was immediately given, the ship was stopped and backed, life-buoys were thrown overboard, and, with amazing rapidity, a boat was in the water and in charge of Mr. Kellick, the first officer, pulling hard in the direction of the man, who was a splendid swimmer, and who made good progress in the direction of the boat. Suddenly, however, the place became alive with sharks, and it at once became apparent the unfortunate man was doomed. Once he threw himself out of the water in an effort to escape the jaws of