

USEFUL IF NOT HONEST.

[Concluded from First Page.]

"SENT HIS PAGE TO BROTH'R LOGAN

"(Personal.)

Augusta, Me., Oct. 4, 1869.

"MY DEAR SIR—I spoke to you a short time ago about a point of interest to your railroad company that occurred at the last session of Congress.

"It was on the last night of the session when the bill renewing the land grant to the State of Arkansas for the Little Rock Road was reached, and Julian, of Indiana, Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, and, by right, entitled to the floor, attempted to put on the bill as an amendment the Fremont El Paso scheme—a scheme probably well-known to Mr. Caldwell. The House was thin, and the lobby in the Fremont interest had the thing all set up, and Julian's amendment was likely to prevail if brought to a vote.

Roots and other members from Arkansas, who were doing their best for their own bill (to which there seemed to be no objection), were in despair, for it was well known that the Senate was hostile to the Fremont scheme, and if the Arkansas bill had gone back to the Senate with Julian's amendment, the whole thing would have gone on the table and slept the sleep of death.

"In this dilemma Roots came to me to know what on earth he could do under the rules, for he said it was vital to his constituents that the bill should pass. I told him that Julian's amendment was entirely out of order, because not germane; but he had not sufficient confidence in his own knowledge of the rules to make the point, but he said General Logan was opposed to the Fremont scheme, and would probably make the point. I sent my page to General Logan with the suggestion, and he at once made the point. I could not do otherwise than sustain it, and so the bill was freed from the mischievous amendment moved by Julian, and at once passed without objection.

"At that time had never seen Mr. Caldwell, but you can tell him that, without knowing it, I did him a great favor.

Sincerely yours,
J. G. BLAINE.
W. Fisher, Jr., Esq., 24 India street, Boston."

These letters defeated him for the Republican nomination in 1876 and in 1880, and would have also defeated him this year if the west element of his party had not got control of the convention. This is the reason that the best element of the Republican party has bolted his nomination.

Governor Cleveland's Letter.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Aug. 20th. Governor Cleveland does not waste many words in saying what he has to say. His letter is a plain, business-like document, saying exactly what needed to be said and no more. It is a practical letter, dealing with real issues in a plain, practical way, and no attempt is made to fog and cover up the issues of the campaign with the multitude of words.

The Governor stands upon the Democratic national platform, and does not consider that so plain a declaration of faith as that needs any explanation. If elected President he will see that the laws enacted are enforced and the policy of the party carried out.

The indefinite rule of one party does not constitute a government of the people. Presidents, in Governor Cleveland's opinion should hold office but one term, in order that the purest administration may be secured.

The Governor's sentiments on the labor question are sound and admirably expressed. "Contented labor," he says, "is an element of national prosperity." Working men should receive a full share of the law-making attention, and their interests should be carefully guarded. The laboring classes should be protected in their efforts to secure by lawful means their just rights and against the oppression of aggregated capital.

The government should do what it can to foster commerce.

Fitness alone should be the qualification for office.

Government should be administered in an honest, simple, plain manner, and there should be honesty and frugality in all departments of the government.

Governor Cleveland's letter will be read with interest and will command universal admiration for its plain, practical utterances in contradiction to the windy demagogism of Blaine and Butler.

Hendrick's Letter of Acceptance.

From the New York Daily News, Aug. 21st. Mr. Cleveland made a palpable hit in taking the ground that it did not properly come within the sphere of a candidate for the Presidency, a purely executive office, to enter into a formal discussion of questions to be disposed of by the

legislative branch of government. Mr. Hendricks, no doubt, entertains a similar theory, supplemented by the doctrine that there is still less occasion on the part of the Vice-Presidential than on the part of the Presidential candidate to bore the people with long winded essays concerning each and every one of the planks constituting the partisan platform on which they stand.

It was not even necessary for Mr. Hendricks to remind his fellow-countrymen that his candidacy is directly identified with the popular obligation to redress the infamous wrong done to the elective franchise and the honor and dignity of the Republic, by the conspiracy and frauds that defeated the will of the people as expressed in the election of 1876. It is to be assumed that the Democracy and all honest and patriotic American citizens will know their cue upon that point without a prompter.

Blaine and his Personal Honor.

Missouri Republican: Mr. Blaine has directed that a suit for libel be instituted against the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel for the publication of an article charging certain immoral acts committed in his earlier life. An action for libel is a tedious method of vindicating personal honor, particularly in this case, as the November election must be an event of the past before the facts can be developed by a judicial inquiry. To commence such a proceeding, however, with a grand flourish of trumpets, respecting his personal honor and his willingness to defend it with his life, is entirely in keeping with Blaine's methods and ideas. He is always ready with a declaration and a volley of words, and can strike an attitude of indignation with great effect and impressiveness. His whole career is a glittering sham with nothing in it of substantial performance, but abounding with sensational effort to attract public notice and to win a reputation by partisan aggressiveness. We know nothing as to this story of his domestic immorality—it may be of the same stripe with the foolish slander put in circulation about Cleveland—but we do know that a suit for libel is a very tame and ineffective mode of meeting the allegations. He has a right to encounter a serious charge in any way that suits his taste, but it is too late for him to effect any extraordinary sensitiveness as to his personal honor. Within the lines of his own party and outside of them the gravest of charges respecting his personal honor and official integrity have been made repeatedly, many of which are matters of documentary evidence, and he has submitted to the shame without any great show of righteous indignation. He has gained the prize of his ambition—he is the nominee of his party for the highest office in the Government, and yet there is coupled with his success the proof of his dishonor. It is the record of his acts that now threatens him with defeat. It is this that has put him on the defense from the outset, that has driven many of the best men of his party into political inactivity in this campaign or into coalition with Democracy. His honor toward his family, for aught we know, may be immaculate, but his honor as a citizen and official is fatally marred and beyond the hope of vindication.

"One Term Only.

A JACKSONIAN REMEDY FOR EVILS BE-
SETTING MODERN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Times, Rep. Aug. 21.

* * * A man in office has had an enormous advantage in securing a re-nomination and great power in effecting the results of elections, and a party in power has made its dislodgement a difficulty almost amounting to revolution. Even now it is assumed by political managers that it is the duty of the Administration to do something to aid the election of one of the candidates presented for the people's choice, and subordinates in the service are still expected to contribute from their earnings to promote this object.

Mr. Cleveland does well to give this remedy so much prominence, for the remedy of the evil is essential to the vindication of the principle of government by the people.

In regard to the remedy his suggestions are clear and practical. In the first place, the President should be disqualified for re-election. This would remove from him all temptation to use the power intrusted to him for the benefit of the whole people to promote his own succession in office. Then the selection and retention of subordinates in Government employ should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work.

When this is fully provided for in an established civil service system it will be

become impracticable to use appointments to reward party services, and the power of politicians in and out of office during the coming warm months.

Dissolve one ounce of camphor in six ounces of spirits of wine and give a small bottle of it to any intelligent person in your neighborhood who will undertake to administer it to his poor neighbors when they are seized with cholera or any of its symptoms, without deviating in the slightest degree from the following instruction.

'When any person is seized with the symptoms of cholera, such as vomiting, purging, sudden weakness, coldness, cramps or spasms, do not give them brandy or whisky or any kind of medicine whatever, but put them to bed at once, covering them warmly, but not overloading them with bed clothes, and as soon as you possibly can let the patient take two drops (not more) of the camphor mixture on a little powdered sugar in a spoonful of cold or iced water.

In five minutes after let him take a second dose of two drops in the same way, and in five minutes more repeat the same thing.

He is then to wait ten or fifteen minutes to see whether or not

there is a sense of returning warmth,

with a disposition towards perspiration and manifest decrease of sickness, cramps, etc., etc., when, if necessary, he must take two drops, as before, and repeat the dose every five minutes until twelve or fifteen drops have been taken.

In administering this remedy you must

particularly observe that the patient

takes anything of any sort or kind, except cold or iced water, while the medicine is intended to operate, its whole effect will be destroyed, for the least foreign medicine neutralizes the camphor, which is given to check vomiting and to produce a free warm perspiration.

The use of cold or iced water is given on advice of the late celebrated and successful Dr. Piddock of London, who always allowed his patients to drink cold or iced water, as it tends to promote free perspiration and also the abundant discharge of yellow bile.

The patient must not be allowed to

rise and expose him or herself to the slightest degree of cold, and should not be tormented with baths, steamings or rubbing of any kind, but permitted to lie still as he will fall asleep when perspiration comes on, and after a few hours will, with God's assistance, awake well, though weak and languid and perhaps a little feverish, in which case he may get a dose, say a teaspoonful of Gregory's powder or rhubarb and magnesia, with a little peppermint water or weak sal volatile and water to wash it down, but must be kept quiet, taking only a little soup, broth, or gruel for a day or two.

Lord Ponsonby, writing to his brother, the Bishop of Derry, stated that to his

own knowledge these camphor drops

had proved to be a certain cure for cholera, both in France and Germany,

whenever taken in time, and the cure

is generally effected before it is possible

to procure a physician—that is, in less than an hour.—N. Y. Herald.

Crime Against Commerce.

The United States Treasury proved by its June Statement, now out, that since the first of December, 1883, there has been a decrease of the currency of the country that amounts to \$82,000,000. The scarcity of currency caused by the decrease of National bank circulation has induced people to bring forward within seven months \$2,249,026 of gold in coin or bullion, deposit; the same with the Government, and take out gold certificates therefrom, which they use temporarily as currency.

Within a year the exportation of gold from this country has exceeded the importation of gold by \$32,404,328, and the production of gold from the mines of this country has fallen off \$12,000,000 within a year, consequent upon inability of miners—such has been the scarcity of money—to open new mines or supply works with machinery after they had parted with their previously obtained gold for other property. This shortening in volume of money is one result of Republican legislation.

Ought to be Worth a Dollar.

Two days ago, a middle-aged man, of the shabby genteel order, with little bags of indication under his eye, came softly into the office and said he wished a private interview with the editor. He was shown into the inner room and said:

"I have an item here that is not yet known—an unearthing matter that will be a holy deadener on Blaine, if you wish to publish it. I know the parties—have known them for years, and can vouch for the truth of the statement. It will knock him clear out, so far as the moral vote is concerned; but as a general thing editors are afraid to publish such facts."

"What do you ask for the information?"

"It is all written out, and I ought to have \$100 for it; but as I cannot bear the idea of Blaine's election, I will almost give it away. It ought to be worth one dollar at least."

"Well, let's see it? If it is something that can be used we will buy it."

"Thank you. Here it is."

"It is a well-known fact, but nearly forgotten, that Governor Cleveland has five illegitimate children, by the first woman he ruined, when she was attending school at Albany, and two by the last woman he ruined, a widow client, from whom he stole almost her entire fortune. Full particulars will be given before the campaign closes, with names and dates."

"But that is not against Blaine—that is a charge against Cleveland."

"Why, dear me! so it is. That was intended for the Buffalo Express. Here is the one meant for you."

"It is now thirty years since Blaine seduced and ruined his wife's sister and two of her cousins, and broke up three of the happiest families in New England. By one of the women he had three illegitimate sons and two daughters, all of whom are a work in factories at Auburn. The facts of the case are horrible, and but for his wealthy and lavish use thereof in buying off editors, this matter would have been made public years ago."

"We don't want such talent as that."

"Well, can you tell me when the National Committee meets?"

"Which one?"

"Either of them."

Camphor Drops a Cure.

The following simple remedy was issued in handbill form by the Hibernia Printing Office, Dublin, Ireland, during the severe visitation of the cholera in 1832, and the means of saving thousands of lives. It was also used with valuable effect in 1848, and I would advise its use again should the epidemic visit our shores. In any case, however, no harm could be done by having it in the house during the coming warm months.

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