MR. BLAINE'S RECORD.

Terrible Republican Indictment of the Presidential Candidate.

After Pledging His Word of Honor to Mulligan, Blaine Broke His Pledge.

The Story of His Railway Transactions and the Mulligan Letters.

Other Jobbery of the Republican Candidate for the Presidency.

Two months ago the New York *Evening Post* printed a calm and serious review of Mr. Blaine's railroad transactions, which were prefaced by the announcement that "his reappearance as a candidate for the highest office in the Government, or any other," was considered "an audacious proceeding, which can only be accounted for by supposing him to have an extraordinary and unwarrantable confidence in the popular forgetfulness."

The first of these charges which, in the opinion of the *Post*, Mr. Blaine "will have to answer before he can be elected to the Presidency, is that in the spring of 1869 a bill to renew the land grant to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, of Arkansas, was before the House of Representatives. An attempt to defeat the bill by an amendment was on the point of being successful when Mr. Blaine, then Speaker, sent a message to Gen. Logan to make the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the purposes of the bill. This point of order was raised. Speaker Blaine promptly sustained it, and the bill was thereby saved. Mr. Blaine at once wrote to the promoters, calling attention to the service he had rendered them, and finally, after some negotiations, secured from them, as a reward, his appointment as selling agent in Maine of the bonds of the road, on commission, and received a number of such bonds as his percentage. The leading features of this transaction appeared in two letters of his, afterward made public, dated respectively June 29 and Oct. 4, 1869. These charges, the *Post* contends, were amply proved by the evidence subsequently taken by the Congressional committee, though Mr. Blaine asserted on the floor of the House that the bonds he received "were bought by him at precisely the same rate as others paid."

HIS DEAL IN NORTHERN PACIFIC WITH FISHER.

Another charge, repeated by the *Post*, recounts that Mr. Blaine, in 1870, made an offer to "one of his railroad friends," Mr. Warren Fisher, of Boston, to sell him one half of a twenty-fourth interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad immediately after Jay Cooke's contract "had been perfected and the additional legislation had been obtained," he having, he said, come into control of this interest "by a strange revolution of circumstances." The amount of stock which this would represent, he said, would be $425,000, and the number of acres of land nearly 275,000. "The chance," he said, "was a very rare one; he couldn't touch it," but he offered it to Mr. Fisher for $25,000. Mr. Fisher accepted and paid the money, but for some unexplained reason the stock was never delivered, and Mr. Blaine returned the money.

The peculiarity of this transaction is thus pointed out: The authorized stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad was $100,000,000, with a land grant estimated by the Commissioners of Public Land at 47,000,000 acres. The line of the road was 2,000 miles long, and at the time of Blaine's letter to Fisher it was, he says, being built on bonds at $25,000 a mile, which would have made a bonded debt of $50,000,000. As the Speaker of the House must be taken to have known about the circumstances of the road, the conclusion is that his offer was based on the expectation that he should receive almost as a gift a share in an enterprise dependent for its value on legislation in which he had taken part. Mr. Blaine's defense that the tranfer was never actually made, the *Post* considers, does not affect in any way the nature of the offer.

THE MULLIGAN LETTERS.

The next charge is that Mr. Blaine "obtained certain letters, which there is every reason to believe contained matter gravely compromising him, from a perfectly reputable witness, Mr. Mulligan, who was the proper and lawful custodian of them, after having vainly tried appeals to his pity, by pledging his word of honor to restore them, then broke this pledge, retained them by force, and subsequently read such of them as he pleased to the House in aid of his vindication; that this conduct, if not legally criminal, was such as no man aspiring to be the Chief Magistrate of a great nation ought to be even suspected of."

BLAINE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

His short service as an executive officer of the Government, and the various efforts he has made during the past eight years to keep the public in mind of him, the *Post* emphatically condemned as "sensational and theatrical, indicating a strong love for notoriety, and an absence of settled convictions, the sober judgment and the steadiness of character which are needed to make him a safe occupant of any high or responsible administrative office; and the means by which his booms are prompted and started—the manner in which his 'history' has recently been heralded and produced is a good example—bear too close an approach to the advertising devices of a circus or other public show to make the candidacy of any person resorting to them anything but a humiliation for the party producing him."

THE LETTERS TO FISHER.

As a rejoinder to an attempt on the part of Mr. William Walter Phelps to reply to these charges, the *Post* three weeks afterward printed the following documentary evidence:

The story about Mr. Blaine's connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad had been floating around a good deal in the spring of 1875. So he met it in the House in this fashion, April 25, of that year, admitting that he held bonds of the road:

"As to the question of the propriety involved in a member of Congress holding an investment of this kind, it must be remembered the lands were granted to the State of Arkansas and not to the railroad company, and that the company derived its life, franchise, and value wholly from the State, and to the State the company is amenable, and not in any sense to Congress. Since I purchased the bonds but one act of Congress has passed in any way touching the subject, and that was merely to rectify a previous mistake in legislation. * * * * *

"In the seven intervening years since Little Rock and Fort Smith bonds were placed upon the market I know few investments that have not been more affected by the legislation of Congress. But this case does not require to be shielded by any such comparisons or citations, for I repeat that the Little Rock Road derived all that it had from the State of Arkansas, and not from Congress. It was in the discretion of Congress to give or withhold from the State, but it was solely within the discretion of the State to give or withhold from the Little Rock Railroad Company."

This statement was accepted generally as a conclusive answer to the charge till June 7, 1876, when the investigation and the publication of his letters revealed the amazing fact that it was not true; that the franchises and securities of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad had no value unless the land grants to the State, which were in danger of lapsing, were renewed by act of Congress. Mr. Blaine not only knew this in 1876, but knew it in 1869. In that year Mr. Warren Fisher took a contract to build the road, with the aid of the land grant, of course. That he was directly interested in getting the act passed which was to provide the money to pay the cost is highly probable, though not proved. The date on which he made the offer to Mr. Blaine of a share in the enterprise does not appear in the evidence, but it must have been made very soon after the passage of the bill (April 9) and the making of the contract, as appears by the following letter:

AUGUSTA, June 29, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I thank you for the article from Mr. Lewis. It is good in itself and will do good. He writes like a man of large intelligence and comprehension. Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect as generous as I could expect or desire. I thank you very sincerely for it, and in this connection I wish to make a suggestion of a somewhat selfish character. It is this: You spoke of Mr. Caldwell's offer to dispose of a share of his interest to me. If he really desires to do so I wish he would make the proposition definite, so that I could know just what to depend on. Perhaps, if he waits till the full development of the enterprise he may grow reluctant to part with the share; and I do not by this mean any distrust of him. I do not feel that I shall prove a dead-head in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful. Very heartily and sincerely your friend,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Mr. Fisher, India street, Boston.

He recurs to the subject a few days later:

AUGUSTA, Me., July 2, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER: You ask me if I am satisfied with the offer you made me of a share in your railroad enterprise? I think it a most liberal proposition. If I hesitate at all it is in no way connected with the character of the offer. Your libera mode of dealing with me in all our business transactions for the past eight years has not passed without my full appreciation. What I wrote on the 29th was intended to bring Caldwell to a definite proposition. That was all. I go to Boston by the same train that carries this letter, and will call at your office at 12 a. m. If you don't happen to be in, no matter; don't put yourself to any trouble about it. J. G. B.

Mr. Fisher, Jr.

Fisher was then proposing to assign his contract to Caldwell, but did not exactly do so till September following. Mr. Blaine waited all summer for a "definite proposition" from Caldwell, but none came. So he proceeded to refresh his memory and Fisher's as follows:

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 which 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. Julian, of Indiana, Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, and by right entitled to the floor, attempted to put in the bill as an amendment to 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. Root 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 Root 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 knowledge of the rules to make the point, but he said Gen. Logan was opposed to the Fremont scheme, and would probably make the point. I sent my page to Gen. 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 I had never seen Mr. Caldwell, but you can tell him that without knowing it I did him a great favor. Sincerely yours, JAMES G. BLAINE.

W. Fisher, Jr., Esq., 24 India street, Boston.

It will be seen from this that he had been already talking of this "point of interest" to Fisher, but was eager to bring it to Caldwell's notice. So he wrote again on the same day, this time speaking of the bill frankly as "your (Fisher's) bill." At this date Mr. Phelps evasively says, "the transaction was nearly closed." It may have been, but Mr. Blaine's expectations were not closed:

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 4, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER: Find inclosed contracts of the parties named in my letter of yesterday. The remaining contracts will be completed as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Inclose you a part of the *Congressional Globe* of April 9, containing the point to which I referred at some length in my previous letter of to-day. You will find it of interest to read it over, and see what a narrow escape your bill made on that last night of the session. Of course it was my plain duty to make the ruling when the point was once raised. If the Arkansas men had not, however, happened to come to me when at their wits' end and in despair, the bill would undoubtedly have been lost, or at least postponed for a year. I thought the point would interest both you and Caldwell, though occurring before either of you engaged in the enterprise. I beg you to understand that I thoroughly appreciate the courtesy with which you have treated me in this railroad matter, but your conduct toward me in business matters has always been marked by unbounded liberality in past years, and, of course, I have naturally come to the conclusion to expect the same of you now. You urge me to make as much as I fairly can out of the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural that I should do my utmost to this end. I am bothered by only one thing, and that is definite and expressed arrangements with Mr. Caldwell. I am anxious to acquire the interest he has promised me. But I do not get a definite understanding with him as I do with you. I shall be in Boston in a few days, and shall have an opportunity to talk over matters fully with you. I am disposed to think that whatever I do with Mr. Caldwell must really be done through you. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher. Sincerely,

W. F., Jr., Esq. J. G. BLAINE.

A RARE CHANCE.

In regard to the Northern Pacific transaction, the following letter is cited:

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 25, 1870.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER: A year ago and more I spoke to you about purchasing an interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad for yourself and any you might choose to associate with yourself. The matter passed by without my being able to control it, and nothing more was said about it. Since then the Jay Cooke contract has been perfected, the additional legislation has been obtained, and 230 miles of the road are well nigh completed, and the whole line will be pushed forward rapidly. By a strange revolution of circumstances I am again able to control an interest, and if you desire it you can have it. The whole road is divided into twenty-four shares, of which Jay Cooke & Co. have twelve. The interest I speak of is one-half of one-twenty-fourth, or one one-hundred-and-ninety-second of the entire franchise, being that proportion of the $81,000,000 of stock that are being divided as the road is built, and a like proportion of the land company stock that is formed to take and dispose of the 52,000,000 acres of land covered by their grant as amended by the laws of last session. The amount of stock which this 1-192 would have in the end would be about $425,000, and the number of acres of land it represents is nearly 275,000. The road is being built on the 7.30 bonds, $25,000 to the mile, which Jay Cooke takes at 90. Instead of mortgaging the land they make a stock company for its ownership, dividing it pro rata among the holders of the franchise. The whole thing can be had for $25,000, which is less than one-third of what some other sales of small interests have gone at. I do not suppose you would care to invest the whole $25,000. I thought for a small flyer eight or ten of you in Boston might take it—$2,000 each. For $2,500 thus invested you would get ultimately $42,000 stock and the avails of some 27,000 acres of land. Five of you at $5,000 each would have a splendid thing of it.

The chance is a very rare one. I can't touch it, but I obey my first and best impulse in offering it to you.

All such chances as this, since Jay Gould got the road, have been accompanied with the obligation to take a large amount of bonds at 90 and hold them not less than three years. I will be in Boston Tuesday noon, and will call upon you. Of course, if you don't want it, let it pass. You will receive an immediate issue of stock to a considerable amount, and certificates of land stock also. Of course, in conference with others, keep your name quiet, mentioning it to no one unless Mr. Caldwell. I write under the presumption that you have returned, but I have heard nothing. Yours truly,

J. G. BLAINE.

This offer was accepted by Fisher, as appears from the following (p. 129):

Received of Warren Fisher, Jr., $25,000 in trust, in consideration of which I am to deliver to said Fisher properly authenticated certificates of an interest in the Northern Pacific Railway Company equal to one-eighth part of one of the twenty-four principal shares in which the franchise stock of said company is divided; certificates to be in the name of Elisha Atkins. Witness my hand, JAMES G. BLAINE.

THEN AND NOW.

What the Chicago Tribune Said of Blaine in 1876.

On the 14th of June, 1876, it was generally believed that Blaine was sure of nomination—or actually as good as nominated—an assurance that was destroyed suddenly by the concentration of the "dudes and pharisees" and some other fellows on an Ohio person named Hayes. While the presumption of Blaine's nomination existed, the paper [*Tribune*] that is now the Chicago organ of Blaine wrote as follows about the supposed-to-be accomplished fact, and printed the writing in its issue of June 15:

"The convention will adopt a platform; but the only platform which will figure before the people will be Mr. Blaine's own platform, written by himself, in his book of sales of stocks and his correspondence with Fisher, to which several letters not yet published have to be added. That is the platform which has been forced upon the Republican party, and which it will undertake to defend before the American people as a fitting record for a man who is to be made President of the United States. We believe the nomination of Mr. Blaine to be a great mistake, a trifling with the best interests of the country, and an attempt to assassinate the Republican party. We do not believe that the act was the act of the people who do the voting in the Republican party. It was the act of the machine politicians, who prefer that the party and the country shall both perish rather than their corrupt and corrupting control shall be broken and overthrown."

THE New York *Tribune* says: "The American navy has 1,600 officers and less than a hundred ships." It takes the gall possessed by a Republican organ to make this pleasing statement. What has become of the $300,000,000 given Republican administrations to build ships?

THE idea of changing Blaine for a new man seems to be gaining ground in a quiet way among the sober and best thought of the country. It is the last desperate chance left the Republican party. Edmunds and Logan might pull through.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Republicans Thoroughly Alarmed at the Situation in Illinois.

The Germans Flocking to the Cleveland Standard by Thousands.

So-Called Irish Defection Among the Democracy a Myth—Blaine Bolters.

Illinois.

The Republicans are thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of losing Illinois this year. A conference of the leaders was held at Chicago last week for the purpose of discussing the situation. Senators Logan, Cullom, and other shining lights of the "grand old party" were present. Logan was told in plain English that Illinois was in a bad fix this year; that the German vote was against the Republicans, while the boasted Irish accessions were at best doubtful, and that the most favorable figuring on the Legislature only showed a majority of two or three on joint ballot. He was also told that if Oglesby was elected it would be by a majority of a few votes. After this information was imparted to him his opinion was asked. The candidate for the Vice Presidency studied the situation, and then replied: Oglesby, he thought, could take care of himself. The rest of the State ticket could run its chances, but the Legislature must be taken care of, and that was the advice which he gave, and that is the course which will be pursued.

A Springfield dispatch to the Chicago *Times* says: "The Republicans have but faint hope of carrying the State election. A while ago the gambling men wanted to and did bet that Oglesby's majority would not exceed 20,000. Now more bets are made even than any other. Many of the German Republicans declare their intention to vote for Carter Harrison."

The Illinois Democratic State Committee claims that with the aid of German citizens Harrison will carry the State outside of Cook County. Democratic clubs composed exclusively of former German Republicans have been formed in many sections of the State.

New York.

The Democratic State Committee, says a New York dispatch, has begun to receive replies to requests sent out for information exclusively concerning Republicans who will vote for Cleveland and Hendricks. The correspondents report a very favorable outlook. From almost every election district thus far heard from names of bolting Republicans are given, numbering from six to twenty-six.

Another dispatch from New York City says: The Democratic State Committee has received 1,820 reports from the 2,000 election districts of this State lying north of New York City, and the general tenor is very satisfactory. A majority of these frankly admit more or less disaffection at the present time, but no one thinks it worth more than passing notice. The reports show that from 40,000 to 70,000 Republicans will vote for Cleveland. A peculiar political surprise developed in Syracuse yesterday, when over one hundred Republicans bolted and declared for Cleveland. It was learned at headquarters here that the bolt was caused by the Republican County Committee circulating the Buffalo newspaper containing the Cleveland scandal as a campaign document. Forty of the bolters have heretofore been very active in the Republican interest.

Vermont.

Boston special: The Independent movement in Vermont is one of the unexpected features of the campaign. The Green Mountain Republican has always been hard to move from his party moorings, but this year he is very much dissatisfied, not in special parts of the State alone, according to news which reaches the bolters here, but in all the country towns and villages. A prominent Republican from Vermont said yesterday: "I never expected to see Vermont a doubtful State, but if this thing keeps up for the next four years, there won't be much left of the Republican majority."

New Jersey.

W. A. Colter, a prominent lawyer, residing at Flemington, N. J., has issued an important letter, in which he bolts Blaine and joins the Independents. He has been a Republican all his life. In the letter he declares Blaine a demagogue. He asks if a man of the character of Blaine, if elected to the highest office in the nation, will not be a strong incentive to the youth of the land to follow like practices. The letter closes by stating that the writer is not the only Republican in Central New Jersey who has deserted Blaine, but that there are many who will vote against him, but do not care to stand up and be counted.

Gov. Abbett ridicules the idea that Blaine has any chance of carrying New Jersey. He says Cleveland's majority will be at least 12,000.

Massachusetts.

Boston dispatch: The advices received at the Independent headquarters in this city are very encouraging. The reports indicate, the managers say, that they have a fair chance of carrying Massachusetts for Cleveland. Something like a "landslide" is probable, and in some of the villages it looks as though the Republican vote would be annihilated by the followers of Cleveland and of St. John.

Ohio.

Omaha *Herald*: Gov. Hoadly is so confident that Ohio will go Democratic in October that he talks about 15,000 majority. A leading and very influential Democrat of Cleveland writes to a friend in this city in a private letter that, after thirty-five years of active participation in Ohio politics, and from a careful review of the present condition of affairs, he believes Gov. Hoadly's majority will be held, and that the State will be Democratic.

Albany dispatch to the New York *Times*: "Ohio will be the great battle-ground. There the Democratic campaign will be managed by the same men who achieved the election of Gov. Hoadly and Senator Payne, and the same tactics that were so successful last year will be followed. Assurances have been received here from Gov. Hoadly, Col. Payne, and other leading Ohio politicians that the Democrats will surely win in October. The more sanguine put the majority at 15,000, but conservative estimates do not exceed 10,000. The letters from Cincinnati and Cleveland say that the Republicans are becoming alarmed and are making plaintive appeals for money. The German element is a cause of much uneasiness on the part of Republicans. Unless affairs take a turn a large part of the class will go with the Democrats, and in such a number as will make a Republican victory almost impossible."

In Cincinnati the colored men have enrolled 134 names for Cleveland and Hendricks, and more to come.

Michigan.

Detroit *Free Press*: The wise action of the Democratic and National Greenback State Conventions in Michigan, in co-operating upon electoral and State tickets, renders it well nigh certain that this State will this year be carried against the Republican party. Recent tests of party strength show this. There are more voters by some thousands in Michigan to-day strongly opposed to Blaine, Logan, and Alger than there are supporters of those representatives of the Republican party. The great bulk of these have been arrayed solidly against the Republican party, and they muster sufficient votes to overcome any force the Republicans can bring into the field.

Iowa.

A German citizen of Council Bluffs, who supports Blaine, has made a canvass of his countrymen in that city, finding only twenty Republican votes where there were 364 two years ago. This proportion is said to hold good throughout the chief cities, while the rural districts show a greater change toward Democratic principles.

An Irishman appeared in a recent parade of plumed knights at Sioux City, and attracted considerable attention. German voters to the number of 130, most of them heretofore Republicans, have joined the Cleveland Club in that city.

There are 160 bolting Republicans in Des Moines, among them being F. M. Gilbert, Col. Rockwell, and Dr. Crutenden. One German Republican family in Camp Township will this year give ten votes to Cleveland.

The extent of the stampede of the German Republicans of Iowa is evident from the fact that the Turners' Society of Keokuk have resolved to unite in a body with the Young Men's Cleveland Club.

Kansas.

Nearly 20,000 coal-miners in Kansas are disposed to leave the Republican party. The leading Blaine bolter in the State is Sidney Clarke, of Lawrence, who three times represented that district in Congress. A recent dispatch from Topeka says: Among the prominent Republicans in this State bolting the jingo candidate is Sidney Clarke, of Lawrence, who three times represented Kansas in Congress, and was in 1879 Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives. Mr. Clarke says it will be impossible for him "to support a man who uses his official power and violates a public trust for his own personal pecuniary advancement. I acted with the same party as did Mr. Blaine in Congress for six years," he says, "and while there I learned the true character of the man. He is a political shyster, and unworthy of the support of any true Republican. I am a Republican, and therefore it is impossible for me to vote for him. It would be better for the Republican party if Blaine would be defeated."

Wisconsin.

Washington telegram: In Wisconsin the German vote is reported almost solidly anti-Republican, and the Prohibitionists claim 20,000 votes. The German press of the State is hostile to Blaine, and the reports received at Democratic headquarters here are that the Republican ticket will be in a minority of 10,000 votes unless the situation changes between this and November.

Omaha *Herald*: "In regard to Wisconsin, a leading German brewer recently challenged an Iowa Blaineite to a bet of a thousand dollars that the State would go for Cleveland, in the presence of a well-known citizen of Omaha. The challenge was not accepted."

INFORMATION WANTED.

Pertinent Questions from the Organ of the Connecticut Catholics.

There are some Irish-Americans who are shouting loudly for Blaine. There are a few laboring men who are, in like manner, demanding that he be elected our next President. Why things are thus it is difficult to understand, but we are open to conviction. Any man in the above classes will confer a favor, and undoubtedly make many converts, by answering the following reasonable questions:

1. During a public career of twenty-five years what has James G. Blaine ever done, by word or action, to merit the support of Irish-Americans?

2. In that same public career what did he ever do, by word or deed, to assist the poor man or better his condition?

3. What measure did he ever introduce or champion in the National House of Representatives or the Senate that tended to favor the producing classes?

4. Is there a single instance, during a long and public career of more than a quarter of a century, where James G. Blaine has been on the side of the producing classes and the laborer?

5. How it was possible for James G. Blaine to become a millionare in a few years on a salary of $5,000. Did he secure his millions honestly or by selling his official influence to corporations and monopolies?

6. Can our "vigorous" foreign-policy-Irish-Americans point to one single case where James G. Blaine, as Representative, as Senator, or as Secretary of State, spoke one kind word for struggling Ireland or demanded that Irish-American citizens should be justly treated and immediately tried or liberated when arrested by English officials without warrant or cause?

7. Will some one inform us why James G. Blaine appointed such a snob as James R. Lowell to the Court of St. James? And, finally, will some one be so very kind as to let us know why this same Blaine bowed the American colors to the flag of England and ordered a salute to be fired in honor of England at the celebration at Yorktown?

We fail to see any good that has ever come, by the efforts of James G. Blaine, to the Irish American, to the laboring man, or to the masses in general. He is not in sympathy with the people and he cares not for their happiness and prosperity. He had many chances to prove his love for the oppressed, but he most disgracefully failed or blundered. We cannot afford to extend his power or give him another trial. We fear he would waste too much time, if elected President, in sending little complimentary telegrams to Queen Victoria.—*Connecticut Catholic.*

The Alleged Irish Defection.

The Chicago *Daily News*, an Independent newspaper, in an editorial headed "The Irish Defection," says:

Unless all signs fail, the great Irish defection from the ranks of the Democracy in 1884 is going to amount to about as much as in previous years. As usual, the Republicans are making much ado over accessions of Irish Democrats. A few far-sighted politicians, like Frank Pixley of the San Francisco *Argonaut*, refuse to believe it, and openly ridicule the attempt to coddle the Irish, who, they say, by tradition and association belong to the Democracy. Gen. Martin T. McMahon, of New York, who is one of the best-pested Irishmen in that locality, says that he finds a few Irishmen "who say they will not support Mr. Cleveland, but I think they are largely men who have some personal grievance." In this category we suppose Senator Grady must be placed. Cleveland objected to his return to the New York Legislature because he was a mischief-maker, and Grady naturally resented this action of the Governor. An address of Butler's in New York in 1866, when he denounced the Irish-American voters in the vilest language, is being used with terrific effect against the universal friend of the people "for his own purposes only." Judge William H. Kelly, of New York, agrees with Gen. McMahon, and says that the Irish in America have never held a high place in Mr. Blaine's opinion, and that his love for them "is concurrent with his aspirations for the Presidency." But perhaps the strongest utterance in favor of the Democracy addressed to Irish hearts comes from the lips of Mrs. Parnell. She says: "I most assuredly think that Irishmen would best serve their interests by voting the Democratic ticket. There can be no question that the Democratic party is the party for the workingmen to support, and the party which will best care for the interests of citizens of foreign birth. Under Republican rule we have had not only too much red tape but too much centralization, which is a temptation to people in power." There can be no question that the home-rule instincts of the Irish race are all against Blaine and the Republican party. These instincts will lead the vast majority of them to vote the Democratic ticket this year, as usual.

Protection Catechism.

Stranger—What is the occupation of those men over yonder where I see that smoke?

They are tax-gatherers.

I thought at first they were making iron.

Well, so they do, but their real occupation is that of tax-gatherers, with "incidental iron," that is, they make the iron to get the tax.

Ah, I see! they collect this tax for the Government, I suppose?

No, there you are mistaken; they collect it for themselves.

Well, surely, they collect it off foreign nations, and not from their neighbors, do they not?

No, sir; as none of their iron goes abroad, they can't collect any from the foreigners—all their tax levy comes from our own citizens.

Well, surely, they must run the year round with such a bounty?

No; they run about two months, and then apply the protective principle.

What is this protective principle?

Why, you see, after they have been in blast about two months they can make more iron than they can sell in four, so they put out their fires, discharge their workmen, and wait till we taxpayers can earn enough meney to pay them more taxes.

Well, surely, I have heard the tariff is for the benefit of the workingman.

Now, see here, my friend, how does the workingman get any benefit from it when the iron he makes belongs to the owners of the furnace, and while the iron is protected his labor is not? All he has to buy is increased in price by the tariff, and is a continuing expense, whether he has work or not, while his wages run only for the time he works, and as we have only a home market for our wares, he gets work but half the time. While the Government fixes the price of iron, which belongs to the owner, it never yet has attempted to fix the wages of the workingmen.—*Nashville World.*

The German Vote.

New York dispatch: A leading topic of serious discussion among the Republicans is the bolt of the Germans in Ohio and Illinois. They are credited with 60,000 votes in Ohio solid against Blaine, and of the 135,000 German votes in Illinois Cleveland seems to have 105,000 secured. The Prohibitionists claim 30,000 votes in Illinois, mostly drawn from the Republican ranks, and 35,000 in Ohio, taken from mixed sources. If these figures are approximately correct, and the sentiment of the vote is rightly placed, the Republicans would seem to have good grounds for worry.

Boston dispatch: The news that the Germans are for Cleveland in the States of Wisconsin, Ohio, and Illinois influences them here, and the leaders in Massachusetts say that the Republicans can expect no support from them in the Old Bay State.

THE New York *World* says: "The Portland (Me.) editor who was sued by Blaine in a heated campaign, some years ago, says that he was not invited to court. It cost him the service of the writ—no more. The suit was dismissed as soon as the election was over. This editor has no faith in the sincerity of Mr. Blaine's Indianapolis libel suit. He has seen dramatic performances by magnetic politicians before."

IT is a heart-rending appeal the Ohio Republicans are sending up for funds to carry on their campaign. The *Commercial Gazette* solemnly adjures the rank and file in all the impressiveness of double leads to come up to the help of the party, if only by so much as "the price of a glass of beer or a cigar."

GREAT IRISH MEETING.

Monster Demonstration of Irish-American Voters in New York City.

Mrs. Parnell's Entrance to the Hall Greeted with a Whirlwind of Applause.

Vigorous Resolutions Adopted Pledging a Hearty Support to Cleveland and Repudiating Blaine.

[New York special.]

"What a glorious reveille of the campaign it is; what a grand muster of Irishmen and Irishwomen, and what destruction it brought to the soap-bubble of the Irish vote for Blaine," was the truthful comment made by a gentleman who witnessed the proceedings at the Academy of Music to-night. The demonstration of Irish citizens was great in every sense. From the opening note of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band to the closing cheers for Cleveland and Hendricks, it was a continual ovation to the Democratic party. An audience which filled every nook and corner of the great building, and overflowed into and filled the neighboring streets, came early and showed no intention of going away until the flow of music and oratory had ceased over three hours later. It was a splendid audience, one which any orator might be proud to address; keen and wide awake, quick to appreciate humor, ever on the alert to catch and respond to a good "point," particularly responsive when Irish issues were brought into discussion, and boiling over with enthusiasm whenever the name Cleveland gave it a chance to display its lung capacity. It rose to greet Mrs. Parnell, upon her arrival, in a whirlwind of enthusiasm, which lasted for several moments and again took pains to emphasize its meaning when Mr. William J. Hynes, ex-President of the American branch of the Land League, came forward to speak for Cleveland and genuine protection to alien-born citizens. As for that newly pledged friend of the Irishman, James G. Blaine, he met with sad treatment at the hands and voices of those who remembered the favors which were not performed at a time when he might have been a friend in need. The one great question of the campaign was emphatically settled by the meeting—the Irish vote is not for Blaine, and the Democratic vote will be solid for the party candidates. The speakers of the evening were for the most part happily chosen. Senator Jones opened the speech-making, and Congressman Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, especially, found his way deep into the hearts of the audience. Senator Jones made a brilliant and telling speech that was frequently interrupted by the applause of the vast audience. The Senator said in conclusion: "Nothing will do the cause of Ireland more harm than for Irish-Americans to come before this country and justify their desertion of the Democratic party at this time on the ground that they hope to do more for Ireland in the ranks of the Republicans. The moment the cause of that unfortunate country is brought into politics here it will lose the sympathy and moral support of that powerful organization which has been Ireland's natural friend, while it will gain nothing but flattery, insincere promises, and secret contempt from that other party, which ever has and ever will be Ireland's natural enemy. [Cheers.] Be assured, my fellow-citizens, that this is a contest in which the veteran supporters of monopoly and class-legislation are using all the resources at their command to secure the support of laborers and Irish-Americans, two elements whose rights and interest have no security outside of the Democratic party." The speaker, after a vigorous summing up of his charges against the Republican party, especially in respect to its disregard for the interests of workingmen, sat down amid loud and prolonged cheering. The following resolutions were read and heartily indorsed:

Resolved, That the National Democratic party has always maintained the dignity of citizenship, irrespective of creed, race, or place of birth, and has never failed while in power to insist upon a due recognition of that dignity and the rights and liberties of American citizens at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the official record which Gov. Cleveland has made is ample guarantee that as President of the United States he will not fail in his duty to support the principles enunciated in the platform of the National Democratic Convention and in the protection of the rights of all citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition to the Democratic party, under whatever guise or name it has been known in the past, from the days of the Federalists down to the days of modern Republicanism, has been opposed to the extension of modern citizenhood, indifferent to the rights or wrongs of its adopted citizens, proscriptive in its policy, narrow and illiberal in its views, and, notoriously, since the expiration of its original mission—the abolition of slavery—insincere in its claims and pretensions. It has claimed, to the prejudice of the honor of the American people, that it, as a party, suppressed the rebellion; it has claimed, to the detriment and insult of Democratic soldiers, that it organized, made, and led our armies, and it has failed to uphold the rights of injured citizens abroad, thereby bringing the name of the United States into discredit.

Resolved, That James G. Blaine, during twenty years of official life, never interested himself in the welfare of American citizens, who, while abroad, were deprived of their liberties and rights without authority of law, and, while Secretary of State, not only failed, but refused to interfere and exert the influence of the United States Government in behalf of such citizens.

Resolved, That, believing in the extension and protection of citizenhood and in the principles set forth in the resolutions, and holding them to be of high importance to the American people, we earnestly recommend to our fellow-citizens the support—as fitting representatives of that party which has always asserted and maintained those principles and made American citizenship respected at home and abroad—of the nominees of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, Grover Cleveland for President and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President.

Congressman P. A. Collins, of Boston, was the next speaker: "It is very warm to-night," he said, when the cheers which greeted him were over, "but unless all signs fail we shall make it very much warmer for the old enemy before November. I am glad to find that, notwithstanding the cajolery and attempted if not completed bribery to get the Democratic vote of this State divided, the Democratic party of this city is united, as you indicate to-night. It is the party which on this continent has made human freedom possible. It is a party which has seen the birth and witnessed the death of every other political organization save one, and for that the grave yawns wide in November." Hon. William J. Hynes, of Illinois, followed with a rousing speech, in which he warned Irishmen against being humbugged by the specious sophistry of the leaders of the Republican party.

There was an immense crowd outside that could not gain admission to the great hall. When the lobbies had become jammed the police shut the doors and refused to admit any but invited guests. Still the tide of people came pouring in from every direction. Irving place was crowded in a few moments. The sidewalks and the streets were alike packed with those who had come to indorse the reform candidates. The cars made at intervals channels through the crowd, but these furrows were soon filled up by the surging, good-natured multitude. Even the rattling fireworks of rockets and bombs had but little space from which to operate, and it was only by mild persuasion on the part of the police that a space was cleared for the mortars and rocket stands. Twenty thousand people crowded the streets and avenues without, while the other throng remained sweltering in the interior of the Academy, and gave frequent expression to their enthusiasm for Cleveland and Hendricks.

Victory Predicted in Ohio.

Regarding the political outlook in Ohio, Congressman Campbell, of that State, says: "We shall carry the State; I don't think there is any doubt of it, although the election promises to be very close. We carried it two years ago when there was not a full vote polled, and did the same thing last year with a full vote. Our party is well organized and in splendid condition for the contest."

The Fusion in Michigan.

A letter received at Democratic headquarters from Michigan says that the fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers in the State was very successful, and that a prodigious amount of work is being done. They are working in every ward and school district, and the writer says they expect the combination to secure the State. —*Springfield (Ill.) telegram.*

PROMINENT Ohio Republicans are in New York representing to the National Committee that their case is hopeless unless money is sent to the Buckeye State forthwith.

MRS. PARNELL says: "The Irish people have reason to fear Blaine."

LOST IN A FIERCE GALE.

Awful Work of a Cyclone on the Ohio River, Near Hudson, Kentucky.

A Passenger Boat Upset, and Seventeen Passengers Find a Watery Grave.

[Evansville (Ind.) special.

A tornado lasting fully an hour struck this city at 8:30 this morning. When the storm ceased and a view of the damage done was had it presented a terrible sight. The city had been raked from one end to the other. Not a manufactory in it entirely escaped injury. Most seriously damaged are the Evansville Cotton Mills, loss, $15,000; woolen mills, about $7,000; Rodker Plow Works, $10,000; Armstrong Furniture Company, about $4,000. A large school building in course of construct on, and which needed but a roof for completion collapsed totally. On every street cellars are flooded, trees and fences leveled, and telegraphic and telephonic communications almost entirely suspended. Hundreds of small dwellings and stables are razed to the ground, and families left without shelter. The scene on the river was awe-inspiring. Waves lashed themselves into unspeakable fury, and, dashing twenty and thirty feet high, small steamers and tugs were broken from their moorings and grounded, or blown up river to sand-bars, where they were grounded. The Louisville and Nashville transfer barge, with six cars, was blown from the railway dock and went hard aground on a bar two miles from where it started. The steamers Josh V. Throop and Silverthorn were caught by the wind, chimneys blown overboard, and boats otherwise badly riddled. The James Blackman was blown out in the river and swamped.

But the most horrible and saddest news of all is the sinking of the transfer steamer Belmont and seventeen passengers who were on board. The Belmont left here at 7:30 this morning with a south-bound passenger train on a barge. About eight miles below here the storm came up, and part of the passengers, horror-stricken, fled from the cars to the steamer for safety. The barge was torn from the steamer and driven in shore hard aground, while the cyclone seized the steamer and capsized it, the boat going down bottom upward. The pilot, cook, and engineer jumped on the barge as the steamer went down. All the others were in the cabin, and unable to escape. The only officer of the boat lost was John H. Smith, the captain. Those lost are as follows: Mrs. W. S. Lyon and daughters; Miss Laura Lyon; Mrs. Sarah Bryant; E. C. Roach and son; Capt. John Smith, of Evansville; Mrs. John Hay, of Owensboro, Ky.; Mrs. Addie Murray, baby, and niece; Mrs. Laura Morton, of Briarfield, Ala.; Mrs. Woodville, Henderson, Ky.; another white lady, name unknown; Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, colored; the 12-year-old daughter of Emma Bell, colored; a colored man, name unknown, with a boy and girl. Those who remained in the cars on the barge were compelled to sit down with idle hands and watch the death of their compan