

STEEPED IN CORRUPTION.

Republican Review of the Republican Party's Record.

Massachusetts Independents Recounting the History of Extravagance and Shameless Jobbery That Has Disgraced Their Party Since the Advent of Grantism.

The address to the public by the Committee of One Hundred, representing the anti-Blaine Republicans of Massachusetts, contains the following:

"We are told that the past of that party is glorious, and that we are therefore bound to support its candidate to-day. We yield to none in our pride at its great achievements or in our devotion to its principles, but when the lesson of its past is forgotten and its principles are abandoned, its name alone can not command our allegiance. The question is not what the Republican party has done, but what it will do; not what it was, but what it is; not whether Lincoln and Seward and Sumner and Andrew and Stanton and Fessenden were great men and leaders, but whether Blaine and Robeson and Keifer and Elkins and the like are. The Republicans may now be compelled to consider the future of our country. For many years corrupted in high office has been disreputable. It has shown itself in every department of the public service. We have seen an Vice President driven into the life of a profligate, a dishonest Secretary of War impeached for participation in felony; a Secretary of the Navy charged with corrupt practices and leaving office under a cloud of suspicion, only to appear as a Republican leader in the House of Representatives; a Secretary of the Interior forced from his office by charges affecting his personal and official character; an Attorney General compromised by evidence of petty fraud. We have not forgotten Colfax and Belknap and Robert M. T. Hunter and the like. We have seen prominent officers implicated in Sanborn conspiracy and suspected of complicity in the gigantic conspiracy to defraud the revenue known as the whisky ring and the private secretary of the Postmaster General, a criminal, a Minister who sought to punish the criminals was dismissed from office. In the Postoffice Department we have seen an Assistant Secretary conspiring with Senators of the United States in star-route frauds, and the conspiring Senator, a good man, who keeps him in power in his office. It was for a few years that he was a State issue. The election of Robie was also a State issue, but he voted for it. His profligate friends, like Neal Dow and Anson Morgan, have given up the party. The circumstances would not forgive him, and almost as readily if he had voted against the gain of political advantage thereby. The party which supported Blaine and keeps him in power is bad. It is bad for all of us. It is bad for the country. In Augusta he has built up a political system that is thoroughly illustrative of his character. He it was who made bribery at the polls a fine and respectable upon the civil service of the State; a set of bosses and their chief who set to serve party ends in ways good or bad. All the political dirty work in Augusta is done by officeholders. They are nearly all Prohibitionists and church members from Joe Manley, the State Postmaster, down to the postman of the State House. He is to make a compact with a rumseller in the twinkling of an eye. Some of the more richly plumed ones get drunk when they are outside the State limits. Mr. Manley knows this is not a good thing. The city of Augusta is the whole population of which is not over eight thousand. That is about as many as are generally found in postoffices of cities having a population of 10,000. These clerks are expected to do political work. The first clerks of the postoffice are forty political messengers whom Boss Manley sends hither and thither on whatever mission he sees fit. These change and others were out in full force and helped to do the work which they were doing. The public service was at a standstill. The man I cannot trust. Happily for us, the Democratic party has at last, and for once, been wise. It has accepted the only real issue—the issue of personal character and has nominated a man who is all that. He has had the advantage of a personal acquaintance with Gov. Cleveland, and of some official intercourse with him. I know well many of the men among whom his manhood has been passed, and I say, of my own knowledge, that this is a strong, honest, and just man; that he is a civil-service reformer, not by conversion, but by conviction; and that no political or other influence can ever move him which does not first convince him that it is right. Happily for us, the few Republicans who have turned out of the party would be turned out under Mr. Blaine. Very respectfully yours,

ANOTHER PHARISEE.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Renounces Blaine and Joins the Cleveland Column.

He Knows the Great Reform Governor to Be "a Strong, Honest, Fearless and Just Man."

The following letter was written by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., accepting the Vice Presidency of the Independent Republican Club, of Newport, R. I. It has just been made public. Col. Waring has never voted any but the Republican ticket, except in 1874 when he voted for Mr. Greeley of whom he was then a personal friend. As a member of the National Board of Health, and by his writings on agricultural subjects, Col. Waring is very widely known:

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.

Charles Acton Ives, Esq., Secretary:

DEAR SIR: I accept with pleasure the appointment of Vice President of the Independent Republican Club of Newport. I am in full sympathy with the principles of the nomination of Mr. Blaine, largely for the reason that he has always been in sympathy with the Republican party, and desire to save it from disgrace. If the party is in the future, as in the past, to serve as the medium for the maintenance of the principles upon which it was founded, it must be taught now the need for the same. Little by little its control has passed into the hands of those who disregard them, and now its national convention has imposed upon it a candidate who is, in his great occasion, as conduct worthy of public condemnation.

He and his advocates seem powerless to clear him of these charges. They seek to secure his election by emphasizing the importance of secondary issues. Under existing circumstances, this issue is of little importance.

The live question now is the character of the man himself, as shown by his own official conduct, and, incidentally, as shown by his future official conduct were he made President.

He is a camp follower. He is a "politics only." In any case the President has little influence over it, and Republican and Democratic Congressmen generally act upon it according to their action may affect their re-election to their seats. The public and the press will be born of his expression in this way.

He is a man who would give real credit to his character. He it was who made bribery at the polls a fine and respectable upon the civil service of the State; a set of bosses and their chief who set to serve party ends in ways good or bad. All the political dirty work in Augusta is done by officeholders. They are nearly all Prohibitionists and church members from Joe Manley, the State Postmaster, down to the postman of the State House. He is to make a compact with a rumseller in the twinkling of an eye. Some of the more richly plumed ones get drunk when they are outside the State limits. Mr. Manley knows this is not a good thing. The city of Augusta is the whole population of which is not over eight thousand. That is about as many as are generally found in postoffices of cities having a population of 10,000. These clerks are expected to do political work. The first clerks of the postoffice are forty political messengers whom Boss Manley sends hither and thither on whatever mission he sees fit. These change and others were out in full force and helped to do the work which they were doing. The public service was at a standstill. The man I cannot trust. Happily for us, the Democratic party has at last, and for once, been wise. It has accepted the only real issue—the issue of personal character and has nominated a man who is all that. He has had the advantage of a personal acquaintance with Gov. Cleveland, and of some official intercourse with him. I know well many of the men among whom his manhood has been passed, and I say, of my own knowledge, that this is a strong, honest, and just man; that he is a civil-service reformer, not by conversion, but by conviction; and that no political or other influence can ever move him which does not first convince him that it is right. Happily for us, the few Republicans who have turned out of the party would be turned out under Mr. Blaine. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.

A REPUBLICAN WAIL.

Blaine's Friends Frightened at the Situation in the Sucker State.

The Editor of the Chicago "Tribune" Admits that if the Election Were Held To-day It Would Go Democratic.

New York telegram to Chicago Inter Ocean, Blaine organ.

The Hon. Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune was last night here and had a long interview with Elkins and others of the National Committee, in which he made an earnest appeal for financial aid for the State Committee of Illinois. He represented that the latter committee had been unable to raise the sum of \$10,000 and had been compelled to put out the canvass; that the Democrats had been furnished them in large quantities by the distillers, brewers, and gamblers who are determined to have Hannibal Hamlin putting it at 25,000. But they refrained from any rash predictions, and studiously discounted by 50 per cent. the money to be expected for the election.

There are several things to be considered in arriving at just understanding of Monday's vote in the State. It was the first time in four years that the Democrats nominated a man of their own and ran him without assistance from Greenbackers. Their victory of September, 1880, was a narrow one, in which when Robie carried the State, Plaisted was the nominee of both Democrats and Greenbackers. The highest vote for a straight Democratic ticket in Maine in a Presidential election was 60,423 for Tilden.

The total vote this year is in the neighborhood of 140,000. This is 7,512 below the vote of September, 1880, and at least 15,000 below what a full vote would have been this year. It is difficult to account for this stay-at-home election. The reason is that two-thirds of the men who had degraded it, and reassured its original character. Instead, we now see these men promoted and their influence increased, under their inspiration the party turns its back upon its principles, and, in place of a stand for the cause of freedom and the questions of the day, by equivocal declarations and unmanly appeals to prejudice, seeks to secure votes only to perpetuate the power of its masters, and not to advance the prosperity of the country.

"Finally, we have seen the Republican party relying for its continuance in power not on its own achievements but on the mistakes of its opponents, and we have seen its leaders not seeking to prevent but to encourage these mistakes. After the election of the country's leaders, they might be furnished with arguments for their continuance in power. We have seen all these things, and have been told that the party must be reformed from within; that our remedy lay in its causes and conventions. For we are now called to the task of men who have struggled against the party for base, personal ends. At times we have thought them beaten, and have hoped that the party, which was once so great, might be saved. We have been told that the men who had degraded it, and reassured its original character. Instead, we now see these men promoted and their influence increased, under their inspiration the party turns its back upon its principles, and, in place of a stand for the cause of freedom and the questions of the day, by equivocal declarations and unmanly appeals to prejudice, seeks to secure votes only to perpetuate the power of its masters, and not to advance the prosperity of the country.

"Its candidate for President is a man charged with the basest of public crimes—the abuse, of official power for his own personal advantage—who for eight years has never dared to demand the trial of his political charges which his political associates would gladly have referred, and by which alone those crimes can be met.

"Upon the evidence already produced we believe him guilty, and we know that many of his prominent supporters share our belief. Their declarations are to the effect that their cause or their general language in public addresses since, are conclusive evidence of this. He is convicted by his own statements of deliberate falsehood on the most solemn occasion. The men who in the past have disgraced the Republican party have done so in their own interest, and admitted to a controlling influence in the conduct of his campaign, while of the honest men who are joined with these leaders are largely either holders of or candidates for public office, while the others, though not in office, are devoted to the party to allow them more to preserve the party than become its opposite. In fine, the Republican party has, to the best of our knowledge, no political aims, and by which alone those crimes can be met.

"The facts of the case are now well known. The Republicans have every reason to congratulate each other on the fact that the Maine campaign was so skilfully managed that the result—a plurality of over 15,000—has the appearance of a famous victory. Democrats can also congratulate themselves on the fact that two-thirds of the men who had degraded it, and reassured its original character. Instead, we now see these men promoted and their influence increased, under their inspiration the party turns its back upon its principles, and, in place of a stand for the cause of freedom and the questions of the day, by equivocal declarations and unmanly appeals to prejudice, seeks to secure votes only to perpetuate the power of its masters, and not to advance the prosperity of the country.

"Leaving to Congress the great questions of policy we must be content with legislative and reserving the right to vote in Congressional elections for such men as represent our opinion on these questions, intending in the State to vote in the future as we have in the past, we see in the Presidential contest a simple issue. Our friends are the sincere and unselfish men whom our party has probed. Their integrity should be supported for public office, and that the use of official power for personal ends is a breach of trust which should disqualify for the public service those who are guilty of it. The principle which violates this principle must not only be fit for our support but incur our unswerving opposition. By the nomination of James G. Blaine the Republican party has thrown down the gauntlet for partisan government. The Democratic candidate is the acknowledged champion of reform and political honesty. The issue is joined. The leaders are representative men, the foremost of their kind, and we cannot for an instant conceive of any choice or doubt what the true interests of our country demand. We do not only ourselves with the Democratic party, still less sanction or approve its past, but its present candidate has proved his fidelity to the principles we avow, and in the coming election we will do our duty and our neighbors' duty.

"G. A. R.

Logan Virtually Expelled for Not Paying His Dues—Bolting from Blaine—A Republican Grand Army Man Fires Hot Shot into Logan and Blaine.

[Albany dispatch to New York World.]

The following letter has been sent by Mr. H. C. Hunt, a member of the Grand Army of this city and a well-known Republican, to a friend, also a member of the G. A. R.:

DEAR SIR: I have been known to you for many years as a most uncompromising Republican, and I am sorry to inform you that by stating that for the first time in my life I can no longer be a member of the Republican party.

If there is an organization in the world to which I am attached it is the Grand Army of the Republic, and when I see it I feel purely political and partisan ends. I believe it is time for an honest Grand Army man to rebuke such attempts to lead us like cattle to the shambles by either voting against or what is another reason, in fact. Our party has nominated a man for Vice President whose record as a Grand Army man is not very creditable to our organization. He was virtually expelled because he thought so little of it as not to pay his dues. The Grand Army of the Republic, of course, our party has nominated a man who has been assailed as corrupt by the very best elements in that party; and this very day there is no Republican paper or orator to offer the slightest defense to the charges brought against him. Therefore for this election at least, I will vote for the reform Governor—Grover Cleveland.

WHAT IS HE?

Jim Blaine Attempting to Carry Beer Upon One Shoulder and Cold Water Upon the Other.

The Chicago Herald, an independent journal, thus comments upon Blaine's cowardly dodging of the prohibition question:

IT CANNOT BE DODGED.

Messages from Maine state that Mr. Blaine refused to vote on the prohibition question. It was a State election and prohibition was an issue.

In a speech delivered from the porch of his residence in the evening he said the temperance question was a State and not a national issue

Another Loud Plaint.

A gentleman signing himself "A Republican, with No Ax to Grind," writes as follows to the Inter Ocean:

It can be ridiculed or laughed down that Carl Harrison has more than a "fighting chance" of election.

I am informed, on what seems to be good authority, that the minds controlling the labor unions are Democratic almost to a man, and that the unions can be counted as nearly solid for Blaine.

Unless our committee men wake up from their Rip Van Winkle sleep and go earnestly and faithfully to work they will find next November

that a cyclone has swept over this State, if not over the country, and they will be buried in the debris.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Miserable Failure of the Irish Anti-Cleveland Demonstration in Chicago.

Republican Despondency—The Party Leaders on the Verge of Openly Ceding Cleveland's Election.

[Letter from Chicago.]

After weeks of advertising in newspapers and on blackboards, the "Irish Anti-Cleveland demonstration" in Chicago came off Saturday night. And such a demonstration! The only thing demonstrated was that the Irish of Chicago, as heretofore, are practically sold for Mr. Blaine's ticket. About 1,000 persons were present, mostly friends of Mr. Blaine, and his wife, and his personal friends.

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CHARLOTTE D. MORRILL.

Mr. Blaine's letter was a surprise to the Chicago Herald.

The late Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, represented the State of Maine in the Senate.

When Senator Morrill resigned the Senate, as will be remembered, Mr. Blaine accepted the Treasury portfolio under his successor. Senator Morrill died on August 11, 1878, and was the daughter of the late Mr. Vance, who is the author of the "Vance" in "Winthrop street, this city. She is a lady evidently of good family and means, and was the valued associate, companion and helper of her husband, both in the Executive Mansion in this State and during the many years of his residence in Washington as Senator and Secretary of the Treasury.

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