WORDS FROM SEYMOUR.

The Sage of Deerfield Writes a Letter Upon the Issues of the Day.

Necessity of a Change in the Government—No Free Trade in the Campaign.

The letter which Horatio Seymour wrote to S. M. Shaw, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, at Cooperstown, has been forwarded to the National Democratic Committee and by them given out in full. The text is as follows:

"I regret that I cannot take an active part in the pending political contest. I am unable to do so on account of my health. I feel a deep interest in the result. The passions excited by the events of the past twenty years have in a good degree subsided. The great interests of our country should now be considered in a way which will promote its welfare. From a feeble nationality it has grown within the lifetime of many of our citizens to great power. Even if the rate of our increase shall be less than heretofore, in about twenty-five years it will have a population of 100,000,000. Many who are now living will be active citizens when it has gained this position. We are on the eve of great events, upon which the results of the present canvass will have a bearing. While there is much to animate us with regard to the nation's future, we must bear in mind that its growth and prosperity will also cause many dangers. They will involve us in new relationships with nations. They will attract attention to our affairs and may excite unfriendly feelings. The increase of population and its diffusion over new and distant territories add to the danger of sectional prejudices. The future will demand thoughtful conduct of public affairs to prevent sectional passions, for with the increase of population and of varied interests they will be more easily excited.

"Unfortunately the canvass has been marked by personalities, which have turned away attention from more important subjects. It is our duty to learn how we can promote the interests of all pursuits, and not devote our attention to one at the expense of others.

"The speakers and the press of the Republican party are causing danger to our agricultural and other interests by declaring that it is the duty of every good government to impose such taxes on imports as will exclude the products of other lands. Now, there is but one of our pursuits that needs such protection. Our farmers, our mechanics (with a few exceptions), our commerce, our carrying interests ask for no taxes to help them. Our manufacturers do need aid from the Government. All parties have agreed that a large share of our revenues should be raised by taxes upon imports. The late National Republican Convention artfully put forth the same doctrine, but their press and speakers claim that the term 'protection' means that taxes may be imposed for the sole purpose of aiding certain pursuits, and they do this in terms which practically make war upon our agricultural and other interests. They say it is a duty of our Goverment to fence out the importations of foreign products which conflict with our own. If this is true, then, the governments of Europe are reproached because they do not impose duties upon our agricultural products. A light duty upon our grain, provisions, and dairy products would be destructive to the prosperity of all parts of our Union and all industrial pursuits. If duties are put upon our products in European markets the disasters will be charged upon those who claim to be the peculiar friends of the manufacturers, and it would be easy for Europe to retaliate. It would need but light duties to shut out products from their ports. We have a striking proof of this in the effect of our own taxes upon our carrying trade. In 1868 the tolls upon 100 pounds of wheat from Buffalo to New York on our canals were 10 cents. In 1870 efforts were made to reduce them; these did not show their influence until 1876. In the ten years prior to that time the balance of trade against our country was $817,429,674. This State continued reducing canal taxes and at length abolished all tolls. The reduction of taxes led all other routes to reduce charges, with the following results: In 1868 it cost to carry a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York, by lake and canal, 25 cents; by lake and railroad, 29 cents; by all rail, 42 cents. Last year the cost by lake and canal was a fraction more than 9 cents; by lake and railroad 12 cents; by railroad, 16 cents. The effect upon carrying is shown in the reports of the General Government. While from 1866 to 1875 the balance of trade against us was more than $800,000,000, when those charges were reduced the balance in our favor in eight years was more than $1,300,000,000.

"This shows what the effect would be if foreign governments, following the teachings of the Republican press and speakers, should feel it their 'duty' to impose charges upon exports to their countries equal to the reductions in the cost of carrying from Chicago to New York in 1868. There are evidences that they mean to put charges on these articles, and the Republican speeches are highly approved by British and continental journals. France and other European countries have already prohibited the importation of some of our provisions, and they contemplate further action in the same direction. It is urged with truth that if we give prosperity to our manufacturers all other industries would be benefited, but it is also true, if we harm our farming, carrying and commercial pursuits we bring great disasters upon our manufactures. Our agricultural interests are the most important of all. There is no free-trade party in our country, nor one opposed to raising the largest share of our revenue by taxes upon imports. The amount raised in this way in 1884 was over $195,000,000. No party objects to this method of raising revenue. It can give no offense nor excite retaliation, as it does not put taxes upon foreign productions solely for the purpose of excluding them.

"The discussion between parties has been, how the amount to be raised by taxes on imports shall be apportioned. There is a general complaint of the burdens of taxation. It is our duty, then, at this election to consider the interests of all our industries, and to legislate not to build up one at the cost of the others. With those engaged in transporting the products of our land are a large class engaged in laborious pursuits. Any diminution of our exports would bring great loss to them. The falling off in the value of our railroads and other facilities has been caused by the fact that for a part of the year the balance of trade has been against us. This was due in part to heavy taxation, which has added to the cost of production. It is evident that every charge on our productions affects our exports in the same way that the cost of carrying does. Taxes should be reduced for other reasons. They are not only hurtful to our farmers, mechanics, and laboring men, but also to our manufacturers, for no pursuit can be prosperous when all others are oppressed. The erroneous idea that Europe is depending on us for food is leading us into many mistakes. Our great exports during the past eight years were caused partly by failure of their crops, and partly by the fact that we cut down the cost of carrying. This year we are advised that their harvests are abundant. In addition to this fact we have evidence that the leading governments are taking measures by founding colonies and other means to get foreign products in exchange for their manufacture. India now exports more than 35,000,000 bushels of wheat. This amount will rapidly increase. France, Germany, and other powers now shut out some of our provisions, and we have reason to think this policy is to be extended to breadstuffs. There are great regions in South America fitted to grain growing, and as to provisions, we know that cattle are killed there only for their hides. Commerce between that country and Europe can easily develop the resources of South America, as Europe controls the ocean trade. We cannot maintain our shipping merely by an export trade; we must have return cargoes.

"The outlook for our grain and cattle raisers is not favorable. Light taxes as tariff would drive them from European ports. Our farmers in the dairy business are not as prosperous as in years past. If, therefore, the British Government should yield to its land-owners that duties on foreign imports should not be made for revenue, but to protect labor and give capital its just reward, the result would be disastrous to our dairy and agricultural interests.

"The fears I express may be unfounded, but it is our duty to study the interests of all pursuits and all sections. Gov. Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, is an able, firm, and thoughtful man, who has risen to the position of Governor of this State by the faithful performance of duties in the official positions he has held. His unflinching courage in carrying out his trusts, and his unquestioned integrity give him a strong hold upon the confidence of the public. The excitements of the Presidential contest have not drawn him away from his duties at the capital of this State."

Another of Blaine's Ghosts.

[New York telegram.]

Among the passengers on the steamer Aurania, which arrived to-day, was Mr. Daniel McSweeney, the naturalized American citizen who for eighteen months was confined as a "suspect" in a British prison, and whose vigorous appeals to Minister Lowell and to Mr. James G. Blaine, while Secretary of State, for American intervention were either entirely ignored or treated with contempt. He comes here unsolicited to tell his fellow-countrymen his experience in an English prison, and to let them know of the futile efforts which he and his friends made to get Mr. Blaine to protest against the outrage of which he was the victim.

He carries with him the warrant charging him with inciting people to "riot and assault," upon which the arrest was made, and the originals of the letters which he received from Minister Lowell informing him that he did not belong to that class of American citizens in whose behalf he could consistently appeal to the "courtesy of the British Government."

Mr. McSweeney said: "The Republican party is anti-Irish and has always been so, and Irishmen have no reason to support it. I appealed to Mr. Blaine to protect me as an American citizen. My wife appealed to him in my behalf. Our appeals were treated with cool indifference. He did not even condescend to reply. This was Mr. Blaine's vigorous foreign policy when he was in a position to demand and procure the release of the American suspects imprisoned in Ireland. Whoever votes for Blaine votes for the jailer of Irishmen, who appeared during a great crisis more solicitous lest the hands of Buckshot Forster should be tied while administering his murderous coercion act."

BLAINE'S CROOKED RECORD.

As Pictured by the "Original Blaine Organ," Eight Years Ago.

Choice Extracts from the Chicago Tribune---To Be Continued.

BLAINE'S DEAL WITH TOM SCOTT.

Blaine felt himself under special obligation to protect these people from loss, because he had persuaded them as friends of his to purchase these bonds in order that he might secure as a gratuity for himself $32,500 of first-mortgage bonds and $130,000 of land-grant bonds. As they had enabled him to do this, he naturally felt that he should protect these friends from loss if he could. But he says in the letter from which we quote above: "You have little idea of the labors, the losses, the efforts and sacrifices I have made *within the past year* to save these innocent persons, who invested *at my request*, from personal loss." This seems to indicate pretty certainly that, though Blaine felt the responsibility of the whole transaction, he did not actually relieve his friends of the bonds he had sold them until he had made his arrangements for reselling them to somebody else. Now, where were these bonds sold that he took back, if not to Caldwell or Tom Scott, or the Union Pacific? Will some of Mr Blaine's friends please explain it?—*Chicago Tribune, June* 10, 1876.

BLAINE'S DEFENSIVE CAMPAIGN.

It is now proposed that Mr. Blaine, who has so ably vindicated his career as a railroad stock-broker, and, by his matchless eloquence, magnetic attraction, and irresistible intellectual force, annihilated the Democratic leaders in Congress, shall be nominated by the Cincinnati convention with a display of pyrotechnics and enthusiasm that will carry dismay to the whole Democratic party.

It is proposed that the Republican party shall adopt Mr. Blaine's personal tactics, and, as he repelled assault by himself reading the proofs of the charges against him, so the Republican party shall repel the accusation of jobbery and speculation by nominating the speculator and manipulator of legislation in the interest of wildcat corporations.

We invite the attention of Republicans to the results of such a policy. We will assume that the friends and partisans of Mr. Blaine shall capture the Cincinnati convention, shall nominate Mr. Blaine, shall "vindicate" him by ignoring the charges established against him, shall take the responsibility for the integrity of the operations in the Spencer rifle contracts, in the Little Rock and Arkansas Railroad stocks and bonds, in Jay Cooke's Northern Pacific wildcat operations, and for all other things which have been or may be presented from his record, and require Republicans of the country on their allegiance to the party to vote for him. What then? There will be "immense cheering," "wild applause," "indescribable scenes." The delegates, imagining themselves the country, will shout themselves hoarse, and consider Blaine already elected. There will be cannon fired in many towns. There will be noisy ratification meetings. Eminent Republicans who have instigated all the proceedings to break Mr. Blaine down will write letters cordially approving his nom nation, and newspapers which have opposed his nomination will open their columns to his support.

After some weeks' display of fireworks there will be a rest and a silence. At that time the Democratic party will name their candidate, and, in the light of the Republican action, it is fair to presume, they will put up not only an able man, but the best man they have, and the one against whose personal record the least can be said, and the one who most fully embodies the administration reform idea. The campaign will then open in earnest, and on what issue? The issue will be the reform of the civil administration of the Government, the purification of the public service, and such a separation of the officers of the Government from lobbying subsidies, from connection with railroad corporations, from jobs, contracts, and speculations as will prevent the possibility of the recurrence of the corruptions, bribery, and dishonesty which have disgraced the public service during the last ten years. At once Mr. Blaine's personal and official record will be in issue. How did he stand on these matters, and how does he stand now? His letters, speculations, and book of sales become the Republican platform; his sales of bogus railroad securities become evidences of the absence of any connection with jobbery; his own boasted decisions as Speaker, whereby he "saved" the legislation which was necessary to give a sufficient seeming value to the bonds to put them on the market, become the Republican evidence of the reform labors of their candidate, and, when bankrupt and overwhelmed by the demands for the return of their money by those who purchased the worthless scrip from him, the intervention of the Pacific Railroad Company, by paying him enough to pay all his debts, will become the "proof" that there is no bond of sympathy or interest between their candidate and the vast corporations who are now asking from the Government several hundreds of millions of dollars of subsidy. It will be useless to try to evade that issue. The Belknap bribery and the host of other corrupt transactions will be supplemented by the direst of acts in Blaine's own record. Oakes Ames' famous declaration, that he had put his corruption money "where it will do the most good," will give place to Blaine's hardly less significant message, "Tell him that when I was Speaker I ruled out an amendment that would have killed the company's bill." In every joint discussion the Republican speakers will have to defend Blaine's railroad votes, Blaine's reports of sales, Blaine's letters, Blaine's appeals for money, relief, and Tom Scott's or somebody's payment of $64,000 to enable him to pay his debts. They will not have a word, or a line, or a vote of his which they can produce to show that he ever was in favor of reform, or retrenchment, or breaking up abuses

The Democrats on the stump will have all the facts produced by Conkling and Morton, besides the store they have in their own keeping, to parade against Blaine, and the Republican speakers and press will be kept with their nose on the grind-stone, and forever on the defense, maintaining the propriety of electing a man to reform the abuses of government whose whole record is mixed up with an active participation in the abuses which are to be reformed

In such a campaign the Presidential defendant will be forced to take the stump in his own behalf, and he will be obliged to go from State to State and from city to city explaining, protesting, and asseverating that in his own record, made by himself, there is nothing inconsistent with the character of a reformer.—*Chicago Tribune, June* 8, 1876.

The Greenhorn and the Confidence Men.

The task of picturing Mr. Blaine as a greenhorn from the country "bunkoed" by the confidence men, Caldwell and Fisher, is now the chief occupation of the Blaine organs. The New York *Tribune* tries its hand in this way: "Mr. Blaine was deceived by as pretty a pair of rogues as ever adorned the annals of the *Police Gazette;* but he did not plead the baby act. He did not quietly sit down and let himself be fleeced. He left them no peace. He worried them, pursued them—even into court—and finally got his money back."

After thus getting on to their "little game" Blaine "quietly sat down" and wrote to one of these "rogues." "My dear Mr. Fisher, you can do me a great favor, and I know I will give you pleasure to do so—just as I would do for you under similar circumstances." Then he asked this "rogue" to furnish him with a certificate of good character in regard to these very transactions in which they had tried to "fleece him." In it this "rogue" was asked to say that these rascally transactions were "open and fair as the day." He also told this "rogue" that this account of their business enterprises was "strictly true and honorable to you and to me." He also told the "rogue" that this letter was "strictly confidential;" that it was "copied by a most trustworthy clerk," and sent by a special messenger. He then asked the "rogue" to "burn the letter." In the same way he sought a certificate from the other "rogue." Caldwell.

And those were the confidential and intimate terms on which Mr. Blaine lived with two men after he had, according to his organ, discovered them to be "as pretty a pair of rogues as ever adorned the annals of the *Police Gazette*," writing to one of them that their mutual transactions and speculations were "honorable to you and to me."

Does anybody else want to try his hand at defending Mr. Blaine from the evidence furnished by himself?—*Detroit Free Press.*

AND STILL THEY COME.

Another Old Republican Repudiates the Tattooed Demagogue from Maine,

And Gives Convincing Reasons Why Cleveland Ought to Be Elected.

[From the State Press, Iowa City, Iowa.]

Wherever one may turn he finds a widespread distrust of Blaine and Blainery. That is alike to his methods and disgust at his moral tergiversations that impelled the late Secretary Morrill has a place in the conscience of every voter, and a multitude there are who refuse to swing at the command, or march under the lash. Such an one, a man of high moral courage writes the letter herewith appended. Away back in 1858 he established in Ogle County, Illinois, the *Advertiser*, and did earnest work for the Republican causes both in his journal and on the stump. His paper was among the first to demand the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Going to Chicago, he went back to his trade as a printer, and was for several years employed on the *Daily Tribune*. He took an active part in the organization of the Union League of America, in connection with which he served for a time as private secretary to Hon. Joseph Medill. A workingman and associated for a quarter of a century with workingmen, a strong advocate of trades-unions, and a man of wide information founded on liberal and self-acquired education, his letter will carry conviction fo many an one tired of being fed upon the empty husks at "magnetism":

Mr. John Springer, Iowa City, Iowa:

DEAR SIR: I have voted with and worked for the Republican party for over twenty-five years; but this year, if life and health are spared, I shall vote for Presidential electors who favor the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and for Carter H. Harrison for Governor. I cannot vote for Blaine because he represents the bad element in the Republican party, and because I believe him and his methods to be thoroughly corrupt. He has never been identified with any great measure for the public good; but has a record that connects him with a number of very discreditable operations. He has grown rich in the public service, on a salary notoriously sufficient only for a decent livelihood. How he has gained his wealth can only be guessed at from well-known facts in his career.

On the contrary, Mr. Cleveland's public career, though brief, is distinguished for its cleanliness and uprightness. He has won his reputation by his efforts to secure a proper execution of official duties on the part of his subordinates, while being careful to do his own. As Mayor, and Governor of New York, he won the applause of all parties by the conscientious vigor he displayed in enforcing the laws and upholding the public welfare. The contrast between him and Mr. Blaine in this respect is so decided that I can hardly see how an unprejudiced man, untrammeled by party ties, can hesitate in making his choice.

There is another weighty reason for making a change in the parties holding the reins of government. The Republicans have now been in power for nearly a quarter of a century, and during all this time we have had no counting of the public funds or examination of the public affairs, except by partisans who were interested in covering up any wrong that might exist. Occasionally the curtain has been drawn aside, and we have had glimpses of corruption sufficient to appall any well-wisher of his country. We all know that a Democratic President and Congress would make such an examination as is required; for partisan interest, if nothing else, would impel this. Judging from what we have seen, there will be a depth and breadth of corruption disclosed that will permanently consign the Republican party to the region so long held by you Democrats—Salt River.

I prefer Carter Harrison to Dick Oglesby, because he is the younger and abler man of the two. Nothing can truthfully be said against Gen. Oglesby's public or private character. He has served the State and nation nobly and well, and deserves, as he receives, the gratitude and respect of his fellow citizens; but he is far advanced in years, and it is time that he should content himself in that honorable retirement he is entitled to. Mr. Harrison, though he "talks too much," is one of whom it has been truthfully said by a political opponent, "He *says* a great many foolish things, but he don't *do* many." He is a man in the prime of life, and possesses much more ability than his opponents are willing to accord him. He certainly has made and is making an excellent Chief Magistrate of this city, where he will run largely ahead of his ticket.

I have always been a Republican from conscientious convictions; and the same convictions, I trust, will always animate me in my political action. I have never knowingly voted for a corrupt man, even though he wore my party's label, and, while I live, I hope I never shall.

Yours fraternally, HENRY R. BOSS.

Chicago, Ill.

HOT SHOT FOR BLAINE.

Massachussetts Independents Appeal to the Public in a Stinging Letter.

[Special to the Chicago Daily News.]

The Concord anti-Blaine Republicans, says a Boston dispatch, are becoming combative. They are led by Samuel Hoar, a son of Judge Hoar, and a nephew of the Senator, both of whom have this year spoken for Blaine. Since the Blaine and Logan club declines their challenge to a public discussion of Blaine's honesty they are to-day mailing the *Harper's Weekly* supplement containing the Mulligan letters, chronologically arranged, with cross reference, to every voter of the town. This is accompanied by a circular letter addressed "To the people of Concord," written by Samuel Hoar. It attacks Blaine sharply, saying:

As you are deprived by this action on the part of the leading supporters of Mr. Blaine of the opportunity, which we should have afforded you gladly, of hearing a public, outspoken, face-to-face argument of this burning question of national honor or disgrace, it seems to us that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that we should state our position. We prefer open, free statement and discussion to private or whispered slur and innuendo. We have sought this. Our opponents decline it. The people of Concord know that the character of Mr. Blaine is the issue of this campaign. Because of the want of it he is now opposed by hosts of lifelong, conscientious Republicans, and many, if not most, of his supporters will vote for him reluctantly and with an uneasy sensation of fear for the future under his possible guidance. Mr. Blaine is his own accuser. His dishonesty, his falsity, his unprincipled jobbery, are proved, if it all, by his own statements and his own letters. Which of them is the slander and which the confutation it is hard to see. One has to be careful in selecting, for fear that the confutation should prove more slanderous than the "slander." If a thief should write "I stole your horse," and two years later should say, "I took him for one of my neighbors in Maine," which of those statements would be the "slander" and which the confutation? Or, to select from Mr. Blaine's correspondence and statements, which of the following is "slander" and which the confutation? [Here follow parallel columns of the contradictory statements from Blaine's letters.]

We charge that Mr. Blaine is a dishonest man and unfit to be President, and that the party which supports him ought not to succeed in this election.

New York Sure for Cleveland.

Gov. Cleveland's friends in New York seem to be confident that he is certain of carrying that State in November. The *Times* says:

"Blaine has no more chance of getting the electoral votes of New York than he has of getting those of Georgia."

The *Herald* says:

"Confidence in the sturdy common sense of the people of the United States inspires us with a trust that New York is not to be a 'pivotal' State as heretofore—that is, thirty-six electors will not be essential to the success of Cleveland and Hendricks, but will go to swell an electoral majority for those candidates ample without. And we also have a confidence that the great vote of Cleveland and Hendricks in this city and in Brooklyn will not be needful to their success in the State. We believe that they will 'come down to Harlem Bridge' with a majority ample enough to make their majority in the metropolis and Brooklyn merely a piling of Ossa on Pelion."

The *World*, the *Evening Post*, and other prominent journals are equally emphatic in their assurances that New York is safe for Cleveland. The Independent Republican movement is developing amazing strength, not only in the great cities but in the country. The St. John canvass is being pushed with great vigor, and the Prohibition vote promises to be very large. In New York City the business men are well-nigh unanimous for Cleveland, and they are taking a very active part in the campaign. All the indications indeed point to a majority of not less than 50,000 for Cleveland in November.

The Rogues Solid for the Tattooed Man.

Pretty much all the riffraff in the party of the "ins" has come to the surface since Mr. Blaine was nominated. Mr. Robeson's conspicuous championship of the Mulligan candidate recalls memories of the most profligate and corrupt administration of the Navy Department in the history of the country. Most of the leading participants in the whisky conspiracy are either dead or in exile, but Col. Joyce, who served his term in Jefferson City penitentiary, is on deck "whooping it up lively" for Blaine and protection, and other survivors of the same gang are in thorough accord with him. The star-route frauds are recalled by the activity of Mr. S. B. Elkins, Mr. Brady, Mr Dorsey, and others of that kidney, in Blaine's behalf. Recollections of the safe-burglary plot are revived by Mr. "Dick" Harrington's pronounced support of the Jingo candidate. Mr. Powell Clayton, who attained such an unenviable notoriety during the carpet-bag epoch of rotten politics, is stumping Ohio for the magnetic man. Mr. Keifer, whose record as Speaker made him an object of popular contempt, has been one of the star performers in Mr. Blaine's hippodrome. Mr William Pitt Kellogg, whose career in politics has been from the beginning one of general cussedness, finds himself very prominent in the councils of the grand old party, and seems to possess Mr. Blaine's confidence in a rare degree. During the latter's recent travels in New York, he was accompanied among others by ex-Mayor J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, who was one of the chief members of the canal ring that Gov. Tilden broke up.

The Robesons, Elkinses, Dorseys, Bradys, Kelloggs, Claytons, Spencers, Keifers, Joyces, and Beldens seem to be especially susceptible to the influences of Mr. Blaine's magnetism. These men and the elements they represent believe devoutly in Mr. Blaine's peculiar kind of politics, and practice it whenever they get an opportunity. Their enthusiasm in his behalf is not stimulated. It is, indeed, the most natural thing in the world. But it must be embarrassing for honest men who are trying to convince themselves that Blaine ought to be elected to find that the rogues are so solid for him.

THE REAL BLAINE.

As Drawn by Himself in His Own Words and Acts.

A Vivid Photograph of the Tattooed Demagogue.

[From the New York Times, Ind. Rep.]

The real Blaine is of another pattern. He spells nation with a big N, but Blaine with a bigger B. His principles are in his pocket. He appears first on the stage, when the nation is fighting for its life, as a lobbyist, filling his pockets. There is no speculation which he can resist; but, rich as he is, he has never earned money by any visible business or profession. His political and business methods are the same which have wrecked banks, robbed honest men of their savings, defrauded women and children, sent men to the jail or to their graves, and lured youth to ruin. This man is a coward; he writhes, and winces, and bewails the "agonies" and "bitter humiliation" of his financial crookedness; he received insult without a word, and still writes to his dear Fisher with kind regards. Forced by threats of political ruin to make good the valueless stock he has loaded upon those who trusted him, he boasts his generous self-sacrifice for his friends. He tells lies; he contradicts himself; he takes "forty-four millions of people into his confidence" with the usual effrontery of the confidence man. At last he has it explained to the American people that he is not smart, after all; he has been the easy victim of petty sharpers. His plume is the white feather.

As a statesman he has done nothing that makes leadership. He stabs honest finance in the back by proclaiming that gold resumption is impracticable; he does his best against civil-service reform by appointing a hostile committee. When public opinion shows its drift, he turns with the current—too late! He will keep the people burdened with a needless hundred millions of war taxes, and rid us of the surplus by turning over to States which pay little, like Maine, the proceeds of States which pay much, to the utter destruction of local responsibility for local government. When the people prick this sham he lets it go. He allies himself with repudiation in Virginia, and takes pains in his history to tell West Virginia and Virginia alike how they may evade their debt. Secretary of State, his policy is buncombe. He can not spare time to care for an Irish-American in an English jail, but he can protect the guano claims of a newly naturalized Frenchman by bulldozing a broken power into recognizing a President who will favor his friends. He bullies Mexico only to pocket the insult when she quietly pockets his blustering letters without reply. He has not the respect even of his own ministers. This great American makes America a by-word among the nations.

As a candidate, he is all things to all men. At county fairs or railroad stations he has abundant and particular sweetness for every place and for all people; he advertises his affiliations with all religious sects which have votes, and every political question which he dares not face he dodges as a "local issue." He denies to nature the credit of her bounty and to labor the credit of its toil and skill that he may claim for a party and a policy the welfare of a country happily too prosperous to be ruined by all the mistakes of politicians. Around him flock the worst men of both parties. Finally, to quote his own organ on Mrs. Mandelbaum, the noted fence, he adopts a "line of defense always in great favor at the Tombs. That is, not to establish one's own innocence, but to prove some one else's guilt."

This is the real Blaine—Blaine as drawn by himself, in his own words and acts. He is all of a piece. His letters are only the typical confession of an unworthy career. He is the worst possible ideal for the rising generation of America. It is for this man that self-respecting Republicans are asked, for the sake of the party's past, to vote. Can they do it?

Men do not change in a day. This is the Blaine who, if elected, would be the head of this great nation. But he will not be elected. The tide is rising against him. There is a moral sense in the American people which, in its sober second thought, sees through sham and pretense, and which will see "that no tricks are played upon justice."

Hurled Back Into His Teeth.

[Boston special.]

In reference to Mr. Blaine's denial of the assertion of Warren Fisher that he (Blaine) had offered a sum of money for the Mulligan letters, Mr. Fisher, in an interview with a *Herald* representative, says that at the request of Mr. Elisha Atkins and at the special request of Mr. Blaine he went to New York in the spring of 1880, and met Mr. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; that then and there Mr. Blaine made his request.

"Definitely state, Mr. Fisher, what was Mr. Blaine's request."

"To obtain for money or otherwise from Jim Mulligan all letters, copy of letters, all the letter-books, copies from letter-books, and memoranda of every name and nature in which Mr. Blaine was mentioned or had any interest."

"What was the amount to be paid for the delivery of these?"

"The amount to be paid was not limited. I was to pay $10,000 if I could not obtain them for less. Mr. Blaine further stated that Mr. John Cummings, the partner of Elisha Atkins & Co., would furnish all the money for the purchase of the letters, and he authorized me to confer with Mr. Cummings about the money to be paid to Mr. Mulligan if the letters could be purchased."

"Did Mr. Elisha Atkins know of this proposition?"

"Certainly. He knew of my progress from time to time about the purchase of the letters, and stated that his partner had all the funds required if the purchase was made, as his partner (Mr. Cummings) had recently sold all Blaine's Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad stock at about $30 per share, which Mr. Atkins, in his judgment, thought at the time was a foolish sale, as the stock afterward advanced, reaching about $60 per share.

The Blaine Code.

Section 1. I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise.

Sec. 2. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful.

Sec. 3. 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.

Sec. 4. No one will ever know from me that I have disposed of a single dollar in Maine.

Sec. 5. I note what you say about the importance of my keeping all quiet here.

Sec. 6. I have endeavored, in writing, not to be indelicate.

Sec. 7. It will be in my power to cast an anchor to the windward in your behalf.

Sec. 8. By a strange revolution of circumstances, I am again able to control an interest, and if you desire it, you can have it.

Sec. 9. Keep my name quiet, mentioning it to no one unless to Mr. Caldwell.

Sec. 10. I can do something, I feel very sanguine, with Thomas A. Scott.

Sec. 11. Regard this letter as strictly confidential. Do not show it to anyone.

Sec. 12. Burn this letter.

Sec. 13. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher.

Heavy Call on Imagination.

Imagine George Washington writing: "Burn this letter."

Imagine Benjamin Franklin writing: "I will sacrifice a good deal to get a settlement."

Imagine Thomas Jefferson writing: "I will not be a deadhead in the enterprise."

Imagine Andrew Jackson writing: "I know of various channels in which I can prove useful."

Imagine Abraham Lincoln writing: "No one will ever know from me that I have disposed of a single dollar in Maine."

Imagine Grover Cleveland writing: "It will be in my power to cast an anchor to windward in your behalf."—*Utica Observer.*

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Press Comments on the Result—No Cause for Democratic Discouragement.

The Great Battle to Be Fought Out in New York, Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

The New York *Herald* says editorially of the Ohio election: "This net result of the most desperate canvass ever made by the Republicans can scarcely raise their hopes of a favorable result in November. In October, 1880, the Republicans carried Ohio by 19,005. In that year they spent their huge corruption fund mainly in Indiana, then an October State, which they carried by Dorsey's administration of 'soap' and 'new $2 bills.' This year, under the management of an Indiana politician, Pension Commissioner Dudley, the Republican Indiana methods and 'soap' were concentrated in Ohio. Mr. Blaine was paraded over the State. In Cincinnati, as the *Herald* correspondent relates, 5,000 Republican Deputy United States Marshals, an army of disreputables, a large proportion of them not even inhabitants of Ohio, were given control at the polls, and will, of course, be paid out of the United States Treasury for their scandalous and murderous partisan work, and the Republican headquarters were actually in the custom-house, as they used to be in New Orleans in the old and corrupt carpetbag days. The scandalous scenes in Cincinnati can scarcely fail to shock and disgust reputable voters in all parts of the country with a party which, under the eyes of its candidate and with his management, used such means to carry an election. The Democrats have no reason to be discouraged at the result of yesterday, but on the countrary the Blaine men have spent their strength on a blow which hurts them far more than it does their antagonists."

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "In Ohio the Republicans, from returns received up to midnight, seem to have carried the State by about 12,000 majority. In West Virginia the Democrats have held their usual majority, if not gained considerably. This paper conceded all along that the Republicans would carry Ohio from the fact that Ohio has always voted with that party in Presidential years and that extra efforts were put forth this year, Blaine even being compelled to go there and use his personal influence to stem the tide that evidently had set in against him. That the majority is no larger is a matter over which the Democrats can congratulate themselves and is a plain indication that, with all the money used, personal appeals of the Plumed Knight, and incessant work by the party leaders generally, Mr. Blaine's strength is not great enough to pull him through in November. The result of today's elections in the two States is at least a stand-off between the two parties."

The New York *World* comments as follows: "The result of the election in Ohio is a drawn battle, with a slight advantage to the Democracy. The Republicans, although cautious in their estimates during the last few days, felt confident of a majority far exceeding the October majority of 19,000 in 1880. They repeat their victory of twenty-eight years in the State, but their majority is reduced, and they have the disturbing element of the St. John spirit in the canvass threatening them next month. Blaine is shown not to be the true heir of Garfield. It changes the battle-ground from a Republican stronghold which has stood unshaken in Presidential years for twenty-eight consecutive years to a Democratic State with a glorious record. New York again becomes the battle-ground for the Presidency, and the Empire State will prove true to its record. It has tried Grover Cleveland, and found him faithful to his trust. It will give him its electoral vote as it gave it to Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden, and as it would have given it to Hancock but for admitted corruption. New York is sure for Cleveland, and New York means victory."

The New York *Times* says: "After a canvass unprecedented in the history of American politics, the canvass which has placed the full strength of their case before every voter in the State, and left no appeal unused, no enticement untried, the Republicans have carried Ohio by a majority 6,000 less than that given the Republican ticket in the October election of 1880. If the supporters of Mr. Blaine can derive any comfort from this result they are welcome to it. If in the Ohio returns they can find new reasons for indulging the pleasing delusion that their candidate will receive a majority of the electoral votes of the country in November, we would not rob them of that fleeting joy, for to do that would be both cruel and useless. Ohio was but an outpost which the enemy have carried at a fearful cost. They have well-nigh exhausted themselves before the beginning of the actual fight. New York is now the actual battle-ground, and on that field the assurance of victory is already complete."

"Everything now hinges on New York," says the New York *Star*, John Kelly's paper. "The Presidential battle-ground is still to be fought out and decided on the old lines in New York, Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut—above all in New York, which is still the pivotal State."

The New York *Truth* says: "To Blaine, Ohio is essential—to Cleveland it is not. Cleveland can be elected without Ohio—Blaine can not. New York is, after all, the real battleground, and Republican success in Ohio will not give New York to Blaine."

Rubbing It In.

[New York dispatch.]

It is discovered that the first public reference made to the Standard Coal and Iron Company was by the New York *Tribune*, in its issue of Aug. 31, 1881. It will be observed that the following announcement, cut from the *Tribune* of that date, calls especial attention to Secretary Blaine's membership in the new corporation: "A consolidation of nearly all the coal and iron interests in the Hocking Valley was accomplished last week by the incorporation at Columbus, Ohio, of the Standard Coal and Iron Company. The land already acquired amounts to about 140 square miles, or 90,000 acres. Among the representative men who are connected with the new corporation are mentioned G. Henry Brooks, John W. Brooks, John N. Denison, Oliver Ames, Frederick L. Ames, Oakes A. Ames, Alfred W. Nickerson, William P. Hunt, Cyrus Woodman, John M. Glidden, and George W. W. Dove, of Boston; William D. Lee, Gov. Charles Foster, Gen. Samuel Thomas, William Moneypenny, and John C. Lawwell, of Ohio; Walter P. Warren, Jr., George Chapman, William Walter Phelps, and Joseph Vilas, of New York; and Secretary Blaine and Gen. James A. Hall, of Maine. A colossal capital has been provided for carrying on the work projected. Since 1875, when attention was first called in that direction, the development of the coal and iron resources of the Hocking Valley has been wonderfully rapid. In 1875 only 1,250 tons of iron were mined in the valley; in 1880, according to Mr. Swank's report, the manufacture was 85,175 tons, and in the same year the coal production was 2,800,000 tons.

Blaine's Transactions.

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) makes this tabulation of Mr. Blaine's transactions disclosed by the Mulligan letters, "not entering any sum where the evidence falls short of a probable case of jobbery, within the period of Mr. Blaine's official life:"

Kansas Pacific bonds	$ 12,000
Little Rock and Fort Smith—	
Cash	15,150
Bonds	156,250
Spencer rifle stock	.....
Sale to Scott, Union Pacific	77,000
Sale to Hayes, Atlantic and Pacific	100,000
Sale to Missouri, Kansas and Texas Pacific	50,000
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	(?)
Northern Pacific	25,000
Credit Mobilier	(?)
Cooke transactions	(?)
Total	$435,400

Blaine's Former Libel Suit.

Col. John M. Adams, editor and proprietor of the *Eastern Argus*, of Portland, Me., was sued in 1859 by James G. Blaine for criminal libel, for making almost a similar charge against Blaine as was made in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. Mr. Blaine subsequently withdrew this suit. The reason he did this is given in the following letter from Col. Adams to a gentleman in Cleveland:

The real reason for dropping the prosecution was that under the law at that time both Mr. Blaine and his wife could have been put upon the witness stand and compelled to testify. I demanded trial at the first term, and should have summoned Blaine and his wife's sister to testify. At the second term the nol. pros. was entered without my knowledge and much to my suprise. No suit has since been commenced against me by Mr. Blaine. JOHN M. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor of the *Eastern Argus*, Portland, Me.

H. B. Claflin Cannot Vote for Blaine.

Horace B. Claflin, the great New York dry goods prince, in a recent interview declared that, while he had not made up his mind to vote for Cleveland, Butler, or St. John, he positively would not and could not vote for such a man as James G. Blaine. When asked to give his reasons he said: "I prefer not to do so. I think it must be apparent to every one why I do not. I leave you to draw your own conclusions when I say that I will not vote for Blaine."

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—A large microscope purchased in Europe, belonging to the Vincennes University, and valued at $250, is mysteriously missing.

—Oscar Garlinghouse, of Madison, who was seriously cut by his brother, will probably recover.

—Mrs. Thomas Randall died at her residence, in Shelbyville, at an advanced age. She was a leading member of the M. E. Church.

—John H. Zahn, of Marion, fell dead of heart disease. Mr. Zahn was County Recorder eight years and Clerk of the court four years.

—The family of Mr. Ball, who lives near Muncie, were poisoned, but not fatally, by eating watermelon into which paris green had been injected.

—Capt. John C. Smith, the father of Mrs. Richard J. Bright, died at Madison. He had been a leading merchant and banker in that city since 1830.

—Puck Welsh, of Columbia City, while stealing a ride on a freight train, jumped off at the Blue River bridge and fell fifty feet to the rocks below. He is still living, but will die.

—Councilman F. C. Baltz, of Ft. Wayne, agent of the