

## QUEER NEWS FROM MAINE.

A Bitter Quarrel Between Messrs. Sherman and Blaine—How It Occurred and How It Ended.

[Sporadic Cor. N. Y. Word.]

PORTLAND, July 23. The visit of Secretary Sherman to Maine has been attended with unexpected results. Concerning his interview with Senator Blaine nothing has been published save a brief item in the evening papers, which says: "Messrs. Sherman and Blaine had a long confidential conversation at the Preble House to-day on the subject of this year's campaign." It is in my power to give the readers of the *World* some particulars as to this important conference. The two eminent statesmen, I need hardly say, are not upon the best of terms. Each has Presidential ambitions. Blaine is disgusted because while he was away speaking in the West last year he lost his seat to Mr. Sherman. Sherman, on the other hand, is not a little annoyed at the fact that Blaine should go to the West to make a tour of the States, while he himself is here. The Secretary carried it after him that he had lost the election. Sherman's presence is about as welcome as that of a cat in a game of ten-pins. To my interview, however.

When the two great statesmen had locked the door and had taken over the best hotel in the city, Mr. Sherman began the conversation.

"Well, Blaine," he said, "I've come up to hand you out of the pit, as the Book says."

"Oh, thanks," said the Senator warmly. "I appreciate your kindness considering the way things look in Ohio."

"Ohio is all safe," said the Secretary, wincing slightly. "Maine is what we must get first, for if anything happens to you in September what'll become of me in October? I've brought up a thirteen-column speech that I think will kinder knock the boys."

"There's nothing like it," said Blaine, contemptuously. "Morton once told me that he owed his success in Indiana to putting out a platform three or four feet long full of words like 'hegemony,' 'interdependent,' 'elementary,' and so on, then by the time you've got to the end of the platform you've digested the introductory resolutions about the United States being a Nation, etc., having had begun and there was no time to find out what the platform really meant. I hope you've got plenty of figures in it—figures is what people cry for this year."

"Between us," said the Secretary, confidentially, "there has been a little bit of moralization in the Treasury, between putting through this last assessment and preparing for the new examinations under the civil service reform system, and so I've had to paste in the 'Times' tables of the election frauds of 1876, but they'll do. The footings will show the progress and results of resumption, however."

"Good enough," said the Senator, applauding. "I hope you'll run to the sound."

"Don't you be afraid. There were some little difficulties in the argument, but I think I have got round 'em nicely. Prinstance, how do you like this passage? 'Up till 1874 the Democratic party remained in the majority in the House. How unmindful it was of the Constitutional duties and privileges of an opposition party I need not remind you. When, however, the grand old Republican party went into opposition it exposed the Democratic combat the extravagance of the majority, what did we see? From \$184,304,787.08 the appropriations dropped steadily to \$177,370,627.51, to \$154,094,453.53, to \$153,544,745.56. Here the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 17, in—lend me your pencil. Doesn't that strike you as good—making the economy of the Democrats so patise us? And the remainder of that economy we will denounce for starving the Government.'"

"Capital, equal!" said the Senator; "I own I wasn't quite clear in my mind how you were going to get round the fact that the moment the Democrats got control of the House the appropriations came down. Well, go on."

"There was another snag in my path," said the Secretary, with a chuckle, "but I guess I got round it all right. I allude to the fact that the Democrats, when they got in, boys have been howling about that under Democratic supremacy the country was going to the dogs I have been refunding the debt. It is a little curious that as soon as the Democrats became Democratic confidence became restored, and the moment the extra session was called and the unrepentant Rebels began to overturn the Government money was issued in National currency by hundreds of millions. Now I shall show my speech to-night, first, that the coincidence of National confidence and prosperity with Democratic ascendancy is due to the fact that the people see that the Democrats do not deserve trust and that they will be buried in the mire of some of these generations; secondly, that the flow of money into the Treasury indicates the paralysis of all legitimate business and trade, owing to the presence at Washington of the Confederate Brigadiers. You see that this line of argument resembles the con-trap which was set to catch the con going or coming."

"That is a remarkably good idea," said Mr. Blaine, "and I am glad to see that you seek it to the Confederate Brigadiers. Have you anything more about the South?"

"Lots, lots, lots," said the Secretary gleefully. "You recollect Conkling's argument about the small amount contributed to the Federal Treasury by the South. Conkling's an ass; but still there's something in the idea, and I intend to adopt it. Of course the argument is idiotic, to use the consumer pays the duty, though the importer or manufacturer hands it over to the Government; still, it'll do. It'll satisfy those who don't know any better, and those who do."

"But, I say, Sherman," said Mr. Blaine, warmly, "this won't do at all. That's a two-edged sword which severs the wrong joints and marrow. For instance, here are the returns of the revenue for 1877, which show that in Maine we collected \$367,200.86, or on an average fifty-eight cents per head of population. Now, in Florida, in the same year, the collections amounted to \$266,384.17, or almost 44 cents per head. Or take the internal revenue taxes. The collections in Maine last year amounted to \$70,665.78, or about 11½ cents a head; in Florida they were \$183,323.83, or within a small fraction of \$1.00 a head. Now, if your argument is sound, and the average revenue of Florida has more influence in the Government than the average of Maine, it follows that the average citizen of Maine ought to be disfranchised along with the negro."

"Much, for where a Maine man pays seventy cents into the Treasury a Florida man pays \$2.40. Those figures are all very nice, John, but you'll have to check them up here. Beside, the people of Maine wear homespun and cowskin boots, and your contention is that, therefore, they are not as useful and trustworthy members of society as folk that wear English broadcloth and French kilts. The back-woodsmen and farmers will see through your sophistries in a minute and resent the underlying imputation. And as for internal revenue taxes, great Scott, Sherman! don't you know that this is a Prohibition State, and that when you declare in effect that a man is unfit to be a citizen because he doesn't distill whisky or consume champagne you slap every temperance man in the face? If you go round Maine preaching such doctrine the first thing you know something'll drop here in September, and then good-by, John."

"Well, if you really think they would see through it perhaps I had better not say anything about it, though I am convinced that that speech would knock 'em. Since you, however, know all about Maine, what would you propose?"

"My opinion," said Mr. Blaine, "is that we ought to go back to 1861, or thereabouts. The Republican party never was stronger or more aggressive than during the war. We must revive the old war spirit, whoop up the Ku-Klux, send the bloody shirt to be dyed over in fast colors and save the Union over again. Unless we can do that we're gone up on high, with anything but a triumphant noise, as the hymn says. It begins to look as if Bayard would be nominated next year, and as he comes from Delaware, which is in the South, it would be a good idea to kill him off now."

"Oh, I say, Blaine, you ain't serious in that, are you?" said the Secretary of the Treasury. "You've got to know about the statistics and averages ought to be the last man to enter upon an investigation of that

subject. Do you know that while New England sent 377,131 soldiers to the war to fight against rebellion, the South sent sent almost 400,000? But to be exact, here is Maine. With a population of 628,270, her contribution of Union volunteers was 72,114, or 11.3 per cent. That was a pretty good average, because New Hampshire's was 11.2 and Vermont's 11.3. Now, Delaware, a Southern-treason-imbed population of 113,216, sent 13,670 volunteers, or 12.2 per cent. The Copperheadism of Delaware was more patriotic, when it came to shedding blood for the old flag than the Radicalism of Maine, in the ratio of 15 to 14. Blaine, I guess that cock won't fight."

"That cursed Secretary of War," growled Mr. Blaine, "has been putting so many Confederate Brigadiers into his department to codify the war records that it's as likely as not they've cooked the figures. Anyhow, the showing isn't so bad in my case as in yours, because I believe, paying taxes on a large scale, figures are out 240 in 70. Nice Secretary of the Treasury you are—there isn't an eight-year-old boy in the common schools of Maine that couldn't expose your fallacies."

"I don't care," said the Secretary, "if Secretary Sherman were quivering with suppressed emotion, but he made no angry reply; he only said, with a light laugh, 'Well, Jim, if you had gone to the front when you were younger—or your substitute had—perhaps you have made the figures even, since you say you are only one out.'"

An awful silence followed, broken only by the hard breathing of the two statesmen as they rose from the sofa and advanced into the middle of the apartment.

"Mr. Secretary," said Mr. Blaine, as he moved a couple of chairs back into corners, "I would not make that from any man, not even if he was as big as a grain elevator."

"The Senator from Maine," said Mr. Sherman, as if to himself, while he pushed the table up against the wall—"The Senator from Maine," he said, "I believe, paying taxes on a large scale, figures are out 240 in 70. Nice Secretary of the Treasury you are—there isn't an eight-year-old boy in the common schools of Maine that couldn't expose your fallacies."

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champion of the Nation against the State. That idea is of comparatively recent growth. It is the offspring of the necessity which has been forced upon the Republican party of seeking some new issue whereon to wage war upon the Democracy, the natural defenders of the Constitution and of the rights both of the State and the Nation.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A FEW FINANCIAL FACTS.

Extracts from a Recent Speech by General Ewing, at Lancaster, Ohio.

Mr. Ewing said Mr. Sherman claimed great credit for having successfully funded \$847,000,000 of the public debt into 5, 4 and 4-per-cent. bonds since March 4, 1877, and reducing the interest paid by the Government about \$10,000,000 a year. It appears, however, by the finance report, that the interest on the public debt paid in 1877 was \$97,124,000, and last year \$102,500,000, and this year \$105,000,000. In other words, in 1878 and 1879 over \$13,000,000 more of interest on Government bonds has been paid than when Mr. Sherman took charge of the funding operation. That large sum is what the operation cost. It is made up of bonuses in the shape of double interest and of commissions paid to the syndicate. Meantime Mr. Sherman has increased the principal of the bonded debt \$86,000,000. It will take the savings of interest by refunding for eight or ten years to pay off this increased bonded debt and the bonuses and double interest, and get even on the entire operation.

The speaker claimed, further, that American capitalists had bought the 4-per-cent. bonds, being exempt from about 2½ per cent. of taxes, which other property pays, and because the industries of the country have been so broken down that capital had better get 6½ per cent. assured by the Government than risk an investment in almost any industrial pursuit.

Mr. Ewing said: "I assert and am able to prove that after all of the \$430,000,000 of taxes paid by the people, paid since 1866; after the nominal reduction of the public debt \$528,000,000, and after the funding so far accomplished, the public debt of the United States to-day is a far greater effective burden on the people than it was before the first dollar of it was paid. Measure it by things which have to be sold to pay it; by pork, corn, wheat, beef, horses, labor. It takes fifty per cent. more of labor, land or products to pay the interest than it took five years ago. How is the country benefited by a nominal reduction of \$10,000,000 of interest when the reduction has been accomplished only by adding fifty per cent. to the amount of labor or property which it takes to pay it?"

"Do you recollect, my friends, what Mr. Sherman promised a year ago as the result of resumption? That gold would flow out in circulation and that we would have a fuller volume of money actually current and consequently a general restoration of prosperity. Well, we have had gold resumption for over six months past. We have had, moreover, for three years past two unparalleled favorable coincidences—enormous crops at home and a great foreign demand for our surplus. A kind Providence, looking down in pity on the industrial distress inflicted by the ingenuity of theorists and users, relieved its asperity by bounteous harvests at home and eager markets abroad; but for our self-inflicted troubles, these great crops would have dashed our country with exuberant prosperity."

"But in spite of these good providences, in contradiction of the pledges of gold resumptionists, which led the people to a patient but long-enduring trial of their trials, the promised prosperity has not come. The paper dollar is equal to the gold dollar, but the gold dollar is ingeniously kept hoarded in the Treasury. The money actually current is no greater now, if as great, as it was one or two years ago. Every little debt you owe still nettles you. Every large debt still threatens you, with the loss of your home, your farm, your factory, or your store. Every tax you pay calls for more labor or product than before. Wages do not increase, laborers still hunt for employers instead of employers seeking laborers, and it is at last becoming apparent that the condition of things last year and the year before is to become the permanent condition under the established gold prices of labor and property."

He then touched upon the questions of specie payments, and claimed that owing to various causes gold prices were one-third lower than bi-metallic prices. "Mr. Sherman says in his last annual report that the present law providing for the coinage of \$2,000,000 a month cannot stand without in time overthrowing the exclusive gold standard. He has prevented that result heretofore by hoarding the coined silver as a resumption fund, but he knows there is a limit to the amount of money which the people will suffer to remain piled in the Treasury, and that the day will come when they will demand that a very large proportion of that hoarded silver shall be applied to the extinguishment of the bonded debt, and in that way the country will be forced from the gold level of prices to a bi-metallic level. Therefore he says that the time will soon come when this coinage of the old silver dollar must cease. Neither he nor his party has any intentions to permit values to rise above the low gold level. Hence the question must yet be settled whether we are to have and maintain the gold standard only or restore the bi-metallic standard by the unlimited coinage of silver."

"It was the agitation against the total destruction of greenbacks by the Western and Southern Democracy and the Nationals which, against the determined opposition of the great mass of the Republican party, established the greenbacks now in circulation as a part of the permanent currency of the country. But the money power regards the costless greenback as a standing menace to its partial control of the currency, and an obstacle to that complete control which it desires and intends to secure. The paper currency will not be left half costless and half subsidized, half issued by the Govern-

ment and half by private corporations. It should and will be issued wholly by one power or the other. Give the Republican party a new endorsement, denominated and controlled as it is by the National Banks, and you will find that either through a contrived judicial decision or directly by legislation your greenbacks will be wiped out and the money power will give you just as much or as little paper money for your business as it pleases, and will regulate the value of your labor and property to suit itself."

"Our experience has demonstrated that no matter how plentiful may be the supply of the gold and silver, the greater part of the money actually current will always be paper. On the volume of money actually current depends the price of labor and commodities. As that volume rises prices go up, and as it falls they go down. The whole volume of the money current has rarely been over a fiftieth part of the aggregate value of the property of the country; yet when the money in actual circulation is reduced \$100,000,000, that reduction shrinks the value of labor and property to fifty times the sum of the currency reduction; also, when the current money is increased \$100,000,000 it adds fifty times that sum to the aggregate selling value of other property. So, too, when the volume of currency diminishes and prices consequently fall, all business becomes unprosperous, while when the currency is being increased values rise and business becomes good again."

"The power to control the volume of currency, affecting, as it does so profoundly, the general prosperity, is in its nature a sovereign power. The welfare of the people demands that this power to expand or contract the currency, to raise and lower values, to give prosperity or inflict distress, shall not be committed to the hands of private individuals or corporations, and least of all to corporations representing the holders of public and private debts, whose wealth is increased by every fall of prices, and is diminished by every rise. It should be exercised by the Government alone, in such a manner as shall give to the debtors, taxpayers and industrial classes the assurance of justly established and stable values."

"If two or three thousand private corporations, acting as they always do in the interests of the holders of money securities, are permitted to control the value of currency at their pleasure, there is no limit to the injury and loss they may inflict upon the people, or to the wealth they may themselves accumulate by hidden and concerted measures of expansion and contraction of values. It was precisely this danger which led Jefferson to resist the incorporation of the first Bank of the United States under Washington's Administration and to oppose the renewal of its charter under Madison, and which led Old Hickory to make his grand and successful fight against the re-charter of the bank."

The speaker claimed further that the substitution of legal-tenders for National Bank notes would save the country \$10,000,000 per annum, and with these notes bonds could be purchased, canceled, and interest stopped.

Hints to Bathers.

The Royal Humane Society of England has issued the following seasonable advice to bathers: "Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats, after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach, but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

After bathing, a vigorous use of the towel is very beneficial, and should be followed when necessary by moderate exercise till a gentle reaction sets in. The old notion about the danger of plunging into cold water when the body is heated has long ago been exploded. In fact, it is now clearly established that the colder the water the hotter should be the bather. Fever patients, it is well known, never take cold, even if wholly immersed for brief intervals in ice-water. If the body is not already in a vigorous glow, bathing is sure to do more harm than good.—*Exchange.*

A GERMAN paper publishes a column of Roman Catholic statistics for the world. The grand total is 216,000,000, distributed among the continents as follows: Europe, 153,444,000; America, 51,400,000; Asia, 9,167,000; Africa, 1,695,000; Australia, 650,000. Of the countries, France leads with a population of 36,405,000. Austria-Hungary comes next, 28,857,000; Italy third, with 27,842,000; Spain fourth, with 16,912,000; and Germany fifth, with 15,950,000. The United States is credited with 8,000,000, about 2,000,000 more than is claimed by American Catholics. Brazil has 10,800,000, British America 2,100,000. Professor

Schem, of this country, gives the total of Catholic population at 209,000,000, some 7,000,000 less than the German statistician. He gives the total Protestant population at 113,700,000, and that of the Eastern churches at 88,000,000. From this it appears that the Roman Catholics still outnumber all other Christians combined.

It is strangely singular how much the boy with a pair of new suspenders hates to wear a coat.

—The man with a marble brow ought to have a cool head.

## A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Arrival in New York of Three Survivors of the "State of Virginia"—Graphic Narratives.

The Rev. J. H. Warfield, of Boston, and Daniel Clark and wife, of Buffalo, three of the survivors of the wrecked steamer State of Virginia, arrived in this city on Friday, by rail from Halifax. The last two named give a graphic account of their experiences.

When asked to relate her experience Mrs. Clark said: "When the State of Virginia struck in the fog on that Saturday night there was no panic on board; even the ladies expressed their belief that the ship would soon float. There were many of us in tears, as we all realized the danger of attempting to land through the surf. On Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, there were fourteen of us, all women and children, who were lowered into one of the surf-boats which came alongside from the island. When coming toward the breakers the men in charge of the boat turned it and attempted to bring it to land stern foremost. Then a great billow struck us, and it seemed as if the boat was going up in the air on an end. The surf was rising mountains high. Then the boat turned right over, and we all went into the water together. I was so dazed by the suddenness of the catastrophe that I was only partially conscious. I really cannot now describe my peculiar feelings. I went under the boat, and, while in that position, I managed to get hold of a life-preserver. When I came up it was on the opposite side of the boat, and I managed to get hold of the keel. The next wave righted the boat, and immediately another huge billow struck it and swept me clean over. Then I was carried by the waves again toward the life-boat, when a man got into it and stretched out one of his hands. Mrs. Moutin, of New York, who was struggling in the water beside me, seized hold of the man's other hand. He dragged us into the boat, but in an instant we were again hurled out by the breakers. I saw my companions about me struggling in the water, but did not see them drown. "Just before we reached the breakers I saw a boat behind us in which was my husband. I have not the slightest idea how I reached the land, nor have I any conception of the manner in which I got a life-preserver on me while under the keel of the surf-boat. When I was able to collect my thoughts I gazed around me. My clothing had been nearly all stripped from my person by the waves. Then I saw the bodies of Mrs. Walker, of Elmira, and Miss Coleman, of Albany, on the beach, where they had been cast up by the breakers. Both were quite dead. When I was getting into the boat on leaving the ship one poor woman who was drowned, and whose name I did not know, asked me for a pin. I gave it to her and she pinned her money to the waist of her dress. When we were preparing to get into the first boat Capt. Moody's daughter, a most interesting young lady of twenty years or thereabouts, was urged by her father to enter. She clung to his neck, and, kissing him, refused to be parted. He urged her to go into the boat and save herself. Finally she reluctantly gave her consent. Then the boat was lowered, but immediately Miss Moody's feelings overcame her, and she begged piteously to be allowed to remain and share her father's fate. She was pulled again on board, and so her life was saved. We were rowed away. After reaching land I was unconscious for a long time. I was so much overcome by fright and suffered so much from my injuries that I could scarcely realize what had taken place. It seemed all like a dream to me. I supposed that the boat following us was also swamped. I knew my husband was in it, and I was more than overjoyed when I came across him twenty six hours afterward. When Mrs. Widstrand, who was in our boat, was thrown up on the beach she had, as she supposed, her son John in her arms. In a frenzy of excitement, on struggling through the surf to the beach, she exclaimed, 'I have him, I have him,' at the same time clinging tenaciously to the strap of his little ulster. To her horror she then discovered that the buttons had become unfastened, and that in her struggles the child had slipped out of his coat. Her grief, when she discovered that he had fallen from her grasp and been drowned before her eyes, which she thought him saved, was uncontrollable. We did all we could in our sorry plight to comfort the heart-broken woman."

Mr. Clark seemed to have the events which occurred immediately after the ship struck vividly portrayed in his memory. "A few minutes before the ship struck," said he, "Captain Moody had given orders to alter the vessel's course. He evidently knew he was approaching land. When we struck the shock was slight. None of us felt much alarm, as the Captain thought we would float off with the midnight tide. The fog was very dense, and all this time the engines were being reversed; but we were wedged in the sand and seemed to settle into it further and further. It was a time of supreme suspense for all. I was in the second boat, following the one that was capsized. I cannot convey to you my feelings of anguish when I saw that boat full of passengers, my wife among the number, hurled into the seething waves. The officer in charge of our boat, when he saw the catastrophe, gave orders to return. When we again got on the deck of the ship there was intense excitement. I cannot begin to faithfully portray it. We sympathized with those who had lost friends, and all of us embraced each other as if we were brothers and sisters, and thanked God that we had been spared. I was half crazy in my anxiety to know the fate of my wife."

"On Monday, about eleven o'clock in the morning, we were all landed on the lee side of the island. Seven boat-loads, including the baggage and provisions, were transferred from the ship. Captain Moody, his daughter and myself went to the lighthouse. On the way we met the lighthouse-keeper, who told us to put the baggage back into the boat and go down the shore to Governor MacDonald's house, which was about nine miles away. In my excitement and anxiety I walked the whole distance, scarcely knowing why I did so. On the way I met Mrs. Porteous, of New York, who was in the

capsized boat. To my great joy she told me that my wife was safe. Shortly afterward I met my wife. Shall I tell you that she fairly screamed with joy, and that we both fell on our knees and thanked God that we had been spared from the waves?"—*N. Y. Herald, July 28.*

## FACTS AND FIGURES.

The iron-rail trade has fallen off from 324,000 tons in 1873 to 21,000 tons in 1878.

A MILLION dollars' worth of chickens are shipped out of East Tennessee annually.

THERE are about 400 stock fire insurance companies in the United States, representing about \$100,000,000 in capital, about \$175,000,000 in assets, and having \$8,750,000,000 at risk. There are about 600 mutual fire insurance companies, whose assets and amount at risk are not definitely known; but probably they do not exceed \$30,000,000 nominal assets nor \$75,000,000 at risk.

The average of mortgages upon the farming lands of France is but 5 per cent. In England it is 58. The United States has but 3,000,000 proprietary agriculturists. France, with a vastly smaller area, has 6,000,000, 5,000,000 of whom are small farmers. England has but 25,000 landholders, and 12 per cent. only of the people till the soil; the rest are engaged in manufacturing and other pursuits. One million are paupers.

The British Wesleyans are surprised and alarmed at the decrease in their numbers, as shown by statistics just collected. It