# The Semi-Weekly Miner.

BUTTE, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.


## Democratic Call.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Silver Bow county, held in Butte, Saturday, July 26th, 1884, it was ordered that primary meetings be held in the various precincts of the county, Saturday, August 30th, 1884, between the hours of 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the County Democratic convention to be held in Butte September 17th, 1884, at 12 o'clock, m. The following is the apportionment:

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|---|---|---|---|
| Butte | 24 | Basin | 1 |
| Walkerville | 11 | Catching's Camp | 2 |
| Scheuer's | 4 | German Gulch | 1 |
| Meaderville | 4 | Rocker | 1 |
| Centerville | 2 | Butcher Town | 1 |
| Depot | 2 | Yankee Doodle | 1 |
| Centennial Brewery | 1 | Brown's Gulch | 1 |
| Blackfoot | 1 | Norwood | 1 |
| Highland | 1 | French Gulch | 1 |
| Silver Bow | 1 | Hell Columbia | 1 |
| Silver Bow Junction | 2 | Burlington Mine | 1 |
| Divide | 1 | Travonia | 1 |
| Melrose | 2 | Geary's Ranch | 1 |
| Gregson Springs | 1 | | |

The committee further ordered that no proxies be allowed in the covention.

J. H. B. FOSTER, Chairman.
JOHN MCCORMICK, Secretary.

BUTTE, July 26th, 1884.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President:
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.
For Vice-President:
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Logan is fighting all the battles of the war over again. As a waver of the "bloody shirt" he occupies the front rank.

Nobody has yet suggested to Ben Butler to withdraw. It is unnecessary. The old man enjoys the fun, and it harms nobody.

There is such a demand for light reading this season that publishers are printing in pamphlet form the letters of acceptance of Blaine, Logan and Butler.

St. John is accused of dyeing his mustache. It is now in order for that gentleman to commence a libel suit that the country may learn he is running for President.

The burning of the circus car in Colorado, and the sinking of the transfer steamer Belmont in Kentucky, add to the long chapter of terrible catastrophies for the current year.

Dezendorf did not succeed in uniting the Straightouts and Repudiators in Virginia. Each nominated candidates yesterday for congress from the fourth congressional district.

A new plan has been invented for squeezing money out of the department clerks in Washington for the benefit of the Republican campaign fund. An illustrated weekly paper is to be started, and every government employee is expected to subscribe for as many copies as his salary will admit of. The blackmailing scheme has the indorsement of Chairman Jones.

*World:* Mr. Blaine having succeeded in compelling the workmen on his coal mine at Elk Garden, West Virginia, to work for forty cents when other employers were paying sixty-five cents per ton, the miners of that State are reported as being much exercised in mind lest they will all be reduced to that price if he is elected. Let them take heart of grace. He will not be elected.

Says a Republican exchang: "It has been the policy of the Republicans to turn out and punish their own members when guilty." With the single exception of one member of the whisky ring under Grant's administration the Republicans have not, during the past twenty years, turned out and punished any one of the prominent swindlers of the government. Those who did not "retire" on magnificent fortunes "stood pat" on their innocence, and like the star route gang escaped scot free.

## R. B. HAYES.

A Maine man, without fear of the indignation of the American people before his eyes has had the temerity to drag Rutherford B. Hayes out of his obscurity among his chicken coops and to interview him on the presidential question. No one will be surprised to learn that Mr. Hayes is doing all he can among his hired men for Blaine, although Edmunds was his first choice. This is hard on the Vermont statesman and is the most unkind thing that has yet been said about the great senator. If, however, there is any gratitude in Republican human nature in the South, Mr. Hayes' assistance is not to be despised, Mr. Hayes appointed to office nearly all the men who helped to count him in in 1876 in Louisiana and Florida and he may prevail upon them to push Mr. Blaine's interests in their respective localities.

## TO WORKINGMEN.

Workingmen who propose supporting the Republican party, should note the manner in which Mr. Blaine treats his employees in the West Virginia coal mines. By promptly discharging every man who asked for the same pay other miners were receiving, he compelled his workmen to work for lower wages than were paid elsewhere, and when they had been brought into proper submission he made a further reduction to 40 cents per ton, when others were paying 65 cents. No one can wonder that the patience of these men became exhausted when a new vein was opened in Fairfax Stone, for which the same price was paid, and that they refused to work at literally starvation wages. The simple story of the way Mr. Blaine treats his own employees will outweigh with workingmen the most eloquent promises that can be made by Republican campaign orators. Men of sense judge party leaders by what they do, not by what they promise.

## MAINE.

The State election in Maine comes off one week from to-morrow. Four years ago it was carried by the Democratic-Greenback candidate for Governor, Mr. Plaisted; but two years ago it wheeled back into the Republican column, electing Mr. Robie Governor by a very slender majority in an unusually full vote. It must be conceded the outlook this year is favorable to the Republicans carrying the State. Blaine has joined hands with the prohibitionists, who, according to Miss Willard, have three hundred speakers in the field and who expect to carry the prohibition amendment to the constitution by 50,000 majority. Mr. Blaine's managers are making superhuman exertions to insure victory because they see that a Democratic triumph in Maine next Monday would have a very damaging effect on the Republican canvass in other parts of the country. For this reason the Republicans never worked so hard in Maine as they are working this year. They are canvassing every town, village and farm while a large number of Republican orators have been engaged upon the stump firing the hearts of the cold water voters of that commonwealth. Indeed it is said the enthusiam now manifested recalls the days of the war when Mr. Blaine heroically hired a substitute to go to the front, but who reached no farther than the jail of his county.

The warfare has begun in China and the Mongolians will now have an opportunity to put their knowledge of ingenious explosives to a practical use, by manufacturing deadly missiles that will paralyze the invading Gauls. It is safe to predict that more attention on the part of the European monarchs will be directed to France in the present crisis than has been exhibited during the petty brawls that have distinguished the French campaign in Tonquin and Madagascar. China does not expect to carry on the combat alone, but cherishes the hope that the excitement will be communicated to what at present are passive onlookers, but who may at any moment join in the strife on their own account, especially if their commercial interests are likely to be endangered by France's precipitation.

## BUTLER'S CANDIDACY.

The candidacy of Butler will introduce contingencies into the campaign upon which we may speculate, but the effect of which it is too early to determine. Two things, however, may be regarded as certain—that his canvass will be a vigorous one and his strengh much greater than the friends of the two leading candidates will be disposed to admit. It may be set down as a foregone conclusion that he will receive a large share of the labor vote, the Greenback vote and the anti-Monopoly vote. His aggregate vote will be large and the result will depend upon whether he draws most largely from the Democrats or Republicans.

In Massachusetts he will be sure of thousands of Republican votes that would otherwise go to Blaine. Many Massachusetts Republicans will support Cleveland, but there are many others would vote for Butler who could not be persuaded to support Cleveland. In this respect his candidacy will be a loss to Blaine. But he will have Democratic support, and it is this fact that makes the result doubtful. Indeed, it would not be surprising if in his own State he developed such amazing strength as to carry it against both of his competitors.

Butler cannot carry Connecticut but his vote in that State will give it to Cleveland beyond doubt. In New York the problem may be more difficult to solve. There the Republican revolt is more powerful than in any other State except Massachusetts. The half-breeds are glad of an excuse in the many charges against Blaine to bolt the nomination and support Cleveland. The Independents are for the latter, and Butler's strength must come from the Republican ranks.

One thing we may assume, however, and that is that Butler's candidacy will be the nucleus of a new party. The effect will be a readjustment of parties, especially if Cleveland is elected. Blaine's defeat means the disruption of the Republican party. The Independents can never come back to its ranks, because they have parted from it on a principle. It is a question whether they will stay with the Democracy as it is or succeed in reorganizing it. Without Cleveland its reorganization will be impossible. Blaine's success, on the other hand, means the extinction of the labor party, for it is clearly his intention to steer the Republican ship into the channel chartered by the workingmen. Butler's candidacy, consequently, is a matter of great interest and importance to both parties.

## WOLSELEY'S EXPEDITION.

General Gordon is in a most perilous position and an expedition for his relief is now on the way. Some of the boats have already passed the first cataract on the Nile. This river will continue to rise until the latter part of the month and its floods will carry the germs of disease over a wide area, so that a land expedition for the relief of Gordon would suffer severely. Says an exchange: It is probably on this account that Stanley opposes the removal of the base of operations from Cairo to Suakim. English soldiers can resist disease and the attacks of the Soudanese much better on water than on land, and the authorities of the war office are firm in their purpose to have the expedition follow the Nile. It is decided that a supply of row-boats shall be in readiness at Wady Halfa, at the second cataract of the river, on the first of November, and the expedition is expected to move forward from that point at that time. It is proposed to extend the railway sixty miles from Wady Halfa in order to carry the troops beyond the cataract, and natives will perform the work if the construction is determined to be expedient. If the expedition is successful, doubtless a railway will soon be opened from Suakim on the Red Sea to Berber on the Nile, and the welfare of the 50,000,000 Soudanese would be much promoted by that result.

Mr. Hendricks' masterly speech at Indianapolis last Saturday is a fitting opening to the campaign in Indiana. His arraignment of the Republican party; his clear exposition of its corrupt methods to retain power; his unanswerable charges of its prodigality; his analysis of its absurd revenue system; his unmasking of the pretences of Blaine's friends that the latter's foreign policy would be vigorous and "American" in every sense of the word, and his manly and able vindication of Mr. Cleveland from the malicious scandal concerning him, are all set forth in clear and unmistakable language. Mr. Hendricks' speech is a campaign document of unmistakable value and will be read by all with absorbing interest.

Nearly all the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency are musicians to a greater or less extent. Blaine toots the cornet and Logan sounds the slogan; Cleveland learned to whistle before he went into the woods, while Hendricks has long been an accomplished player on the accordion. It is not definitely known what is the favorite instrument of the gallant but giddy Butler, though it is suspected that he takes great delight in blowing his own horn. There is no reason why this campaign should not be a musical one. If each candidate furnishes the melody for his constituents the overworked brass bands can take a much-needed rest.

The great labor riot in Ohio will lead the thinking to the conclusion that there is still much to do in the matter of the adjustment of wages. It is certainly not a flattering commentary upon the tariff system of the Republican party that capital cannot afford to pay laboring men living wages. Republican orators throughout the country and in Ohio especially, will have some difficult explanations to make to voters. They will naturally inquire why under the boasted system of protection workingmen are not placed in more favorable circumstances. The nut is for Republican statesmen to crack.

Henry Ward Beecher denounces the act and motive of the N. Y. *Independent* in withdrawing its support from Gov. Cleveland; declares his unchanged and unchangeable purpose to vote for the Reform candidate as "the proper man" for President; says "Cleveland is an angel of light" compared to Blaine, and adds the following;

"*I regard Mr. Blaine as one of the most corrupt men we ever had in our government.*"

This is as strong and plain as language can make it, and the truth of it is so well known and notorious that Mr. Beecher is only entitled to credit for courage in giving it utterance.

*Truth:* Maine is overrun with Republican orators, saints and statesmen. As "Maine went hell bent for Governor Kent" many years ago, there is a serious effort now to "Raise Cain in old Maine for Jim Blaine.' That is why the persuasive orators, the sober saints and the great statesmen have been drafted into the Pine Tree State. It would not do to lose Maine in 1884 as in 1880. It would not do to carry it by a small majority. It is Blaine's State. This is why Maine is overrun with Republican orators, saints and statesmen.

Secretary Chandler demands an investigation of the Tallapoosa calamity. He should have it by all means, commencing with the query, what business had the vessel at Martha's Vineyard?

The United States is the greatest country for brass bands in the world, but it needs them all. A country that elects a President every four years wants noise.

It is reported in Canton that China is very anxious to come to some agreement with France.

## Campaign Humor.

One more ticket in the field with Charles A. Dana for President would supply a long-felt want—to Dana.—*Dover (N. J.) Index.*

Mr. Butler warns the public against everybody but Butler. However, the latter warning would have been unnecessary.—*Chicago Times.*

R. B. Hayes will not take the stump for Blaine, but he will address one or two poultry associations later in the fall.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Ben. Butler is now giving an account of his stewardship. Stewards have been known before now to run away with silver spoons.—*Baltimore Day.*

Editor Dana announces in the *Sun* that he will vote for Butler. This disposes of the suspicion that Dana would vote for Dana.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

Up to the present time there are no indications that Editor Halstead will be imperatively called to remain in New York after the Presidential election.—*Washington Star.*

Mr. Blaine has received a letter from a distinguished gentleman of New York giving assurances that Blaine will carry that State by from 40,000 to 70,000 majority.—*Boston Traveler.*

There is no reason in the world why the organs should get General Butler's Fort Fisher mixed up with Mr. Blaine's "Dear Fisher." There is no relationship between them.—*Philadelphia Call.*

## Governor Hendrick's Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 31.—The campaign on behalf of democracy opened here to-night by a large meeting, which was addressed by Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, democratic candidate for vice president, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appreciate the privilege and honor of addressing you. I recognize the duty of speaking frankly, and without concealment or exaggeration, of any material fact or opinion. May I first ask your attention to the necessity and importance of revenue reform? The power to levy and collect taxes is among the highest and most responsible of the government; it ranks with the right and faculty of taking private property for public uses, and with the right and power of transferring citizens from the pursuits of private life to the duties and hazards of war. It takes from a man that which is his and appropriates it to public use. It seizes upon the earnings of labor, as well as upon the accumulation of capital. To every man the inquiry is of personal concern and the answer of public consequence. How far may government go in the exercise of the power to tax the people? Freely and cheerfully we all answer that there shall be no limitation or restraint this side the absolute and entire maintenance of public authority, with a view to preserve its faculties and functions unimpaired. Whatever the government can lawfully do, of right it should do, and the taxpayers will furnish the means to accomplish this. But it is beyond the province of the government to invade private rights, and it is usurpation to take more than is required to administer the government economically.

Are you men from the farms, the shops and the stores willing that any other rule should be adopted? May they take your money for uses not authorized by the constitution, or not necessary for the public welfare? Or that it may be piled up in vaults to tempt the greed of the unscrupulous? When the war came taxation was a necessity and was rightfully increased. Large revenues were needed to supply and maintain great armies; but with the war and the expenditures consequent upon it, there passed away the necessity for a war standard of taxation. Why, then, has such a standard been continued? The party that has held almost unbroken power for nineteen years of peace, must respond to that inquiry.

EXCESS OF REVENUE.

In his message of December 4th, 1882, President Arthur admonished congress that at the prior session, he had urged upon its attention the importance of relieving the industries and enterprises of the nation of all unnecessary taxation. In the same message he said that the people have been in substantial accord in the doctrine, "that only such taxes ought ot be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government." The president continued: "Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and, unless checked by appropriate legislation, such excess will continue to increase from year to year."

For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to $100,000,000. For the fiscal year ended on the 30th of June last, the surplus was more than $145,000,000. What say my countrymen to that showing of a revenue not called for by the public needs? During that congress the house was made positively republican, and largely by partisan action. Not much heed was given by it to the startling statement made by the president of the enormous increase in the revenue. No modification of the internal revenue system and of the tariff was made. On the March following there was left an excess of $85,000,000 of revenue.

In his last annual report, (the 3d of December last) the secretary of the treasury estimates the surplus revenue for the current year at $85,000,000, and adds: "So the question still presses what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes." Yes, it is a question of $85,000,000 of unnecessary taxes in one year. And the accumulation is constant.

In a speech recently made at Richmond, Mr. Calkins, the candidate for governor, boasting of the achievements of his party, made a statement which I accept without examination, that "the republican party found an empty treasury, now it has a surplus of $400,000,000." That is an enormous sum of money; more, I believe, than half the paper currency of the country. Estimating our population at 50,000,000, it is $8 for each man, woman and child. That great sum of money lies idle in the treasury. If it had been left with the people it would become the willing and active servant of labor. It would stimulate and strengthen old and develop new enterprises. It would restore to the merchant his market, and give the farmer good prices again. In the language of the secretary of the treasury, the question still presses what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes. It is the

QUESTION OF REVENUE REFORM.

Solve this question, my countrymen, by reducing the taxes and thus leaving the money not needed by the government in the pockets of the people, and in the channels of trade and commerce. The party in power will not give us this reform. As the years have rolled by with them in power, the machinery of law, inexorable in its action, has gone on collecting from the taxpayers in excess, hoarding and accumulating. The candidate for governor boasts of the low taxes, the short revenue and empty treasury of former days; and the high rates and overflowing treasury of these times become, in the appreciation of himself and political associates, the achievements of exalted statesmanship. Learning and argument are exhausted in political papers of these times in support of high taxation. Of course, revenue reform must come from another quarter. It cannot come from the representations of the fostered classes, who ask inequality in legislation, that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits of the people.

DEMOCRATIC REVENUE REFORM.

May I ask your attention to the plan and principles of the revenue reform to which the democracy are pledged by the Chicago platform? "Federal taxation shall not exceed the needs of the government, economically administered." Do you approve that? If not, would you have the government wastefully or corruptly administered to make room and pretext for higher taxes? "Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes." Would you have it otherwise? If taxation can have for its object other than public purposes, then what purposes? May the object and purposes be individual and private gain? I do not question that it may be, and often is, an incident that can receive a greater benefit or carry a greater burden than another, because of a protective tax. If I buy an imported article with a duty upon it, I bear the burden of that duty. If you manufacture a like article and sell it at an advance of price, equal to the duty, then to that extent you are benefited. But the individual benefit or burthen is not the object or purpose of the law. It is but the necessary incident. Nor do I question that in the adjustment of the details of a tariff, the legislative mind and judgment may and will be influenced, not only by considerations of general policy, but also by the probable effect of the measure upon the business interests of the country. It is in accordance with this sentiment that the democratic party stands pledged in its platform, "to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests," and that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital employed in the industries of the country; and that custom house taxes shall bear "heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity;" and that "the necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor." Those principles of the platform are plainly written and easily understood. They present the conservative purpose of the democracy.

TOUCHING REVENUE REFORMS

When expressed in the laws, their beneficent influence will become active and universal. Lower taxes will signify lighter burdens upon the people; money returning to the channels of trade; enterprise restored and stimulated; a renewed demand for the products of industry, and a consequent increased demand for labor and universal prosperity. If the $400,000,000 now locked up in treasury were restored to the channels of trade and commerce, who can doubt that labor would find employment, and the manufacturer a market for his fabrics?

The condition of our ocean commerce is disgraceful. We are a nation of producers, and our exchanges with other nations are enormous. The world's two greatest oceans wash our shores. We are one of the nations of the earth, most highly endowed by nature with a spirit of nautical enterprise; but practically we have no merchant marine. Enjoying, as we do, all the natural conditions under which, it might be supposed, would arise the greatest commercial navy in the world, we are dependent upon foreign nations for our ocean commerce. Our own merchant navy has disappeared, and the weakness of our coast defences is conceded by every American, and known in every foreign court. It is a subject of amazement and mortification that with abundant resources this nation should consent to occupy so contemptible a position among the maritime nations of the world. There is more than one South American government that has a navy with which ours could not cope. It has been said upon the highest authority that Chili has armored ships that could sail into the harbor of San Francisco and put that great city under contribution at pleasure.

Who is responsible for this amazing condition of things? What party held the reins of political power while the navy was rolling down and the coast fortifications were passing into dilapidation? Senator Harrison did not charge that the Democratic party suffered this condition of things to come about, or that it was the cause. The owners of foreign vessels are enriched by the profits that we should have earned ourselves. The obituary of our merchant navy is written in our tariff and shipping laws. Its spirit of enterprise and daring that once brought wealth to our shores, and pride to our people, and that furnished congenial employment to thousands of our brave and hardy sons is now buried in the treasury vaults under those $400,000,000, of which Mr. Calkins vaunts. The lamentable condition in which our war, navy and coast defenses are found at the end of near twenty years of Republican rule is well described by Senator Harrison in his able speech delivered in this city on the 24th of August. He says: "The highest military and naval authorities of the country have again and again, in official reports to congress, declared that we are without a navy and that our sea coast defenses are not worth the name. We have no guns for ships, nor for our coast fortifications.

The utter helplessness and nakedness of our country in the matter of ships and coast defenses is self evident. Who is responsible for it? He could not say that. What he charges is that at a late session of Congress after the navy had practically ceased to exist and the coast defenses had become worthless, the Democratic Congress defeated a bill providing for a small addition to the navy. I understand the opposition was made because of lack of confidence in the department as organized for the best construction of new vessels and the completion of old or unfinished ones upon the best pleas and not upon the ground that a navy was not required for the public security. Nothing in its history could justify the charge that the Democracy is opposed to a strong and efficient naval armament. It looks with shame and humiliation upon our present miserable navy and regards with anxiety our unprotected seaboard. It would have war vessels of sufficient number and strength to withstand any naval power on earth and to make our flag respected upon every sea and at every point in the world. It would have coast protection strong enough to turn back invasion. All this it would have, not for the purpose and conquest of war, but for the preservation of peace on terms consistent to national honor. The time is coming, I trust, when war shall be no more, and international arbitration shall supersede the sword. It is wildness and insanity to make war over disputes that reason tempered with justice may settle peaceably, but a nation itself, just and peaceably disposed, can bet er preserve its peace and honor and can better secure its citizens, wherever they may be on the face of the earth, from wrong and insult when its flag is a symbol of power adequate to the vindication of any right or the redress of any wrong. May I ask you now to consider the question whether there ought not to be a change in the control and management of public affairs? What other remedy for the correction of abuses have the citizens of a free republic? Even in England change is the remedy. When the Commons disapprove of an important measure or censure maladministration, the Cabinet, headed by the prime minister, retire from office, and others in harmony with the will of the people, succeed them. There are many valuable reforms that cannot be accomplished by a party that has been long in power. As an illustration, consider our army of office-holders, now about 110,000. Reform in the civil service requires its reduction, perhaps, 30,000. It seems to be constantly increasing. Who can check the evil and disregard all who hold positions and receive pay without useful employment? Not the party that created the positions and supported its favorites to fill them. That is impossible. It is difficult for a party to reform by it and protect each other. You have seen even this in courts and juries. The partisan friend at the same desk will not become an informer. He will rather close the book, and it must remain closed until the investigation shall place another at the desk. It is nineteen years since the close of the war—nearly five Presidential terms. During all that period the executive and administrative service of the country has been under the control and management of one party. Should it so continue? During the period I have mentioned the receipts and expenditures aggregate a sum so enormous that I find myself unable to express them in words or figures within ordinary comprehension. I will take, for illustration, the year ending June 30, 1883. The receipts into the treasury were above $398,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures were above $265,000,000 making the receipts and expenditures of one year $663,000,000. The record of the collections and payments is found in thousands of volumes and it was made by many thousands of men. They were of one party, and as I have said, bound by strong party ties inexorable and cruel. Proscriptions excluded one-half the people from all participation in that work. Even now enough exists to justify the suspicion of ways that are dark, but I do not choose to consider the exposures that have been made. I prefer rather to appeal to your judgment that a change is necessary, because in the management of a business so large, so varied and so complicated, mismanagement and corruption were possible and probable. The books should be opened. I believe that good party feeling and justice unite in demanding a change, and without it we need not hope for administrative reform, but I would not initiate the Republican party in its proscription of all but party adherents. I repeat what I formerly said: "That I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years." Bad as the civil service now is, as all know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability. Such men, and such men only, should be retained. Under no consideration should anyone be allowed to remain who has prostituted his office to the purposes of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt elections.

May I ask your attention to one other subject? Much is said about the probable foreign policy of the Presidential candidate. For Mr. Blaine, it is claimed that he will be more American and dashing. His South American interference was neither. Of course we know what vote this claim is intended to reach. I think it will fail. The vote is too intelligent. The platforms do not differ materially. The Republican declares, "we believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption." The Democratic platform is, "the Democratic platform insists that it is the sole duty of this Government to protect with zeal, fidelity and vigilance the rights of the citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad. It is an imperative duty of this Government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands and demand and enforce a full reparation for any invasion thereof." Let the merit of this claim be decided upon by the comparison and contrast of two cases, one under a Democratic administration and the other under Mr. Blaine's, as Secretary of State. In 1844, Martin Kozla was engaged in the Hungarian revolt against Austria. Upon the suppression of the revolt he became a refugee, and sought an asylum and a home in the United States. He declared his intention to become a citizen of this country. In 1854, without having completed his naturalization, he returned to Europe. At Smyrna he was seized by the Commissioners of Austria and carried on board an Austrian vessel of war. His release was demanded by American officials and refused. At once Captain Ingraham of our navy, prepared his sloop of war, the St. James, for action and would have destroyed the Austrian vessel had not terms been agreed to whereby Kozla was placed in the charge of the French government to abide the decision of the question. "The correspondence which followed," says one of our historians, "was one of the ablest on record, and extended before its termination to almost every question affecting naturalization and citizenship. It was conducted on the part of Austria by the Minister at Washington, Baren Hulzman, and on the part of the United States by Mr. Marcy, a man of great power and thoroughly American." The same writer says Mr. Marcy was triumphant in his argument and Kozla remanded to the United States. You will observe that Martin Kozla was not an American citizen. He had only declared his intentions to become such and that his return to Europe was voluntary on his part. His case would not fall within the letter of either platform. The platforms speak only of citizens adopted and native. In the correspondence the right of expatriation became established, and what was more important, possibly, that right was held to include the period between the settlement of the emigrant and his declaration of intention and the admission to citizenship. Mr. Marcy said that "the result is that Kozla acquired while in the United States their national character; that he retained that character when he was seized at Smyrna; at that he had a right to be respected as such while there by Austria and every other foreign power."

In 1882 McSweeney was a citizenof the United States. He had lived in this country in pursuit of legitimate trade for more than a quarter of a century with his family. He visited Ireland. Without the charge of crime or violation of laws, he was seized by the officers of the British Government and cast into prison. This occurred on June 2, 1883. For more than ten months his imprisonment was continued; during that period appeals were made on his behalf for his restoration to liberty. On the 16th of August there was received at our State Department a letter from his wife, in which she said that "some four years ago she came with her family, on account of her husband's failing health, to reside temporarily in this country. I was aware that England claimed this island, but was under the impression that Americans might venture to travel or reside abroad, protected by the flag, but in this I was mistaken." It is not alleged that Sweeney had committed any crime nor violated any laws. He being an American citizen, he immediately forwarded his naturalization papers, together with a solemn protest against this outrage to the American minister at London. Mrs. McSweeney's communication and appeal were made to the Secretary of State direct, while Mr. Blaine held that office, and when, as I suppose, he was in discharge of many of the duties of the President. That appeal was not answered, nor was the minister at London instructed to give his attention to it. The case received no attention at the State department until Mr. Blaine had retired from office, which was as I understand, in December, four months after Mrs. McSweeney's appeal was received. The duty in such a case is clearly declared by the laws of the United States, which provides that: "Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reason of such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen." Was it not enough that Mr. Blaine was informed that an American citizen was confined in a British jail and that he had been guilty of no violation of the law, and that no charge of violation of law had been made against him? Could the duty be plainer, or its neglect more flagrant? Had Marcy been Secretary of State at the time would McSweeney have lingered in jail ten months? Would his wife's letter have lain unnoticed in the State Department? Under Marcy American rights were vindicated; under Blaine they were neglected. Not long since I made the acquaintance of Governor Cleveland. I found him affable and courteous, clear and distinct in his views and strong and direct in the expression of his purposes. He seemed to me as free from concealments and the art of demagogism as any man I know. As far as I could judge in a single conversation, I thought him to be a man who governed his official life by his convictions of duty. You do not expect him to escape criticism upon his official life. That can hardly be the fortune of any candidate. Touching that I believe his motives have not been impugned nor his honesty questioned. In respect to his private life we will not accompany his defamers in their search of ground of accusation back of the overwhelming vindication by his neighbors in three political contests of extraordinary brilliancy and success.

### The Greely Party.

WASHINGTON, Sept 2.—Army officials who recently read a portion of the diary of the Greely party said today that they revealed a more serious condition of affairs than the survivors will admit. It seems that from the beginning of the expedition there were disputes among members of the party. These led to a division which existed at the time of the rescue. When found there were two parties, one in charge of Sergeant Long and the other in charge of Sergeant Brainard and they were living as separately as two tribes. While Greely was an invalid and during the last few months of Arctic life, he was in the party headed by Brainard who cared for him daily. The diaries show that stealing rations was a common practice, One says Pavey stole them whenever an opportunity offered and that he sometimes took such as were apportioned to the indisposed members of the party. At another time when the men were sent to shoot birds and were successful, the diaries say not all the birds killed were taken to camp but some were concealed in the snow for the future use of the hunters. No mention is made of cannibalism in the portion of the diaries that have been read and officers who have seen them refuse to say whether or not any other member of the party than Private Henry was shot. Army officials say the contents of the diaries will not be made known until an investigation is ordered.

### War Notes.

SHANGHAI, September 2.—Letters from Tien Tsin state that Li Hung Chang, viceroy of Ple Chi Li, has been degraded from his high position and deprived of his titles. The present state of affairs here is most trying. A declared state of war would be preferable. Frenchmen living here expect to be expelled any hour. Chinese officials are in a high state of excitement.

### For Blaine and Logan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Nellie Holbrook, a well-known California public speaker, leaves for Indiana, to take the stump for Blaine and Logan. The lady stumped California for Hayes in 1876 and Connecticut for Garfield in 1880.

### Vermont State Election.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 2.—Notwithstanding the slack of the canvass it is believed a pretty full vote will be polled. To-day's vote will be compared with that of Governor in 1880, when the Republicans polled 47,898; Democrats, 21,214; Greenbackers, 15,000. The Greenbackers and Independents both have tickets. The Independent ticket is identical with the Republican, except the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Besides the State ticket, two members of Congress and members of the Legisture have been elected. The new legislature will elect a successor to Senator Merrill. The Legislature had 156 Republican majority on joint ballot last year.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 2.—The election is passing off quietly. The registration is the largest ever known, and a full vote is being brought in the country. Local contests are bringing out all voters. Indications favor a Republican majority as large as that four years ago.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 2.—A large vote is being polled here and adjacent towns. A big fight is in prospect for Representative as there are four candidates, the two leading ones being eqoal in strength.

WATERBURY, Sept. 2.—The indications are that in Waterbury the Republican majority will probably be twenty per cent. less than in 1880. At Duxbury a full vote is being cast with some indications of reductions in Republican majority.

BELLOWS FALLS, Sept. 2—This and the neighboring towns show that a full vote is being polled. Delegates are peddling a few State tickets received from Brattleboro with the names of the Independent candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor. Indications are there will be more than the average straight Republican vote.

### The Piegans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Indian Commissioner Price has taken measures for the immediate relief of the starving Piegan Indians at Blackfoot Agency in Montana. The following telegram was sent to Governor Crosby, Montana, to-day:

In answer to your telegram to the Secretary, I have to inform you that I have ordered additional supplies to Blackfoot Agency and ordered the agent to make them last until March 31st next, by which time I hope congress will have made provisions for additional supplies.

(Signed) H. H. PRICE.

To secure the money necessary for the purchase of the supplies, the commissioner has been forced to have recourse to the provision of law allowing him to apply to the relief of distressed Indians of one tribe any money that may remain unexpended of the sum appropriated for the maintenance of another tribe. Under this law, however, it was necessary to secure the approval of the President before the money could be so applied, and a letter upon the subject was addressed President Arthur last week, before the receipt of Governor Crosby's letter.

### The Blaine Libel Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—An argument was made in the United States district court, Judge Woods presiding, on a demurrer filed by the *Sentinel* company to the complaint of James G. Blaine charging libel. Attorneys for defense contended: First, that the description of Blaine in the alleged libelous publication is not sufficiently specific and might have referred to some other Blaine. Second, the publication was in the nature of an inquiry. Third, the article was not libelous in itself and Blaine, in order to recover must sue for special damages. Attorneys for Blaine reported briefly and Judge Woods took the matter under advisement. It is not known when his decision will be given.

### Threatened Outbreak of Indians.

HELENA, Sept. 2.—Mail advices report a threatened outbreak of Indians at Poplar river agency, northeastern Montana. Six thousand Indians stationed there have been for the past year receiving only half rations. They managed to exist by eating their dogs and killing cattle on the ranges. Stock men, for the protection of their herds, withdrew as far north as possible from the agency. This left the Indians with only rations issued by the Government They are hungry, discontented and make threats, unless better fed, to go on the war path. Major Harris, commander at Poplar River, believes an outbreak imminent and has called for reinforcements.

### A Wreck Found at Sea.

ST. JOHN, N. F. Sept. 2.—Friday last 30 miles off Cataline, Trinity Bay, the British war ship Mallard encountered the Britsh brig Resolven. The vessel was damaged on both sides. Side lights were burning and fire was in the galley in the stove. No sign of crew or passengers. The Resolven left Harbor Grace Wednesday last with a crew of nine men and four passengers bound for Labrador. She had a general cargo. It is thought the brig had been in collision with an ice berg. It is feared all aboard are lost.

### Teemer Defeats Hosmer.

LAWRENCE, Mass., September 2.—Teemer defeated Hosmer in the three mile sculling race at Haggett's Pond's to-day by a length and a half.

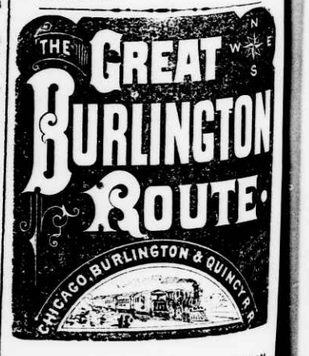
## WHO IS HE?

### A Montanian "Done Up" by Bunko Sharps.

We find the following in the Omaha *Herald* of the 27th: John Helstrom, a middle-aged Scandinavian, who hails from Montana, was found anxiously awaiting the reappearance of a bunko man in the Hallway of Clark & Koster's block, Fourteenth street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Hope long deferred had made his heart sick, and to the police, who had found that he had been swindled, Helstrom confided his story. He had come to this city from Deer Lodge some little time ago and secured board with a family on North Fifteenth street, who were old friends. While he was walking down street on Monday afternoon a pleasant young stranger called him by name and introduced himself as a son of S. E. Larabie, the Montana banker, which quite won his victim's heart. The young fellow invited him to a room in Clark & Koster's block, where they met a third party, and Helstrom was induced to engage in what he terms a "lottery" game, but which seems to have been only an orthodox bunko game. Helstrom put up $40 for his chance at $1,000 and then put up $100 for a chance to recover his forty and get another shot at the $1,000, but lost this also. Young "Larabie" consoled him and promised to fix things all right at the hour indicated yesterday, and for the life of him Helstrom could not be convinced that he had not lost a share of the $1,000 as well as his $140. Inquiry showed that the room had been rented by four strange men, none of whom had been seen since Monday afternoon. Helstrom will doubtless go east with a disposition to fight shy of old "Montana" friends.

### Burglary.

Last Saturday night after 10 o'clock the saloon of D. R. Ward was broken into and robbed. The thief got in through the back door and took divers and sundry articles. Mr. Ward hardly knows how much he lost, as every now and then he finds some article missing. Up to last accounts he found that the thief had gotten away with a six shooter, a bunch of keys, some tobacco, and as a whiskey decantor was left standing on the bar it is presumed the thief also took a drink by way of friendship for Mr. Ward who so generously contributed to his wants.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