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FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 12, 1884.


## A Free Ballot--Free Government.

The leaders of the Republican party are determined not to surrender the control of the United States Government to the Democrats. "To the Democrats," we say, but we might have omitted those words. The Republican leaders are bent upon perpetuating their own rule, let the opposition party be styled what it may—Democratic or what not. The laws which a Republican Congress passed years ago empowering Republican judges to supervise the elections in the several States will be relied upon next November to enable the Republican party to perpetuate its power. "A free ballot," in Republican parlance, is a ballot cast under the eyes of tools of the Republican Administration at Washington. It is a ballot such as was cast in Richmond two years ago, when our election judges—officers of the Commonwealth of Virginia, performing their duties under the laws of the State—were arrested in the middle of election-day, and marched off to the Federal or Republican custom-house, and there arraigned upon a frivolous charge which resulted finally in——nothing, we think. "A free ballot," in Republican parlance, is a ballot cast under the supervision of such men as made the arrests spoken of. The election officers of the several States are treated as unworthy of the confidence of the community, and their acts are "supervised" by Federal "supervisers," backed by Federal "deputy marshals," and these "deputy marshals" are backed in turn by Republican judges.

As Ohio will soon hold her State elections, all eyes are now turned in that direction. The leading Republican paper in that State, in the same issue in which it announces the results of last Monday's elections in Maine, holds *in terrorem* over the heads of the Democrats the Federal laws, though these laws in terms apply only to elections for congressmen and electors of President and Vice-President. Thus does the most influential of the Republican papers of the State try to intimidate the voters at a State election. We quote:

"The bummers who are being enrolled for the purpose of repeating in October should be reminded that there will be a big force of United States marshals at the polls, and all offenders will be arraigned in the United States Court. If frauds should be attempted, there will be a lively time at the corner of Fourth and Vine, and a heavy draught upon the transportation resources of the roads leading to Columbus."

That is downright bulldozing. It is intended to keep timid voters from going to the polls at all. It is an attempt to deceive the voters, or else it is a manifestation of ignorance. And this bulldozing, and this browbeating, and this threatening, come from a party whose sage Judge STAPLES described so forcibly at Wytheville last Monday when he called upon the voters never to forget "that the leaders of the Republican party for the last twenty years had resorted to every species of unconstitutional legislation—to force bills, civil-right bills, enforcement acts—to all the appliances of military power, to all the dark and bloody machinery of a military bureau of justice, to fraudulent returning boards and vindictive prosecutions under the forms of judicial trials in order to deliver the people of the South, their governments, their liberties, and their institutions over to the control and dominion of their emancipated slaves."

Read over the words quoted, and recollect that the party which is responsible for those outrages is the same party which now pretends to be for "a free ballot."

What do the threats we have quoted indicate? They indicate that it is the purpose of the Republican leaders to carry Ohio in October *per fas et nefas*. These leaders, as we said in beginning this article, are determined not to surrender the control of the Federal Government. Like all other usurpers and tyrants, they libel the people in order to furnish an excuse for tyrannical acts. Read what the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* says of the Democrats in that State. We quote:

"The Ohio election occurs on the 14th of October. The Democratic ballot-box stuffers are all ready."

"If Ohio does not give 20,000 Republican majority in October, it will be the fault of the Republican managers."

"The Democrats have all the machinery arranged for big frauds at the October election in this city and State, and that is the way they expect to succeed."

The same paper that threatens the voters of Ohio with Federal deputy marshals and supervisors, and with the penitentiary at Columbus, makes the above-quoted charges against them.

The Democratic National Committee ought to abandon all the rest of the States for the next month and throw all the money and speakers they can command into Ohio. A supreme effort to carry that State ought to be made. The one all-absorbing issue which ought to stand out in every speech, and in every newspaper article, and in every private conversation on politics, ought to be, Have the people lost the control of the Federal Government? The fraud of 1876 ought to be avenged in the name of free political institutions.

## A Western View.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Minnesota, a prominent Republican of that State, formerly a member of Congress, having been interviewed on the subject of the relative prospects of success of the Democratic and the Republican candidates for President of the United States, said that the fight had been transferred to the West because *the Republicans* were confident of carrying New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut! A queer reason, to be sure. It shows that now, as always, every man lives in the centre of the world. Mr. WASHBURN "lives in the setting sun," and naturally knows the weakness of the Republicans in the States near his own, at the same time that he is disposed to magnify their strength "in the East." He said:

"The fight has gone further west, and it is to be a hot one. Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin seem likely now to be the battle-grounds. A desperate effort is to be made by the Democrats to carry Ohio in October. How successful that will be no one can now foretell. Of course, it will depend largely upon the German vote and upon the rum question. The fight for Ohio is to be made upon the theory that it can be carried by the aid of the German vote in October; it will bring the German vote of Indiana and Wisconsin over to the Democratic side, and will give Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin to the Democrats in November."

It is a fact worthy of mention that the States named—Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin—give votes enough to elect Mr. CLEVELAND with the aid of the "solid South" and one electoral vote from Oregon, or Colorado, or Nevada, or California. That would be a combination between the South and the great West that would lead to grand results. Ohio casts 21 electoral votes, Indiana 15, Wisconsin 11, and the southern States 153—just 200 in all, or one less than the number which it takes to elect a President. This single vote the Democrats will get in one of the Pacific States, and possibly in each one of them.

New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, will, however, all vote for CLEVELAND if the Democrats carry Ohio in October or come within five thousand votes of carrying it. Mr. WASHBURN ought not to base his hopes of Republican success upon so insecure a foundation.

## A Point Gained.

The Providence (Rhode Island) *Journal* declares that any evidence of southern prosperity is gratifying to the whole country, and adds:

But popular intelligence is the only true foundation of permanent prosperity, as a general principle, and it has especial significance as promising to bring the South out of the social and political darkness into which it has been cast. For these reasons it is a great pleasure to learn, from an excellent article in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, that the South to-day is spending for education twice as much as it spent twenty-five years ago, and four times as much as in 1870, when the rate of taxation was three times as great as now. The aggregate amount appropriated for public-school purposes in twelve southern States is about $10,000,000, and the number of pupils is nearly 3,000,000. The southern people deserve the highest credit for their activity in this direction. Liberal popular education, by a wisely generous free common-school system, promises more for the future of the South than all other factors in its civilization combined.

Social and political darkness, indeed! What a pity it is that some means could not be devised to haul the *Journal* out of the slough of ignorance in respect of the social and political status of the South, in which it seems to revel. However, we suppose we should be thankful for small favors. The fact that the *Journal* gives what it does of the *Times-Democrat's* figures is a point gained, and constitutes a basis for hoping that during some time in the dim future it may be in a state of receptivity as regards the whole truth. We shall not weary of well-doing—shall not relax our efforts to enlighten it. There is consolation in the reflection that the harder the task the greater the victory. In fact, we are encouraged to believe that we have already made some impression upon our Providence contemporary. That impression appears at times to be obliterated—to be covered over with the canker of prejudice; but when the *Journal* returns to a state corresponding to that at which the impression was made, like an old coin brought back to stamping heat, a tracing of the impression reappears. Therefore, on the principle that it is wise to strike while the metal is hot, we would remind our contemporary that a large portion of the $10,000,000 appropriated in twelve southern States for public schools is used in educating negroes, and that almost the entire amount comes out of the pockets of the southern whites. And this being so, we would ask the *Journal* how it can justify its fears that in the event of national aid to education in the South the southern whites cannot be trusted to accord the man and the brother his educational rights unless the expenditure of the funds that may be appropriated is made subject to such Federal supervision as must finally become a political machine. Let the *Journal* come into court and answer.

## Money Wanted.

It is really amusing to read the BLAINE organs daily report from the headquarters of the Republican National Committee concerning what is expected here, there, and everywhere in the Union. For example, the *Tribune* of yesterday reports that the intelligence from the South grows more hopeful from day to day, and says there is no doubt the committee will conduct a successful campaign in more than one of the southern States. "The South is very ripe for Republican missionary work," said one of the dispatches, "and you have more strength there than you are counting upon."

"The South is very ripe for Republican missionaries." That means, "Give us money."

## Mr. Blaine's Vote.

The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts on Wednesday, after nominating a candidate for Governor, adopted a declaration of principles in which they class the action of JAMES G. BLAINE in failing to vote on the Prohibition amendment in Maine as proving him to be "an eminently fit exponent of the cowardly position of his party on the question of Prohibition." BLAINE overreached himself when he made his speech of Monday.

Perhaps Judge Brannon will be good enough to explain himself more fully on the prohibition question. In the rural portions of the district he is understood to be a Prohibitionist; in Wheeling he is understood to be an anti-Prohibitionist. We have not understood that prohibition is an issue in this State and in this congressional district; but since Judge Brannon sees fit to raise it, perhaps he will make it convenient to say where he stands.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Unfortunate *Intelligencer*, you have "digged a pit" for yourself. It is Mr. BLAINE who in Maine is a Prohibitionist, as Mr. NEAL DOW testifies under his own hand, and in the West is not a Prohibitionist. "We have not understood that prohibition is an issue in the presidential election," except in so far as the Prohibitionists can make it an issue, but "since Mr. BLAINE has seen fit to raise it, perhaps he will make it convenient to say where he stands."

The Democrats of Washington city have the right to spend their own money as they please; but as they cannot cast a vote in Washington for President, they could probably do more for the party by sending their money to Ohio than by spending it in holding ratification meetings composed of men who are not voters.

## New Book.

*The House on the Marsh.* A Romance. New York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1884. Price, 25 cents in paper.

For sale by the publishers and also, we suppose, by booksellers.

## *BRIEF COMMENT.*

The explanation of NEAL DOW's explanation is that it don't seem to explain.

STEVE ELKINS discovered that his soap wouldn't lather the West Virginia Democrats.

BLAINE may have dodged successfully the prohibition question last Monday, but he will come to his bitters in November.

A Republican contemporary rises to remark that "Maine was loaded." So, it seems, were most of the Republican voters—with mean whiskey.

"President ARTHUR prefers not to be quoted politically." Or courted politically either, judging from the way he has turned the cold shoulder to the BLAINE managers.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "BLAINE is a good enough man for Governor ROBINSON, of Massachusetts." Yes, and a good enough man for BOUTELLE, it seems. But what does that prove?

The New York *Sun* says: "The stock of fools in this country still appears to be ample for every emergency." It was certainly ample for so small a thing as the BUTLER emergency, which will be at the little end of the horn.

A Philadelphia contemporary complains that "this atmosphere makes a fellow's head feel like it was going to cave in." We are not surprised. The standard amount of atmospheric pressure is rather dangerous where heads are hollow.

Some of our Radical contemporaries are endeavoring to make capital out of the "brutal assassination" of a negro at Waverley, Va. It may be in order just here to remark that the white man that did the killing was not a southerner, and had not lived in the South long enough to become contaminated by our barbarism.

## Personal.

Dr. Josephine Catani, just admitted to medical practice in Italy, is put on the records of the University of Bologna as "the first woman in Italy to become a brother of Hippocrates."

Ben. Perley Poore, as the life-long friend of Henry B. Anthony, received by will from the late Senator the Charles Sumner silver pitcher and cup and $2,500 in money, making Poore less poor than he was.

Clark Mills, much talked of as a sculptor and now dead, left a large estate, over which his relatives are at law. Clark Mills, Jr., declares that Mrs. Susan E. Mills, who wants the widow's third, was not legally his father's wife.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett is said to have a greater number of houses awaiting his occupation than any other American. He has one in Fifth avenue and another in Fort Washington, and rooms at the *Herald* office. His Newport villa is always in readiness, and he has also a fine establishment in Paris.

Miss Grace P. Furniss, the young woman of Bergen Point whom some utterly inconsiderate burglar shot the other night, is recovering and soon will be up and about. This fair critic of the much-abused press said to a journalistic visitor on Tuesday: "Oh, the papers do make such an awful lot of a little bit of a thing."

The late Duke of Wellington used to say: "I'm all right. If they abolish the House of Lords, I shall go over to Belgium. I'm Prince of Waterloo there. When the great Powers swallow up Belgium I can still live in Spain, where I am Duke of Cindad Rodrigo. And if Spain collapses I shall retire to Portugal, where I shall end my days as Marquis of Torres Vedras and Count of Vimiero."

Mrs. Custer, the widow of the cavalry general of much fame and romantic interest, was startled at her apartments in New York a few nights ago by cries of fire. She would not go out of the building until various little keep-sakes of her wifely days had been saved from the flames. A gentlemanly stranger, who was solicitous to the last degree of self-sacrificing humanity that she should run out into the street, took care to pocket a watch and all the other valuables he could lay his hands on.

The Rev. Irnad-ud-Din, chaplain to the Bishop of Lahore, on whom the Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of D. D., is said to be the first convert from the Moslem faith who has received such a distinction. He was a doctor of theology in the Moslem world, says the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, and had a discussion at Agre with the celebrated Christian apologist, Dr. Pfander, before the Indian mutiny. In 1865 he commenced studying the evidences of Christianity, owing to one of his classmates having embraced the Christian faith. The result was that he was baptized at Umritsur in 1866, and in 1870 was ordained a deacon at Calcutta by Bishop Milman, who, upon his being admitted to the priesthood, appointed him his examining chaplain. He is an eloquent preacher and laborious student, and has already compiled commentaries on St. Matthew, St. John, and the Acts, in Hindustani. He still retains the dress and customs of his own nationality.

## Here and There.

There was a convention of dress-reform women in San Francisco the other day, the members of which advocated the wearing of trousers by women; and the *Chronicle* of that city unfeelingly calls them pantaloonatics.

The famous magisterial dictum, fathered on a Paisley baillie—"Prisoner, God has given you health and strength, instead of which you go about stealing hens"—was not quite equalled by a London stipendary at the Worship-Street court recently. The usual question on such cases being put, "What do you say, prisoner? Were you drunk or sober?" "I have no idea," was the answer, "whether I was drunk or sober." "Then," retorted the magistrate, "probably you were."

The contact between civilized and semi-civilized or degenerate races is often death to the latter, but it is sometimes dangerous to the former as well. It appears to be admitted in Australia that the use of opium is spreading from the Chinese among the white population to an extent so alarming as to render legislation advisable. A discussion has taken place in the Victorian Parliament on a proposal to prohibit the sale of the drug in that colony except for medicinal purposes.

An advertisement which appears in a London morning paper points pretty plainly in one direction. It is that "butlers and housekeepers in good families who can influence the sale of tea will receive a handsome commission." The employers of butlers and housekeepers who may answer this advertisement will have to pay the "handsome commission" in question, as many of them have had to do before. The "tipping" system, by which tradesmen induce servants to bring them custom, is a widely-ramified one.

The Boston *Traveller* says the largest invoice of New England rum ever shipped from the United States was cleared on August 28th for the coast of Africa—150,000 gallons, or, say, 3,500 barrels. More than seventy-five years ago old Tidd, an Englishman, who built the one-time splendid mansion in Medford, was a distiller on Sudbury street, and he had at one time the monopoly of the African trade out of Boston. He loaded his vessels with New England rum at an invoice price of about twenty cents per gallon, which sold on the coast for about $2 per gallon, in exchange for ivory, gold-dust, etc.

With three exceptions, all China's newspapers are published at four of the treaty ports open to foreigners. Shanghai has given birth to fifteen; Ningpo, Foo-Chow, and Amoy are answerable for the others. Of the three exceptions, two are published at Hankow, 700 miles from the mouth of the great river Yang-tse-Kiang—a waterway, which, by opening communication with the seaports, has perhaps tended to introduce this ephemeral literature. Even Canton (so near the British colony of Hong Kong, where emancipated Chinamen attain to many enlarged ideas, and which publishes ten English and four Chinese papers), with its population of 1,500,000, has not one publication of any sort.

Mr. Walton, lock-maker, Great Russell street, Birmingham, is about to exhibit at the Wolverhampton Exhibition, in Case 247, a master key which he claims is capable of opening 2,600 patent lever locks, all the locks to be different—that is to say, each of the 2,600 locks may be different in their wards and combinations. The key weighs three ounces, and is nickel-plated. If he has taken Mr. Walton, the inventor, three years to complete the drawings of the different wards and combinations which enable this extraordinary product of human ingenuity to be made. Master keys capable of opening 100 different combinations have been known to the trade for many years, but nothing approaching the key in question has ever been accomplished before.

Recently at the station of the Warsaw railway at St. Petersburg, the Czar was about to start for his palace at Gatschina, when a number of peasants called out to him, "Sire, give us bread; we are hungry!" The Emperor, deeply moved, at once summoned the Minister of Finance, and asked him whether the peasantry are really in such need that they have not enough to eat. The Minister replied that there was great distress in some of the districts of the empire, but that the balance in the Treasury was so small that it would be quite impossible to afford any adequate relief out of the funds at his disposal. Thereupon the Emperor expressed great indignation at the real state of affairs, and it is said that he has now finally determined to take up his residence in St. Petersburg, in order to reorganize completely the present system of administration.


## Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A GOOD THING.

Dr. Adam Miller, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have recommended Horsford's Acid Phosphate to my patients, and have received very favorable reports. It is one of the very few really valuable preparations now offered to the afflicted. In a practice of thirty-five years I have found a few good things, and this is one of them."


# THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

## *GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S TOUR.*

### The Populace Turn Out to Give Him Greeting—Democrats and Republicans Alike Cheer the Reform Governor—Bands Hail His Coming.

The *World's* Albany special of Wednesday says: Governor Cleveland, accompanied by his private Secretary, Colonel Lamont, and Adjutant-General Farnsworth, left Corning for the State capital *via* the Erie road at 8:30 o'clock this morning. A great crowd of citizens thronged the depôt platform at Corning long before the arrival of the next President, who was the guest of Mr. C. C. B. Walker while in that city. Five minutes before the arrival of the train the Governor, accompanied by General Austin Lathrop, Jr., and Major Banks, of Albany, drove up. No sooner was a glimpse caught of him than the air was filled with volleys of cheers. On stepping from the carriage the crowd pressed about. All those who could secure a position near him grasped his hand.

When the train dashed into the Union depôt at Elmira another immense concourse of people was encountered. As they caught sight of the Governor through the car-window a mighty cheer was given, and there were loud calls for his appearance upon the platform. This honor he declined, however, and the train hurried on its journey. At Waverly the people turned out *en masse*, although it is a Republican stronghold. Several fond mothers handed their babies up to the window at which the Governor sat, and asked him for a kiss. The batchelor's face flushed crimson, but he nevertheless gallantly complied. About 11 o'clock the gubernatorial train reached Owego. This is the old home of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. Owing to a misunderstanding it was thought that the Governor's party would come over the New York, Lackawanna and Western railroad. A great glad crowd had assembled at the depôt of this company and banners and flags were displayed in abundance. Only a few moments before the arrival of the train the true situation was learned. Then the crowd hurried pell-mell for the Erie depôt, nearly a mile distant. A band accompanied it and arrived in time to serenade the Governor. Mayor Chamberlain boarded the train, and together with a reception committee of Owego's most influential citizens extended an invitation to the Governor to visit this pretty little city. The Governor returned his thanks but pleaded an important appointment at the State capital as an excuse for the declination of the invitation. By this time the car in which he sat was packed with the citizens of Owego, who pressed forward to take his hand. The crowd outside cheered lustily and clamored for his appearance upon the platform. The car was so full of people, however, that it was impossible for the Governor to reach the outside. Just before the train left the station a brawny-armed son of toil pushed his way towards the next President, and as he seized his hand he exclaimed:

"Governor, I have always been a Republican. I voted for you in 1882, and, by the grace of God, I will help to put you in the White House!"

The train moved off amid vociferous cheers and the music of the band. At Union another great crowd had assembled, and the Governor was enthusiastically received. Here Mr. C. S. Hall, of Binghamton, boarded the train. He informed the Governor that he had been deputized by Mayor Thayer and a committee of citizens to tender him a reception on his arrival. The Governor accepted the invitation on condition that it should be of a non-partisan character. Mr. Hall assured him that his wishes should be gratified, and in proof read the names of the gentlemen who composed the Reception Committee. They were Abel Bennett, W. B. Edwards, G. W. Dunn, George A. Kent, T. G. Rich, Morris Birdsall, W. S. Smith, E. Ross, D. R. Grant, T. R. Morgan, and Congressman S. C. Willard, all Republicans, and B. N. Loomis, J. S. Wells, P. J. McTighe, Recorder F. W. Down, E. F. Jones, C. S. Hall, and H. G. Rogers.

CANNON THUNDER A WELCOME.

When the train dashed up to the depôt at Binghamton the Sixth Battery greeted the Governor with a salute of thirteen guns. At the same time the assembled thousands set up thundering cheers for "the next President." As soon as Governor Cleveland stepped from the train the great crowd made a rush for him, and it was with difficulty that the police forced a passage through to a carriage. The line then formed for a march. The procession was headed by the City Guard band. Then marched the Twentieth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., this fine body of militia being followed by the Sixth Battery. Just behind the artillery rode Governor Cleveland, with Mayor Thayer, Adjutant-General Farnsworth, and Colonel Lamont, and after them the Reception Committee. The route chosen was through several of the business streets of the city to the Hotel Bennett. Throughout the line of march many business establishments and nearly all the private residences were handsomely decorated. The streets were packed with people, and the Governor was kept continuously bowing in recognition of the vociferous cheers which greeted him. On arriving at the Hotel Bennett an opportunity was afforded the citizens to shake the Governor by the hand. They were not slow to accept this privilege. For nearly an hour the reformer stood in the lobby of the hotel and permitted the millionaire, the laborer, the lady of fashion, the shop-girl, and school-children of both sexes to squeeze his hand. Long before the operation ended great drops of perspiration streamed down the face of the Governor, but nevertheless he had a smile and a kind word for each one who sought an introduction. About 1 o'clock the Governor and his suite were escorted to the depôt by the band and military. There was waiting a special car to convey him and his party over the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad to Albany. Amid rounds of cheers and the booming of artillery the train moved away.

BANDS, FLOWERS, AND CHEERS.

The journey from Binghamton to Albany was a magnificent ovation from beginning to end. At nearly every station bands and Cleveland clubs and artillery saluted him. At all stations along the line great crowds were assembled, and if the town was unable to furnish a band common track-torpedoes were made use of as a substitute. At Bainbridge several hundred school-children were gathered at the depôt. As soon as Governor Cleveland appeared they greeted him with a storm of bouquets. For fully five minutes nosegays pelted him from head to foot. He bore this "flowery" attack good-naturedly, however, and pressed as many of the hands of the givers as time would permit. At Oneonta he was greeted with the boom of cannon and the screeching of locomotives. Similar demonstrations were observed at Schenevus, Worcester, and East Worcester. Just before arriving at Cobleskill a heavy shower came up. More than two thousand people had assembled at the depôt to receive the Governor. Notwithstanding the pelting rain, the sturdy citizens cheerfully withstood the drenching, and when the Governor's train hove in sight their spirits were not dampened enough to prevent rounds of cheers and the firing of guns. For ten minutes Governor Cleveland stood upon the track, and though drenched to the skin, persisted in shaking the hands of all possible until the train moved away.

In the throngs gathered at these stations it was noticed that they, for the most part, comprised workingmen, farmers, and those of Irish nativity. Loaded down with bouquets, one of the hand-somest of which was presented by Miss Crane, of Binghamton, the Governor and his party arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The Governor was driven immediately to the Executive mansion, and he spent the remainder of the evening and night recovering from his fatiguing journey.

Governor Cleveland will probably remain in Albany for the remainder of this week. Next week possibly, but the week after more probably, he intends visiting his old home at Buffalo.

## Mr. Schurz in the West.

[New York Times.]

The work which the Hon. Carl Schurz is doing in the West is of a kind that no other public man in the country could do so well, if, indeed, any other public man could approach it. It consists in a plain, candid appeal to the reason and conscience of people who have long since learned to respect and trust the speaker. Mr. Schurz has few of the advantages commonly considered necessary to an orator. His voice is distinct and penetrating, but neither flexible nor musical. His gestures are few and angular. He makes no appeal to passion and but few to sentiment, save the sentiment of justice and self-respect. But no one can hear him and fail to recognize not only his sincerity, but his earnestness, the vigor and acuteness of his mind, and the logic and precision of his statements and arguments. It is in the fidelity with which his addresses correspond to the integrity and clearness of his intellect that he owes his power as the strongest political speaker in the United States. He would be a very weak advocate of a bad cause; as the advocate of a good one he is irresistible.

Mr. Schurz's appearance in the Northwest has brought about a demonstration of popular feeling which upsets the calculations of the professional political observers and discloses forces at work which had not been suspected. He represents Republican revolt, and wherever he goes the Republican insurrection amazes and dismays the men who have dared to betray the party. He gives a voice in the West to the profound indignation which Independent Republicans have felt throughout the country, at the nomination of a dishonest trickster to lead the Republican party, and at the demand that Republicans who have been faithful to the principles and purposes of the party shall now support it in defeating that honesty in government which has been its cherished ideal. By as much as the party has been valued in the past when, it was the best possible instrument for securing honest government, by so much it is the duty of those who have labored with it to refuse it their aid in corrupting, demoralizing, and debasing the Government. That is the straightforward argument which Mr. Schurz presents, and that is the argument to which tens of thousands of Republicans, wherever he presents it, give their cordial adhesion.

It plesses the organs of Mr. Blaine to represent Mr. Schurz as appealing to race prejudice—an impudent charge for managers who are devoting their energies to rallying the dynamiters to their banner. But Mr. Schurz uses the same reasoning in the same words to American and to German audiences. It is not unnatural that Americans of German birth or descent should take pride in the eminence and influence of a man of the same blood who has proved in so distinguished a manner what German manhood is capable of under free and equal laws, and who traces his change of allegiance from the Fatherland to the same hunger for liberty that brought many of them to our shores. But it is as an American citizen to American citizens that he addresses them, and they give his reasoning the same weight as their fellow-citizens of American descent give it, and for the same reason. It is our common country he is defending from the pollution of a possible dishonest President. It is the honor of all who love that country, wherever they may have been born, that is insulted by Mr. Blaine's nomination. No stronger evidence could be given to the Old World of the beneficent and healthy working of our institutions than this remarkable canvass of a German-American among Americans and Germans in behalf of the purity and the integrity of their common Government.

Mr. Schurz, after finishing his brief, but arduous and effective labors in Wisconsin, goes into Indiana, and then to Ohio, where, by common consent, the most important preliminary struggle of the campaign is being made. The solid work which he is doing among the thoughtful and conscientious citizens of Wisconsin will be continued with equal effect in the great central State. He will continue to appeal there, in the same powerful manner, to the sentiment of devotion in honesty in public affairs which has heretofore made the Republican party so strong in that State, and he will array against the ambitious and unscrupulous jobbers, the forces that have in the past sustained the party they would debauch. The jobbers have no one of equal calibre to oppose to him. The best voices of the Republican party are silenced, or are raised against the party's present managers. Mr. Schurz is unanswerable because none of his opponents can bring against him the power of reason and truth to which he gives such effective, because such complete, expression. He speaks for the Republicanism of the past and of the future. They can only speak for that monstrosity of political falsehood and impudence which calls itself Republicanism, but which is but Blaineism.

## Cleveland Gaining Immensely.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 9, 1884.

I have been in this section since leaving Richmond about the end of August last, and have taken some pains to "feel the pulse" as to election matters. There is no mistaking the symptoms as being strongly and largely for Cleveland. A prominent German, one who is from habit accustomed to view political crises both from an active and, latterly, a passive standpoint, says, without a shadow of hesitation: "Why, Cleveland, of course. He has gained immensely in the last month." Another prominent Republican in New York said he would, if he voted at all, vote for Cleveland, although hitherto only acting with the Republican party.

These "straws" may not be of much significance to some, but when they arise within the radius of one's own acquaintance, when the color and texture has been habitually all the other way, they are regarded as "indicators" of weighty import.

BESE.

## A Thrifty Canadian Railroad Laborer Killed by a Companion.

A Toronto special says: News has just reached this city of a murder which occurred on the 26th of last July at Jackfish Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The victim was a laborer working on the Canadian Pacific railway, and the murderer is believed to be another laborer who only worked a day or two each week, just enough to pay for his board. John Collings, the victim, was an Englishman, and a good laborer, who saved his money. It appears that on July 26th Collings was last seen at the camp in company with a young man named John Ryan. The men were missed, and a short time afterwards Ryan returned. When asked where his companion had gone Ryan replied that he had quit the job and had taken the steamer for Toronto. Of course this story was believed and a short time afterwards Ryan left the camp and took the steamer for a point down the lake.

Collings's companion did not suspect that anything was wrong till about six weeks afterward, when some men belonging to the camp, who were out huckleberrying, discovered a body in the bushes in such an advanced state of decomposition that it was almost beyond recognition. The clothing which the man wore, however, was the chief means of identification. The body was found to be that of Collings. His skull was crushed, his pockets were rifled, and the waistband of the trousers, in which he had sewed his money, had been cut open and everything taken. Beside the body lay a shoemaker's hammer, with which the murder had been committed. Ryan was at once suspected of being the murderer, and the people remembered that he was generally without money, and that the next day after he had been seen with the murdered man he purchased a suit of clothes and appeared to have plenty of cash. The hammer was also identified as belonging to Ryan, who had been in the habit of putting heavy nails in the soles of the men's boots.

Ryan came to Toronto after leaving Jackfish Bay, and cashed a check—forging the dead man's name—for $42. This was another link in the evidence. The murdered man was known to have had in his possession when last seen with Ryan some $480, which had been taken from his clothing after he had been killed. The present whereabouts of Ryan are unknown, but it is believed that he has respectable relatives living in Montreal.

Last year 1,308 wolves were killed in France, mainly on the border lands of Germany and Belgium. The rewards paid by the Government amounted in all to $20,750, and ranged from $8 for a cub to $40 for a wolf that had attacked a human being.


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## Foreign Facts and Gossip.

Since the Franco-German war the number of Germans settled in Holland has largely increased. The total is estimated now to be 60,000. Amsterdam and Rotterdam contain about 10,000 each. Harlem and The Hague have scarcely any Germans.

When the Maori King sailed from England, three weeks ago, he wore a gray alpaca dust-coat and a cheap summer helmet. From his right ear was suspended by a black ribbon a shark's tooth, and from one of his button-holes hung a bunch of fish-bones.

At Carlsruhe a man named Hirsh Hausmann has been convicted of usury in an aggravated form, large numbers of Baden peasants having been ruined by him. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, to pay 8,000 marks damages, and to the loss for five years of civil rights.

An English banker, possessed of peculiar advantages for forming an opinion on the subject, estimates that the amount of letters of credit issued this season in England for foreign travellers falls short of the usual sum by about $20,000,000. The cholera is held responsible for this falling off.

Two fresh suicides are reported from Monte Carlo. One is that of a young English advocate who had left the gaming tables penniless, and to whom his wealthy parents had declined to send further funds, being aware of the use to which he would put them. The other was that of a young man who had lived in the neighborhood for several months, and had been a regular frequenter of the gaming tables. He killed himself with laudanum. The Pole shot himself.

## Another Letter from Mrs. Morrill.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Mrs. Governor Morrill's courageous statement in regard to Mr. Blaine's character and acts has produced a profound sensation throughout the country, and she is overwhelmed with letters and telegrams asking if the statement in the New York *Herald* is authentic. She gave the following letter to a representative of the Boston *Globe*, some of the terms of which indicate a mere intimate knowledge of Mr. Blaine's life than has been previously attributed to her:

*To the Editor of the Globe:*

In reply to your inquiry as to the correctness of the report of my letter, as published in the New York *Herald*, I will simply say that it is correct in every respect. The knowledge of Mr. Blaine's wicked and vicious life, and of his treachery to those now dead, two pure and honest statesmen like Pitt Fessenden and Mr. Morrill, prompted me to make the reply I did.

[Signed] CHARLOTTE H. MORRILL.

Mr. George Home, of the extensive Columbia-River (Oregon) Fish-Cannery, writes that, after suffering seven years with rheumatism, he tried St. Jacobs Oil, the wonderful pain-cure, and in a short time all stiffness and soreness of the joints disappeared.

There is not now, nor has there been since the war, purer or better whiskey sold than "Montrose" and "B Select." Ask any dealer as to the purity of these brands, and you'll find they will have to concede what we claim—viz., mellowness and purity.

## DEATHS.

WILLIAMS.—Died, September 11, 1884, Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Funeral at Park-Place church FRIDAY, 12th, at 5 P. M.

## MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of DOVE LODGE, No. 51, A. F. and A. M., will attend a stated communication of their Lodge, at the lodge-room, St. Johns Hall, corner Main and Third streets, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 12th, at 7 o'clock. Members of sister lodges and transient brethren fraternally invited.

By order of the W. M. B. T. AUGUST, Secretary.

se 12-1t

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF CAPITOL LODGE, No. 2096, K. of H., are requested to attend a regular meeting at Knights of Honor Hall, corner Fifth and Marshall streets, THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

By order of Dictator.

se 12-1t* J. E. WOODWARD, Reporter.

A MEETING OF THE RICHMOND ATHLETIC CLUB is called for FRIDAY EVENING, September 12th, at 8:30 o'clock, in the club-rooms, to transact business of importance. Members are therefore urgently requested to be present.

C. W. WEBB, Secretary.

se 12-1t

OLD DOMINION LODGE, NO 91, GOLDEN CHAIN,
RICHMOND, VA., September 12, 1884.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE Lodge will be held in Laube's Hall, corner First and Broad streets, THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Installation of officers. Members will please be prompt.

S. N. TYLER, Secretary.

se 12-1t*

## AMUSEMENTS.

WE LEAD, OTHERS MUST FOLLOW.

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