

TILDEN SPEAKS.

The Sage of Gramercy Utters Words of Wisdom to the Democracy.

Many Republicans Even Can Read His Powerful Letter with Profit.

Beecher Says Blaine is an Alluring Candidate, but Would Make a Dangerous President.

Republican Figures Show that Ohio is Democratic by a Margin of Seven Thousand Four Hundred.

Steve Elkins' Hippodrome Tires of West Virginia and Moves Back Into Ohio.

If Betting is Any Sign of the Direction of the Wind the Country is for Cleveland.

A Sound Document from Mr. Tilden. New York, Oct. 7.—The following is Mr. Tilden's response to the committee of the national Democratic convention conveying to him the resolutions of that body:

GHEENSTON, October 6, 1884.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have communicated the resolutions concerning me adopted by the late Democratic national convention. I share your conviction that reform in the administration of the federal government, which is our great national want, and is indeed essential to the restoration and preservation of the government itself, can only be achieved through the agency of the Democratic party, and by installing its representative as the chief magistracy of the United States. The noble historical traditions of the Democratic party, the principles in which it was educated, and to which it has ever been in the main faithful, its freedom from corrupt influences which grow up in prolonged possession of power, and the nature of the elements which constitute it, all contribute to qualify it for that mission. The opposite characteristics and conditions which attach to the Republican party, makes it hopeless to expect that that party will give to the nation a better government than the debasing system of abuses which during its ascendancy has infected official and political life in this country. The Democratic party had its origin in the efforts of more advanced patriots of the revolution to resist the perversion of our government from the ideal contemplated by the people. Among its conspicuous founders are Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, of Massachusetts, George Clinton and Robert Livingston, of New York, and George Wythe and James Madison, of Virginia. From the election of Mr. Jefferson as president in 1800 for sixty years the Democratic party mainly directed the national policy. It extended the boundaries of the republic and laid the foundations of all our national greatness, while it preserved the limitations imposed by the constitution, and maintained a simple and pure system of domestic administration. On the other hand the Republican party has always been dominated by principles which favor legislation for the benefit of a particular class at the expense of the body of the people. It has become deeply tainted with abuses which naturally grow up in prolonged possession of unchecked power, especially in a period of civil war and free finance. The patriotic and virtuous elements in it are now unable to emancipate it from the sway of selfish interests which subordinate public duty to personal greed. The most hopeful and able citizens in its ranks despair of its amendment, except through its temporary expulsion from power. It has been boastfully asserted by a modern Massachusetts statesman, struggling to reconcile himself and his followers to the presidential candidates of the Democratic party, that it contains a disproportionate share of the wealth, the culture and the intelligence of the country. The unprincipled Grafton, when taunted by James H. of his personal want of conscience answered: "That is true, but I belong to a party that has a great deal of conscience." Such reasons forget that the same claim has been made in all ages and countries by defenders of old wrongs against new reforms. It was alleged by the Tories of the American revolution against the patriots of that day, it was repeated against Jefferson and afterwards against Jackson. It is alleged by the conservatives against those who in England are now endeavoring to enlarge the popular suffrage. All history shows that reforms in government must not be expected to come from those who sit serenely on the social mountain tops, enjoying the benefits of the existing order of things. Even the Divine Author of our religion found his followers, not among the self-complacent Pharisees, but among the lowly minded fishermen of the sea. The Republican party is largely made up of those who live by their wits, and who aspire in politics to advantages over the rest of mankind similar to those which their daily lives are devoted to securing in private business. The Democratic party consists largely of those who live by the work of their hands, and whose political action is governed by their sentiments or imagination. It results that the Democratic party more readily than the Republican party can be moulded to the support of reform measures which involve a sacrifice of selfish interests. The indispensable necessity of our times is a change of administration in the great executive offices of the country. This in my judgment can only be accomplished by the election of the Democratic candidates for president and vice president.

Table with columns: County, Dem. maj., Rep. maj. Lists counties like Adams, Allen, Ashland, etc.

Net Democratic majority, 7,400. This gives 7,400 Democratic majority without Hamilton.

Then how do you expect to carry the state? Well, now we know just what we have to do, and we will do the work this week. Depend upon it, we will carry Ohio.

Coming from the source it does, the Democrats of Ohio now know what they have to contend with. The Republicans are deterred by Ohio this week.

Cleveland the Favorite in the Polls. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

New York, Oct. 7.—Some months ago the New York Times published a series of reports exhibiting the state of the betting in different portions of the country on the presidential election. It appeared that there was then very little betting going on, but to the surprise of many persons the odds, both in New York and New England, where the independent movement was deemed strongest, seemed to be in favor of Blaine. That

Toward the close of the dinner, September 29, 1877, political matters were introduced, and among other things Blaine's failure to receive the nomination that went to Hayes. Mr. Joy spoke with contemptuous severity of Mr. Blaine, and gave the following statement: "When a difficulty occurred in regard to regard to certain lands in the southwest, in which I was interested, a committee was about to be appointed by congress to examine the matter, Blaine being speaker of the house. Through a friend I asked Mr. Blaine to have one sound lawyer appointed on that committee; I did not care of which party, I simply wanted a sound lawyer. In a day or two Mr. Blaine sent me word through a friend that he had certain depreciated bonds, and that if I would enable him to place them at par I could have my committee as I wanted it." I can not forget with what cutting severity Mr. Joy leaned back in his chair and said: "That is the man Blaine!" and he added: "I refused the offer, and, as the courts now settle the matter, no committee was appointed."

At that time I knew nothing of the land in question, nor of the bonds alluded to, but I did understand fully Mr. Joy's opinion of James G. Blaine. What changed Mr. Joy's opinion led him to nominate Mr. Blaine at the Chicago convention of 1880 I do not know. It can probably be found out by inquiring of the editors of certain great daily newspapers who hardly found language bitter enough for years to inveigh against Mr. Blaine and who now can not find language enough to pour contempt upon the man who did not approve of placing Mr. Blaine in the presidential chair. I shall not prolong this letter by narrating Mr. Blaine's views of the matter in an interview which took place at Cooper union during the Garfield canvass, at his own request, in the Fifth Avenue hotel. I can hardly believe that he has forgotten that. I can not but admit the indomitable pluck with which Mr. Blaine is defending himself against such a cloud of charges as was never made against any other presidential candidate since the government began, yet I cannot allow myself to be misled by sympathy with his unqualified kind heartedness, courage and audacity.

Unsound in statesmanlike judgment, unscrupulous in political methods, dim-eyed in perceiving the distinction between truth and untruth, absorbingly ambitious, but short-sighted as to methods of gratifying his ambition, but with a genial social disposition and a brilliant rhetorical capacity, Mr. Blaine makes an alluring candidate but would make a dangerous president.

I pray you to excuse my adding to the cares of your canvass by a consideration of these matters. It was, however, but just to you to point out how misleading was your telegram to Mr. Joy, and how irrelevant to the subject matter was his reply.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Republican Figures on Ohio. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Your correspondent has just touched a Republican missionary fresh from Ohio, who has been sent here on an important mission. He looked tired and careworn. He had been going day and night and he was not any too full of enthusiasm. He said we will have to carry Ohio. We must carry it. That is all. We keep Blaine this week to set off Schurz and Hendricks. Our poll of the state, which Col. Gray has just had completed, shows that the state is Democratic. Here are the majorities by counties, all except Hamilton county. There are so many bleeders, thieves and scoundrels in that county, that nobody this side of the devil in hell can tell anything about it, so I give no figures.

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time Tammany hall had not endorsed Cleveland. There were other and numerous malcontents and West Virginia was by many Democrats regarded as doubtful. In that, up to three or four weeks ago, there was quite a tone of despondency prevalent in Democratic circles, but a great change has come about. West Virginia has passed from the category of doubtful states, and now no southern state is regarded as having the slightest element of doubt about its vote being cast for Cleveland. No Republican here is willing to hazard his money on any other southern state. In New York Tammany hall has ratified the nomination, and there is a fair prospect of nearly a full party vote for Cleveland, reinforced by numerous accessions from the Independents and the German element. The Irish element for Blaine is conceded to amount to nothing in New York or elsewhere. The fruits of this changed condition of affairs is apparent in the reports of betting printed to-day by the Times. There is a good deal of money up. In Philadelphia the odds are even on the general result and the Democrats are betting freely. In Baltimore the Democrats are putting up money even on New York and the general result. Betting is even at Buffalo, but the Democrats seem to be offering money. In Boston there is nothing doing. At Cleveland, Blaine is the favorite, and it is alleged he is also at Indianapolis, but at Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee Cleveland is the favorite. In New York city odds seem now to be in favor of Cleveland, and it is evident that the Democrats are offering their money more freely than their opponents.

The change in the tide is indeed remarkable. This change is especially noteworthy in reference to Ohio. When Blaine first landed in Ohio the Republicans confidently claimed 20,000 majority in October and upward. They were probably sincere in expecting a result there which would create a boom sufficient to carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan. But in a few days the Republican leaders reduced their Ohio estimate from 20,000 to 10,000. They have now come down to 5,000 or 6,000, but would be most happy if they could be really sure of any majority, however small. They are quaking in their boots, and but for the published declarations of John G. Thompson would have but very little hope. There is a growing opinion among shrewd politicians that Ohio is excessively close and that if the Republicans carry the state it will be by so narrow a margin as to constitute a Republican defeat.

Too Many Ohio Clerks. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—One of the treasury officials remarked to-day that he thought every Ohio man must have gone home. He had not seen any in his department for several days. Ohio men are equally scarce in other departments and if any of them are left they will go home this week. Ohio is not the only attraction. A good many of the higher officials who live in other states are already at home working for the grand old party, and clerks in large numbers are preparing to go home to vote in November. A gentleman who has been applying his statistical propensities to the problem says that 900 men have already gone to Ohio to vote, and that there are only 422 men in the departments here credited to Ohio. If these figures are correct they raise a presumption that a good many Ohio men in the departments are credited to other states in order to conceal the fact that Ohio was getting more than its share of the clerkships. A large proportion of the clerks who are away now are on their annual leaves, having preferred taking their vacations at election time to taking them in midsummer. It has been customary to allow clerks time enough to go home to vote when they took their vacations in summer, or if they took their vacations in the fall to give them about forty days instead of thirty, but in the treasury department Secretary Folger interfered with this accommodation plan two years ago. There are enough clerks and officials away now to retard business in some branches of the public service. Assistant Secretary Joslyn has to do his work and Secretary Folger's work also. Postmaster-General Hatton has to do his own work and that of the postmaster-general, and a part of the time he has had to do the work of the second and third assistant postmaster general on account of the illness of Messrs. Lyman and Hazen. The commissioning of pensions is away and the duties of the first comptroller of the treasury are performed by a deputy, while Judge Lawrence hangs to his by the tail to prevent its going over the political precipice. In the meanwhile everybody in the department is busy thinking about Ohio.

Joint Discussions in Indiana. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 7.—The first of a series of four joint discussions upon the political issues of the day between Hon. W. H. Calkins, candidate for governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket, and Col. Isaac Gray, Democratic candidate for same office, was held here this afternoon. A vast crowd assembled in and around the court house yard to listen to the debate, which took place from a stand erected upon the court house steps. Col. Gray, upon being introduced by Hon. R. C. Bell, made a speech of one hour's duration. The main question discussed was the tariff. Col. Gray arraigned the imported foreign labor under contract, for a decline of American commerce, denounced tariff as robbery, but said the Democratic party was not in favor of free trade. He denounced the civil service reform as a fraud, saying the state of Ohio was swarming with Republican office holders to carry the state for Blaine. He arraigned the Republican party for the decay of the American navy, because under the tariff laws American ship builders cannot compete with foreign ship builders, that reform must come through the Democratic party. In "refuting Blaine's" record, each time Blaine's name was uttered it was greeted with cheers. During the speech Col. Gray devoted considerable time to Mr. Calkins' record in congress, to which Mr. Calkins, in his speech, subsequently replied. Maj. Calkins was then introduced by Col. R. S. Robinson, and was received with cheers. He opened his speech by saying the Republican party does not deal with the issue of twenty years ago, but will settle issues as they go along, and is now dealing with the questions of to-day. He quoted Col. Gray's speech in Richmond on March 12, 1860, and said it was not the Republican party which was responsible for the destruction of American commerce, but it was the confederate cruisers built in England and sailing under the confederate flag which was responsible for its destruction. He said the Democratic party had been advocating free trade since 1856. He reviewed the Morrison bill at some length, quoted prominently from the Democratic record, saying "the mechanics in this country was due to no protection but to the late Democratic congress, and the Morrison bill that threatened everything from a pin factory to a rolling mill. (A voice was then introduced by Col. R. S. Robinson, to which Maj. Calkins replied, "No, sir, I do not deal in personalities.") He paid a compliment to Blaine and closed with a glowing tribute to Gen. Logan's war record. Col.

Gray then spoke in reply for fifteen minutes; during which he said the speech purporting to have been made by him at Richmond was written out by a man named Wood, four days after he had left that city. Some things in the speech he said, and some he did not say. After touching upon the tariff again, Col. Gray closed and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Both candidates held an informal levee upon the platform, shaking hands, etc.

Blaine's Movements. WHEELING, Oct. 7.—At Sistersville, Taylor county, Va., a small station on the Ohio River railroad, about 1,000 people awaited the arrival of the train. They were wildly enthusiastic, and as the train was about to move off a young man jumped on the rear platform and asked Mr. Blaine to give him something as a souvenir, a handkerchief or anything. Mr. Blaine searched his pockets for something, but could not find even a handkerchief. Meanwhile the train was moving and the brakeman and several members of the state committee who were standing by, urged the young man to get off, but he kept exclaiming: "No, I won't go till he gives me something. Blaine, give me something. Goff, make him give me something."

The appeal was so earnest that it touched everybody present. One of the gentlemen handed Mr. Blaine a telegraph blank, on which he hastily scrawled his autograph. The young man jumped off, ran back along the track, shouting and waving his handkerchief. The crowd cheered. As he reached the foremost of them an old gentleman seized the paper, tore it in two, keeping one part for himself. Mr. Blaine remarked afterward that he would have given the young man his hat, only he had some important papers in it. The next stop was at New Martinsville where Mr. Blaine and Mr. Tenny made brief speeches.

CASTON, O., Oct. 7.—About noon the train arrived at Wheeling. There were about 1,000 at and around the depot who cheered Mr. Blaine as he came out of his car. There was a large meeting in front of the state house and Mr. Blaine was escorted to the stand by the local committee and by a body of plumed knights. The chairman of the meeting was Mr. W. H. Hearne, who has been until quite recently a Democrat. There were a great many ladies in the audience. Mr. Blaine was very warmly received. He made a short speech in which he again presented the protective tariff as the leading issue in the campaign, and declared that no state in the Union was more interested in maintaining it than West Virginia. He was loudly and repeatedly cheered.

From the meeting his carriage was again escorted through Wheeling across the river to Bridgeport, on the Ohio side, his private car having been transferred in the meantime. All Bridgeport went out to see him. After a few words of thanks and encouragement to the young men of the clubs that had escorted him, he bowed to the crowd and entered his car, whereupon the train started for Canton. Stops were made at Maynard, Fishing, Freeport, Urbansville, New Philadelphia, Canal, Dover and Massillon.

At each of these places there was a wildly enthusiastic crowd, and at each Mr. Blaine appeared on the rear platform and spoke briefly, acknowledging the complimentary and urging the importance of the tariff question. The cheering, yelling and general demonstrations were more energetic and sustained all along the route this afternoon than any previous part of Mr. Blaine's tour. At about 3 o'clock the train arrived at Canton, the end of the day's journey. Here there was a large torch light procession of plumed knights and Blaine and Logan clubs who escorted Mr. Blaine to the house of Mr. Aultman, one of the leading business men of the city, where he took tea. After tea he went down to the speakers' stand, around which several thousand people were assembled. When he appeared upon the stand there was great cheering. He reviewed the procession, and in response to the calls of the people made a very brief speech, in which he congratulated Mr. McKinley, the present representative of the district in congress, and urged his reelection. To-morrow he will visit Massillon and other neighboring places, returning to Canton in the evening. During his stay here he will be the guest of Mr. McKinley.

Pettigrew Nominated. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

SIoux FALLS, Dak., Oct. 7.—The Republicans of the Fourth district, comprising Minnehaha and Cook counties, unanimously nominated the following ticket: Councilmen—R. F. Pettigrew of Minnehaha and George R. Farmer, of Miner. Representatives—J. M. Bayard and F. E. Smith, of Cook, and Henry W. Smith and W. H. Riddell, of Minnehaha.

To the People of the United States. CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The following will be issued to-morrow: Prohibition Headquarters, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1884.—To the people of the United States: In view of the misery and crime resulting from alcoholism and of the guilt fastened (Continued on Fourth Page.)

ROLLER SKATING. ROLLER SKATING RINK! GALA ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT! Music by the FIRST REGIMENT BAND.

SMITH, The Champion Skater of the United States, will appear next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Corner of Jackson & 10th Sts.

CLOTHING. The Man Who Reads

Our advertisements always obtains information that, in a pecuniary sense, is valuable to him. For instance, we are selling a line of Men's Grey Western Cashmere S. B. Sack Suits at \$15. The Lot of those suits is 6301. We were induced to advertise them from the fact that we noticed one of these suits (it was not made as well as ours) on a gentleman in our store. We asked him where he bought it. In reply, he told us that at a store where they were selling out, and he paid \$20 for it. We showed him our suit, marked \$15, and he asked us, in a joking way, "if we paid anything for our goods?" This is a fact, and we are ready to give the name of the gentleman, and his word is never doubted.

It is safer to buy from a house that WILL PROTECT YOU ON GOODS AND PRICES, rather than buy where you get no such guarantee.

AT BOSTON "ONE-PRICE" CLOTHING HOUSE, Cor. Third and Robert Sts., St. Paul.

THE MAN WHO READS. COPYRIGHTED 1884.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

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