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# BAD FOR BLAINE.

## Prospects of Democratic Success Continue to Grow Brighter in Ohio.

### A Careful Review of the Situation by One Smelling the Sulphur.

### Col. Dudley Said to Have Revealed to the Leader That the Democrats Have 18,000 Majority.

### Senator Pendleton Makes a Powerful Speech Before an Enormous Crowd in Porkopolis.

### Don Cameron Disgusted—Roscoe Conkling Puts in an Oar—A Club of 125 Deserts Blaine.

*Democrats in Ohio Said to Have Plenty of Money—Beecher and Joy—The Jingo Junket.*

*The Coming Victory.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 10.—McBride, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, telegraphs the following to his paper: Unless all the political signs of the times are at fault the glorious Democracy of Ohio will on Tuesday next gain a victory, a victory, too, which will cary with it the absolute certainty of the election of a Democratic president, a victory, moreover, which will be the first step in the destruction of the Republican party, which has only existed in name and for the spoils for many years. I find that, after all, the best place to judge of the advantages of a battle to be near enough to smell the sulphur. One thus placed is not distracted by serene songs or honeyed words. The chances are good to look upon the swaying lines and to form a judgment with more deliberation. I left Washington forty-eight hours ago with a deep seated conviction that the chance of Democratic success in Ohio was about three in seven. True, I have not been at the front very long, but long enough to reverse my table. To my mind now the odds are in favor of the Democrats as seven is to three, and now for the reasons of my faith

First, I find here Democratic confidence and its antithesis, Republican anxiety and apprehension. The Democratic organization of the state is in good hands, superbly equipped, and directed with indefatigable industry. Its work is as ceaseless as it is noiseless. Its movements are not heralded with brass band accompaniments and garish displays, but its effective power is felt in every nook and cranny in the commonwealth.

On the other hand, the Republicans are depending solely for their salvation on the presidential candidate. The effects of the first circuit of the presidential caravan, with its alleged battery of magnetism have been dissipated. The curiosity of the crowd has been surfeited, and now on the return trip of the hippodrome dismay and consternation have seized the Republican managers, because, forsooth, Mr. Blaine, with his shining lance and white plume, fails to draw. In his first triangulation of the state, crowds followed in his wake, drawn by the same curiosity which stampedes a schoolroom as a circus procession passes by. The allurements of curiosity have now been supplemented with disgust, and no one will more keenly feel the absence of further excitement in his movements than Mr. Blaine himself. Last night he was in this city, and yet his distinguished presence fails to even call for ordinary interest or comment.

To still further discomfort the Republican canvass, it will be gratifying to the Democrats to be told that the management is in the hands of the veriest tyros. Mr. Ogilvee, the chairman, is hardly worthy of a sentence, save to say that he is constantly rattled and alarmed. The state organization has been seized on by imported talent, and Col. W. Dudley and C. J. Filley have usurped its powers. These men have won some notoriety because of their being in the state of Indiana when Steve Dorsey debauched it with $2 bills. Both, however, lack his powers of organization and nerve. They are satisfied if, through posing and striking attitudes, they get the credit of being great. All of the real Republican leaders in Ohio know of the weakness of the state organization. Logan has openly denounced it. Senator Sherman has criticised it, and poor Blaine, in his painful anxiety to succeed, has been compelled to stay in Ohio to command and direct the battle in person.

With this contrast of the two state organizations I come to an important element of the canvass, that is, the Prohibition vote. I assume that the total vote next Tuesday will reach 765,000, if it does not exceed it. I take it that of this number the Prohibition state ticket will get about 15,000, may be more. For years the Prohibition vote in Ohio has varied lately, its highest point being 12,000. It ought to be larger this year, and for this reason, when the question of prohibition was submitted to the people of Ohio, it received more votes cast for it than against it, although it did not receive a majority of all the votes cast. The large vote, however, cast in its favor naturally will have the tendency to weld the temperance folks in a stronger alliance, indulging the hope, which ever springs uppermost, that the organization can better effect its aims and purposes by banding together than by dissipating its strength. This being so, the assumption is as logical as it is natural, that the Republicans will lose many votes which will be cast for the Prohibition candidates. For every five votes so cast the Republicans will lose four as against the Democrats one. If this should be the ratio, it of itself would be enough to give the Democrats the state.

The unkown and real controlling force is the German vote. If this thrifty and intelligent population place their suffrages in the interest of their nationality there is scarcely a doubt as to the result of Tuesday's battle. As a people they are quick to detect the demagogue. They know enough to well know that Mr. Blaine, in straddling the temperance issue in his own state, did it to catch the 15,000 temperance votes in Ohio, and his action was an insult to every German in the land.

The vote of the wool growing section, if governed by reason can hardly be largely cast for the Republican party. No matter what a Democratic congress may have faild to accomplish in behalf of the flockesters, it must be borne in mind that it was the Republican lower house and the United States senate which reduced the duty on wool. Two of Ohio's prominent Republican statesmen, Senator Sherman and Wm. McKinley jr., were upon the conference committee which allowed the wool schedule to be reduced. They could have prevented it. For sixteen years I have sat in the galleries of congress and watched the course of legislation, and I make no idle statement in the assertion that had Sherman and McKinley stood firm, they could have saved the blow at the wool industry of this state. True, it might have defeated the tariff bill. This they feared. Both apprehended, if the bill should fail that a future measure might more radically affect the iron and steel sections. Hence, to save the latter, which was paramount with both, they allowed the wool country to be paralyzed.

These thoughts I jot down in a nomadic way to show that at every point of attack in this campaign the Republican and not the Democratic party should have the worst of the argument. Since here I have talked with politicians of prominence on both sides. Gov. Hoadly, whom I saw this morning, is exuberantly confident of Democratic success. Chairman Barger is none the less so, but not so demonstrative. The reports all along the Democratic line are sanguine and gratifying. On the other hand, the Republicans seem to be surrounded with some impenetrable mystery. Gov. Boutelle, of Maine, who is here, is hopeful, but there is a mingled uneasiness surrounding his boasts. To add to the Republican scare, the Ohio *State Journal*, in its issue to-day, paves the way to break the force of the anticipated Republican defeat by declaring, in substance, that if Ohio is lost through Democratic frauds next Tuesday, it will be redeemed in November. This is whistling with a vengeance to keep the courage up. The truth is, Blaine is on the run. The campaign has reached that stage wherein he is forced to write explanatory letters. When a public man is reduced to such an extremity it is evidence that the people distrust him. Fac similes of his draft letters and telegrams touching his Hocking Valley interests have been reproduced, and are now being distributed by the thousands in mining sections.

The most notorious arrival is that of ex-Congressman Farwell, of Chicago, more universally known as "Poker Charley." Farwell has always trained in the more modern methods of practices and is a believer in "soap." He has doubtless been called here at this important moment to circulate currency in behalf of the Republican canvass. While in congress Farwell was cheek by jowl with Blaine, who was the speaker, and both have cast their anchors to windward in deals in which neither were deadheads.

I had a short talk with Senator Allison, who left here for Chicago this afternoon. He is not by any means hopeful.

"I think Ohio doubtful," I said, in response to his question, "and so do I," was his reply. I made up my mind," he added, "a month ago that the state was in great doubt. I so told the national Republican committee in New York."

"Has Blaine's visit to Ohio been of a benefit to his party?" I asked.

"Yes," said he, "on the whole I think it has. Still, to some extent, it disarranged the Republican canvass as originally mapped out, yet it has done good."

*Frank Hurd's Views of Ohio.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 10.—In an interview to-day with a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, the Hon. Frank Hurd said: "Ohio will go Democratic as sure as next Tuesday comes. There can be no doubt of it. It would give the Democratic state ticket a rousing majority were the election held today. There may be such conversions to the Republicans by Tuesday as a lavish expenditure of money can bring about. The Republicans can purchase all who are for sale, and even then cannot carry the state at Tuesday's election."

"How about the Germans?"

"Solid for the Democratic ticket, as nearly as can be learned, and they are with us and we will gain more Republican votes than we will lose on account of the discontented wool growers."

"Will you be elected?"

"I believe so beyond all shadow of doubt. There has never been such an amount of money from outside sent to any congressional district as there has come to Toledo to beat me. I do not think I over estimate the amount when I say $25,000 has been sent to this county alone to beat me. I have had no assistance except from a few personal friends who agree with me in my views of tariff reform. All that I have received amounts to but a few hundred dollars. An extensive Pittsburg manufacturer, a perfect stranger to me, sent me a check for $59, saying that as a manufacturer he desired to contribute this mite to the cause. I maintain I have made a thorough canvass of this congressional district and have been in every township and almost every school district within its boundary, and am convinced that our majority on the state ticket in my district will be as large as that given for Hoadly last year. My advices as to the condition of the Democracy throughout the state are of the most cheering nature. In the October election of 1876, when the national committe gave little or no help to the Democrats, the majority on the state ticket was about 7,000. Since that time the Germans, who were largely Republicans, have become Democrats. With their assistance the state has been carried for the Democrats for the past two years. The Democrats have the patronage of the state as well as the machinery of fifty-five out of the eighty-eight counties which compose the commonwealth. They also control the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton. Even in Toledo the Democrats handle the patronage of the city, with the exception of that controlled by the street commissioners. They have, therefore, the appointment of a majority of the judges in almost two-thirds of the counties of the state, numerically speaking, and in all the large cities. The change in the situation came about during the last week. The Democrats suddenly showed a perfect organization in every county. The campaign funds were in the main intact. Hundreds of laboring men in Toledo sent the Democratic committee little sums of money. The finances have not been frittered away in the purchase of torches, etc., but are available at the right time. Moreover, the Germans are being made acquainted with the inner workings of the Republican prohibition movement in Iowa and Kansas. Neal Dow's letter, explaining Blaine's action in dodging the Prohibition vote, as emanating from a wish not to offend a few bigoted Germans in the west, rankles in the Teutonic heart, and the Democrats feel assured the Germans are with them. There is in Toledo a Democratic club composed of 847 men, all of whom are employees of various railroads leading into the city. The betting has until recently been in favor of the Republicans. Last night, however, the chairman of the Democratic county committee offered to bet $1,000 that Newman, the party nominee at the head of the ticket, would carry the state and a similar amount that Frank Hurd would be elected by 1,000 majority. The Republicans have not as yet accepted either bet, and it is not at all likely they will." M. J. Enright, of Toledo, who is regarded as one of the shrewdest prognosticators in the state, made a couple of wagers yesterday of $100 each that the Democratic state ticket would win on Tuesday. The gentleman wanted to bet several thousand dollars in the same way, but the Republicans do not seem to think well of it.

With regard to Mr. Hurd's candidacy, it is said a large number of Germans will on the ground of nationality support Mr. Romeiss, his antagonist, but this action must not be construed into an expression of their views on the national ticket, as a careful canvass of the Germans in Lucas county, shows that nine-tenths of that nationality are for Cleveland. There is no disaffection among the Irish here. A dynamiter, advertised as Col. Nicholas O'Sullivan Burke, made a Blaine speech in the Eighth ward the other night. In concluding his address he asked, "What will we do with Blaine?" The entire audience rose as one man and shouted, "Damn him." If the Democratic leaders throughout the state have given the same attention to their districts as has Mr. Hurd the result is a foregone conclusion.

*Democrats' Day in Cincinnati.*

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 10.—Ex-Gov. Hendricks reached here to-day and was driven to the hotel without any parade or ceremony. In the afternoon he took a drive through the suburbs and received calls, but made no address. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Judge Thurman and Gen. Rosecrans are also in the city to attend the meeting at night. Senator Bayard visited the chamber of commerce and made a brief speech to the effect that he had found in public life a great help from the business education he received, when a youth.

At night all these gentlemen were driven to Music hall, and found it almost impossible to enter, so great was the throng. As ex-Gov. Hendricks made his way through the throng on the stage and appeared at the speakers' desk, the entire mass of people rose to their feet and cheered again and again, waived hats and handkerchiefs, and shouted for Cleveland and Hendricks. Similar demonstrations, of less intensity, marked the appearance of Gen. Rosecrans, Senator Bayard, Judge Thurman, and Senator Pendleton. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad, called the meeting to order and introduced Senator Pendleton as chairman. The latter in a very few words introduced ex-Gov. Hendricks, who, after a repetition of the demonstrations made when he entered the hall, began his speech by saying the election next Tuesday is of great importance, on account of the offices to be filled, but more especially because of the influence it will have on all the states at the November election. He therefore appealed to Ohio to give all proper consideration to this election. The election in November was not only a choice of men but a decision of national policy. That decision would turn not only on the man presented, but on the policies and principles they represented. He then proceeded to argue there should be a change in the administration of the government, and gave among the reasons of the concession in the Republican platform that the tariff was* laid unequally, and that more revenue was collected than was necessary for the economical administration of government. If these faults were conceded by the party which had been in power nearly a quarter of a century, he asserted there should be a change so that the remedy could be applied. In proof of the admission of the Republicans of the existence of an excessive revenue he cited President Arthur's message of two years ago, when he called the attention of congress to the matter, and suggested appropriate legislation. The revenue law was modified, but not sufficiently, and now the excess of revenue above the requirements of an economical administration was eighty-five million annually. This sum was improperly kept for the business use of the country and the government was compelled to build expensive vaults for its storage. He asked if the Republican party under this condition of affairs, had a right to ask a continuance in office. [Cries "No, no."] Four years ago, he said, times were fairly good. Fair prices were obtained for products, and fair wages paid for labor. The Republican orators said, "let well enough alone;" and we were not able to answer that short but powerful argument. Do they say so now, when wheat is fifty cents a bushel lower than it was then? When men are everywhere seeking employment, and often finding it at reduced wages? When times are hard, indeed, as they are now, the argument is, "let there be a change that times may be better. [Cheers.] And I think that argument ought to have great weight when the party in power keeps calling in from the people $85,000,000 more of tax than is necessary. Turning to the question of what remedy the Democrats proposed for this excessive taxation, he read the declaration in the platform to which the Democratic nominees were pledged, and said beyond question they met the case. The banner of Democracy, thus inscribed, he said, was placed in the hands of Grover Cleveland and Thos. A. Hendricks. [Here cheering for several minutes interrupted the speaker. When it ceased he added:] And they were required to carry it before the public, and with it in their hands to either stand or fall. [Cheers.] That platform commands my approval and I pledge fidelity to it in my official life. Continuing his argument, for a change, he said, it might be better, it could not be worse. [voice, "you may be counted out."] Gentlemen, said Mr. Hendricks, there is no danger of that. Of all the men in this country the honest Republicans are the most tired of that business. He then in a facetious manner read the demands of the Republican platform for a restoration of the navy and for the destruction of polygamy, and said he, too, wanted the navy strong enough that a foreign power shall not dare place an American citizen in the jails of Ireland without cause, whether their names be McSweeney or anything else. Referring to the German defection in Ohio, he said the Republicans were trying to make up for it by getting the Irish vote. This he regarded as proof of their desperation and doubted a likelihood of the Irish voting with the Republicans, for a man who, as secretary, allowed McSweeney, an American citizen, to lie in a foreign jail without charge or without a trial. After ridiculing the plank against polygamy in the Republican platform, he closed by an appeal to the freemen of Ohio to regard the ballot as a thing too sacred for barter. If the voters were determined, there should be a pure ballot next Tuesday, the Democrats would win. If ballots were permitted to be bought and sold, they would lose.

Senator Bayard followed in a speech of considerable length, after which short addresses were made by Judge Thurman and Gen. Rosecrans.

*Beecher's Joy Interview.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Beecher's account of his interview with Jas. F. Joy, of Detroit, is already finding its way over the country in the shape of a pamphlet, which Independents regard as a telling blow against the Plumed Knight. It was printed a few hours after its appearance, and its circulation is already bearing fruit in the shape of letters, which indicate that what is now developing into a controversy is likely to be as serious for Blaine as any of the crushing charges under which he was already staggering. At the Nassau street headquarters the Independents do not regard the publication of Gen. Alger's last letter and Joy's telegram as changing the aspect of the case.

"There is not the least doubt in the world," said a member of the Independent executive committee this morning, "that the interview took place, and that Mr. Beecher's story of it is as accurate as any account given after the lapse of so long a time could be."

Senator Henry C. Nelson said to-day: "I don't think there is any more doubt about the Democrats carrying New York than there is that a campaign is now going on. In the town of Flushing, for instance, there are about as many Independents as straightout Repnblicans, to say nothing of the supporters of St. John. It is perfectly clear that the Republicans are more alarmed about St. John than they care to confess. The Democratic policy is to encourage the temperance movement, and we are doing it up our way. You see these people have an impulse, which is always found where a single principle is at stake, and it is not going to be an easy matter to make them swerve. In our town the St. John vote will not be below eighty-five and of these between seventy and seventy-five will be a loss to the Republicans."

Mayor Murphy, of Troy, who called at the state headquarters this morning, said that some little disaffection against Cleveland had been manifested after his nomination, but it had almost died out, being now scarcely perceptible.

*Beecher Says Either He or Joy is a Liar.*

BROOKLYN, Oct. 8.—Gen. R. A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.—Dear Sir: I have just read your letter of October 7, exhorting me "publicly to retract your (my) statements, as you have in your zeal for the Democratic party and the Democratic nominee spread them before the whole country." When the heat of this canvass has passed you will think that such language borders too near upon insult to be either just or wise. I beg you to understand that I have nothing to do with the truth or otherwise of Mr. Joy's statement to me respecting Mr. Blaine. The question is: Did Mr. Joy make those statemants? Did Mr. Joy make the remarks in my presence which I have published? If he did not, I have lied. If he did, Joy has lied. There is no middle ground. There shall be none. Either I heard it or invented it. Mr. Joy's second telegram to you makes a languid and foolish denial which I attribute to his not having seen or understood my statement; but if Mr. Joy has seen my statement and denied it, or if when he lands in New York he shall declare that no such conversation was had in my presence, then I have only to say that whereas I did not imagine that there could be more than one continental liar, I am compelled to think there are two. Please accept this letter as the only retraction and apology that I am prepared to make to you, to Mr. Joy, to Mr. Blaine and to the Republican party.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

*The Outlook from Washington.*

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The eastern papers teem with reports from Ohio of the pending canvass, the general tenor of which go to indicate that the Republicans have no walk over in the fight and that the visit and bluster of Blaine has utterly failed to magnetize the average voter. The most important change, however, is to be found in this city. The slightest observation shows that the government bread and butter brigade have no news from Ohio to give them any comfort. They are grave and serious. All their boasts have died out on the air, and they are not chirping a single word. The Washington *Star*, which has had all along a marked leaning for Blaine, and has been assuming that Republicans would carry the October election by 10,000 to 15,000, now says that: "All accounts from Ohio indicate a close and doubtful contest at the polls next Tuesday, and that for the first time since the original Republican victory in the state leaders of that party admit the possibility, if not the probability, of defeat at the election just preceding the presidential contest.

*The Democratic Boodle.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—A prominent and influential Democrat received a letter from New York to-day, saying that the money which the Democratic national committee had promised to send to Ohio left New York Thursday night, and was in all probability in Ohio now. The sum sent was $500,000, and was collected from all parts of the United States and sent to the National committee. The state of Georgia contributed $25,000 alone, and New York more than that amount. A round sum was sent from Chicago. County Clerk Ryan was the person with whom subscriptions were left. He would not say what the exact sum was that he received, but it was very large. Besides what Ryan received men like Erskine M. Phelps, Potter Palmer and Fred. Winston gave liberally. The Democrats, it is understood, are going to make a superb and magnificent effort on the very eve of election to cut down the Republican majority in the state.

*Senator Edmunds Against Blaine.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The attitude of Senator Edmunds in the canvass and his utter indifference to Blaine's success is giving the Republicans much concern. There is no doubt in the minds of intelligent men, as to the cause of Mr. Edmund's inaction. It is not ill health nor indifference to Republican principles. Mr. Edmunds has been convinced by Blaine's course in congress that Blaine is not an honest man, and he will not open his mouth for him in this canvass. He cannot well come out and openly assail the nominee of his party. He does not care to make an issue with his Republican friends, but he will not allow his name to be used to indorse a man in whom he has no confidence, and when a letter written by Edmunds to a flowery bird at Madison was garbled in order to make it seem a coat of whitewash for the tatooed candidate, Mr. Edmunds took prompt steps to expose the fraud to the public and to let his true position be known. He wrote that Blaine was on the side of the railroads in 1878 and he will not take it back. And now comes on the back of all this a letter from Mr. Edmunds, published in a New York paper, addressed to a Vermont club, which is as follows:

BURLINGTON, Sept. 20, 1884.—To M. H. Cook, Esq., Castleton: Yours of the 12th received. In reply would say I am out of politics this year. I hope the G. O. P. will pull through. Yours etc. G. F. EDMUNDS.

Not a word in favor of Blaine, not a denial of a charge and not a word of comfort for the poor Blaine and Logan men, who now think there is something wrong about Senator Edmunds, but who can find nothing whatever against James G. Blaine.

*Israelites Desert Blaine.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10.—A big sensation was created in political circles to-day by the action of the Central Israelite club, numbering 125 members. One of the members recently became involved in litigation over a purchase of glass from C. C. Barnet, the Republican candidate for congress. At the meeting of the club last night it was decided by vote to expose Barnet, and also to send all the Blaine and Logan uniforms back to the Republican headquarters, which was done this morning. The club then endorsed C. H. Foran for congress and Sawyer for Sheriff, both Democrats. The Republicans are blue.

Mayor Farley, although a Democrat, refuses to allow city flags to be displayed over Hendricks' visit to-morrow. The Democrats are indignant.

*Still Too Many Democrats.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 10.—It has leaked out that at the meeting of the Republican executive committee last night, which was attended by Mr. Blaine, Col, Dudley reported a poll of the state which showed about 18,000 more Democratic votes in the state than there are Republicans. The report is that this consumed the time of the committee in discussion, and after going over the ground it was estimated how much money would be needed to carry the election, and it was decided to have it here by Sunday. Farwell, of Chicago, is said to be down for $200,000 of the amount and a similar installment is to arrive from New York by Sunday morning.

*Don Cameron Moody.*

[Special Telegram to the Gobe.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—According to the New York *Herald*, Senator Don Cameron has come here from Ohio after a three days' trip, moody and reticent. It seems that he met John Sherman, but it does not appear that he manifested any interest in the struggle. Whether he became satisfied that the contest was hopeless or became suspicious of the Blaine managers is not known, but it is clear that his attitude is not such as to inspire any faith in the success of the Plumed Knight. He will proceed to make his own calling and election sure.

*Bad Week For Blaine.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK Oct. 10.—The *Times* says that a gentleman who conversed with Roscoe Conkling last night after the Democratic demonstration reports him as expressing a great deal of pleasure at the success of the meeting, and spoke of its significance. He also said on something, being said about Mr. Blaine's western trip, that this had been a pretty bad week for Mr. Blaine.

*Blaine's Movements.*

CHILLICOTHE, Oct. 10.—Mr. Blaine left Columbus by special train on the Scioto Valley road at 10 this forenoon. Mr. Hanna, of the state committee, left the party, and ex-Gov. Foster took charge. The first stop was

AT CIRCLEVILLE,

where there was a large gathering in front of the court house. Mr. Blaine was received in the enthusiastic manner that has now become a matter of course on this tour. He was introduced by Judge Smith, of Circleville, and spoke as follows:

"If to be observed by an entire continent be a source of pride the people of Ohio should be very proud to-day, because the eyes of every state in the union are upon them, and the action of the people of Ohio on Tuesday next is awaited with deep solicitude throughout the length and breadth of the nation. Left now as the only state that votes in October, the average degree of Republican zeal in the country is to be tested by your vote, and your vote will be taken as an index to the vote of November. My only mission therefore is to urge upon you the importance of your action on Tuesday next and to ask you if you are ready for it. For the first time in forty years, the first time since 1844, when Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk were the nominees of the two great parties, the tariff for protection becomes from the very first day of the campaign a subject for popular discussion. That discussion is well nigh closed, and the question is to be submitted to a jury of 800,000 voters in your state, as that jury decide may be the fate of the protective tariff in this country for a generation. It is too late now to go into elaboration of argument. Action is the word now. Action is your duty. I refrain, therefore, from doing more than to remind you that in all the critical elections in the past, except the critical elections of 1863 and and 1864, never has a more weighty or far reaching responsibility devolved upon the soil of Ohio than that which they will meet on Tuesday next, and meeting which I hope and believe they will fully and faithfully discharge their duty.

AT CHILLICOTHE.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Oct. 10.—The reception at Chillicothe was elaborate and artistic. The approach to the stand was through an avenue between parallel lines of uniformed horsemen. At the upper end of this avenue there were two rows of girls dressed in white, representing the states of the Union, and holding up a series of green arches beneath which Mr. Blaine passed. Upon the stand there were three smaller girls representing Maine, Vermont and Ohio. Chillicothe was settled by Virginians, and indications of the origin of the town were seen in the unusual number of horsemen and of negroes taking part in the procession. Gen. Sam'l H. Hurst made a brief and exceptionally good introductory speech, and the people received Mr. Blaine with every demonstration of enthusiasm. When he got an opportunity to speak he said:

"From my school days I have been familiar with the Scioto valley, and have heard much of the rich lands of Paint creek. I am glad to see their inhabitants before me. I am glad to see before me this great representation of the rich agricultural portion of Ohio. I am glad to recall to their minds this morning the duty which the nation expects of them on Tuesday next. Your chairman has been pleased to refer to the six great contests in which the Republican party has been victorious. In the first presidential contest in which the Republican party was engaged, it was the vote of Ohio that gave strength to the legions that followed the gallant young Fremont. It was the vote of Ohio in October, 1860, that in a large part secured Mr. Lincoln's election. It was the vote of Ohio in 1864 that secured the great victory to loyalty and the Union on the roar of civil war. It was the vote in October, 1868, that awarded the great hero of the war with the presidency, and repeated it in 1872, and it was the votes of October, 1876, and October, 1880, that elevated two Ohio statesmen to the presidential chair. It remains to be seen whether the great legions of Republicanism, whether the great clans that have gathered upon the plains and in the valleys of Ohio shall now be worsted in the encounter of Tuesday next. Whether in this seventh conflict for the great principles of a great party you will maintain your splendid record of twenty-eight years. It is too late for argument, that has been exhausted. It is too late even for the appeal that has been addressed to you, and there remains only your own sense of duty and your own loyal determination. I thank you for your kind greeting, and commend you with all your energies to the duty of Tuesday next. At 5:40 the train arrived at Portsmouth.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

IRONTON, O., Oct. 10.—At Portsmouth there was a tremendous demonstration. There were fully 20,000 people in the streets and in the meeting around the stand where Mr. Blaine was introduced. He made a brief speech, presenting the protective tariff as the great issue and urging the importance of the October vote in Ohio as bearing upon that question and on the presidential contest. The crowd was so great and so enthusiastic that it proved quite difficult for Mr. Blaine to get back to his carriage. It was after dark when the train arrived

AT IRONTON.

There again was an immense crowd, who pressed around Mr. Blaine and cheered as he alighted from the train. He was escorted by a body of plumed knights to the house of Mr. Wilson, where he took tea. Later he was driven down town to a large stand from which he reviewed a torchlight procession. After the procession the people called for a speech. Mr. Blaine, in response, spoke at some length in the same vein as at other places to-day, of the importance of the tariff and the responsibility of the Republicans of Ohio as having the lead in determining the result of the pending contest between the parties. In the procession there was a young Republican club from Ashland, Ky., and another from Huntington, a West Virginia town. Alluding to these, Mr. Blaine said, "I am pleased to note that in this vast assemblage you have representatives from the opposite shore of the Ohio, and that Kentucklans and West Virginians are comingling and co-operating with the people of Ohio for a common cause, and to a common end. Kentucky is taking on a new life, and when the days of Democratic free trade are ended in her councils, she will stand as she is entitled to stand, in enterprise and in progress alongside of her sister state of Ohio." The meetings were so remarkably large and enthusiastic that Mr. Blaine commented upon it, pronouncing it a magnificent display and considering the situation of the town, remote from the large cities, the largest and finest he had ever seen.

*Blaine Running on Schedule Time.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—Blaine will first appear in Indiana at South Bend, where he will spend Sunday the 19. On the 20th he leaves that place at 10 a. m. via Elkhart, Goshan, Liginer, Kendallville and Auburn to Fort Wayne, reaching the latter place at 2:35 p. m. He leaves Fort Wayne at 9:20 the morning of the 21st, via Huntington, Wabash, Peru, Kokoma, Tipton, Noblesville to Indianapolis, arriving here at 2:30 p. m. He leaves here at 9:30 a. m. on the 22d, going to Martinsville, Spencer, Worthington, Vincerres and Princeton, reaching Evansville at 4:30, leaving Evansville at 8:30 on the 23d, going to Sullivan, Terre Haute, Brazil, Green Castle and Crawfordsville, reaching Lafayette at 3:30 p. m.

*Iowa Fusion.*

[Special Correspondence to the Globe.]

SHELDON, Iowa, Oct. 9.—Hon. Daniel Campbell, of Monona county, Iowa, Greenback elector on the fusion ticket of this state, and Mrs. Martha Strickland, of St. Johns, Michigan, spoke last night in this place on the political issues of the day. The day had been cold and stormy and the meeting was not extensively advertised, but notwithstanding all this and the darkness at least one hundred ans fifty people assembled in White's hall to listen to the speeches. The audience was composed principally of the business men of the city—thoughtful, intelligent voters, who gave most respectful attention throughout, and frequently signified their approbation of the sentiments advanced by hearty applause. The mayor, Hon. J. J. Hartenbower, presided and introduced the speakers. Mr. Campbell was first to address the audience, and he presented his ideas in a manly, argumentative manner which won the respect of his hearers. There was an entire absence in his speech of villification and abuse, so frequently indulged in by Republican speakers, but he gave a searching analysis of class legislation, and showed its evil influence upon the moral and material well being of the people. He is a gentleman who will hold the attention of any audience who may have the good fortune to hear him speak. He was followed by Mrs. Strickland in an address which for eloquence, logic and rhetorical finish greatly surpassed any other speech we have heard during this campaign. She made a powerful appeal in behalf of the wage laborers oppressed by our system of pretended protection. She urged, in words of thrilling power, that party lines be obliterated, and all who are noble and chivalrous join in a crusade to free the oppressed poor from the tyranny of aggregated wealth. In beauty of diction and propriety of delivery, her speech was a model for orators. She should address large audiences of statesmen and scholars. Fusion is working well in northwestern Iowa, and if accessions to it from the Republican ranks is as great in other parts of the state as they are here, Iowa will give the Fusion ticket 15,000 majority.

*Enthusiastic Dakota Democrats.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MITCHELL, D. T., Oct. 10.—The Democrats placed a full legislative ticket in the field last night, and are sanguine that they will elect two and perhaps three of their number from the district. F. M. Ziebach, of Bonhomme, and S. W. Duncan, of Brule, were nominated for the council, with H. C. Green, of Davison; H. T. Tucker of Charles Mix; D. O'Kane, of Aurora, and B. Birge of Hanson, for the house. There is but little doubt that Riebach is the strongest Democrat in southern Dakota and that he can defeat wagner, his Republican opponent for the council.

John R. Wilson, Democratic candidate for congress, opened the campaign here last night. He is a gentleman of much ability and entertained his hearers with a discussion of territorial affairs. He charges that the nomination of Gifford was made through corrupt and dishonest combinations of the south with the Bismarck crowd. He was followed by D. M. Inman, chairman of the Democratic Territorial committee, Hon. F. M. Ziebach and E. N. Fitch.

*Sixth District Dakotians.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

HURON, D. T., Oct. 10.—The action of the Redfield convention was governed by such fraudulent methods that the Republicans of the Sixth district will put another ticket in the field, and will evidently elect it. Great indignation exists throughout the greater portion of the district regarding the outrage perpetrated on Beadle, Hand and other counties by the combination which controlled the convention. Irregular delegations were admitted and objectionable men were thus enabled to secure nominations.

*Legislative Convention at Redfield.*

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

REDFIELD, D. T., Oct. 8.—The legislative convention for the Sixth district, comprising Spink, Hamlin, Clark, Hand, Hyde, Hughes, Sully, Potter, Beadle, Faulk and Sanborn counties, met at this place to-day and placed in nomination for the council James P. Day, of Spink, and John H. Westover, of Hughes.

For Members of the House—J. A. Pickler, of Faulk; G. W. Pierce, of Hamlin; J. T. Blakemore, of Hyde; and M. L. Miller, of Beadle.

There is considerable dissatisfaction with all the nominations except that of J. P. Day, of Spink, and it is probable that an independent ticket will be put in the field with all new names but that of Day.

## STATE POLITICS.

*Lac qui Parle Politics.*

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

LAC QUI PARLE, Oct. 8.—The Republican legislative convention for the counties comprising the Thirty-seventh senatorial district of the state of Minnesota, met at the court house in Montevideo, Minn., Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock p.m., and was called to order by D. C. Chamberlain, chairman of the district committee.

D. S. Hall, of Benson, was elected temporary chairman and Kris O. Sude secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed the following committee on credentials: J. F. Jacobson, Lac qui Parle; K. P. Frovald, Swift; Helge Iverson, Chippewa; and the following as the district central committee: J. F. Jacobson, Lac qui Parle; J. M. Severence, Montevideo; K. P. Frovald, Swift. The committee on credentials report the following delegates:

Chippewa county—J. M. Severence, Lars T. Sixburg, Helge Iverson, Ole Vefseme, Nels N. Dahl, Charles Anderson, B. K. Salverson.

Swift county—D. S. Hall, E. Thomas, K.P. Frovald, Charles Johnson, John Bergstrom, A. D. Countryman, J. Simmons, A. W. Leathrop.

Lac qui Parle county—J. F. Jacobson, H. Walters, P. A. Lenarence, C. Higna, E. Mathiason, Kris O. Jade, A. L. Himle.

It was motioned and carried that the convention proceed to nominate the candidates by acclamation. J. M. Severence, of Montevideo, stated that he had the honor of presenting the name of a well known citizen of his county, who had before been in the state legislature, namely, Hon. Ole. O. Lein.

Mr. Len was unanimously nominated for representative of Chippewa.

J. F. Jacobson then presented the name of Hon. Mr. Sampson, of Lac Qui Parle, stating that Mr. Sampson had been in the legislature of the state before. The motion was unanimously carried.

On motion the temporary organization was made permanent.

The nominee, Hon. Ole O. Len, was then called upon to deliver an address, to which Mr. Len responded in the following well chosen remarks: "Gentlemen of the convention: I feel it is my duty to tender you my grateful thanks for the great honor and confidence you have shown me in selecting me as one of your candidates for the legislature. I regret to say that I am not by any means prepared to make a speech on this occasion; but I hope, gentlemen, that you will understand the situation and kindly excuse my failure. I feel and appreciate the great importance of the work expected from a representative of the people, and I am well aware of the fact that the position, if properly considered, is an arduous one in every particular. The next session of the legislature will have many important problems to solve, and the people justly expect that their representatives attend carefully to the difficult task before them and concentrate every faculty of their souls upon the solution of the great questions that agitate the public mind and effect the prosperity of the people. I do not know what I may be able to perform if elected to the legislature, but I do intend to work faithfully and conscientiously for the rights of the people and do the best I can for the advancement of justice and reform. If elected to the legislature I shall not forget that the people have placed me in a very important position, and I shall make a studious endeavor to represent their views and wishes to the best of my ability. The time has come when the voice of the people must be respected by greedy monopolists and scheming politicians; and being a firm believer in the sovereignity of the people, I take the position that the great public is the only absolute authority in deciding doubtful questions relative to moral reform, social improvement and the general prosperity of the great republic."

At the close of Lein's address Hon. Ivir Sampson was then called upon for a speech, and his remarks were few but well to the point.

On motion the convention adjourned.

*Eighth Senatorial Democrats.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

RUSH CITY, Minn., Oct. 10.—The Democratic delegates of the Eighth senatorial district, comprising the counties of Chisago, Pine and Kennebec, assembled in convention at 12 m. to-day in North Branch, and were called to order by J. D. Markham, chairman of the district committee, and Col. F. W. Folsom, of Taylors Falls, was made temporary chairman, and Wm. Hurley, secretary. After the appointment of the various committees an adjournment for dinner was had.

Ten ballots for representative were taken, when Dr. E. A. Umland, of this city, was unanimously nominated.

Resolutions endorsing the national platform, Cleveland, Hendricks and O. C. Merriman were adopted. Resolutions were also adopted opposed to the monopoly practiced by the St. Paul & Duluth railroad upon the settlers and merchants, and to a high protective traffic, and demanding legislative protection to settlers along Snake river from the customs practiced by the large lumbermen of Stillwater in raising