Daily Globe

Official paper of the City and County.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, No. 321 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1884.

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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Per Month	75

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WEEKLY GLOBE.

By Mail—postage paid, per year	$1 15

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12, 9:56 p. m.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	30.15	59	NW	Clear
La Crosse	30.11	59	SW	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	30.26	52	NE	Clear
Ft Garry	30.25	36	..	....
Minnedosa	30.22	40	E	Clear
Moorhead	30.24	47	N	Clear
Qu'Apelle	30.13	42	S	Clear
St. Vincent	30.24	41	NW	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Buford	30.19	52	NE	Clear
Ft. Custer	30.09	54	E	Clear
Helena	29.99	56	SW	Clear
Huron	30.24	52	NE	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.78	54	Calm	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	30.13	56	NW	Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
30.042	59.2	45.4	W	Clear

Amount rainfall .0: Maximum thermometer 74.8; minimum thermometer 45.4; daily range 29.4.

River—Observed height 6 feet, 4 inches.

Rise in twenty-four hours 0 inches.

Fall in twenty-four hours, 1 inch.

Note—The "time ball" is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) from the flagstaff on the Fire & Marine building, corner of Third and Jackson streets, at noon, "Central Time," as determined at Carleton College observatory.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1 a. m.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, fair weather, variable winds, generally northwesterly, stationary temperature in the southern portions, slight fall northern portions, higher barometer.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the nominee for congress of the Democrats, the Farmers' alliance, nd the People's party will speak as follows:

Monday, October 13, 7:30 p. m., in Grove City.
Tuesday, October 14, 7:30 p. m., in Manannah.
Wednesday, October 15, 7:30 p. m., in Kingston.
Thursday, October 16, 7:30 p. m., in Greenleaf
Saturday, October 18, 7:30 p. m., in Granite Falls.
Monday, October 20, 7:30 p. m., in Waconia.
Tuesday, October 21, 7:30 p. m., in Glencoe.
Wednesday, October 22, 7:30 p. m., in Olivia.
Thursday, October 23, 7:30 p. m., in Watertown.
Friday, October 24, 7:30 p. m., in Bird Island.
Monday, October 13, 7:30 p. m. at Grove City.
Tuesday, October 14, 7:30 p. m., at Manannah.
Wednesday, October 15, 7:30 p. m., at Kingston.
Thursday, October 16, 7:30 p. m., at Greenleaf.
Friday, October 17, 7:30 p. m., at Hutchinson.
Saturday, October 18, 7:30 p. m., at Granite Falls.
Monday, October 20, 7:30 p. m., at Waconia.
Tuesday, October 21, 7:30 p. m., at Glencoe.
Wednesday, October 22, 1 p. m., at Sacred Heart.
Wednesday, October 22, 7:30 p. m., at Olivia.
Thursday, October 23, 7:30 p. m., at Watertown.
Friday, October 24, 1 p. m., at Renville.
Friday, October 24, 7:30 p. m., at Bird Island.
Saturday, October 25, 1 p. m., at Beaver Falls.
Saturday, October 25, 7:30 p. m., at Franklin.
Monday, October 27, 1 p. m., at Hector.
Tuesday, October 28, 7:30 p. m., at Faribault.
Wednesday, October 29, 7:30 p. m. at Shieldsville.
Thursday, October 30, 7:30 p. m., at Morristown.
Friday, October 31, 1 p. m., at Richland.

It is expected that the supporters of Mr. Donnelly will secure halls and make all the preparations for the meetings in their respective towns.

The Ticket.

District Judge—WESCOTT WILKIN.
Probate Judge—W. B. MCGRORTY.
Sheriff—GEO. MITSCH, JR.
Auditor—JAMES O'BRIEN.
County Commissioner, City—JAMES KING.
County Commissioner, City—MARTIN BRUGGEMANN.
County Commissioner, Country — DANIEL O'CONNOR.
Superintendent of Schools—DANIEL MURPHY.
County Surveyor—HENRY S. POTTS.

LEGISLATIVE.

First Ward—GILBERT OLSON.
Second and Sixth Wards—C. H. LIENEAU.
Third Ward—R. L. GORMAN.
Fourth Ward, First and Fourth Precincts—R. A. SMITH.
Fourth Ward, Second, Third and Fifth Precincts—ANSEL OPPENHEIM.
Fifth Ward—J. J. LEMON.
Country—R. A. HENDRICKSON.

HERE'S to a decent county auditor and his name is James O'Brien.

OUR friends, the enemy are on the run. Keep them at it, boys.

THERE are only two papers in Boston that support Blaine, and they are "sickly."

IN the Maine legislature Mr. Blaine advocated hiring out convict labor at forty cents a day.

THE vote for Geo. Mitsch, Jr., will be so overwhelming that there will be no difficulty in deciding the result.

BLACK JACK hasn't felt sure of being elected Vice President to talk about resigning his senatorship yet.

BLAINE urged the propriety of letting out convict labor at forty cents a day, to compete with the cripple honest laboring men in Maine.

BLAINE has declared that ninety cents a day is pay enough for any laboring man, and he goes farther, and would put the honest laborer in competition with convict labor at forty cents a day. Jim's a patriotic saint, for a fact.

LOGAN'S disgruntled state of mind has given rise to the rumor that he intends to withdraw from the ticket. It may be doubted if Black Jack is mad enough to do that. He is only mad enough to erase himself by spitting in a gentleman's face now and then.

SOME of the Sixth warders should peruse the story of the fabled frogs who prayed for a king. They have been howling for a member of the legislature and the Democrats have selected one of their ablest and most competent citizens as a candidate. No sooner is this done than they open a war on the nominee. The fabled frogs were always unhappy.

RAMSEY county wants an auditor who will concede that the citizens have a small modicum of sense in managing their business, and a few rights which an official is bound to respect. They have had enough of the pompous Mister McCardy.

THERE are no "dummies" or "dead heads" on the Ramsey county Democratic ticket and Republican organs may as well disabuse their minds at once. It is a fighting ticket and a winning ticket. It will fight from top to bottom, and it will be elected from top to bottom.

IT will be a pleasure to see a competent gentleman like James O'Brien, occupy the position of county auditor, now held by the insolent and arrogant person who aptly illustrates the story of the almost frozen viper, which being warmed into life turned and stung its benefactor.

THE GREAT NEW YORK MEETINGS.

The associated press service has kindly and persistently given the public volumes relative to Blaine's movements and his meetings, but when two of the largest and most remarkable meetings ever seen in this country were held in New York city last Thursday, not one word was vouchsafed. It goes without saying that those two meetings were in favor of Cleveland and Hendricks, and though at a somewhat late day the GLOBE this morning supplies the omission by quotations from Friday's New York papers.

It is impossible to read the reports of these gatherings and the character of the men who participated without being impressed with the irresistible strength of Gov. Cleveland in the Empire state. New York can be set down as solid for the Democracy whatever the result in Ohio may be to-morrow.

WATER SUPPLY.

The inconvenience and disadvantages, and dire experience to which inhabitants of cities dependent for their supply of water on streams and rivers, are almost appalling. The Potomac river supplies Washington city with drinking water. This river has been recently most abominably polluted by the infamous, heinous and criminal practice of throwing the carcases of dead animals into it, in unlimited numbers. The hog cholera has prevailed on the upper Potomac, for over two months in Virginia and Maryland and the victims of the hog-cholera, instead of being buried, have been thrown into the river and canal. The rascally farmers that thus dispose of their dead animals ought to be severely dealt with. The health authorities of the city are resorting to measures to put a stop to this abomination. To what extent the river water has been thus polluted and rendered unfit for use is not known, but it must have been to a very considerable extent.

A health officer has been sent up the river with a boat and a gang of men to fish out of the river all the dead hogs they can find, and bury them. It will be impossible to find all the decaying dead bodies, nor to prevent others from being thrown into the water. No material abatement of this fatal disease among the hogs is expected before frost, which comes late in the season in that latitude. The helpless condition of the people of Washington, dependent upon Potomac water is fearful to contemplate. The Health Bureau are doing what they can to remedy this abomination but they cannot secure a desirable sanitation of the river water before cold weather. If the practice of throwing dead hogs into the river can be stopped, a greatpoint will be gained. But it may well be feared that the practice cannot be fully stopped, as the farmers will have so many opportunities of throwing their dead animals into the river undetected with impunity.

BLAINE A KNOW NOTHING.

A g. o. p. organ of St. Paul, whose able editor wears the Blaine collar attached with a ghastly bulls-eye, in order to defend the Presidential candidate of his party from the proven charge of having been a Know Nothing and the editor of a Know Nothing paper, with parrot-like intelligence repeats the gibberish of the New York *Tribune* that the proofs offered of Blaine's Know Nothing career are forgeries. All the Blaine points are filled with "explanations," "denials," and howls of grief at the constant and overwhelming proofs of Blaine's venality, duplicity, and general rottenness. It may be of interest to keep this Know Nothing subject fresh in mind, and without any intention of adding to the howling agony of the perplexed and distressed Editorial Mind that is masked behind the big Blaine bulls-eye. Another item of truth is presented to the public, that even Jim Blaine cannot brush away with a "denial"—Here it is:

To the Editor of The New York World:

The Republican candidate for President, Mr. James G. Blaine, in a letter of Oct. 4, 1884, says: "It is utterly untrue that I ever advocated a residence of twenty-one years as a requirement of naturalization. On the contrary, I always opposed the party that suggested it." Does Mr. Blaine mean to say that he *never* was connected or in any way identified with the so-called Know Nothing party—or as Henry Wilson called it, the American party—or that he ever belonged to a Know Nothing lodge or council? If so, he must have a very poor memory of the past.

When the Know Nothing party was in full operation in Massachusetts, and they elected Henry Gardner Governor, I was a member of Bigelow Lodge or Council in Boston, and on two occasions I saw Mr. Blaine at our meetings, and he spoke at them and strongly advocated the party's principles, showing that he was a member, as no one was admitted but members.

One of the strongest planks or principles of the party or order was that NO FOREIGNER should be allowed to vote till he had resided in the United States TWENTY-ONE YEARS, the same as those born here. Mr. Blaine also wrote articles for the *American Know-Nothing*, a newspaper in Boston with which I was connected. These are facts that can be easily proved, if men will be *honest and tell the truth.* W. A. H. SILLOWAY,
No. 220 East Fifty-sixth street.

Now let the big Bulls-eye howl "forgery" again. It is so interesting and convincing.

IRISH EMIGRANTS

The "Nineteenth Century," contains an article from the pen of Miss Charlotte O'Brien, on "The Irish Emigrant in America," in which she portrays the misery, unhappiness and unthought of large numbers of emigrants herded together in the city of New York, in filthy tenement houses, which are but dens of poverty, immorality, misery, disease and death. She charges the English government with sending emigrants to these wretched abodes, and declares it to be high time to let the English people know, that such a course is nothing short of "social murder," antagonising modern civilization. It is a new application, she says, of the old proverb, "To hell or Constantinople," which means that anything is good enough for an Irishman!

She warns the English people, that unmeasured bitterness and hope of revenge has taken possession of the hearts of many besides the Irish, and says she was ignorant of the detestation in which English rule is held in America, before she came and mixed with the "exiles" here.

Doubtless Miss O'Brien, as truthfully as graphically, describes the condition of many of the poor and suffering Irish families in New York, and such misery exists not only there, but in other of the large cities, and great numbers of these poor people become a public charge to preserve them, not only from the keenest suffering but from starvation itself. Last winter large numbers were supported by public benefactions, and the same will have to be repeated the coming winter.

Many poor exiles are landed here, who are incapable of taking care of themselves but it is safe to say that in a majority of cases they can take care of themselves, if rightly directed. The great difficulty is that so many herd in our cities in absolute idleness and want. Some scheme should be devised to scatter these emigrants, "exiles" as Miss O'Brien is pleased to style them, among the smaller towns and rural districts of this widely expanded country, where remunerative employment can be found, and prosperous and self-supporting homes can be built up. To some extent ways are already being developed to accomplish this, but it needs a more widespread and general effort.

While England's policy, (if such is her policy) to throw large numbers of poor, entirely destitute and impoverished, helpless paupers on our shores should be resisted, a healthy emigration should be encouraged of those who have the capacity of self-support, and the qualities of making good and valuable citizens. Such emigration, widely distributed over the country will be mutually beneficial both to the emigrant and the country itself.

MORE HISTORY.

Here is a little thing it might be well for a St. Paul Blaine print to jump up, gun in hand, and pronounce a forgery. It is a little "binding" on a certain James G. Blaine, but it is exactly what the New York *Daily Tribune* printed on the first page of its issue on the 28th day of September, 1872. It was the true story of Blaine's corrupt connection with legislation touching the Union Pacific railway. The *Tribune* was so greatly shocked at the proof of Blaine's gross corruption that it introduced the catalogue of proofs of its charges with the following headlines:

PROOF OF BLAINE'S FRAUDS.

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND FOR HIS INFLUENCE.

HOW THE PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION, WAS BANKRUPT BY BLACKMAIL—A SHARTLING STORY OF IMMENSE FRAUDS AND THE GROSSEST CORRUPTION.

After the harrowing details came this summing up in the shape of a "tag:"

Speaker Blaine *is proved to have received* allotments of 32,500 shares of stock, subject to assessment, and valued at $1,625,000; 5,000 shares not subject to assessment, valued at $295,000, and 2,000 shares more allotted but not assessed. The two latter lots, not subject to assessment, were secured by Blaine for himself, while the 32,000 shares of stock subject to assessment were supposed to be for distribution among his supporters in helping to procure the passage of the bill and subsequent amendments.

Not content with the expose made in its news columns, the *Tribune* editorially commented on the revelations of its first page with the following (N. Y. *Tribune*, Sept. 28, 1872):

If Speaker Blaine thinks he has effectually "squelched" the Credit Mobilier scandal by his pompous denial, he may find new exercise for his peculiar talents in that direction in the story which we print to-day. In the course of railway litigation proofs of Mr. Blaine's operations in railway stocks have come out and are now in possession of lawyers in this city. We publish as much of this business as Mr. Blaine will find time to attend to at once. By these documents the speaker is proved to have received 32,500 of assessable stock of the Union Pacific railway, E. D., and 2,000 unassessable shares of the same. Why was the Speaker of the house dabbling in this business? Why receiving stock?

The entries show that it was assigned to him, among others, to secure the ratification of the Delaware and Pottawatomie treaties and the passage of a bill in Congress. Mr. Blaine's record in railway matters grows darker as it is examined. He has never yet given any explanation of his conduct in peddling stock in the Fort Smith & Little Rock railroad among his neighbors in Maine. He has now an opportunity to rise to an explanation of his extensive operations in Union Pacific, E. D., stock. *It may be nobody's business how he became a millionaire on a Congressman's pay; but it is the business of his constituents and of the country to know how the Speaker of the House of Representatives came into this rich railroad speculation.*

Out of his savings in public life Mr. Blaine has been able to accumulate money that is counted by millions, as well as being the owner of a house in Washington that rents for thirteen thousand a year, and owning real estate at Augusta, valued in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand dollars.

A man of such vast absorbing capacity is the man that the Republican party want to make President. It can't be done. Don't forget that.

A DAMAGING REVELATION.

At a Democratic meeting held in Fairview, New Jersey, last week, Mr. Kobbe was the principle speaker. He went thoroughly into an analysis of the Mulligan-Fisher letters. He has a personal acquaintance with Mr. Fisher and had examined at his house in Boston, a full file of the series of letters, including the one written by Mr. Blaine for Mr. Fisher to sign. Mr. Fisher said Blaine wanted that letter, to read before the congressional committee, who were to investigate his conduct in regard to using his position as Speaker, in order to further his interest in connection with Little Rock Shares and other stocks. Mr. Fisher said should he have been called before the committee, and put under oath, he could not have sustained the averments in that letter without perjuring himself. This attempted subordination of perjuring was certainly a very innocent and modest affair! It took "cheek," the the characteristic audacity of Mr. Blaine to prefer such a request. Mr. Fisher rejected the proposition with scorn. He did not even "Burn this letter," as requested by Mr Blaine. If Mr. Blaine chose to perjure himself to get out of a bad scrape, that was his own business, he (Fisher) refused to follow his example. Mr. Kobbe with great detail took up the various "Mulligan letters" and described Mr. Blaine's repeated attempts to have Mr. Fisher at any moral cost, swear him (Blaine) out of his dilemma.

Mr. Kobbe produced a profound sensation by reading a letter which he had received from Mr. Fisher, in which he stated that Mr. Blaine had offered $10,000 for the letters, which he (Blaine) now hopes, very sincerely, no doubt, that every Republican paper will publish. Mr. Fisher also states in the same letter, that Mr. Blaine offered to pay all expenses if Fisher and Mulligan would leave the country until after the election! This letter of Mr. Fisher to Mr. Kobbe has already appeared in the GLOBE, but it is here reproduced in connection with Mr. Kobbe's remarks in his speech.

"I will read one more letter," said Mr. Kobbe. "In a certain sense it is a Mulligan letter. It is not written by Mr. Blaine, but by Mr. Fisher. You remember that when Mr. Blaine was asked with regard to the second batch of Mulligan letters, he had the assurance to express a wish that every Republican paper in the country would publish them. I tell you that, on the contrary, Mr. Blaine had made every possible effort to gain possession of these letters, and Fisher writes to me in regard to this and says that Blaine made the most determined efforts to get possession of them. I hold in my hand here a letter from Mr. Fisher to me which I will read to you." Amid breathless silence the speaker read the following:

WINDSOR, VT., July 12, 1884.

In April or May of 1880, Blaine sent word to have me meet him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He then authorized me to get the letters from Mulligan, pay $10,000 if I could not get them for less, and then wanted Mr. Mulligan and myself to go to Europe and remain until after the election at his expense. Mr. Mulligan declined the offer. He said Blaine had stolen his letters in Washington; he never should have what he held at any price. WARREN FISHER.

Mr. Kobbe asked the audience whether it was likely that Mr. Blaine wanted to get these letters in order to publish them as incidents in his "Twenty Years of Congress."

Blaine possesses a brazen audacity, accorded to but few men, if he can hold up his head in his travels and look honest men in the eyes in the face of such revelations as these. And yet, no matter what proof may be brought of Blaine's moral decrepitude, dishonesty and criminality, such patriots as John Sherman and "Calico" Foster, will not utter one jot or tittle of their effort to elect him President, for if elected, the one is to be sent as Minister to England, and the other is to go in the cabinet as Postmaster General. And other leading Republican patriots, with a like disinterestedness, fully knowing the unworthiness, turpitude, and general political knavery which attaches to him, will chose to labor for Blaine's election to the Presidency, not because they like the man, but because they hope and expect to profit by his election.

The New York *Herald*, referring to this damaging letter of Mr. Fisher to Mr. Kobbe says: "The nomination of Mr. Blaine is a disgrace to the country. His election fortunately is longer no possible."

THE MONEY ELEMENT.

The elective campaign this year is developing an unwonted amount of energy and effort, and an unusual expenditure of money, as large as such expenditures have been in former campaigns. The greatest activity and the severest struggle is in Ohio. Both parties are engaged in a hand to hand conflict, both professing confidence, and yet, both afflicted with the keenest anxiety. The alarm of the Republicans is indicated by them summoning their Presidential candidate to the field of conflict in the October election, so important is deemed the result in that state this month. The Republicans make no secret of the fact that they are prepared, and willing to spend over one million of dollars to carry Ohio next Tuesday, and the other party deeming it legitimate to "fight the devil with fire," are prepared to spend a large sum also. According to the New York *Times*, the organ of the anti-Blaine Independent Republicans, (which would not be likely to misrepresent for political effect,) the Democrats have secured large sums to be expended in Ohio this month, Mr. Tilden as is alleged giving $75,000, Mr. Flower $50,000, Mr. Commack $25,000 and August Belmont $25,000 and others contributing large amounts. But the Republicans, evidently have secured the largest volume of money in hand ready to be used. What does this use of money indicate? How is it to be used? Clearly for corrupt purposes, to influence the result, to buy up voters like cattle in the shambles. What a travestry on the boasted free elective franchise is this! If money is to carry our elections, then farewell to the purity of the ballot box and the unbiased action of individual voters. Popular elections will be worse than farcical, when money decides their results. It is clearly manifest that the Republicans have inaugurated the corrupt use of money in elections to retain their power, and it is more a matter of regret than surprise, if their antagonists should be influenced to resort to like means to over throw them.

But the Republicans have the advantage in this, they carry the heaviest money bags, and if in battle, Providence favors the side that has the heaviest battallions, the preponderance in elections may be with the heaviest money bags. But the confidence of the Democracy is in the solidity of their principles, and in the general integrity of the masses of their electors. That there may be purchasable individuals, may be admitted, but that a very considerable, or controlling number are susceptible to the corrupt acts of Mr. Blaine's followers, may well be doubted and denied. Money to a legitimate extent may be properly used in conducting a great political canvass, and the use of the comparatively small amount contributed by Democrats may be invested for the proper exigencies of the campaign, but a million dollars or several millions cannot be needed except for intended purposes of corruption. A party resorting to such a use of money to carry an election, is an enemy to public morals, and a foe to the best interests and happiness of the country. It has outlived its usefulness, if it ever had any, and it is high time it was snuffed out. The confidence of the Democracy in carrying the Presidential election is not grounded, like the confidence of the Republicans on the corrupt use of money, but upon the strength of their principles, the vital influence of patriotic purposes, and the general integrity and righteousness of their cause, and on a widespread, felt need of governmental reform, a purification of official life, a relegation of public plunderers to private life, and an inflexible, honest administration of the national government.

A SCOUNDREL'S TRICK.

In the issue of the *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul October 10th, 1884, the following appears as editorial matter:

The Democratic managers, untaught by the disastrous failure of similar tactics in the past, set out to make this presidential contest, like the last one, a campaign of pure slander. All the living and pregnant political issues of the day have been wholly set aside to concentrate their efforts upon the simpled object of smirching the character of Blaine, as, in 1880, they undertook by similar means to smirch the honored name of Garfield. The Morey letter, the 329 calumny, and all the rest of the numberless forgeries and falsehoods with which they attempted the moral assassination of the latter four years ago, have their counterparts in the endless series of still dirtier falsehoods and forgeries with which they are trying now to smother Blaine in the stench of their own mephitic vileness. The latest of these consists first in the publication in all the Bourbon organs of what purported to be an extract from a letter of Senator Edmunds in 1880, saying:

"It is my deliberate opinion that Mr. Blaine acts as the attorney of Jay Gould. Whenever Mr. Thurman and I have settled upon legislation to bring the Pacific railroads to terms of equity with the government, up has jumped James G. Blaine, musket in hand, from behind the breastworks of Gould's lobby, to fire in our backs."

This extract was enclosed by Frank A. Flower, of Madison (Wis.) to Mr. Edmunds, asking him if it were a true extract of any letter of his, and other searching questions as to facts and dates of the alleged conduct of Blaine in firing into the backs of himself and Thurman—to which Mr. Edmunds responded in a letter which was published originally in the Madison *Journal*, as follows:

"BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 18.—Dear Sir: I have yours of the 15th. I am sure that I never wrote or said that the gentleman you refer to "acts as the attorney of Jay Gould," for I am not conscious of having thought so. * * * * As I have publicly stated, I expect to vote the Republican ticket. Yours truly,

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS."

The pretended letter of Senator Edmunds above given, first appeared in the Madison, Wis., *State Journal* of September 23rd, and in the Chicago *Tribune* of September 24th. When Senator Edmunds discovered what false and infamous use was being made of his name and a pretended letter attributed to him, he immediately rebuked the rotten transaction by giving out the whole correspondence, the letter written to him by the man Flower, and his reply to it. This true copy of the correspondence puts the scoundrel, Flower, in the attitude of making the basest use of the letter written him by Mr. Edmunds, in suppressing its material portion. The following is the whole correspondence, the portion of Mr. Edmunds' letter suppressed by Flower being printed in italic type:

"STATE OF WISCONSIN,
"BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
"MADISON, Sept. 15, 1884.

"MY DEAR SIR: You have always answered promptly and fully on all questions when an opinion was wanted from one highly esteemed throughout the nation. I have asked of you upon political or other subjects. Here is a paragraph that has been published and republished in every Bourbon organ in the west:

"'EDMUNDS ON BLAINE.

"'Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, in letter, 1880: 'It is my deliberate opinion that Mr. Blaine acts as the attorney of Jay Gould. Whenever Mr. Thurman and I have settled upon legislation to bring the Pacific railroads to terms of equity with the government up has jumped James G. Blaine, musket in hand, from behind the breastworks of Gould's lobby, to fire in our backs.'"

"Is this a true extract from any letter of yours? If so, did Mr. Blaine, as such attorney, ever do anything wrong or disreputable or contrary to public interests? When and for what purpose did Gould engage Blaine as his attorney? What salary did he receive from Gould? Has his term of service for Gould terminated? If so, when did it terminate? If Mr. Blaine was Gould's attorney, when did he fire 'into the backs' of yourself and Mr. Thurman, giving dates and subject matter under consideration when the firing was done?

"If Mr. Blaine was ever the attorney of Gould is that sufficient reason why the Republican party should be defeated in the present contest?

"Did Mr. Blaine, to your knowledge and belief, ever do anything that would render it advisable for old Republicans to turn back on their lives and their records and make Grover Cleveland, with all that implies, president of the United States?

"With the highest respect, I am truly your obedient servant, FRANK A. FLOWER.

"Hon. George F. Edmunds."

"BURLINGTON, VT., Sept. 18, 1884.

"DEAR SIR (Private):

"I have yours of the 15th. *As I am not in the letter-writing business, I mark this, as I have some similar ones, 'private.'* I am sure that I never wrote or said that the gentleman you refer to 'acts as the attorney of Jay Gould,' for I am not conscious of ever having thought so. *I presume it is true, altho' I can find no copy of the letter, that in 1880 I did write to some constituent adversely to the nomination of the gentleman named, and I believe it to be true that he was on the side of the railroads in the struggle of 1878, and it is my belief that I said so.*

"As I have publicly stated I expect to vote the Republican ticket. Yours,

"GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

"Frank A. Flower, Esq., Madison, Wis."

The first publication of the two letters in full was by the New York *Evening Post* in the east, and the Chicago *News* in the west. The latter paper vigorously taunted the *Tribune* of Chicago with being a party to the rascally trick which Senator Edmunds exposed. This brought out the *Tribune* with a denial that it had published the pretended Edmunds letter, with guilty knowledge that it was a garbled and false transaction, and it screened itself by condemning both Flower and the Madison paper for having wilfully and meanly mislead it and the public. The *Tribune* condemned Flower for making any use of a private letter, and implicated its Madison cotemporary in the unjustifiable suppression of the vital parts of the Edmunds letter.

The Madison *State Journal* was so restive under the censure heaped upon it, that it promptly came forward and washed its hands of the matter, charging the whole villainy upon Flower, in the following direct manner:

The *State Journal* desires to say most unequivocally that while the published sentences were complete in themselves as before stated, and evidently meant just what they said and no more, they should never have been published by Mr. Flower. The letter was a strictly confidential one, and Mr. Flower had no right to inform the public of its contents in whole or in part. Had the *State Journal* been aware of its private character, it certainly would never have consented to publish the extracts, even in the body of a communication in its columns; had it been made aware, also, of the exact nature of the commission, it would never have consented. Its editors were misled in the matter, and while regretting the entire affair, must positively disclaim all responsibility. The issue is solely between Mr. Flower and Senator Edmunds, and the *State Journal* begs to be excused from participating in it.

All that is above warranted had transpired and was within the full knowledge of the *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, several days before its publication of the 10th of October. That publication by the *P. P.* is only one of ten thousand instances that show how utterly reckless and debauched a party organ must be to defend James G. Blaine. It shows that the only resource for defense of Blaine is downright lying, suppression of truth and fact, and the unutterable infamy of bearing false witness. There is a satisfactory compensation in regard to this policy; the more it is indulged the more swift, certain and overwhelming come the proofs of the unworthiness and rottenness of James G. Blaine. What has the *Pioneer Press* gained by its part in this vile transaction.

CURRENT COMMENT.

WHY do you not return East and work for Blaine?" Judge Ryan, of the Treasury department at San Francisco, asked Bob Ingersoll the other day. And this was the answer of the man who eight years ago dubbed Blaine the plumed knight. Hear him: "While I haven't eulogized the gods as much as some, I have never and never will defend the devil."

BOSTON *Herald:* The record of Mr. Blaine as a Civil-Service Reformer was graphically summed up by the New York *Tribune* on June 19, 1874, when in reviewing the work of Congress, it said: "Mr. Blaine, with 'distinguished ability,' appointed a committee on that subject which strangled the reform and scalped it, and then executed a war-dance over it."

AT least nine of the states which are claimed by the Republicans are now giving the Blaine management great alarm. These are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and California. Even in Iowa and Kansas the Republicans are far less confident than usual.

"TEMPLETON" writes from Boston to the Hartford *Courant* that Mr. Richard S. Spofford "is the nephew of Harriet Prescott Spofford, the authoress, and has a reputation of his own, as well." He has, indeed, especially the reputation of being Mrs. Harriet Prescott's husband and not her nephew.

MR. FROUDE boasts that in order to complete his biography of Carlyle he has completely secluded himself "sixteen miles from any railway," but Sydney Smith did some of his wittiest work when, as he said, he was "twelve miles from a lemon," (but of course the work was not for *Punch.*)

BRITISH Postmaster-General Fawcett considers his blindness an advantage, since it has compelled him to cultivate his faculties, especially his memory, to an extraordinary degree, and he tells his friends that while he may accept their sympathy, he does not need their commiseration.

THE Democratic National committee has received over $10,000 in small popular subscriptions—true "voluntary contributions" made in response to its appeal. This is better than twice the amount wrung from frightened office-holders by Squeezer Clapp's committee.

GALVESTON *News:* The New York *Sun* has, by its own figures, lost about 69,000 in weekly circulation between July 14 and September 15. This is very suggestive, when the course of the *Sun* on the present Presidential canvass is taken into consideration.

Courier-Journal: "We must always have the ladies on our side," said Blaine in one of his Ohio speeches. What, always? How about those ladies in Maine whom you had smuggled away from the polls before you would go and dodge?

HARVARD college would not be much without an Adams in the catalogue. Charles Francis Adams 3d entered as freshman this fall and has been elected President of the class, of course Harvard honors in that family are hereditary.

LEOPOLD FREDERICH, editor of the New York *Schweizer-Zeitung*, the only Swiss paper in the country, has up to this time acted with the Republican party. He is now for Cleveland and has gone to Ohio to take the stump.

E. P. ROE is the author of several at present phenomenally popular sensational books which all at once are commanding a wide sale, so that after having a hard row to hoe Roe is on the road to fortune.

LORD ROSS, son of the famous astronomer, and owner of the largest telescope in the world, looks about 40 years old, is ruddy, and has more the appearance of a jolly farmer than a stupendous earl.

A CHAIR is in use in a Newport lawn which registers the weight of anyone sitting in it without the sitter's knowledge. It is said that several ladies have been sincerely vexed at this stratagem.

GEN. W. S. HARNEY is said to be not only the oldest but the richest officer in the army, and his domestic establishment at St. Louis is described by an enthusiastic correspondent as "princely."

A CHICAGO druggist offers $25,000 reward for sight of a traveling man who doesn't feel sure that his liver is out of order and needs about six different remedies.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON married a Canadian belle and heiress. He has china-blue eyes, and engaging, scarce-perceptible stammer in his speech.

A Good-Natured Girl.

[New York Mercury.]

"Wall," said the bootblack, who sat next to the alley, and who had been keeping very quiet for a long time, "my gal ain't stylish nor handsome, and she hain't got small feet and a Grecian nose, but she's awful good-hearted."

"How good?" asked the one who carried three cigar stubs in his vest pocket.

"Well, the other night when I'd been eating onions and she hadn't, she rubbed limburger cheese all over her mouth so as not to make me feel embarrassed."

W. R. ALGER: He who has no wish to be happier is the happiest of men.

BOOM! BOOM!

[Continued from first page.]

ever shown himself to be the friend of labor? [Cries of "No! No!"] The only object of the Butler movement is to elect Mr. Blaine. If you believe that Cleveland is the friend of labor—and he is—let your vote not be thrown away on a demagogue, but let it go straight for the honest, fearless and independent governor of your state. [Applause.] Blaine's supporters say the American navy will blow England into the sea if he is elected. [Laughter.] In this way they seek to catch Irish votes. Do you remember that Blaine refused to interfere in behalf of an Irish-American when starving in a British dungeon, although besought by a wife and mother to save her husband from death in a prison cell? That's the kind of a friend to the Irishman Blaine has proved himself to be. The promises Jim Blaine makes will be forgotten after the 5th of November next."

BLAINE AND THE IRISH.

Hugh J. Mohan, labor commissioner, of California, said: "It was my good fortune to assist in an effort to have justice done to a brave, fearless Irish patriot, McSweeney. When he was placed in an English dungeon the relatives of McSweeney went to Col. J. J. Tobin, now assistant adjutant-general of our state, who was the editor of the archbishop's organ in San Francisco, and requested Blaine, then secretary of state, to intercede in his behalf. To all our entreates he turned a deaf ear, and never even acknowledged any of the communications addressed to him. And yet this man Blaine has the effrontery to pose as the friend of Irishmen! Wait until McSweeney's voice is heard this week in Ohio and later in New York, and he will show the Irishmen what a friend in need is this corrupt, scheming Republican candidate for the presidency.

The whole series of meetings were a perfect ovation to the Democratic ticket.

Another Republican Lie Nailed.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 12.—President Jno. Taylor and Geo. Q. Cannon, leaders of the Mormon church, in an interview repudiate the statements telegraphed from New York that the Mormon church had appropriated money to aid in the election of the Democratic presidential ticket, for which certain considerations were to be given in return. They assert that nothing of the kind in any form has any existence or foundation whatever in fact, and that the dispatch referred to has been manufactured for electioneering and prejudicial purposes.

Blaine's Speech at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Oct. 12.—At the public reception given him on Saturday night in Lancaster, Ohio, and in response to a serenade given by the Republican clubs of the town, Mr. Blaine delivered the following speech:

"My friends, I confess that in this place and at this time I hardly feel disposed to make any illusions to public affairs. The recollections that rush upon me as I stand here, carry me back through many years to a time before most of you were born. was a school boy in this town, attending the school of Mr. William Lyons, a cultivated English gentleman (a younger brother of Lord Lyons, and uncle, I believe, of the British minister at Washington), who taught with great success the youths of this vicinity. I know not whether he be living, but if he is I beg to make my acknowledgements to him for his efficiency and excellence as an instructor. As I look upon your faces I am carried back to those days, to Lancaster as it then was. In that row of dwellings on the opposite side of the street, in one of which I am now a guest, there lived at that time the first three lawyers of Ohio, Thos. Ewing, Henry Stanbury and Hacking Hunter I vividly recall their persons and their peculiarities. Shortly before that time there had come home from West Point a tall and very slender young man, straight as an arrow, with a sharp face and a full suit of red hair. His name was Sherman, and he had in his pocket an order to join the army in the field. You have heard of him since. You have heard of him and he will be heard of as long as the march through Georgia holds its place in history. He will be heard of as long as lofty character and military genius are esteemed among men. About the same time, from a country town to the southwest of this place, was sent to West Point, a sturdy, strong-headed youth, who was also heard of in the war, and whose fame has since encircled the glob