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FREMONT'S FAVOR.

The Secret of His Trip With the Jingo Candidate Fully Explained.

Paying Blaine for His Assistance in the El Paso Railway Swindle,

By Which the French People Were Duped Into Purchasing $4,000,000 Worth of Worthless Bonds.

The Republicans Attempt to Purchase John Colgan, a Young Irish Orator of Buffalo, New York.

How Dudley's Pension Agents Made Republican Votes in Ohio—The Matter Investigated by Carl Schurz.

Cleveland's Prospects Continue to Grow Better and Better in New York, and His Majority Will be Large.

One of the "Mulligan" Ticket at Indianapolis, Ind., and the Other at Marshalltown, Ia.

Purchasing Republican Enthusiasm—Some of the Methods of the Party of High Moral Ideas in West Virginia.

Fremont and Blaine a Precious Pair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Gen. Fremont, in assisting Mr. Blaine in Michigan, is simply returning valuable favors received from Speaker Blaine in 1869, when the lobby pushing the Memphis & El Paso scheme was in full blast in Washington. At that time Gen. Fremont was busily engaged on two extensive branches of his lobby. The first was to sell nearly $4,000,000 in absolutely worthless Memphis & El Paso bonds in France. This was accomplished by placarding the French towns and filling the newspapers with maps and announcements of the road. The maps showed the line from Memphis to the Pacific and branches declared to be finished from Chattanooga to Norfolk and Baltimore and Savannah. Although no bill had passed congress, it was declared that congress had given large grants of lands and bonds, that the latter bore 6 per cent. gold interest and that if at any time the road defaulted on interest, the secretary of the treasury was directed to pay the amount from the public treasury. By these and other similar representation $4,000,000 were taken one day from all classes in France, chiefly from persons of small means.

Minister Washburne exposed the fraud to the state department, and it is all a matter of record there and in the files of the senate, to which body it was all communicated on motion of Senator Howard, of Michigan. At the same time Gen. Fremont was engaged in perfecting his lobby schemes for carrying his bill, which had passed the house, though not the senate. At the next session, to aid in this matter, he made a contract Oct. 15, 1869, with Gen. Robt. C. Shenck, then at Paris, and at the time chairman of the committee on ways and means. This contract, subject to ratification by the executive committee in New York, provided for giving to a concern called the Southern Land agency the right to dispose of 6,000,000 acres of the land granted by the state of Texas and all the land which might be granted by the United States. It also gave the Southern Land agency half the town sites on the land granted by the United States. This contract was ratified in New York the 28th of the following December, and made more advantageous to the land agency, so much so that it was to receive, with little trouble to itself, commissions amounting to about $1,800,000. This land agency was a mere blind and a nephew of Gen. Schenck was its alleged manager. It was fully exposed in the New York *Tribune*, Feb. 26, 1876, and denounced as a mere cover for lobby operators. It was, in fact, the medium for dispensing the lobby fund. In the public announcements of this company Mr. Blaine's name as the speaker of the house of representatives led all the rest among the references. The concern was never incorporated, and was simply an advertised partnership at Richmond, Virginia. Its advertisements were displayed in the newspapers of that city during the spring and summer of 1869. It pretended to carry on a general real estate business. Its "central office" was "No. 1004 Main street, Richmond, Va." The announcements declared its connection well established throughout the north, and under the head of references there were printed in large letters these names among the others:

Hon. James J. Blaine, speaker of the house of representatives.

Hon. R. C. Schenck, chairman of the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives.

Gen. W. C. Wickham.

The latter will be recognized as the present leader of the Blaine men in Virginia.

The French authorities imprisoned Fremont's brother-in-law for his part in the sale of the fraudulent bonds and issued warrants for Fremont's arrest. The partial exposure of the gigantic lobby here killed the bill in congress, but it was not the fault of the speaker of the house that Fremont did not succeed. His present backing of Mr. Blaine is natural and small pay indeed for favors already received.

Tried to Bribe a Democrat.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—It is clear that the Republican party in this city has been reduced to very desperate straits. There is more than a suspicion that incendiaries are responsible for the burning of the Third ward wigwam. Now it appears that a bold faced attempt has been made at bribery. The parties in the matter are Ammi Cutler, Hon. Jules O'Brien and H. B. Green. The propositions were made to John H. Colgan, the eloquent young Irish orator, who has been doing good work for Cleveland in this city and vicinity. On Saturday night he delivered an eloquent address in the Eighth ward wigwam. Afterwards he was introduced to O'Brien by Chairman Walsh of the Eighth ward committee. Later Mr. Colgan retired to his room in the Genesee. As he tells the story, it was near 2 o'clock in the morning when there came a tap at the door. He inquired who was there. The reply came: "A delegation from the Eighth ward." Mr. Colgan then opened the door, and Messrs. O'Brien, Cutler and Green entered.

Cutler was introduced as the treasurer of the Republican club and Mr. Green as the vice president. Mr. O'Brien was spokesman and after wine had been ordered he took up his position on the edge of Mr. Colgan's bed. He began to enlarge on the benefits which Irishmen had received from the Republican party and the converts it was now receiving. After preliminaries of this kind a distinct proposition was made. Mr. Colgan was offered $50 a night to speak for Blaine during he balance of the campaign. He was to receive, moreover, a position in the interior or treasury department, at a salary not to be less than $1,500, in the event of Republican success. It was suggested that Mr. Colgan could give some specious reason for repudiating Cleveland. He might take some alleged new developements about the freedom of worship bill or could claim to have received additional light on the veto of the Catholic protectory appropriation.

Mr. Colgan scarcely knew what to make of the affair, but in a gentlemanly manner declined all overtures by saying that he had no desire for a position, but proposed to practice law in Buffalo. Then O'Brien stated that he had been authorized to make the proposition, and that the position at Washington would not interfere with Mr. Colgan's law practice, as he would only be compelled to work about four hours a day. An alternative offer was made of $250 for a single speech for Blaine, to be delivered on a platform with Hon. Richard Crowley at a First ward meeting on Thursday night. Mr. Colgan firmly refused, and said he had taken the matter in good part so far, but he wished to hear no more. His demeanor manifested that he meant what he said, and his visitors left with the declaration that they would see him to-morrow.

Upon being interviewed by your correspondent the Republican implicated claimed that it was all a joke. Mr. Colgan met the parties at noon to-day, and personally confronted them with the charge of having attempted to bribe. He asked them if it was a joke to call on a stranger at that hour and offer him such inducements as they had done. Mr. Cutler made a rather tame attempt to crawl out of it and repeated his assertion that the disturbance at the Eighth ward meeting was the occasion of the visit.

"That's a falsehood," said Mr. Colgan, "and you know it is a falsehood."

Cutler did not peep. The affair has created a decided sensation here.

Dudley's Heinous Methods.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Carl Schurz, who has arrived here, has this to say of interest touching the Ohio election: "One of the most effective contrivances on the Republican side and the one upon which, in my opinion, the result of the election largely depended, was the activity of the agents of the pension bureau in Washington, of whom it was said that they were acting under the immediate direction of Mr. Dudley, the commissioner of pensions. My attention was first called to this matter just one week before election. I was in Sandusky, when an acquaintance of mine who lived in a village near by, told me that he had discovered among his neighbors two men who had previously announced their intention of voting the Democratic ticket, but who had suddenly turned completely around and were going to vote on the Republican side. On inquiry into the causes of this sudden political conversion my friend found that these two men had claimants for pensions in their families, and that the claimants had been approached by agents of the pension bureau, who told them that if they and their friends would vote the Republican ticket their claims for pensions would be advanced on the list and would soon be adjusted. The pension claimants were thus prevailed on to change their political attitude and they used their influence with their families and friends with great effect in favor of the Republican ticket. This was the system put in force by the pension bureau to secure Republican votes in Ohio. As soon as my attention was called to the matter, which was a week ago last Tuesday, I made it a point to inquire at every place which I visited whether a similar kind of political work was going on there and I found that it was. A friend told me that from among his immediate acquaintances he knew of six votes that had been changed by the pension agents in one day. Whether this was going on all over the state I cannot, of course, say from personal observation, but the probability is that it was, and as Ohio is full of pension claimants it is not unlikely that several thousand votes were changed in this way, perhaps enough, or more than enough, to account for the entire Republican plurality. I regard this as one of the most insidious and most effective of the mean employed to drive up Republican votes, especially as the agents of the pension bureau had the official list of all claimants at their disposal, with their addresses, which placed in their hands every facility for approaching them personally. It was, of course, a most outrageous abuse of official power, and I hope that congress will make it a business to inquire into it next winter. Witnesses enough can be found among the pension claimants in Ohio to establish the truth of the facts that I have stated."

Democrats Hopeful of Ohio.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 21.—More cheering news than ever is coming into the Democratic state headquarters. Ex-Senator J. A. Wilkins, of Della, Fulton county, says northwestern Ohio will do much better for Cleveland in November. J. Combs says the soldiers' home at Dayton was bought up last week, but that it cannot be done again and that the Democrats will make a large gain there in November. Senator H. P. Gorman, chairman of the national Democratic executive committee congratulates the state committee on stemming the tide. He says the state has done well. They did not expect the Democrats to carry it last week, and that there is no longer any doubt as to the general result in November. Gen. Young and Mr. Leedon, of Urbana, feel confident that the Democrats will rally and carry the day on Nov. 4. Not a single letter with a discouraging tone has been received.

Gen. J. O. Amos writes from Sidney: "We in Shelby county are strongly in favor of keeping up the contest and making it red hot. The Democrats are more determined than ever, and while we have no reserve to draw on in this county, as every man was out that was able to go, we are able to hold our vote at what it was."

Leo Ebert says: "We are slightly disfigured but still in the ring, and will win."

Dr. Chas. M. Thompson, of Wisterman, writes: "The Democracy here and our club desire me to say to you and the rest of the state committee to whet up your swords and prepare for November. We achieved a great victory in the face of $500,000 and the combined iniquity of the whole lot of national thieves. They have a trifling majority, and a change of five in each voting precinct will turn the scales Nov. 4. Send your appeals to the township, and the gallant Democracy will respond. Be confident here. They shot their wad and it falls flat. Now let us go on to victory.

F. S. Harmon, from Burton, Geauga county: "I have just read your address to the Democrats of Ohio. I have always had a high regard for your services to the party, and it gives me great pleasure to know that you are not going to give up the fight. There is no better battle ground than Ohio, and the fact that so large a Democratic vote was cast should give us cause to rejoice. If we poll the same vote in November that we did last Tuesday, victory is ours. Let the good work go on, and let every man do his duty."

Hon. John G. Thompson addressed the committee thus: "Permit me to congratulate you upon your ringing address. It was timely and to the point. Just what was wanted and it will do great good."

J. V. Welsh, of Akron, says: "The way the Republicans conducted the campaign here was shameful. They actually bulldozed the laboring men. Our boys do not seem discouraged. Our club feels like keeping up the fight."

C. E. McBride, chairman, Mansfield, says: "The Richland county Democrats are in the ring ready for as active a fight as in October. Our organization remains as firm as a rock. The committee assure me they will work with increased vigor and that our vote will not fall short of that of last Tuesday. We are proud to be among the counties giving Democratic gains, but it was done by having the best organization we ever had and by all the Democrats pulling together."

Clark Irvine, of Mount Vernon, says: "We are all glad to learn that you are going to try to carry Ohio for Cleveland. We will promise you a gain of at least 150 in Knox county.

Bright Prospects in New York.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Both parties have began next to the last week of the campaign with great vigor. There was no hurrah yesterday except in Wall street, where a demonstration was made by Blaine men. The real work has been done at the political headquarters, and has been of the sort that is not much reported in newspapers. The situation is intensely interesting to both sides. The Democrats are especially encouraged by reports from all over the country of disaffection in the Blaine ranks, and of fresh charges against Blaine which must "knock him silly," as the pugilists say. This dose is to come from Boston. Then, too, it is felt that the Butler movement has received its quietus through the disclosure made with reference to an attempt to sell out the Maryland Greenback and labor men to the Republicans. There were a score of Democratic meetings in this city and another score in Brooklyn, mostly in the wards. The last week but one of the campaign will be the liveliest of all probably for the Democrats, while the Republicans are to whoop it up next week, with Blaine here as a chief attraction. Beecher is to speak in Brooklyn rink this week. He has done the Democratic candidates much service, and is the life of the meetings wherever he goes.

The most encouraging aspect of the campaign to Democrats is the growth of the Independent movement. It is plain that in New York and in Brooklyn something like 30 per cent. of the Republican movement will be diverted from Blaine. The movement seems to be quite as general and sincere as when Cleveland defeated Folger two years ago. The people have tried Cleveland and like him, and those who then voted for him, having no reason to regret that vote, will now vote for him once more. All told, things look very cheerful here for Cleveland.

The County Democracy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—At a conference of the committee of the county Democracy and committees of the other organizations, the following county ticket was agreed upon and will be submitted to a committee of the Democratic convention to be held this afternoon: Mayor, Wm. R. Grace; comptroller, Edward D. Loew; president of board of aldermen, Adolph L. Sawyer; district attorney, Randolph B. Martini; coroner, Dr. Lewis Schultz; Judges of court of common pleas, Henry Wilder Allen, Edw. Patterson, and Alfred Wagstaff. It is rumored that Alderman Grant, Tammany nominee for mayor, will withdraw in favor of Mayor Edson.

The above candidates were put in nomination by the convention in the evening.

Naughty Fort Wayne Democrats.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 21.—The Democrats, by their manifestations of zeal and enthusiasm last night, have injured to an unlimited degree the sensibilities of the chief curiosity of the traveling museum, Mr. Jas. G. Blaine. The magnetic man certainly had some cause for being chagrined, because the Democrats were not particular as to the character of the sallies with which they greeted him when he made his appearance on the balcony of the Aveline house. Such expressions were freely made as: "The Grand King," "The Tattooed Chief," "How about Kentucky," "Good evening, Mr. Mulligan," "Little Rock and Fort Smith," interspersed with round after round of cheers for Cleveland and Hendricks. The surroundings were too unpleasant for Mr. Blaine, who was hustled into a hack and driven to the Library hall, where he addressed a large audience. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that Mr. Blaine was ill at ease. His reception was anything but pleasant, and, to use the expression of an eminent Chicago ward worker, "gave him the heart burn." All through the night the Democratic clubs paraded the streets of the city, and it was well toward morning before quiet was restored. Before leaving the city a member of the aggregation said he did not think it was right "that the Democrats had howled Blaine down."

Purchased Enthusiasm.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DAYTON, O., Oct. 21.—The Republicans in this neck of the woods went to Indianapolis this forenoon with twelve car loads of purchased enthusiasts. The same was done at Springfield. In glaring bills they announced that an excursion would be run to Indianapolis to see the great Blaine demonstration and that tickets would be sold at $1.20 for the round trip. Seeing this would not pan out the committee went down into their pockets, and brought forth some of the prospective stealings from the campaign fund, to which the manufacturers subscribed liberally in addition, and with the money thus raised the tickets were bought. The handlers of the pasteboard, however, are trying to bleed the boys for $1, but when they refuse to pay give them a ticket for nothing, except the promise that they will go uniformed and take part in the demonstration. Some are given the additional assurance that there will be plenty of whisky to get drunk on, and if this won't bring them the gold is jingled.

Republican Rascality In West Virginia.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 21.—An exciting contest is taking place in the Third district over the returns from the recent election. E. W. Wilson, the governor elect, is now in Fayette county, and with District Attorney St. Clair is engaged in hunting down a fraud which is apparent on its face. Fayette county returned 2,700 titables in August for taxation and yet cast 3,400 votes last week. Upon investigation it was found several carloads of negroes had been brought in over the Chesapeake & Ohio road and voted by the carload at several places. It also transpires that the commissioners of election at those precincts were not sworn until after the polls closed. There are a great many negroes at work in the mines between Coal Valley and Quinnemont, most of whom were brought there by eastern Republican contractors to supplant white labor at reduced wages. Two car loads of them were taken east after dark on election night. A dispatch from Fayette county says that the fraud is the boldest ever practiced in this state, and will result in throwing out that precinct. This is not in the interest of any candidate, as the entire state ticket is elected. The fraud has created intense excitement in Coal Valley. Additional official returns received to-day, elect the Democratic ticket by an average majority of 6,000. Wilson runs slightly below these figures and Duffy for auditor considerably above.

The Congressional Committees.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Republican and Democratic congressional committees have got through with their work, but they will keep their offices till after the general election. The Democratic committee has sent off 2,000,000 documents. Most of these were speeches by Democratic congressmen on land grants, frauds in the public service and Republican wickedness in general. Mr. Post's reply to the McPherson-Coon statement of official defalcations was the only document sent out that was a part of the *Congressional Record*, but the national committee sent out from New York a great many other documents. But few tariff speeches were sent out. What they had were not called for much, and were not distributed with other documents early in the campaign. In closing out the last batch of documents, Morrison's, Randall's, Hurd's and Yaples' tariff speeches were the last got rid of. Morrison's were sent to him in bulk to be put to whatever use he could find for them and the rest were sent for distribution in Wisconsin and Iowa.

Mr. William Dickson, of the Democratic national committee, has just returned from a visit to New York. He says Kelly told Gorman in his presence that there would not be more than 5 per cent of the Tammany men who would not vote for Cleveland. Speaking of the financial condition of the committee, he says a large amount of money has come in since the Ohio and West Virginia elections and the committee will suffer no financial embarrassment. But Washington, he says, has been better in the way of contributions to the Democratic cause than any other section according to its voting population, or rather what would be its voting population if they could vote. Their contributions, he says, have been about $150 to every five persons, according to the voting population. The business men of the great cities of the north are contributing freely, but none of the southern states have given a penny. They bear their own expenses, however.

Cleveland's Assailant.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Samuel Boone, Gov. Cleveland's assailant, in an interview to-day says he is a member of a Catholic family and a thorough prohibitionist. Justice Guttman to-day appointed Doctors Vanderveer and O'Leary to examine Boone as to his sanity.

Official Vote of Hamilton County, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The following is the official count on the state ticket in Hamilton county:

Secretary of State—Robinson, Republican, 37,230; Newman, Democrat, 34,723; Harold, Greenbacker, 188; Morris, Prohibitionist, 146.

Judge of Supreme Court—Johnson, Republican, 37,290; Martin, Democrat, 34,587; Resborough, Prohibitionist, 137.

Board of Public Works—Flickinger, Republican, 37,577; Benfer, Democrat, 34,232; Ogden, Greenbacker, 215; Kirkendale, Prohibitionist, 1,452.

The Official for Judge.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 21.—The official canvass for judge of the Sixth state judicial circuit, embracing the counties of Cuyahoga, Summit, Erie, Huron, Loraine, Lucas, Medina, Ottawa and Sandusky, give the total vote as follows: Baldwin, Republican, 59,564; Upson, Republican, 59,152; Haynes, Republican, 59,901; Kline, Democrat, 53,552; Stratton, Democratic, 52,358; Garver, Democratic, 52,330; Stewart, Prohibition, 1,595; Gaze, Prohibition, 1,609; Logan, Prohibition, 1,576. The Republican candidates have in the nine counties an average plurality of over 3,000.

Blaine's Movements.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 21.—Mr. Blaine left Fort Wayne at a quarter before nine this forenoon for Indianapolis and intervening points. In the party accompanying him were Senator Harrison, Hon. Wm. McKinley of Ohio, and Hon John C. New. At Huntington, a small town, there was a very large crowd who cheered Mr. Blaine heartily when he appeared on the rear platform. He spoke briefly, urging the importance of Indiana having the protective policy continued.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—At Peru, Logansport, Kokomo, Tipton and Noblesville there were very large crowds, probably averaging 10,000 each, and Mr. Blaine was everywhere received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. At this place he spoke briefly upon the great importance to Indiana, and to the other states that are developing manufactures, of maintaining the protective tariff.

It was about 4 o'clock when the train arrived at Indianapolis. The demonstration here, if not the greatest that has yet been made on Mr. Blaine's western tour, has certainly not been exceeded by any other, either in magnitude or enthusiasm. Immediately upon leaving the train, Mr. Blaine entered a carriage in company with Senator Harrison, Governor Porter and Mr. Byram, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and was driven in the procession escorted by a large body of plumed knights, through Washington street, the principal street of Indianapolis, entirely across the city to the military park. Along the entire route nearly every building was gaily decorated, and the streets and sidewalks were densely packed with a slow moving mass of men, women and children. In addition to those in the street. Other spectators occupied every available spot of observation, and in every door-way and window, on the roofs of houses, on lamp posts, on trees and on telegraph poles, human beings stood or sat or perched. Arrived at the park Mr. Blaine ascended a stand, from which he faced a great multitude, and thereupon being introduced by Gov. Porter, he delivered the following speech:

"Friends and fellow citizens—I feel that such a magnificent reception as that which I have had to-day in the capitol of Indiana, is so complete in itself that a speech cannot add to its effect, and that I should content myself with offering you, as I do, my profound and heartfelt thanks. In no state of the Union could such a reception and a welcome be more significant in itself, or more grateful to me personally. We stand on the eve of an important national election, an election in whose decision Indiana will have a potential voice. She is looked to by our opponents, as she has been in former years, as an ally of the "solid south" against her sister states of the north. Since the election in West Virginia the Democratic party counts upon a solid vote in the south, and I may be permitted to express the opinion that no more unpatriotic thing can be done than for northern men to urge continued solidification based upon the memories of the rebellion. It has been the desire of the Republican party to develope the material interests of the south and to make her people forget, and the nation forget, that we have ever been foes, remembering only that we are citizens of a common Union, under a common constitution, looking to a common destiny. But our opponents meet us in an entirely different spirit, and with an entirely different course of action. Instead of the memories of the Union they invoke the prejudices of the rebellion in their aid, and they ask that New York and Indiana shall join the unholy alliance and turn the national government over to the south. I do not believe it can be done. I do not believe Indiana will do that under its present leadership anymore than it would have done the same thing under the leadership of Oliver P. Morton, the badge of whose memorial club I am proud to wear (placing his hand on his breast). To say nothing of its significance in other aspects, the triumph of the northern element in the Democratic party clearly means the triumph of free trade. It means the breaking down of the great industrial system which has enriched the United States so marvellously in the last twenty-three years, and which has enriched your own state in an equal degree with other states. Indiana has grown into a superb commonwealth, great in her population, great in her enterprise, great in her wealth. Not even known beyond her own borders as a manufacturing state when the Republican party came into power in 1861, she now turns out in a single year one hundred and fifty million dollars worth of manufactured products. The developement, therefore, of your manufacturing resources, dependent as that is upon a protective tariff, is of the highest interest to every citizen of the state. A community that combines agriculture and manufactures has the necessary conditions for obtaining an ideal prosperity. I can remember, myself, and I am not an old man, the time when in my native state of Pennsylvania Governor Ritner was laughed at for saying that the day would come when Pennsylvania would not be able to supply bread stuffs and provisions to the miners in her mountains and the factories in her towns. Yet that day came long ago, and Pennsylvania, the first wheat state in the Union, depends to-day for a large share of her bread stuffs upon the granaries of the west. When Indiana shall have developed manufacturing enterprise to such a degree as to be able to consume her own agricultural products, she will have attained an ideal prosperity, and she can do that only by means of a protective tariff. The issue is in your hands. You are free men. You have a free ballot, but in the south we have a million of friends who have not a free ballot. The south to-day has thirty-seven electoral votes, based upon the vote of the colored men. Yet the colored men of the south, though a million in number, cannot choose a single presidential elector. As a result of that, the political power of a white man in the south is enormously increased beyond that of a white man in Indiana or Maine for the time being. We will not argue at all the question of negro suffrage, but I submit as a fair proposition to every man in the land that if the south is to have thirty-seven presidential electors by reason of the negro vote, then the negro himself ought to be allowed to cast his ballot. The issue is in your hands. Indiana, as I said when I began, will have a potential voice in the decision, and from the popular demonstrations I have witnessed since I crossed the border of your state, I feel, I know, indeed I am sure that upon the ground of patriotism and upon the ground of enlightened self interest Indiana may be relied upon to maintain a protective tariff, and to sustain, as the assurance thereto, the Republican party.

From the park Mr. Blaine was driven to the residence of Senator Harrison, where he dined, in company with several gentlemen invited to meet him. After dinner a deputation of German American citizens called upon him and presented the following address:

Hon. James G. Blaine: The German American Republican organization, of Indianapolis, have delegated the undersigned to express to you their confidence and esteem. The identity of your public life with the rise and progress of our country and our party, the eminent services you have rendered to both, are matters of history, and make our duty pleasant, as it is honorable. Your election to the presidency will honor our country and our party. Inspired by the love of liberty and free government we left the land of our fathers to find a new home in this republic, and looking toward the welfare of the nation we have no other interests other than American citizens. Looking over the pages of history we find the Republican party to have been the party of liberty and progress, and we trust it to be the same in the future. Upon those pages we find your name and that of the gallant Gen. Logan inscribed in golden letters, and we feel that as heretofore so you will in the future, do honor to the country. Please accept this document as a token of your appreciation and endorsement of your life, character and public services. We welcome you to the capital of our great state.

Mr. Blaine replied as follows:

Gentlemen: I am grateful for your friendly call. I am grateful for your friendly spirit. I am grateful for your expressions of good will. The assurance of German sympathy and German support in Indiana is a repetition of what I received in Ohio. My birth and my rearing were in a state that made me familiar from childhood with the German character, with its steadiness, its industry, its fidelity, its integrity, its truth, its friendship, it locality of government. Pennsylvania owes much to her German population. to the Muhlenbergs, the Heisters, the Wolffs, the Snyders, the Shunks, who have illustrated her annals, and with whom I am not unconnected by ties of friendship, of inherited associations and in some cases of kindred blood. When I reached Ohio I sought a conference with my German friends, and was assured, and subsequent events have confirmed the assurance, that so far from being hostile to me personally my German fellow citizens were, as I had a right to expect, and as you so eloquently declare, friendly and partial to me. Thanking you again, gentleman, for the cordial expressions of your address. I am proud to take each one of you by the hand in token of a mutual friendship and esteem.

Later a large delegation of clergymen, about thirty in number, called on Blaine and presented an address as follows:

The Hon. James G. Blaine, Dear sir: "As Christian ministers we extend to you, irrespective of party considerations, a cordial welcome to our city and we bid you a hearty God speed. It seems fitting now that you are in a city from which, for none other than partisan reasons, poisoned arrows have been shot at you, that we should at least have referred to that fact. But let us assure you that the Christian people of this vicinity have no sympathy with any such mode of warfare. We, therefore, bring to you this word of good cheer, and further we beg leave to say that we recognize in you a fellow citizen justly honored, an experienced statesmen, a patriotic leader, a steadfast friend of both laborer and the oppressed. In short a typical American, and as we trust, the coming president of the United States.

To this Mr. Blaine replied:

"I return you my sincere thanks, gentlemen, for your friendly call. I know the influence you wield, deservedly, in the community in which your lives illustrate the teachings you enforce. Although we do not have in this country a union of church and state, I yet recognize the great influence which the ministry fairly and properly exercises in forming a just public opinion, and I cannot in terms too warm express the gratitude I feel for your cordial assurance of esteem and support."

To-morrow Mr. Blaine will go to Evansville, stopping at several places by the way.

Blaine's Trip Through Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—The Republican state central committee announce this evening that Saturday next Blaine will leave Chicago by special train at 9:30 a. m., and will make brief stops at Waukegon, Kenosha and Racine, and arrive at Milwaukee at 1:30 where he will address the people in the exposition building.

Logan's Rambles.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Oct. 21.—Logan and party arrived from Dubuque at ten this morning and were greeted with blowing of whistles and ringing of bells. He was driven through the principal streets between a long line of uniformed men to a stand overlooking the river where, notwithstanding the drizzling rain, over 6,000 assembled. Along the line was one continuous cheer, to which the general responded. On the way to the stand children in white sprinkled flowers along the platform, and a little colored girl handed him a bouquet, which the general received with evident pleasure. After speaking of the unfavorable weather Logan said he would not detain them long. He continued: "If there is any people in this country who have reason to be grateful for their continued prosperity and happiness on every hand it seems to me it ought to be the people of this great state of Iowa. In 1860 you had but a little over 600,000 inhabitants, while in 1880 the number increased to over 1,600,000. The general continued to sbow the development and state of farm lands, manufactories and railroads. He attributed much of this prosperity to the developing and protecting policy of the Republican party. He briefly alluded to the tariff for protection and closed with an eloquent eulogy to Blaine, trusting the state which had so wisely chosen the leaders in the past would not err now. With great difficulty he regained his carriage and returned to the train.

Democratic Enthusiasm in Iowa.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Oct. 21.—Gen. Logan addressed several thousand citizens at this place this afternoon. Excursions were run on all the railroads coming into Marshalltown, and consequently Republicans from all parts of the state were here. The general talked about fifteen minutes, admonishing the grand old party and its candidates for congress wherever they be. He is not the orator we expected. He has been represented too highly. This evening the Republicans had a torch light procession, numbering about 1,500 torches, with sixteen bands of music. They made a desperate effort to beat the Democratic rally held here last Saturday night when there were by actual count 2,400 torches in line. It was the biggest day ever witnessed in town and one that the Democrats may well feel proud of and one that the Republicans have failed to beat. Let it be known to the whole country that the Democracy of Iowa are meeting the enemy at every point, and in every demonstration held in the state have forced their common foe to retreat, thanks to our state central committee for their earnest and proficient work in this campaign. It is certain the Republican national committee are frightened, and were compelled by the urgent appeal from the Republican managers in this state to send here Gen. Logan and other noted speakers to save the state. Let our Democratic friends east and west depend upon it that Iowa will surprise the world the 4th of November by giving her vote for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The Way it Looks in Iowa.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

EMMETTSBURG, Oct, 20.—The result in Ohio does not seem to terrify the Democrats of northern Iowa, while Kentucky's favorite son, the great Carlisle on tariff, is sending us many recruits from Republican ranks. Mr. Carlisle is an orator of the very highest order, he speaks slow, clear and distinct, and never deals in epithets. His trip across the state is one continued ovation and audiences increase in size and enthusiasm as he advances. From 8,000 to 15,000 people listen daily to his convincing and eloquent denunciations of the robber tariff laws.

The Democrats seem much more happily situated in this year's campaign, than are the Republicans. Democrats can get along and elect their president this year without Ohio, but the Republicans can not.

So far as Democrats were concerned, their chief interest centered in the size of the majority the Republicans might be able to get in Ohio. If it fell short of the average Republican majority in that state for the past twenty-eight years, or below the majority given Garfield four years ago, then Democrats said it would be fair to suppose that the Republican party is losing its hold upon the country.

As a matter of interest, just at this time, I give, following, the vote of Ohio on presidential years, October and November elections, since Blaine's know nothing days of 1856—before he won his plumes.

1856.	Rep. majority—	October election	19,380
1856.	Rep. majority—	November election	16,622
1860.	Rep. majority—	October election	12,903
1860.	Rep. majority—	November election	44,378
1864.	Rep. majority—	October election	54,751
1864.	Rep. majority—	November election	59,586
1868.	Rep. majority—	October election	17,383
1868.	Rep. majority—	November election	41,428
1872.	Rep. majority—	October election	14,150
1872.	Rep. majority—	November election	37,531
1876.	Rep. majority—	October election	6,636
1876.	Rep. majority—	November election	7,516
1880.	Rep. majority—	October election	19,095
1880.	Rep. majority—	November election	25,155

It will be seen that the Republican majority in October, 1880, was over 19,000, and the average Republican majority for the twenty-eight years was 20,601. This year, with the great and only "Jingo Jim" on earth, with his double circus combination running at its full capacity, with the bulldozing and false voting, backed by 2,100 Republican special United States deputy marshals, appointed and paid $5 per day by the general government, with the corrupt use of over two million dollars of cold cash to debauch the voters of that state, the Republicans come out with 3,000 majority, or about

Continued on Fourth Page.

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