WHAT'S THE MATTER
WITH
GLOBE WANTS?

Printed Oct. 14, 1887 - 330
Printed Oct. 14, 1888 - 2,000

They Are All Right!

Daily Globe.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

IN ONE YEAR

Number of Wants In the Globe, Oct. 14, 1887, 330

Number of Wants in the Globe, October 14, 1888, 2,000

VOL. X. SAINT PAUL, MINN., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.---TEN PAGES. NO. 306.

MALODOROUS DUDLEY

The Treasurer of the Republican Committee at His Old Tricks.

A Letter That Double Discounts the One Written by Sackville.

Funds Will Be Provided for the Purchase of Floating Voters.

Political Sensation of the Hour Where the Battle Is Hottest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—In the Sentinel of this morning was printed an alleged letter from Col. W. W. Dudley informing Indiana county committees that plenty of boodle would be furnished for the purchase of floating votes. The first four sections of the instructions are given below:

Your committee will certainly receive from Chairman Huston the assistance necessary to hold our floaters and doubtful voters, and gain enough of the other kind to give Harrison and Morton 10,000 plurality. New York is now safe beyond peradventure for the presidential ticket; Connecticut likewise. In short, every Northern state, except posibly New Jersey, though we still have hopes of capturing that state. Write each of our precinct correspondents: First, to find out who has Democratic boodle and steer the Democratic workers to them and make them pay big prices for their own men; second, scan the election officers closely and make sure to have no one of the board whose integrity is questionable, and insist upon Republicans watching every movement of the election officers. Third—See that our workers know every voter entitled to vote, and let no one else even offer to vote. Fourth—Divide the floaters into blocks of five and put a trusted man with necessary funds in charge of these five, and make him responsible that none get away and that all vote our ticket. There will be no doubt of your receiving the necessary funds through the national, state and county committees. Only see that it is husbanded and made to produce results. I rely upon you to advise your precinct correspondents, and urge upon them unremitting and constant efforts till the polls close and the result is announced officially. We will fight for a fair election here if necessary. The rebel crew can't steal this election from us as they did in 1884 without someone getting hurt.

The publication is the political sensation of the hour here. Scarcely anything else was talked of around headquarters. Copies of the alleged letter were furnished to correspondents for Democratic newspapers last night. The Sentinel states that the original copy is in the possession of its editor, and can be seen by any member of the citizens' committee of one hundred or the Fair Election league, or by any officials who are charged with the administration of the law. The letter in Editor Morse' possession covers two sheets printed with blue ink. The name of the person to whom it was addressed has been cut out. There is a great variety of opinions as to its genuineness. Early in the day Col. Dudley wired the editor of the Indianapolis News declaring the letter a forgery, and

THREATENING TO PROSECUTE

any paper publishing the same. Editor Morse, of the Sentinel, avows his conviction in the genuineness of the authorship and signature of the letter, and to a reporter stated that he would tell the grand jury what he knew about its authenticity. Mr. Morse stated the signature had been examined by bankers and experts familiar with Mr. Dudley's writing, who agreed that it was his signature. Secretary Sheerin, of the Democratic national committee, states that the letter was sent to Chairman Jewett late Monday night. He (Sheerin) had no doubt whatever that the letter was signed and sent out by Dudley. He thought it probable that Mr. Dudley would be prosecuted. Chairman Jewett was too busy to submit to an interview on the subject. Chairman Huston, of the Republican committee, is out in a card, stating that Col. Dudley had nothing to do with the management of the Indiana campaign; that he (Huston) has not been advising or corresponding with Dudley, and knew nothing of any intention on the latter's part to address any letter to anybody in Indiana. That, in so far as the letter suggested the employment of improper or illegal methods in connection with the approaching election, he utterly repudiated, on behalf of himself and the state central committee, such suggestions as entirely contrary to the plans and purposes of his committee. The letter bids fair to prove the sensation of the Indiana campaign. The original copy was carefully locked in a bank's vault this evening. Col. Dudley's son promptly declared on his arrival in the city this morning, that the fac-simile of the signature attributed to his father, as printed in the Sentinel, was not his father's hand-writing.

DENIED BY DUDLEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A reporter called upon Dudley this morning and questioned him regarding the circular published this morning over his name and said to have been issued from Republican headquarters yesterday. The verbatim report of the interview with the colonel is as follows:

"Colonel, did you send out this circular?"

"The circular, as published, is a forgery."

"Did you send a circular substantially the same as this?"

"I won't answer. I only say that this letter, as published, is a forgery."

"Would you indicate any interpolations of any part that is forged?"

"No; I will only repeat what I said—and please take down the exact words; the circular, as published, is a forgery."

"Perhaps your signature to the letter, instead of that of the national committee, is the forged part," suggested the reporter. But Col. Dudley would repeat only the same answer. He positively

DECLINED TO DENY

however, that the substance of the circular was sent out by the Republican national committee. Other members of the committee, who were asked about the circular, replied: "It is forged, AS PUBLISHED." Col. Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the Democratic national committee, when questioned with regard to the genuineness of the circular, said that it had been telegraphed him by Chairman Jewett, of the Democratic state committee who vouched for its authenticity, and that if there were any errors upon which the claim of forgery could be based, the errors were verbal, and occurred in telegraphic transmission. He was sure, however, that there were no errors of any importance, as Mr. Jewett had taken particular care to have so important a document transmitted correctly. To a reporter of the Evening Post Col. Dudley said: "You can say most emphatically that the letter as published this morning is a base forgery. I mean to say that they attribute to me words that I never used. I propose to prosecute every paper that has published, or that shall publish, this alleged letter, and I shall not wait two weeks to do it, either." Gen. Dudley was then asked to point out any inaccuracies in the letter as published, and after glancing hastily over it, he underscored the words: "The

NATURALIZED DEMOCRATIC VOTERS,"

as they appear in the fifth instruction, alleged to have been given to the managers of the Indiana campaign, in which they are instructed to make an appeal to the Republican business men to devote their entire time on election day to work at the polls, and assurances are given that "they will be astonished to see how utterly dumb founded the naturalized Democratic voters will be, and how quickly they will disappear."

Gen. Dudley said: "Understand me, now: I don't say I wrote any such letter or that any letter of instructions has been written from these headquarters, but if the words 'average Democratic bummer' had appeared in place of those I have underscored, I should not have found fault, for otherwise I think the

THE LETTER IS A STRONG ONE."

When asked what other inaccuracies there were in the letter as published, Gen. Dudley, after glancing over the first few lines, said: I see now that there are many others. The entire letter is distorted and mutilated, and forgeries appear everywhere. I have no time now to stop and point them out." The reporter suggested that a satisfactory way of settling the trouble would be for Gen. Dudley to give out a correct copy of any letter which might have been distorted or mutilated. To this suggestion Gen. Dudley replied: "I am not going to give away my case before trial, but this entire letter is a most deliberate forgery, and, as I have said, every paper that should print it will be prosecuted for libel."

FEVER STRICKEN FLORIDA.

Twenty-Nine New Cases in Jacksonville.

Special to the Globe.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 31.—There were twenty-nine new cases reported to-day, nineteen white and ten colored; and one death, Dora Dobson. Among the new cases is Peyton Wyeth, a well-known insurance broker. No new cases and no deaths are reported from Gainesville. Much excitement was caused to-day by the appearance of two cases of the fever at Camp Mitchell, where there are many refugees. The two cases were at once isolated, and the fever will probably not spread. It is believed that some people have succeeded in getting into the city, despite the strict guard that is kept up. The cordon will be strengthened, and every effort made to keep refugees from returning until the board of health decides it is safe for them to do so. Seven cases are reported now in South Jacksonville.

The Circular Was Libelous.

Special to the Globe.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 31.—C. E. Foster and Frank L. Freeman, of Washington, D. C., have brought suit against W. M. Sturges and the Barr Cash & Package Carrier company for $75,000 for malicious libel. Suit has also been brought against the same parties for a like amount in the United States court here on a similar charge by W. S. Lanson and Frank Means. The trouble grew out of the issuance of a circular containing alleged derogatory statements.

A Big Cloud Lifted.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The attachment suit brought by the Knowles interest in the Oregon Gold Mining company against Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Portland, Or., for $375,000, was dismissed today at the cost of the plaintiffs. This was the result of the settlement of all conflicting claims in reference to the property. The settlement of this litigation lifts a cloud from what is regarded as the richest gold mine in the country, and insures its rapid development.

This One Has a Tail.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 31.—A telegram just received from Lick observatory announces the discovery this morning by Prof. Barnard of another comet, the second discovery by him in less than two months. It was in right ascension 9 hours 45 minutes 22 seconds; declension south 15 degrees 19 minutes. It has a faint tail, with a slow motion northeast. It is of the eleventh magnitude, being just visible through a four-inch telescope.

Another Bad Break.

Special to the Globe.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—A break has occurred in the River St. Pierre, which forms a portion of the Lachine canal at Cote St. Paul, about four miles from this city, and the neighboring country is flooded. The break is a serious one, and further dampens all hope of reopening the inland navigation by the St. Lawrence route this season.

Couldn't Make It Go.

BRAINERD, Minn., Oct. 31.—Messrs. Erickson and Howe Paige escorted by the Third regiment band repaired to the Opera house this evening to address the Democrats and Scandinavians, but owing to the small size of the audience the meeting was adjourned. Hon. Herman Stockenstrom addressed a large and enthusiastic gathering of Scandinavians at the rink this evening.

Gave Plenty of Cold Facts.

Special to the Globe.

RENVILLE, Minn., Oct. 31.—Manly B. Curry, of St. Paul, spoke to-night, and gave the clearest explanation of protective oppression ever heard here. The crowd was wildly enthusiastic. Christianson, the Republican county attorney, followed. David Benson, ex-Republican representative, comes out for Democracy and carries a large Scandinavian vote with him.

Adopted With Modifications.

RICHMOND, Oct. 31.—The federation scheme was discussed at length by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to-day, and finally a co-operative plan was adopted, which expresses friendship for, sympathy with, and, where practicable, provides assistance to those organizations whose duties are closely allied to their own brotherhood.

Bunched Ufortunates.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 31.—The latest advices from the Arctic whaling fleet, state that the thirteen whaling vessels reported frozen in the arctic ocean are together and fifteen miles south of Herald island, instead of twenty miles north, as before reported.

Wrecked Whalers on Terra Firma

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The steamer Dora arrived here from Onalaska today, having on board the mate and twenty-four sailors of the schooner Vanderbilt, the private sealer which was wrecked on Sanok island Sept. 12, the crew barely escaping with their lives.

BRILLIANT BAYARD.

The Secretary of State Makes the Speech of His Life.

Honored With the President's Confidence, He Praises the Nation's Head.

Duty His Watchword, Truth His Password and Integrity His Countersign.

Scathing Denunciation of the Wretched Plotting of Despairing Politicians.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—Secretary of State Bayard delivered a speech this evening before a meeting that packed Oratorio hall from stage to street—a speech, the best, his friends say, that Mr. Bayard ever made. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Jeffersonian Democratic association and was presided over by General Stewart Brown. Secretary Bayard was the first speaker. Mr. Bayard spoke as follows:

My fellow countrymen, citizens of Maryland. I am sure that you will find an explanation for my acceptance of an invitation to come to Baltimore, where such a welcome as I have had to-night was well known to me for many bygone years. I am sure that you will pardon that want of preparation that the cares of an important office have prevented me from bestowing upon the speech I wish to make to you to-night. I know that you will pardon me for not speaking so when you know the excuse was that I was attending your interests. Amuse you I can't; cajole you I would not; but to serve and aid you as a friend I am ready now as for many years past. Now, my friends, let us for a moment by way of preparation cast our minds over the ground that they ought to travel upon between now and our reaching the polls on Tuesday next. Let us raise our minds; let us elevate our mental and moral vision and

THINK OF WHAT WE ARE

We are a part of a nation of 65,000,000 of free people, who by the bounty of Providence, occupy the best part of a great continent. Great oceans are our boundaries on either side, and the sun that shines above us strikes our territory and jurisdiction with his beneficent rays over thousands of miles, and every fruit and every treasure brought by light and heat into being are a part of our heritage. And have we not also a moral heritage? We are the inheriters of a government purified in affliction, elevated by sorrow, strengthened by a success won through dire adversity. Thinking over it how poor, how small seem the petty plans of personal ambition, how detestable the war of sections. It is to determine by our votes next Tuesday what shall be the rule of such a land as this. Each of us have the franchise of suffrage. It is our own and we cannot divest ourselves of the duty of exercising that privilege as worthy men. What sentiments should actuate our minds? This is a national election; it comes nearly being a continental election. What are the dividing lines, and what are the variant propositions of those who seek to control this question, into whose hands shall the national rule, the executive power, pass? Who shall hold it? First we say upon what principles, and next, what men shall we trust to carry out those principles? Principles, not men, may be well, but

PRINCIPLES AND MEN

are better. There are mighty powers to be exercised. Which shall it be? Peaceful policies, or unsafe, warlike policies? Policies that are to bring peace with honor, or strife without it? Now, first I will speak of the principles and the party I know best, and that is the national Democratic party and its candidates. I wish to speak of the men—of Grover Cleveland whom I have known for four years, and Allen G. Thurman, whom I have known twenty years. [Great cheering.] Of Mr. Thurman I can only say that he entered the senate of the United States on the day I did. For twelve years we sat almost side by side and certainly stood shoulder to shoulder. In the city of Baltimare, aye, in any quarter of the United States, I do not think the name of Thurman can ever be mentioned without inspiring respect and affection. But he is not now in office and the question is whether the American people will not place him in office. For the past four years I have seen Mr. Cleveland almost daily and some times nightly and I never saw him when I believed his mind and heart were free from care for the best interests of the American people. [Applause.] I am a witness; I have knowledge, and the means of knowledge of that man that have been given to few. He has honored me with his confidence, and I have learned to honor him as I knew the

SECRETS OF HIS HEART.

Believe me, therefore, when I tell you that this man who by favor of Almighty God was sent to be the chief ruler of the American people has duty as his watchword; truth for his password, and integrity as his countersign. Such has been his walk in this high office that public interest has been the predominating sentiment of his mind, its perfection the duty of his heart, to which he has lent every power naturally acquired within his control. And here I will say that when that man shall lay down the duty to which the people called him, no matter when, on the 4th of next March, or March 4, 1893, he will leave the office and its powers as pure, as free from corruption as the snow on the mountain top. He will leave that great office unshorn of any feature of its dignity, or prerogative, and hand it back safe, sound and pure; its dignities and its honors have been unimpaired and will be unimpaired when the day comes when the American people lose his presence as their chief magistrate. I want to describe to you some of the difficulties with which this stout-hearted and faithful public servant has to contend. Do you remember the prophesies that attended, or rather preceded the election of 1884? Do you remember that was then threatened the disaster that was to come with an incoming Democratic President? [Here Mr. Bayard read a letter which was published on November 3, 1884, from an ex-governor of Iowa, in which every business man was urged to vote for Blaine because "no one can comprehend the disaster that must follow the turning over of the government to untried and uncertain hands."] I have chosen the moderate language of a respectable man, who, no doubt, believed what he said. I appeal to the records of congress, and to the recorded action of the Republicans in the house and in the senate, where they had managed to obtain control. I appeal to you—did they not do their best to make their

PREDICTIONS OF DISASTER

come true? Did they not seek to shear the office of president of its just powers. Did they not seek to place Cleveland where a former senate had placed Andrew Johnson, and have they not most ingloriously failed? [Great applause.] Such an opposition, so unpatriotic, so unamerican, so unprincipled, was not to be overcome without great labor. The task of the administration for three years past was no holiday pastime. No primrose path was trod by the men who have stood around the president—his cabinet. It was a hard, flinty hill to climb, but thank God, the coming sun welcomes him now. I ask you is this not a more perfect Union to-day than under any previous president that ever sat in the chair. Has not the dark and bloody line of sectionalism been wiped away by Cleveland's policy? Look everywhere, and see Americans arrayed with joined hands. Look in his cabinet We find men there touched by the same spirit of duty that marks their chief; men coming from the North, the South, the Middle states, all possessing fidelity and patriotic devotion. Look at your judiciary. Was it not time that the court of last resort, with its mighty jurisdiction, should find in it a man beloved by the southern people; not only beloved by the South, but honored, respected and trusted wherever the name of Lamar is heard? Men are found also in the diplomatic service who served gallantly under the stars and stripes, and others who served equally well under the Confederate flag, and it is a proof that a more perfect union has been established by the election of a Democratic president. Well may Hugh McCullough, the ex-Republican secretary of the treasury, and none better than he, say that the welfare of the country has suffered nothing from Grover Cleveland. Well may the heart and the brain of Republicans, led by James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, come out from the ranks of their party and range themselves on the Democratic side to

SUPPORT GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Bayard then went into a discussion of the taaiff, taking for his text the reason given by Thomas Jefferson for public economy: That labor might be lightly burdened. To the claim made by the Republicans that they raise a high tariff on raw material for the protection of the American workman; his answer was that they protect his rivals in market but that of the United States. Mr. Bayard closed his speech with a reference to the Sackville-Murchison correspondence, and holding the Republicans responsible for what he called a trick, accusing that party of concocting the original letter, said: "And where are they now? To what have they descended? They have gone down to the garbage pot. They have gone down either to promote a real crime or to simulate the execution of a crime, and then trading it off on credulity and weakness, to take advantage and rejoice in the deception created by an attempted fraud. [Great applause.] There are some birds of prey that, it is said, will not taste food that is not tainted. There are

POLITICAL BIRDS OF PREY

that fatten and rejoice over the carcasses of dead and exposed slanders and falsehoods. This country has been witness in the last week of the interruption, for the time being only, of its relations with a foreign and friendly power. [Applause.] It was made necessary. The act was not the act of the people of the United States, or of any one in sympathy with them or their interests. If was the wretched plotting of a despairing politician [great applause] or a conspiracy of despairing politicians, to bring discredit on a class of our adopted citizens for the purpose of creating a false and unjust prejudice in the minds of another class of our adopted citizens. It was a slander on the one and a foul attempt to mislead the other. It cannot be defended. No honest man can defend it. My friends, you cannot divorce political morality from personal morality. [Cheers.] There are weapons that are admitted by civilized warfare, and there are weapons that are denied by civilized warfare, and the man that would coin a lie to defeat a political enemy would poison the well in the time of war and slaughter his wife and children. Against this I call on the honest sentiment of every American citizen to resent the insult offered them. If the receiver of stolen goods is as bad as the thief, what can you say of men who, in public speeches, clap their hands and exult over a proof of

THEIR OWN POLITICAL INFAMY?

The whole civilized world shuddered with the excesses of the French revolution, for in those days, when men's passions were frenzied, prostitution was worshipped in the name of the Goddess of Reason. And are there men in this country so base and so poor that they welcome the thing that brings shame on the name of American politics? [Great applause.] At this point Mr. Bayard's emotions were so stirred that he was unable to proceed. His form trembled, and the tears coursed down his cheeks. When he had composed himself he continued: "Are these the men, is this the party to whom the welfare of this dear land is to be handed over? God forbid. Whatever our differences as to personal admirations, aye, whatever be our differences as to personal preferences may be, let us resolve that ours shall be a government of honorable, self-respecting men. Let us establish, and let it be our first duty to establish such a tone, such a standard of morals that, no matter whether a man goes abroad or stays at home, he may say with just pride and gratitude: 'Thank God I am an American citizen.'

When Mr. Bayard turned to resume his seat, such a storm of cheers broke forth that shook the very walls, and continued for several minutes. The meeting closed with a speech by John K. Cowan, the eminent lawyer.

Champau's Error Rectified.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Acting Secretary Thompson has overruled a decision of the collector of customs at Detroit, Mich., assessing duty at the rate of 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on certain silk-lined sealskin cloaks, on the ground that, as the cloaks are composed wholly of fur and silk, they should have been classified as articles made of fur, dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem.

Sent Home in Disgrace.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—First Lieut. O. C. Berryman, U. S. N., who was attached to the Enterprise, has been sent home from the European squadron under sentence of a court-martial.

A Steamer on the Rocks.

Special to the Globe.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 31.—The passenger steamer City of Ludington went ashore at Gladstone about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Badeau's Blood Money.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Grant has paid Gen. Badeau $10,000 in settlement of his claim against Gen. Grant's estate.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK

Harrison Managers Have Succeeded in Digging Their Own Graves.

In Pitfalls Dug for Democrats Will Be Buried Republican Hopes.

Chairman Jewett Vouches for the Authenticity of the Dudley Letter.

Some of These Eminent Plotters May Land in Sing Sing.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—It is now plain to every one in New York that the Republicans some time ago ceased to rely on the votes of the people to elect their candidates. They realized before the campaign approaching the final stage that, accident apart, they were beaten on a fair record of popular sentiment. Hence, they have resorted to every kind of trick and device to prevent a free poll of uncorrupted votes. The astonishing letter of William M. Dudley treasurer of the Republican national committee, which was published to-day, having been telegraphed from Indianapolis to Col. Brice, chairman of the national Democratic campaign committee, by Mr. Jewitt, chairman of the Indiana state committee, described minutely the Republican plan of action on election day. The scheme is so infamous that Dudley, while unable to deny the truth of the communication, has endeavored to cover his tracks up by commencing libel suits against two or three city papers. The scheme covers two points: To buy the election in Indiana, and to incite trouble in New York. For the first purpose what Dudley calls "the floaters" are to be divided into squads of five and ten in charge of agents of corruption well suppled with money to see that the votes are systematically bought. On the second hand, Dudley says that the Republicans are prepared to fight for New York and prevent

"REBELS AND COPPERHEADS"

from taking the election as they did in 1884. The scheme is a very elaborate one, but these are its two salient features. Of course, exposure ruins it, especially as every one at this end of the line understands how utterly ridiculous it is for the Republicans to attempt to make trouble at the polls in this great Democratic city. There will be no trouble, but if the minority should undertake to stir up a difficulty they would be the victims of their own riotus plans. Indiana won't be fought and New York will not be bulldozed and the future of the Quay-Dudley scheme of corruption and violence will simply add another ridiculous feature to the Republican finals of the campaign. Chairman Jewett of the Indiana state committee this evening telegraphs again to Col. Brice as follows:

INDIANOPOLIS, Oct. 31. 1888.—To Hon. Calvin S. Brice: The Dudley letter is genuine and is in our possession. We this morning asked the civil authorities and citizens' committee of 100 to inspect it.

[Signed] C. L. JEWETT.

That the circular is absolutely genuine is ascertained from other sources. Dudley dare not deny it except in an evasive and hair-splitting way. He says he never signed such a paper, and on being repeatedly asked in each answer repeats that he never signed it "as published." Evidently seeking to cover himself under some slight verbal or telegraphic error, it is more than likely that the Republican concoctors of these schemes will find that the law of New York can reach with alacrity and force the highest as well as the

LOWEST OF POLITICAL CRIMES.

The cases of the half-dozen poor wretches who have already been sent to Sing Sing for false registration ought to serve as a warning to the master spirits of fraud who concoct the schemes of which they are the petty instruments. The excitement over the president's action in the Sackville case has settled down to a universal sentiment of quiet satisfaction and pride in the dignity and decisive vindication of the honor of the American flag. The Republicans last night started out to propagate the truth that after all, perhaps, the president had overdone the matter, but they are utterly confounded by the report of Blaine's speech at Troy, in which he declares that a Republican administration would have sent the ambassador out of the country, but that Cleveland and Bayard did not dare to do so. The fact that at the very time Blaine was making this address the British minister was receiving his pasports made the position of the "uncrowned king" even more ridiculous than any he ever heretofore occupied. All the Republican managers are cursing themselves for having allowed Blaine to come back from Europe and spoiled all their plans. Senator Evarts also was nearly caught in the same way. He spoke at Cooper Institute last night, and by evident prearrangement, was saying substantially the same thing that Blaine was uttering at the fair grounds near Albany. In the midst of his harangue a reporter took pity on him, and sent to him a copy of the dispatch that Sackville had been

DISMISSED BY THE PRESIDENT,

whereupon the senator was for once utterly at a loss for words. He stammered out something about it not making any difference to the principal of the case, but sat down in utter confusion, to the amusement and wonderment of the audience, who were unaware of the reason of his discomfiture. The significance of these two incidents lies in the fact that it was evidently a general scheme for Republican speakers to devote themselves to the Sackville affair and nothing else. If the president's action had been delayed even another day the opponents of the administration would have claimed that it was the speeches of Blaine, Evarts and the rest that forced the president to a decisive course, but as usual with them in this campaign, they were "a day after the fair" and the president was on time to the minute, and they realize how helpless they are struggling at the bottom of the pit they had dug for Cleveland. Closely connected with the Sackville case as developed by the Murchisen incident is the revelation regarding the extradition treaty intrigue of the same unscrupulous diplomat, which, as appeared to-day, in accordance with the announcement telegraphed last night. Fifteen of the foremost of the Irish-American citizens certify to facts which show that the Republican senators and, especially the members of the committee on foreign affairs belonging to that party, were the tools of Great Britain, in attempting to give to the extradition treaty a shape that would place Irish-Americans accused of political offenses at the

MERCY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

It was some time ago shown that as originally negotiated the extradition treaty contained a provision positively forbidding the surrender of persons politically accused. This stipulation was a novelty, inasmuch as the exclusion of political offenses in previous international conventions had been by implication only through the omission to include them in the enumeration of extraditable crimes, but this imperative protection to Americans of foreign birth against European powers did not suit the purpose either of the Republicans of Great Britain or the Republican senators, and so, in the language of Major John Byrne, of Cincinnati, a compact was made under this scheme, as expressed from the Republican standpoint: "Help us elect Harrison and we will help you strangle the Irish, by cutting off their asylum in America, and so they can't blame any one. We will make them furnish the chain that strangles them. And the low estimate placed upon Irish intelligence in America was relied upon to insure the consummation of the deal, and it almost succeeded. Taking together the Murchison business and the history of the extradition treaty there remains no doubt that such was the nature of the plot to which Sackville and the Republican headquarters were parties. The true Americanism of Cleveland, of the stamp which is the best protection of every resident of the United States, native or foreign born, has brought to naught the schemes of the enemies of liberty on both sides of the Atlantic. In speaking of the Sackville matter to day, Gov. Hill said: "It was the act of a brave man upholding the dignity of the government. The president determined that foreign ambassadors should not interfere in our politics, and gave Sackville his passports without the usual shilly shallying by cable. He did not act for political effect I am sure but the political effect will be great. I have been confident all along of the success of our national ticket and now I am sure of it."

POPE BOB'S VAPORINGS.

The Famous Agnostic Gives Republicanism a Boost.

Special to the Globe.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll addressed a large audience at the Academy of Music tonight in support of the Republican ticket. He said that but for the Republican party this republic would not now have a place on the map of the world. Free trade was desired by the solid south. There is but $5 worth of raw material in a locomotive, to $11.99 worth of labor. The republicans wanted to protect this labor. The colonel said he favored unrestrained immigration. There are but 60,000,000 people here. We could support ten times that number in the Mississippi valley alone. He condemned President Cleveland for vetoing pension bills, and intimated his opinion that if Mr. Cleveland had been a man of honor he would not have run for a second term, after having called attention to the danger of allowing election for more than one term.

MAYOR CHAPIN'S ESTIMATE.

Cleveland Sure of a Good Majority in New York State.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, to-day said that Kings county would give Cleveland 18,700 majority. "I see no reason," he added, "why New York should not give enough to make a total of 75,000 majority in the two counties. The Republican counties never reached this figure except in the Greeley year, when Democrats did not vote. The Garfield plurality, outside of New York and Kings, was 71,169. That was before the rise of the Prohibitionists. The Blaine plurality, outside of New York and Kings was 57,765. The Republicans may do better than in the Blaine year, but they cannot expect to do as well as in the Garfield year. The state, therefore, seems secure. I look for a Democratic plurality in the state of 11,000 or more."

HE DENIES EVERYTHING.

Senator Evarts Greatly Exercised Over the Boston Pilot's Expose.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A large Republican mass meeting was held this afternoon at Wall and Broad streets, and was addressed from the steps of the subtreasury by Hon. William M. Evarts, who presided: Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Rev. Dr. MacArthur, Elliott F. Shepard and others. In his speech Mr. Evarts said that the president's action in the Sackville matter could not alter the effect of the minister's expression of belief made in the letter he wrote. Mr. Evarts also referred to the Boston Pilot's article on the extradition treaty and denied that Minister Sackville had anything to do with causing the senate to insert the clause permitting the extradition of political offenders.

PLOT AGAINST POWDERLY.

The General Master Workman Issues Timely Warning to Knights.

Special to the Globe.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Mr. Powderly announces the discovery of a plot to issue on the eve of election a circular purporting to be signed by him, advising Knights of Labor to vote for a certain party. He warns the Knights to pay no attention to any such decoys.

Cranky Abe Indorsed.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Harlem Democratic club to-night, after a hot debate, indorsed Mayor Hewitt's candidacy by a vote of 132 to 122. Henry D. Purroy thereupon resigned and walked out, calling on all who held his views to follow. No one else went—even Andrew J. White retaining his seat. The club also indorsed Ashel B. Fitch for congress.

Coogan Raises Some Cash.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The United Labor candidate for mayor, James J. Coogan, borrowed $60,000 here to-day on a mortgage running one year.

Bond Offerings and Acceptances.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—To-day's bond offerings aggregated $1,158,300, as follows: Coupon 4's $15,000 at 128⅜; registered 4's, $100,000 at 130, $1,800 at 129, $8,000 at 128, $400,000 at 128⅞; coupon 4½'s, $6,000 at 108; registered 4½'s, $575,500 at 108½. The secretary of the treasury accepted the following bonds: Coupon 4½'s, $6,000 at 107½; 4½'s, registered, $565,500 at 108½.

Failed of Its Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The United States consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, writes to the department of state that if the president's recent proclamation imposing discriminating duties on Costa Rican cargoes coming into the United States is intended to apply to Costa Rican vessels it has failed of its purpose, for there are no Costa Rican vessels.

NEVER GROWS WEARY

The Noble Old Roman Keeps Up With the Procession.

Buckeyes of All Political Parties Welcome Him to Newark.

He Returns the Compliment by a Presentation of Cold Facts,

Treating All National Questions, From Codfish to the Sackville Episode.

Special to the Globe.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 31.—Judge Thurman left Wheeling this morning at 10:25 and reached Newark, O., at 1:15 p. m. Judge Thurman, in a carriage drawn by fine white horses, was taken at once to the court house, on the east front of which a big speaking stand had been erected. Part of the procession acted as an escort, but the great parade of the day had preceded the judge's arrival. It was considered one of the finest affairs of the kind ever witnessed in this city. Thirty-five hundred people were in line and emblems of the Democracy abounded. It is estimated that there are over 10,000 people in town to-day, and certainly fully that number had gathered in front of the court house when the judge arrived and they gave him a hearty welcome. Before the regular address began, Miss Minnie Heiler, representing thirty-eight handsomely bandana-uniformed little girls from Newark, in a neat speech presented a pretty floral emblem in the shape of a big bandana. Judge Thurman was visibly affected by the presentation, and replied as follows:

"My dear young children. This is one of the occasions that touches an old man's heart. I have children, and I have always felt in their love and affection for me the greatest reward that a man could feel in this world, and now your kind regard and affection supplies in some degree the want of theirs, for they have grown old while you are still young. I can only say that I thank you most heartily."

Gen. Smythe presided, and in a short speech introduced Judge Thurman, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: One of the first speeches I ever made to a large audience was made in this goodly city, then town, of Newark, and as well as I can recollect

UPON THIS VERY SPOT.

I come here after a lapse of many years to speak to you again, and I come with a pleasure and joy that I cannot express. Large as that meeting was, it would have been dwarfed in comparison to this [applause], and I feel that although there were many Democrats here then, there are far more here to-day [renewed applause], and I feel very confident [great cheering at the production of a bandana handkerchief by the judge] that when next Tuesday shall come the Democrats of this goodly old county, which every man with a Democratic heart in his bosom for half a century or more held in the highest estimation and esteem—that the Democrats of this old county will turn out in full force and give to Cleveland that majority in the county that I am sure he is entitled to receive. [Great cheering.] Four years ago, he was a candidate for the presidency. He was a candidate after we had a quarter of a century of Republican rule, or nearly that. Our opponents then predicted all manner of evil that would befall this country if Cleveland were elected president of the United States. The people wisely turned a deaf ear to the croakings of our opponents. They elected Cleveland president. He was inaugurated. They could not play any electoral commission, eight by seven, on him. [Great cheering and laughter.] He was elected, and now I put it to you this day, I put it to every man in this crowd, no matter what his politics may be, if those predictions thus made, those evil auguries that fell from the lips of the Republican speakers four years ago, have not all been completely

NEGATIVED BY THE RESULT

[Great applause.] They said that if Cleveland were elected this country would be ruined; [more applause; a voice "yes they did;"] that business men everywhere would be broken up; that laborers everywhere would be thrown out of employment; [great applause; a voice "and that the rebel debt would be paid".] "Yes, and that the rebel debt would be paid." You have a memory that they said the rebels would be pensioned and that the loyal soldiers of the Union would get no pensions at all. All this and far more they predicted would be the result of the election of Grover Cleveland. Well, my friends, you know what has been the result? Now we are told by Mr. Blaine, who is called by some the real candidate for the presidency (prolonged cheering), who is called by some the plumed knight, although his plumes have so withered and faded that you do not see much of them any more (continued laughter and cheering); we are told by him that the United States is in the most prosperous condition of any country in the world (great applause). Three years and a half of Democratic administration and the country is the most prosperous country on the face of God's earth (great applause). And now has the rebel debt been paid? No, and it never will be, I can tell you; for the constitution of the Unsted States expressly prohibits its payment and every man who predicted that it would be paid ought to have read his constitution, or if he had read it, he ought to cease playing upon the truth. Have the rebel soldiers been paid or pensioned? Yes, there was one of them—only one—and let me tell you how that came to be. The Republicans in congress passed a bill to pension a man and sent it to Grover Cleveland for his signature, and when Cleveland came to look into the case, as he looks into every case that requires his official signature, he found that there was only one slight objection, and that was that the man had

FOUGHT ON THE WRONG SIDE

[great cheering and laughter—a voice, "hurrah for Cleveland."] He was a rebel soldier, but he had got a pension bill through congress. The president vetoed it, and from that day to this, the president has been abused because he thought that the pension roll ought to be a roll of honor, a roll of loyalty, and not a roll of treason and dishonesty. [Continued applause.] Have our own soldiers lost their pensions? [Cries of "no."] Why, Grover Cleveland has signed more pensions than all his predecessors put together, and there have been more pensions granted, or as many within a few less than two score, I believe, since Cleveland was president than in all the time of his predecessors since the close of the war. So, my friends, there has been nothing in the world but contradictions of these gloomy predictions that our adversaries made four years ago. Now, as I am speaking about Cleveland, let me tell you a little of what I personally know of that man. I know that there are men in this crowd, I know there are men on this stand who have known me long enough to know and to believe that I would not willingly deceive my fellow countrymen in a matter that concerns them or their welfare. [Great cheering.] Now, I tell you on the faith of an honest man that in my judgment a wiser a more industrious, a more careful, a more painstaking, a more patriotic man never sat in the presidential chair now is Grover Cleveland [enthusiastic applause]. I do not say that he is a Washington; I do not say that he is a Jefferson; I do not say that he is an Andrew Jackson, but I do say that if God ever made an honest man on this globe, Grover

CLEVELAND IS SUCH A MAN.

[Prolonged cheering.] I do say that if there ever was a man who faithfully and to the best of his ability—and he is a man of great ability—discharged the duties of his high office fearlessly, courageously, intelligently and practically, that man is Grover Cleveland. [Great applause.] I know him well. I have known a good many presidents in my life, but I never saw any man in the presidential chair but one who was so industrious, so laborious, so constant as that man Grover Cleveland. [Great applause.] I had occasion to pass a few nights at his house about three or four weeks ago, and let me tell you that he never went to bed until after midnight and he never went to bed until he had examined—for congress was then in session—a pile of bills that high (indicating), sent to him for signature; but not one of them would he sign until he had investigated fully and fairly the law and the facts in each case, in order that he might make no mistake. [Great cheering and a voice, "That's the kind of a man for us."] That is the kind of a man I say, too, and I tell you now that in my humble judgment there is no consideration in this world that would make him sign a bill that he did not in his conscience believe ought to be signed. [More cheering and a voice, "I believe that, too."] Well, my friends, finding the progress that this man was making in the affections of the American people, his political opponents have sought to get him into trap after trap and destroy his popularity with the people. In the first place they attacked him about

CERTAIN CODFISH AND HERRING

upon the Canada side. [Laughter and cheering.] Some of them got into a scrape with the Canadians about codfish and herring. Cleveland went to work and made a treaty; he made a trea