tered by the republican party they have been conducted in a manner to challenge the approval of all citizens. Efficiency, integrity, and economy have been the standards of the service. The prosperity of the state has been constant and increasing. The population has augmented from 500,000 to 1,700,000. Wealth and production have increased in a greater ratio. Unfortunates have been cared for, education fostered, the public debt has been substantially canceled, the credit of the state cleansed from the stain of democratic repudiation and raised to the highest point, while in the great struggle for liberty and union, Michigan has been second to none of her sister states.

12. The administration of David H. Jerome has been characterized by the republican standard of excellence, and has fitly continued the long roll of republican administrations which have reflected honor upon the state of Michigan.

13. We arraign the democratic party as the same incapable bourbon party that it has ever been. Passing over its shameful record before, during, and directly after the civil war, its recent history proves that it has neither repented nor reformed. During six years of supremacy in congress it showed itself incapable of a single great measure of legislative or administrative reform. Neither tariff, currency, revenue, civil service, army, Indian, police, or any other great interest received improvement at its hands. They confined their efforts at reform to turning out Union soldiers to make room for rebels, to usurping executive prerogatives, refusing necessary appropriations, and obstructing the administration of the laws. At the last congressional election they stole numerous seats in the house of representatives by the fraud of tissue ballots and false counting, and as a party indorsed the fraud by keeping the stolen seats after the fraud was made clear. They obstructed legislation against polygamy, opposed the tariff commission, and to the last refused to co-operate for the reduction of taxation. By their whole history they prove their incapacity for the leadership of a great people.

14. We denounce the recent amalgamation of the democrats and greenbackers as the most shameless political bargain and sale in the history of Michigan politics. It conclusively proves that they have no principles that they were not ready to barter for the spoils of office. We cordially invite all citizens, of whatever party heretofore, who value principle, who object to being bargained and sold like sheep, and who are in substantial accord with the foregoing declaration of principles, to co-operate with us in putting the brand of disapproval upon political prostitution.

FREE TRADE FOG.

From the Lansing Republican.

The anti protection speeches of Timothy Tarsney of Saginaw, and of O. M. Barnes at the opera house in Lansing on the evening of Oct. 13, and the offer of Arthur J. Eddy, secretary of the democratic state central committee, to furnish free-trade editorials to "combination" papers on application, prove that the opposition leaders do not care to discuss matters pertaining to state affairs but they wish to get as far from the main question as possible. It is all right for republican journalists to prick these bubbles as they come within reach, but they ought not to relinquish their efforts in presenting the facts which show that Michigan under republican rule has been more honestly and economically governed than any other state in the Union. Messrs. Tarsney and Barnes acknowledged this when they confined themselves to generalities and failed to even intimate a desire to "look at the books" and find out just how the record stands on state affairs.

MR. TARSNEY'S SPEECH

was an ingenious piece of deception. He first made a lame review of political parties from the foundation of the government, which had about as much to do with the issues of the present state campaign as the Mosaic laws have with regulating the manners and customs of the Sioux Indians. He raised his voice against political assessments on government employés, but forgot to say the practice of which he was complaining had its origin in the democratic party. Had Mr. Tarsney spent a portion of the time which he wasted in mixing up the history of political parties he would have found that away back in the

"GOOD OLD DEMOCRATIC DAYS,"

under Andrew Jackson, one David Lyon, testified in an investigation that he was the first deputy collector of the port of New York during the whole time Samuel Swartwout was collector, and that he was frequently called upon to contribute to political objects. To use his own language, he says: "The amount was from $20 to $100. The tax was pro rata according to salary. It bore a proportion of from one to six per cent. I frequently paid a part of the amount. When it was too high, and more than I could afford, I urged them to reduce it. In one instance when I was assessed $20 Mr. Swartwout told the collector of the tax that $10 was enough for me to pay. If the individual did not pay the amount he was taxed the collector would remark, 'You will be reported to the general committee,' and everybody understood that proscription would follow."

Arthur DePeyster said: "The weighers were called on to pay $15 each for the support of the election, and when I declined, Mr. Vanderpool, the deputy collector, observed that I ought to consider whether my $1,500 per annum was not worth paying $15 for. Under the impression that it was

THE PRICE OF MY SITUATION

I paid it." These are but a few instances of the many that might be cited to remind Timothy T. that he is a little late in his lamentations over political assessments. The Covode investigation, which covered a period from 1853 to 1860, showed that political assessments were made the test of party fealty, and to rebel against them was treason, and was instantly and inexorably followed by decapitation. During these palmy democratic times President Buchanan and Governor Hendricks

SUPERINTENDED THE COLLECTIONS.

The Republican believes the system of arbitrary political assessments as practiced by the democracy or any other party to be pernicious in more ways than one, but we would like to have the "young lion of the Saginaws" show a single instance where a republican government employé was ever turned out of office or even threatened with decapitation. Every officeholder in every political party should willingly contribute to the legitimate expenses of political campaigns, but so far as assessments are concerned, the Republican believes that

MORE HARM THAN BENEFIT

has been the result and that the time has come when the republican party should cease even to imitate a practice which is but the shadow of that degrading system which flourished in the poisonous and reeking corruptions of democracy from the days of Andrew Jackson to those of James Buchanan.

Mr. Tarsney says two years ago, about 10 days before election, a corruption fund was showered down in the 8th congressional district, and the electors of Saginaw and Roscommon

"WERE BRIBED TO VOTE

for the organization that paid them the money." Timothy is lawyer enough to know that a general statement of this kind would not hold water for a moment in any court in the land. Give us your specifications, Mr. Tarsney. Vote-buying is a great evil, yet in this neck o' timber but a very small part of "the sinews of war" furnished for the corruption of voters in late years has come from the republican party. Prominent democrats, who listened attentively to Mr. Tarsney, might give very interesting evidence on this point, but the Republican does not ask them to make martyrs of themselves by confessions at this time. What we do ask, however, is that all law-abiding citizens and honest voters

WILL BAND TOGETHER

at the coming election and refuse to vote for any man, whether republican, democrat, or greenbacker, who is known to furnish money for the corruption of voters. Furthermore, if twenty citizens would offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of buying or selling their votes the effect would be most salutary. Mr. Tarsney says he has positive evidence of vote-buying in his district. Now we submit if he had such evidence, and really knew that he was defrauded out of office, it was his duty to bring the criminals to justice. Do not his own statements prove him to be

TOTALLY UNFIT

for the office of attorney general, for which he now asks the suffrages of his fellow citizens?

Mr. Tarsney's finest burst of speed was made over the increased appropriations for the river and harbor bill, but he forgot to mention the fact that his beloved democratic brethren were equally responsible with republicans, or a little more so if anything, when per cent is considered. To pass the bill over

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

in the house 65 republicans and 57 democrats voted. Against passing it over the veto 33 republicans and 26 democrats—that is 66 per cent of the republican members present and 68 per cent of the democratic members present stood by the bill, while 34 per cent of the republican members present voted to sustain the veto and only 32 per cent of the democrats did the same. In the senate of the 41 yeas only 17 were cast by republicans, while of the 16 nays only 5 were cast by democrats.

The speaker lingered lovingly on the fact that the republican party would not reduce taxation, although the revenues were annually more than $100,000,000 in excess of the needs of the government. The present tariff commission now at work in getting facts on which to base an equitable reduction of taxation was merely an object of ridicule for the limber-tongued lawyer. He forgot to mention that while the democrats held the National house of representatives they hardly raised a hand toward the reduction of the tariff.

As an illustration of how the workingman is gouged by protection he said the lumber manufacturers of the Saginaw Valley have a dam $2 high to protect them from the encroachments of the manufacturers of lumber on Georgian Bay. This protection all goes into the pockets of the mill-owners and the workingman

RECEIVES NO BENEFIT.

This assertion had a shade of plausibility until Mr. Tarsney stated that the Saginaw mill-owners made frequent visits to Canada to employ foreign laborers to come and compete with American labor. The question then came up to all inquiring minds as to why these Canadians could be induced to come to Michigan and work alongside of the men who receive no benefits from protection."

At one point in his speech Mr. Tarsney struck an attitude and blandly informed the audience that he was a protectionist, but he wanted the rich and the poor alike protected. To illustrate, the rich man was taxed 10 per cent on the diamond he buys, and the poor man 104 per cent upon the blanket he purchases.

THIS SUPERLATIVE SOPHISTRY

about protection injuring the poor man disappears likes mist before the morning sun when the true facts in regard to woolen goods are considered. The following table shows the price of woolen goods in 1860, the year when free trade ended in America, and at the present time when Timothy T. says the poor man is taxed 104 per cent on his woolen blanket:

GOODS.	1860.	1882.
Fitchburg cassimeres per yard..	$0 95	$0 85
Haile, Frost & Co.'s cashmerets..	46	38½
Men's ribbed socks pr. doz. prs...	8 00	4 50
Ladies' " hose " " " ..	4 25	3 00
Blankets 9 by 4, Genic.....	1 87½	1 75
" 10 by 4, "	2 37½	2 25
" 11 by 4, "	3 00	2 75
" 12 by 4, xx Rochdale....	8 00	9 00
Moscow beavers, all wool.....	4 00	3 00
" " cotton warp...	1 35	1 00

From the above table it will be seen that every article is lower at the present time than in 1860 with the exception of the Rochdale blanket; which was then only about 80 per cent wool, where it is now entirely wool.

The above table proves conclusively that the price of woolen goods is much lower at the present time than in 1860; and the following table showing the weekly wages of

WOOLEN MILL OPERATIVES

alone proves that the workingman has been benefited instead of injured by protection:

OPERATIVES.	1860.	1882.
Wool sorters	$6 98	$9 40
Dyers	5 72	7 50
Carders..	5 32	7 00
Spoolers, girls.....	3 37	4 00
Mechanics.....	8 90	13 50
Weavers.....	7 50	9 50
Spinners	6 79	8 50
Overseers.....	12 00	20 00

Any man with average common sense can see from the above table that the average weekly wages of these woolen mill operatives are 40 per cent higher to-day than in 1860. In the year 1878, when the era of business depression which followed the panic was still at its height, the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor made a very exhaustive inquiry on the subject of wages. Operatives in woolen mills were classified under 62 different headings, and out of that whole number only one class was found whose wages were not far higher in 1878 than in 1860.

THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The following table shows the cost of necessaries of life in Bradford, England, in Feb., 1882, and in Lansing at the present time:

ARTICLES.		BRADFORD, ENG. Cents.	LANSING, MICH. Cents.
Beef, inferior parts,	per lb.,	12 to 14	8 to 12
Beef, best joints,	" "	18 to 22	16 " 20
Mutton,	" "	12 to 22	7 to 14
Pork, inferior parts,	" "	10 to 12	12
Pork, better,	" "	14 to 18	15
Bacon,	" "	16 to 20	22
Veal,	" "	16 to 25	8 to 16
Geese,	" "	16 to 25	13
Ducks, each,	" "	62 to 75	25 to 50
Potatoes,	per bu.,	1.50	40
Eggs,	per doz.,	25	22
Butter,	per lb.,	26 to 42	28
Cheese,	" "	20	16
Flour,	" "	4½	3½

WAGES OF WORKINGMEN.

The following table shows the weekly wages of English and American workingmen, and is a complete answer of itself to the assertion that free trade is a benefit to the workingman:

OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND.	U. S.
Bricklayers	$8.12	$12 to $15
Carpenters & joiners.	8.25	9 " 12
Gas-fitters.....	7.25	10 " 14
Masons	8.16	12 " 18
Painters.....	7.25	10 " 16
Plasterers.....	8.10	10 " 15
Plumbers.....	7.75	12 " 18
Slaters.....	7.90	10 " 15
Bakers.....	6.50	5 " 8
Blacksmiths.....	8.12	10 " 14
Book-binders	7.83	12 " 18
Brass-founders	7.40	10 " 14
Butchers	7.23	8 " 12
Cabinet makers.....	7.70	9 " 13
Coopers.....	7.30	12 " 16
Coppersmiths	7.40	12 " 16
Cutlers	8.00	10 " 13
Engravers.....	9.72	15 " 25
Horse-shoers.....	7.20	12 " 18
Millwrights.....	7.50	10 " 15

But when Mr. Tarsney struck the tariff of $28 dollars per ton on steel rails he heaved his heaviest sigh. The poor farmer and business men have to whack up in freight rates, and the citizen who wishes to take a journey has to pay an extra price for his ticket. Now what are the facts? In 1863

THE PRICE OF STEEL RAILS

in currency was $180 per ton, but in July of the present year they could be bought for $48 per ton. Has anybody observed any marked change in the rates of railroad travel since that time, except that naturally brought about through the competition of various lines? The following table gives the statistics of the annual production of steel rails in the United States since the commencement of their manufacture, together with the average annual price at which they have been sold at the works in Pennsylvania, and the rates of duty imposed on foreign rails. The yearly price was obtained by averaging the monthly price:

YEARS.	Product in gross tons.	Price in currency.	Duty.
1867.....	2,277	$166.00	45 per cent ad valorem.
1868.....	6,451	158.50	
1869.....	8,616	132.25	
1870.....	56,357	106.75	
1871.....	34,152	102.50	
1872*.....	83,991	112.00	$28 per ton to Aug. 1, 1872.
1873*.....	115,192	120.50	
1874.....	129,414	94.25	
1875.....	259,699	68.75	
1876.....	368,269	59.25	$25.20 to Mar. 3, 1875.
1877.....	385,865	45.50	
1878.....	491,427	42.25	
1879†.....	610,682	48.33	
1880.....	852,196	67.50	$28 from that date.
1881.....	1,187,770	61.13	
1882.....	.....	48.00	

* These were the years of the railway fever and iron famine.

† These were the years of the new railway fever and a boom in the iron trade.

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION.

Now as to Mr. Tarsney's charge that rates of transportation have been increased, the following table, compiled by the U. S. bureau of statistics, will show that he made such statement recklessly, without any foundation of fact. The figures represent in cents the average annual charges for the carriage of wheat per bushel from Chicago to New York.

YEARS.	By lake and canal.	By lake and rail.	By all rail.
1868.....	25.3	29.0	42.6
1869.....	24.1	25.0	35.1
1870.....	17.5	22.0	33.3
1871.....	21.6	25.0	31.0
1872.....	26.6	28.0	33.5
1873.....	19.2	26.9	33.2
1874.....	14.2	16.9	28.7
1875.....	11.4	14.6	24.1
1876.....	9.7	11.8	16.5
1877.....	7.5	15.8	20.3
1878.....	10.1	11.4	17.7
1879.....	13.0	13.3	17.3
1880.....	13.2	15.7	19.7
1881.....	8.65	10.4	14.5

The above statistics ought to show the falsity of Mr. Tarsney's argument, but in order to leave no doubt in the minds of any one that the

TARIFF ON STEEL RAILS

increases the rate of transportation we give the following table, showing the charge per ton per mile on 13 leading railroads during the years 1873 and 1880;

RAILROADS.	RATE PER TON PER MILE. 1873.	1880.
Boston & Albany.....	1.96	1.21
N. Y. Central & H. R..	1.57	.88
N. Y., Lake Erie & W.	1.45	.83
Pennsylvania.....	1.41	.98
Pittsburg, F. W. & C..	1.41	.91
L. S. & M. S.....	1.33	.75
Michigan Central.....	1.22	.84
Chicago & Alton.....	2.12	1.21
Chicago, Burl'g'n & Q.	1.92	1.04
Chicago, Mil. & S. P...	2.49	1.76
Chicago & Northw't'n	2.35	1.49
Chicago, R. I. & P.....	2.29	1.21
Illinois Central.....	1.51	.97
Average	1.77	1.07

These statistics prove conclusively that protection has *not* increased the cost of railroad construction, but that on the contrary American capital has built up

GREAT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

all over the country, and through home competition the prices of iron and steel have been reduced far below those which prevailed at the time when English manufacturers controlled the markets of the world. In other words home competition was necessary to reduce the price of these articles, and that competition could not have been had

WITHOUT PROTECTION.

In 1864, when our first Bessemer steel works were undertaken, American railroad managers were paying from $80 to $112 in gold per ton for English steel rails delivered at English seaports; and in 1867, when American mills were ready to receive orders for steel rails, the price of these rails in England still ranged from $72.50 to $77.50 in gold. In July, 1870, when the present duty on steel rails was imposed, the price of English steel rails at English seaports was $55 a ton in gold; since 1870 at least a million tons of American steel rails have been sold below $55 in currency. In 1877, ten years after the American mills were prepared to manufacture steel rails to fill orders, the price of their rails had been

REDUCED TO $40 A TON,

and in July, 1882, notwithstanding the recent extraordinary demand for steel rails, and the appreciation in the values of the raw material from which they are manufactured, the price is only $45 per ton. Mr. Tarsney states the present price at $60 per ton. Will he deny that American workers in steel and iron get more wages than those of free trade England?

We have dwelt somewhat at length in showing the effects of protection on the steel industry, for it is upon this point that free traders and the advocates of "a tariff for revenue only," raise their highest notes of condemnation.

As another illustration of what home competion will do, a single instance will suffice. Mr. Tarsney has evidently drawn much of his

FREE TRADE INSPIRATION

from the Detroit Evening News, which has been a rampant advocate of English interests for many years. In 1878 the editor of the News introduced a resolution at the annual meeting of the Michigan press association when held at Ann Arbor, asking congress to

REMOVE THE DUTY ON PAPER.

He vigorously urged its adoption on the ground that American newspaper publishers ought to have the right to buy where they could get paper cheapest. The price of common print paper at that time was 9 cents per lb. The late lamented W. S. George and others raised their voices in opposition to the passage of this resolution. Mr. George, although he would have been temporarily benefited by the removal of the duty, fought the resolution with all the sagacity and force for which he was noted. He argued that the high price of paper would cause American capitalists to invest their means in paper mills, and home competition would lower the rates. The resolution failed. A long discussion of the tariff question between the News and Republican followed. Now what has been the result? Mr. George was right and Mr. Scripps was wrong. Since the day the latter drew his resolution at Ann Arbor millions of dollars have gone into the erection of paper mills and thousands of American workingmen have been employed at remunerative wages, while printing paper can now be

BOUGHT AS CHEAPLY

in America as in Canada or free-trade England. This one incident of practical experience thoroughly explodes all the nonsensical free-trade theories which have appeared in the News columns since 1878.

FINE-SPUN FREE-TRADE THEORIES.

College professors and democratic orators can construct their fine-spun free-trade theories, but the experience of this nation shows that such a policy when carried out inevitably brings the enormous capital and cheap labor of Europe in direct competition with our own industry, and results in the entire destruction of our manufacturing interests whether of iron, wool, or cotton. By such overthrow of our manufactures more than four millions of workingmen now profitably employed in them would be

THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT,

and the 12,000,000 of people now supported by their labor deprived of the means of subsistence. The ultimate result would be to compel these laborers to accept European pauper-labor wages, or to drive them into agricultural pursuits, to become the competitors of the farmers, who now reap a harvest in the home markets which prosperous manufacturing enterprises have brought to their doors. Put free trade into operation and in 10 years there would not be a furnace, rolling-mill, cotton or woolen factory, or any other but the simplest kind of manufactories in existence in all the land. It has been well said that "with labor at a third the prices it commands in the United States, and the control of the vast capital which long years of protection have enabled them to accumulate, English, French, and German manufacturers could undersell our own to such an extent as to drive American manufacturers from their own market, and much more from those of foreign nations wherever they have gained a foothold."

The facts above given are also a complete answer to Mr. Barnes' false assumption that 50,000,000 of the American people are injured by the protection given to 55,000 manufacturers. The chairman of the democratic state central committee showed himself to be

A GENIUS OF THE FIRST ORDER,

however, when he claimed that the recent democratic and whisky victory in Ohio was won principally on the merits of free trade. What are you going to do with the 14,000 saloon keepers who shelled out their last dollar to defeat the republican party, which had taken its stand in favor of law, order, decency and good government?

Free trade a new issue in Ohio, Mr. Barnes? The platform of the Buckeye democracy in the recent campaign contained the following plank: "A tariff levied to meet the actual needs, and so adjusted in its details as to encourage productive industries and afford labor a just compensation without creating monopolies." Look again, Mr. Barnes, and see if you can discover enough free trade in this plank on which to base a "new issue." Your assertion that in free-trade countries the people are more prosperous and better wages are paid than in countries which adhere to the opposite system is unsupported by facts. In response to your challenge to produce a writer on political economy who favors protection, we mention Prof. Thompson, Prof. E. P. Smith, and others. Free trade may be

A SCIENCE,

but just as soon as it is put in practice it becomes an art, and then arise hundreds of circumstances and conditions which scientific theorizers never take into account. During the war a certain college professor in Michigan perfected a plan for crushing the rebellion. It was based on the

"IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENCE,"

and in his own mind could not fail of complete success. He proceeded to Washington and waited several weeks before he could get an interview with President Lincoln. The time came at last and the professor divulged his plan with full confidence that it would be accepted and the rebellion be ended within a month from date. The president listened attentively, and when the college professor had explained his theory, President Lincoln arose and said: "Professor, your theory is all right, but the moment you undertake to put it in practice it would be very much like shoveling fleas." Free-trade theories in general, whether promulgated by writers of political economy or democratic stump speakers, are just as impracticable, so far as contributing to the growth and prosperity of this country is concerned, as was the theory of the Michigan professor who supposed that his deductions based upon the "immutable principles of science" would crush the democratic rebellion like an egg shell.

This little incident of the weakness of theory when unsupported by the solid rock of practical experience brings to mind that certain democratic legislators in Michigan also had theories as to how the great rebellion must be closed. One of these gentlemen, who is fond of planting himself on the "immutable principle of science" said: "Both the north and the south must consent to terms of accommodation some day if this war is ever ended and the Union preserved." The gentleman was mistaken in his theory, for the freemen of the north dictated terms of "unconditional surrender" to the rebel hosts, who laid down their arms and begged for mercy. The "war was ended and the Union preserved" without any "terms of accommodation" on the part of the north.

Mr. Barnes is a man of too much sagacity to honestly believe that American industry could stand for a year against the accumulated capital and pauper labor of the old world. As we said at the outset, this free-trade dust is raised at the present time to blind the eyes of voters from examining into the management of state affairs under democratic and republican rule. The American workingman who espouses the cause of free-trade places the knife at his own throat; and no men in Michigan have a better knowledge of that fact than the democratic orators Timothy Tarsney and O. M. Barnes.

PERSONAL ATTACKS ON GOVERNOR JEROME.

For the first time in the history of this state the opposition have attempted to win political success by making steady and determined attacks upon the reputation and standing of David H. Jerome, the present governor of the state. It is just to state that neither party in Michigan, since its admission into the union as a state, has ever presented a candidate for governor whose personal character and standing was not free from all stain and reproach. While this has been true of every democratic and republican governor in the past history of the state, it is quite as true in every respect of the present governor. No imputation of this kind could be more justly received with contempt and scorn than by the republican party of Michigan. It is a personal insult to every member of that political party, to charge that they would nominate or elect to the highest office in the gift of the people any man whose habits and character were not highly exemplary. Two years ago Governor Jerome was nominated and elected by the republican party of Michigan, and received the cordial support not only of the party at large, but of every candidate who competed with him for that nomination, including Thomas W. Palmer, Rice A. Beal, John T. Rich, F. B. Stockbridge and others.

His record justified the nomination, and his administration of the affairs of the state has proved the confidence reposed in him to have been well founded. He had previously filled many positions, requiring a high order of ability, and in none of them had he been found wanting. A native of the state, he has since 1854 been engaged in the mercantile business at Saginaw city, and is now senior member of the hardware firm of D. H. Jerome & Co. In 1862 he raised the 23d Michigan Infantry; in 1865-6 he was military aid to Governor Crapo; in 1865 was appointed a member of the state military board and continued in that capacity as a member or president until 1873. In 1862 he was elected to the state senate from the large district comprising the Saginaw Valley, and served six years: during the whole of which time he was chairman of the committee on state affairs, and did much to shape the policy of all acts made necessary by the war. He was an independent legislator, treated all bills on their merits, and always occupied a high and commanding influence with members of all parties. In 1873 he was one of the members to prepare a new constitution. He also served as U. S. Indian commissioner for several years.

As governor of the state his messages have given a thorough presentation to the legislature of the subjects relating to the welfare of the state. Under his administration the tax law has been revised, under a commission appointed by him, who did their work so well and wisely that the legislature ratified their action for the first time in the history of the state. This result was largely aided by the able manner in which this subject was presented by Governor Jerome in his first message.

Under his recommendation the immigration agency was established, which has resulted in large accessions to the population of the state, and added thereby to its wealth and business. The Deputy Land Commissioner, in alluding to this subject, says:

"The work of the immigration bureau has been materially felt in this office. The movement of real estate the past year has been unusually large, and the sales of state lands exceed, I think, those of any year since the organization of this department. Very many of these sales are due to the information given by Mr. Morley, by what proportion of course it would be impossible for me to say. I think I am safe in saying that the publication of Michigan and its Resources has increased the correspondence of this department 20 per cent."

To sum up, his work has been so well done that there was practically no opposition to his renomination at the republican state convention held at Kalamazoo. He accepted that nomination and the platform adopted; and on the issues therein presented the republican party confidently predict his reelection.

THE FALSE CHARGES MADE.

None of these charges against Governor Jerome have any foundation whatever. Without noticing idle reports which no paper has dared to publish, we come to the main charge, the conduct of Governor Jerome at the Yorktown celebration. The substance of these charges are summed up in the term "roystering booziness." This has been reiterated so often, not alone in the democratic country press of the state, but by nearly every democratic speaker on the stump that it becomes a simple act of justice to fully and effectually answer this charge.

HON. JOHN H. FORSTER.

This gentleman formerly democratic senator from the upper peninsula, was one of the gubernatorial Yorktown party. From a long letter written by him to the Lansing Republican the following extracts are made:

"I am a democrat, politically opposed to Gov. Jerome, yet in the interest of truth and justice I feel that I must brand as untrue many things written about him in relation to the Yorktown celebration. In this connection it cannot be inappropriate to mention my own treatment. From first to last, although a democrat I received only the kindest and most courteous attention from him. In the delegation were many of the most distinguished and patriotic sons of Michigan."

After describing the railroad trip from Jackson to Yorktown he continues: "Arrived at Yorktown we went into camp prepared for us by the United States troops—soldiers and civilians alike. One tent was assigned to two civilians. The only furniture was a bundle of straw. The soldiers had cots, blankets, and a commissary as good as could be provided. The Governor's headquarters were at the head of the camp—plain, comfortable quarters, no more, no less. The governors of some of the states had quarters like the satraps of Persia. Nothing stronger than water could be found in the tent of the governor of Michigan."

Again we quote: "During our stay at Yorktown I called often at headquarters. I saw much of the governor. He filled his "high office" well. Among so many governors, criticism was indulged in. It was remarked more than once that for dignified deportment, executive ability, affable, gentlemanly bearing, our executive was the peer of any of them. He was a hard worker, and I know that he took a pride and deep interest in the welfare and success of the troops under his command."

Mr. Forster then continues to effectually answer complaints made on the part of a few of the Michigan soldiers in attendance, and concludes his letter in the following words:

"In conclusion I must reiterate that I think Governor Jerome in Yorktown was unjustly assailed and most grossly misrepresented. From my own observations—and I had good opportunities—I am ready to endorse what I heard Governor Blackburn of Kentucky say of him, namely,—'I know of no more amiable gentleman than Governor Jerome.'"

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS.

to its honor promptly defended Governor Jerome from the attacks made upon him, and said:

"The discussion of Governor Jerome's conduct on the Yorktown trip has been so exclusively republican, and the adverse criticism has been so evidently prompted by factional hostility in his own party, that the Free Press has not felt called upon heretofore to interfere. But when a journal like the Hastings Banner so grossly misrepresents the governor as to speak of his 'roystering boisterousness,' and of his 'making the night hideous with festivities' on the Yorktown expedition, it is impossible to refrain from characterizing the attack as *utterly indefensible, unfounded and blackguardly.* Governor Jerome's conduct on the Yorktown excursion throughout was that of a gentleman fully conscious of the fact that he would be accepted as the representative of a great and important state, and determined to uphold, as far as he could, the state's honor and dignity. That he did uphold it is shown by the good name which Michigan left at Yorktown and in the remembrance of the representatives from other states who came in contact with the governor, the military, and the civic delegation."

THE SAGINAW COURIER,

long the leading democratic paper of the Saginaw valley, says of this attack on Governor Jerome:

"The opponents of Governor Jerome, both republican and democratic, are in desperate straits for material when they resort to the fabrication that he conducted himself in an unbecoming manner at Yorktown or any other place, and the Courier is pleased to quote the words of Judge Boynton, editor of the Detroit Free Press, one of the party who went to Yorktown with Governor Jerome and the Michigan delegation."

GEN. A. T. MC REYNOLDS

of Grand Rapids, a democrat, and one of the gallant veterans of the Mexican war as well as of the union army in the war of the great rebellion in an indignant letter to the Allegan Journal in reply to this charge says:

"As one of the governor's party representing Michigan at the Yorktown centennial I had every opportunity of observing the governor's deportment from the time we left Jackson by rail for Washington, while at Washington and on the steamer to Yorktown, as well as during my stay at the latter point, until the evening prior to the close of the centennial ceremonies, when I left for Washington on my return in advance of the governor. I occupied a tent in the front line adjacent to the one occupied by the governor as headquarters of the Michigan delegation, there being but one tent between, thus giving me ample opportunity to witness the movements at headquarters; and I hesitate not to say that while en route and at Washington and at Yorktown, the governor, by act and word, evinced an anxious desire for the convenience, the comfort and enjoyment of the delegation. I regret exceedingly that any representatives of Michigan on the occasion should have felt called upon by reason of any personal annoyance, to have given vent to their spleen by assailing the governor through the press for real or fancied wrongs that the governor was no more responsible for than I or any other of the visitors."

COL. F. W. SWIFT,

formerly postmaster at Detroit, who was also at Yorktown, in relation to the minor charge of the want of courtesy and attention to Michigan visitors says: "Now, I was one of the Michigan visitors to Yorktown. I was duly notified in the invitation that I received that the accommodations would be very limited, that at Yorktown only tents and straw could be furnished, and was also notified that it would be wise to provide myself with blankets. I gladly accepted the invitation under these circumstances, and went, and not expecting all the honors accorded to a Rochambeau, nor all the comforts provided the chief executive, I enjoyed the occasion from first to last, every moment of it, and received all the attention from Governor Jerome and every member of his staff that I desired, or had any reason to expect. I will say right here that my impression was that every member of the staff seemed to vie with each other in their efforts to make the trip a pleasant one for all. If there was any want of courtesy or consideration on the part of Governor Jerome or any of his staff I think I should have known of it. I failed to see it or to hear of it until the aforesaid papers made the charges."

All the above statements were published long since throughout the state, and the charge has never been repeated until it was supposed to be necessary to secure Governor Jerome's defeat.

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