The Vermont Phœnix.

BRATTLEBORO:
FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1884.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
OF ILLINOIS.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SAMUEL E. PINGREE,
OF HARTFORD.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
EBENEZER J. ORMSBEE,
OF BRANDON.
FOR TREASURER,
WILLIAM H. DUBOIS,
OF WEST RANDOLPH.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
CHARLES W. PORTER,
OF MONTPELIER.
FOR AUDITOR,
E. HENRY POWELL,
OF RICHFORD.
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
Jo D. Hatch, of Burlington.
Hiram Harlow, of Windsor.
George T. Childs, of St. Albans.
E. C. Redington, of Bradford.

Second Congressional District.

For Representative in Congress,
WILLIAM W. GROUT, of Barton.

Windham County Nominations.

For Senators,
HENRY D. HOLTON of Brattleboro.
OSCAR R. GARFIELD of Townshend.
For Assistant Judges,
R. W. CLARKE of Brattleboro,
L. S. WALKER of Grafton.
For State's Attorney,
FRANCIS A. DOLLES of Rockingham.
For Sheriff,
J. HENRY KIDDER of Wilmington.
For High Bailiff,
GEO. E. SELLECK of Brattleboro.
For Probate Judges,
ROYALL TYLER of Brattleboro,
ABISHAI STODDARD of Westminster.

It is possible to imagine a dissatisfied and well-meaning Republican bringing himself up to the point of voting for a man like Grover Cleveland, who has no offensive political record behind him. But when such a Republican remembers that a vote for Cleveland is also inevitably a vote for the copperhead obstructionist Hendricks—well, if he is old enough to have lived through the war period we should think his arm would fall helpless in the attempt to lift his ballot!

The Democratic Irishmen employed at the Valley mills at Youngstown, Ohio, and others residing in the same ward, have organized a Blaine and Logan club, which already numbers 150 members. Just across the Ohio from Cincinnati is the town of Covington, Ky., the home of Speaker Carlisle. On the evening of the day on which the speaker came home from Chicago there was organized among the workmen in a rolling mill near his residence a Blaine and Logan club of 210 members, and of these 150 had never voted anything but the Democratic ticket. In Parkersburg and other West Virginia towns a feeling exists which makes the Democracy fear that the Blaine men may make good their threat to carry the state for him.

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, the philanthropist and journalist, whose name has been prominent before the people of this country for nearly 40 years, died at her residence in Sewickley, Penn., a suburb of Pittsburg, on Tuesday. Mrs. Swisshelm did a great work for humanity by her earnest writings, especially in behalf of her own sex, while her powerful appeals in defence of human liberty, and attacks upon slavery, did a great deal toward arousing that abolition spirit in the North which finally resulted in stamping out the institution. During the later years of her useful life she was greatly respected and revered by her friends and neighbors, and enjoyed to the fullest extent the reward which comes from the consciousness of work well and honestly performed. Mrs. Swisshelm was born in Wilkinsburg, Penn., in 1816.

The situation with regard to the outbreak of cholera in France grows more alarming daily. The number of deaths increases at Marseilles and Toulon and the disease has found its way to Paris, Vienna and other points. There is great danger that the infection may be brought to this country, and President Arthur has issued a proclamation admonishing all officers charged with the execution of quarantine regulations to be especially diligent, and advising all cities and towns on the coast or on the lines of interior communication to look carefully after their sanitary condition. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the commanders of revenue vessels to intercept all vessels from foreign ports and to take all where sickness or suspicious circumstances are found into quarantine. The effect of the cholera outbreak upon the European pleasure resorts has been very disastrous. American tourists are returning home by the hundred. Most of the resorts along the Riviera and throughout Italy and the East have already closed. Returning travelers say they fear the horrors of the quarantine as much as they do the cholera. At a port in Northern Italy, for instance, at last accounts 2000 travelers were imprisoned under quarantine, all classes and conditions of people being herded together like animals.

The Letters.

The full text of the letters of acceptance of Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan is given in our columns to-day. The most obvious thing to be said about Mr. Blaine's letter is that it gives satisfaction to everybody except the Democrats and Independents. To Republicans it reads like a candid, intelligent and comprehensive discussion of the principles which underlie our true policy as a nation. The main portion of the letter is devoted to the tariff question, and we believe it to be true that so strong and conclusive a statement of the issues involved, from the standpoint of protection, has never been made as Mr. Blaine here embodies. He deals not in arguments but in solid facts, and quotes unanswerable statistics to show how our national wealth has multiplied, how our foreign commerce has increased, how our farming interests have grown and prospered, and how our mechanics and laborers have been benefited by the system of protection to home industries established and maintained by the Republican party.

Mr. Blaine's explicit statement of what he believes to be the true foreign policy to be observed by this country is especially unsatisfactory to those persons who are bound to regard him as a dangerous man and to see no good in him. "To cultivate friendly relations with all"—to keep "free from possible entanglement in the quarrels of any"—"the United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth" —"we seek the conquests of peace"—these are not the words of a man who, if elected President of the United States, would straightway establish such a "brilliant foreign policy" as would involve the country in costly and destructive wars or complications with the other great powers of the earth. What he says of the policy which the United States ought to follow toward the other nations of North and South America is founded on the plainest common-sense and the most evident principles of national morality.

Contrary, undoubtedly, to what many Republicans expected, and, perhaps, even hoped for, Mr. Blaine would have none of the "bloody shirt" in this campaign. He recognizes that the Southern states are making as rapid progress as could be hoped for in the direction of civil and political freedom, and that the best antidote for those violent outbreaks, which, happily, are growing less and less frequent, lies in that public opinion of the whole country which is set inflexibly against them. "The South needs capital and occupation, not controversy," and any effort to unite that section on issues growing out of the war will be even more disastrous for it than for the North.

On the one remaining great issue, that of civil service reform, Mr. Blaine's letter speaks with absolute directness:

"Impartiality in the mode of appointment to be based on qualification, and security of tenure to be based on faithful discharge of duty are the two ends to be accomplished. The public business will be added by separating the legislative branch of the government from all control of appointments, and the executive department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules and thus removing them from the caprice of favoritism."

Nothing could be more explicit than this. It is a pledge in advance that, if elected, Mr. Blaine will stand by the reform as faithfully as President Arthur has done.

Mr. Blaine's opponents looked for a letter which should be at least breezy and dashing, if not even a trifle reckless, but he has disappointed them with a dignified, statesmanlike and able paper whose only objection is its unusual length.

In its general tenor Senator Logan's letter agrees with that of Mr. Blaine. The Senator's discussion of the tariff question has special reference to its bearing upon the condition of American labor. On the subject of the equal rights of citizenship and the causes which keep the South a political unit, he writes more at length than does Mr. Blaine. With regard to our monetary system, our relations with foreign powers, especially with those on this continent, the civil service and the suppression of polygamy, his views are positive and frankly expressed. Cut the letter down one-half in length and it would be quite a model production.

Gen. Grout for Congress.

The outcome of the Second district convention on Wednesday, in the nomination of Gen. W. W. Grout of Barton for Congress, was what the most careful observers have foreseen to be probable for some time past. Gen. Grout had made a very thorough canvass of the district, he had the three upper counties nearly solid in his support, there was a strong feeling among his friends that a second term belonged to him as a matter of right, and the plea of geographical location was all in his favor. These facts, with a due regard for the good qualities as a man and a legislator which his record has shown him to possess, were the considerations which brought about his nomination.

For a man who entered late into the canvass, Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham of Waterbury showed a degree of strength, steadily maintained, which was in the highest degree complimentary to him. With those delegates and other residents of Windham county who did not support Col. Hooker's candidacy it is undoubtedly true that Mr. Dillingham was the first choice, for the reason that he was believed to possess in a high degree those qualities out of which an able and useful Congressman might be made. It is understood that from 15 to 20 Windham county votes were steadily given to him in the convention. Col. Hooker's strength was made up of the balance of the delegation from this county, with a following from Windsor county, varying in numbers on the several ballots, and indicated in the record of ballots elsewhere printed. Col. Hooker's friends were cordial and enthusiastic in his support, and it seems to be true that each of the several contestants came out of the convention with the respect and good will of both friends and opponents.

Gen. William W. Grout, who will be the next representative in Congress from the Second district, was born in 1836, and has been from childhood a resident of Orleans county. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, did his state and country good service as a Union soldier, served four terms in the lower branch of the state legislature and one term in the senate, and four years ago was elected a member of the 47th Congress from the old Third Vermont district. During his term of service in Congress he showed himself a working member and a diligent student of national affairs. As a member of the committee on territories he was delegated to make up the committee's report on the proposed division of the territory of Dakota, and his speeches on the distribution of the Geneva award and on the bill to make the bureau of agriculture a department of the government were conceded by all to show a genuine grasp of public affairs. In the 49th Congress Gen. Grout will prove himself no less a faithful and painstaking member, and he deserves and will receive the cordial support of the Republicans of his district.

A Question of Good Morals.

It is becoming evident that Gov. Cleveland's moral character is to be brought into the campaign as a well-defined issue. Ever since his nomination there have been intimations of unsavory developments, and last Monday evening a reputable Buffalo journal, published at Gov. Cleveland's home, devoted three columns of its space to a plain, straightforward and explicit narrative of the Governor's immoralities. Gross licentiousness and drunkenness are the offences positively alleged against Gov. Cleveland, and the details are given of one particularly heartless case with which the Governor's name is connected. Prominent citizens of Buffalo are named specifically as possessing knowledge of the facts, and ready, if necessary, to substantiate them in court. The Morning Star, an old and reputable religious paper published at Dover, N. H., has the following significant reference to the subject:

"There are papers in New York state that openly accuse the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of committing crimes against chastity which, if he is guilty of them, make the mention of his name in connection with the White House a gross sacrilege. Solely in the interests of morality do we refer to this sickening subject. If Mr. Cleveland is innocent, let it be made to appear. Such charges as these are not to be ignored. With such evidence as lies before us at this writing, it would be criminal for us to forbear saying this much. We loathe Mormonism, but not half so much as we loathe a kindred crime that does not even seek the semblance of law or fanaticism for its justification."

The Independents in Convention.

A national convention of some 500 or 600 Independents was held in the University Club theatre, New York, on Tuesday. The admission was by tickets, which were issued only to persons who signed a pledge "disapproving of the nominations made by the Republican national convention as unworthy of support," and declaring the intention of the signers "not to vote for Blaine and Logan." Col. Codman of Boston presided, and speeches were made by Col. T. W. Higginson, President Seelye, James F. Claflin of Illinois and others. Carl Schurz and Benj. H. Bristow were among the prominent men present. George William Curtis presented a long address stating the grounds of complaint against the Republican party, and a national committee was appointed. A resolution naming Cleveland and Hendricks as the candidates of the convention was laid on the table, and it was noticed that throughout the day any mention of Hendricks's name was avoided. The national committee, in whose hands active operations are left, believe that the most efficient work can be done in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and strong efforts will be made to defeat Blaine in these states. A majority of the members are in favor of conducting the campaign in an independent manner, "with perhaps occasional conferences with the Democrats to avoid possible collision."

Democratic Consistency.

Some time before the Democratic national convention was held it was proclaimed by leading Democratic papers that it would never do to nominate Thomas F. Bayard for President because his war record was against him. Early in '61, before the fighting really began, he had made an importunate speech against the right of the government to coerce the states. And then the Democracy went into convention and deliberately placed on their ticket Thomas A. Hendricks, a man of the unblushing copperhead type, with a war record every whit as offensive as that of the notorious Vallandigham. Consistency is indeed a jewel, especially as exemplified in the actions of the Democratic party.

SECOND DISTRICT CONVENTION.

GEN. GROUT NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS ON THE EIGHTH BALLOT—A LARGE AND HARMONIOUS GATHERING.

The convention of the Second distrjct Republicans held at Montpelier on Wednesday was very fully attended, a total of 377 delegates being present out of a full list of 379. The towns not represented were Athens and Baltimore.

The convention was called to order by Col. Kittredge Haskins, chairman of the district committee, and after reading the call Hon. W. H. Dubois, secretary, called the roll. There had been a contest before the committee on credentials in regard to the election of delegates from Chelsea, and after the calling of the roll Col. Haskins, as chairman of the committee, submitted the report in the case. Two tickets were in the field at the Chelsea caucus and it was claimed that the election was affected by the premature closing of the ballot box, which was allowed to remain open only 37 minutes. The large majority by which the ticket was elected, however, influenced the committee to ratify it, which action was sustained by the convention. This case and one from St. Johnsbury, where, it was claimed, the Grout men had used tickets striped on the back so as to keep watch of their men, had provoked considerable discussion before the convention assembled, but both were amicably passed over.

Col. Haskins read a letter, which Judge Poland had addressed to the convention through him, in which he said that, though he had retired from official life, he had not withdrawn from an active interest in political matters. The letter embodied a sharp criticism on the course of the independent bolters.

The temporary organization of the convention was effected by the election of David M. Camp of Newport, president; Lewis P. Thayer of Randolph, secretary; Marsh O. Perkins of Windsor, assistant secretary; Harvey Judevine of Concord and Charles Nelson of Danville, vice-presidents. The temporary organization was then made permanent. The chair, after a brief speech thanking the convention, appointed Z. M. Mansur, H. C. Bates, R. M. Harvey, J. Grout, H. A. Hose, E. L. Waterman and R. M. Colburn, a committee on resolutions.

The preliminary business having been thus disposed of the nomination of candidates was in order.

H. C. Bates, Esq., of St. Johnsbury presented the name of Gen. William W. Grout for representative to Congress. The nomination was warmly seconded in speeches by Z. M. Mansur of Brighton, M. W. Buck of Cavendish, L. G. Hinckley of Chelsea and G. H. Blake of Barton.

The name of William P. Dillingham was presented by Dr. W. A. Jones of Waitsfield, and eulogies seconding his nomination were made by Charles Wilson of Danville, Henry W. Tewksbury of West Randolph, Rev. J. L. Sewall of Westminster and M. O. Perkins of Windsor.

Hon. J. L. Martin in a stirring speech nominated Col. George W. Hooker, and Col. Hooker's nomination was ably seconded by Col. A. B. Franklin of Newfane, Chas. Parker of Royalton and other gentlemen.

The name of Hon. Warren C. French was presented by W. E. Johnson of Woodstock.

The mention of the names of the several candidates was greeted with loud applause.

The nominating speeches being finally concluded a ballot was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes	375
Necessary for a choice	188
W. W. Grout had	139
W. P. Dillingham	111
Geo. W. Hooker	16
W. C. French	16
Justus Dartt	1

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number	374
Necessary for a choice	188
Grout had	164
Dillingham	111
Hooker	86
French	12
Dartt	1

Adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, and a district committee was appointed, as follows: Essex county, C. W. King; Caledonia, H. C. Bates; Orleans, A. P. Foster; Orange, W. H. Dubois; Washington, L. Bart Cross; Windham, A. B. Franklin; Windsor, J. J. Wilson.

The convention then proceeded to a third ballot for member of Congress, resulting in 381 votes being cast, or four more than the whole number of delegates in the convention, and the ballot was declared void, and the fourth ballot was proceeded with by calling the roll of delegates. Result of ballot:

Whole number	374
Necessary for choice	188
Grout	170
Dillingham	115
Hooker	76
French	9
Dartt	2

Fifth ballot:

Whole number	377
Choice	189
Grout	170
Dillingham	95
Hooker	61
French	8
Dartt	2
Hemenway	1
Sixth ballot	
Whole number	377
Choice	189
Grout	170
Dillingham	95
Hooker	61
French	8
Dartt	2
Henry	1
J. M. Tyler	2

Seventh ballot:

Whole number	372
Choice	187
Grout	185
Dillingham	134
Hooker	37
French	7
Dartt	7
Henry	2

Eighth ballot:

Whole number	374
Choice	188
Grout	190
Dillingham	125
Hooker	47
French	7
Dartt	5

W. W. Grout was thereupon declared the nominee. On motion of W. A. Jones the nomination was made unanimous. E. C. Redington of Bradford was nominated for Presidential elector.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we hereby endorse the nomination of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan for President and Vice President, and the platform adopted by the Republican national convention.

Resolved, That we pledge our state ticket our united support, and that we will aid as best we can in giving it an old-time majority.

Resolved, That we pledge our united support to the candidate this day nominated for Congress.

The convention as a whole was one of the liveliest ones of recent years and it was not until after 4 o'clock that an adjournment was reached.

Gen. Grout made a brief speech from the balcony of the Pavilion after the convention adjourned.

The Dog will Wag the Tail.

[From Judge Poland's Letter addressed to the Second District Convention.]

Some of the gentlemen who are active in this Independent movement are very good friends of mine; they have been life-long Republicans, but they think they have discovered a way by which they can maintain the principles of their own party by voting for the candidates of the opposite party. Nobody has ever made the discovery before, and I fear it will not work satisfactorily now. I know of no way to sustain the principles of your party and make them successful, except to vote for and elect your own candidates. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks may be very excellent gentlemen, but if, with the aid of these excellent Independents, they get elected, they will have to be taken subject to all the bad doctrines and bad practices of the party. The party is the dog and will do the wagging. Let every true Republican remember that no man can serve two masters, and also that "He that is not for us is against us, and he that gathers not with us scatters abroad."

The Democratic state committee met at the residence of Hiram Atkins Monday evening and organized by reelecting Hiram Atkins chairman and John H. Senter of Warren, secretary. It was decided to leave the canvass in the several counties to the local committees to make it aggressive, or otherwise, as they saw fit, but there will be no such active canvass as was made four years ago.

Worcester, Mass., Republicans held a big ratification meeting Tuesday evening, with speeches by Judge E. R. Hoar and Congressman Horr of Michigan.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, landed in New York on Sunday, and is now at his home in Northfield. He is reported as saying that he shall not leave America again. He is pleased with his success in England, but considers America his future field. He intends to commence vigorous work in the fall.

Whatever may be charged to the Grant boys, it cannot be said that they are not bearing their misfortunes bravely and gracefully. Ulysses S., Jr., has closed his Morristown cottage, into which he moved after the failure, and will devote his time to raising horses on a Pennsylvania farm; and Fred, having sold his carriages and horses, is trying to rent his villa at Morristown. The sturdiest skeptic can hardly fail to admire their pluck.

Gen. Logan's Letter of Acceptance.

To Hon. John B. Henderson, Chairman of the Committee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1884.

Dear Sir: Having received from you on the 26th of June the official notification of my nomination by the national Republican convention as the Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man devoting himself to the public service to assume any position to which he may be called by the voice of his countrymen, I accept the nomination with a grateful heart and a deep sense of its responsibilities; and if elected shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

This honor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered by the representatives of the party, in a manner so flattering, will serve to lighten whatever labors I may be called upon to perform.

Although the variety of subjects covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late convention prohibits, upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible, I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform, and to discuss them briefly.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

The resolutions of the platform declaring for a levy of such duties "as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just award, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity," meets my hearty approval.

If there be a nation on the face of the earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its every boundary line, deny commission to all the world, and proceed to live upon its own resources and productions, that nation is the United States. There is hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be produced from the extraordinary resources of our several states and territories, with their manufactories, mines, farms, timber-land and water ways. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that our form of government is entirely unique among the nations of the world, makes it utterly absurd to institute comparisons between our own economic systems and those of other governments, and especially to attempt to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our possibilities, and our aspirations.

In all successful government it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms, and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance between them, one or the other suffers, and dissatisfaction follows, which is harmful to both.

The lessons furnished by the comparatively short history of our own national life have been too much overlooked by our people. The fundamental article in the old Democratic creed proclaimed almost absolute free trade, and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our national credit, the financial and business uncertainties and general lack of prosperity under that system can be remembered by every man now in middle life.

Although in the great number of reforms instituted by the Republican party sufficient credit has not been publicly awarded to that of tariff reform, its benefits have, nevertheless, been felt throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the Republican party during the comparatively brief period of its power, and to-day a portion of its antiquated Democratic opponents make unwilling concession to the correctness of the doctrine of an equitably adjusted protective tariff, by following slowly in its footsteps, though a very long way in the rear.

The principle involved is one of no great obscurity, and can be readily comprehended by any intelligent person candidly reflecting upon it. Pauper labor and social systems of some of our trade-competing nations have created working classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the merest stipend for their daily toil, and in the great expense of the necessities of life, are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing and health-producing food with which wholesome mental and social recreation can alone make existence happy and desirable.

Now, if the products of those countries are to be placed in our markets alongside of American products, either the American capitalist must suffer in his legitimate profits or he must make the American laborer suffer, in the attempt to compete with the species of labor above referred to. In the case of a substantial reduction of pay, there can be no compensating advantage for the American laborer, because the articles of daily consumption which he uses—with the exception of articles not produced in the United States and easy of being spared, such as tea, coffee and tea—are grown in our own country, and would not be affected in price by a lowering in duties. Therefore, while he would receive less for his labor if living wages should be decreased. Being practically placed upon the pay of the European laborer, our own would be deprived of facilities for educating and sustaining his family respectably; he would be shorn of the proper opportunities of self-improvement, and his value as a citizen, charged with a portion of the obligations of government, would be lessened; the moral tone of the laboring class would suffer, and in turn the interests of capital, and the well being of orderly citizens in general would be menaced, while one evil would result upon another until there would be a general disturbance of the whole community. The true problem of a good and stable government is how to infuse prosperity among all classes of people—the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer alike. Such prosperity is a preventive of crime, a security of capital, and the very best guaranty of general peace and happiness.

The obvious policy of our government is to protect both capital and labor by a proper imposition of duties. This protection should extend to every article of American production which goes to build up the general prosperity of our people. The national convention, in view of the special dangers menacing the wool interests of the United States, deemed it wise to adopt a separate resolution on the subject of its proper protection. This industry is a very large and important one. The necessary legislation to sustain this industry upon a prosperous basis should be extended.

No one realizes more fully than myself the great delicacy and difficulty of adjusting a tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect every home industry, sustain every class of American labor, promote to the highest point our great agricultural interests, and at the same time to give to one and all the advantages pertaining to foreign productions not in competition with our own, thus not only building up our foreign commerce, but taking measures to carry it in our own bottoms.

Difficult as this work appears, and really is, it is susceptible of accomplishment by patient and intelligent labor, and no to hands can it be committed with as great assurance of success as to those of the Republican party.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

The Republican party is the indisputable author of a financial and monetary system which it is safe to say has never been excelled (quality by quality) by that of any nation.

Under the operation of our system of finance the country was safely carried through an extended and exhausting war, which had tested the financial system of every nation engaged in it, and which had proved the most formidable pecuniary war in the history of the world. Under its operation the credit of the government, which at the commencement of the war was so low that its 6 per cent. bonds could not be sold at par, was so far improved that its 3 per cent. bonds were held at a premium in the markets of Europe. Under its operation the currency of the country was changed from a system of over 1,600 different kinds of bank notes, of which no two were alike, and which were a constant menace to the business interests of the country, to a system in which there is but one kind of bank note, which is everywhere of the same value as the best money in the world, because it is everywhere redeemable in the best money in the world. Under its operation the interest upon the public debt has been reduced from an average of 6 per cent. in gold, to an average of 3 per cent. in the best money in the world, and the credit of the government is so firmly established that it can borrow money at less than 3 per cent. whenever it may be necessary so to borrow it. Under its operation the business of the country has been placed upon a specie basis, and kept there, so that the business men of the country have been able to transact their business upon a specie basis, and the laboring men have been able to receive their wages upon a specie basis, or upon a currency which was the equivalent of specie. Under its operation the laboring men and all other men have been able to purchase with their wages the products of the farms and factories of the country upon as low a specie basis as any other class of men. Under its operation the farmers have been able to sell the products of their farms upon the markets of the world upon as low a specie basis as any other class of men in any other country. Under its operation the manufacturers of the country have been able to place their products upon the markets of the world upon as low a specie basis as the manufacturers of any other country. Under its operation the commerce of the country has been carried on upon a specie basis, and the merchant marine of the country, which had been well nigh destroyed by the war, has been so far restored that our ships once more whiten the seas of the world. Under its operation our foreign commerce has been so extended that our exports for the last fiscal year exceeded by more than $100,000,000 the average exports of the years immediately preceding the war. Under its operation the revenues of the government have been so adjusted to the expenditures that the public debt has been reduced at the average rate of more than $100,000,000 a year, and the burdens of taxation have been so lightened that there are now more than a hundred articles upon which no tax is levied, which were then taxed from 10 to 100 per cent. Under its operation the pensioners of the country have been promptly paid the pensions granted them by a grateful government, and the ranks have been filled by the addition of those who have become entitled to pensions under the laws passed for their benefit. Under its operation the Republican party has paid the interest upon the public debt, and the principal thereof to the extent of more than $500,000,000, and has left the credit of the country so much improved that the balance of the public debt can be paid upon a lower rate of interest than any other government can pay upon its obligations. Under its operation the Republican party has so conducted the affairs of the country that all the interests of the country have prospered as they never prospered before, and the condition of the laboring men has been improved to a degree unprecedented in the history of the world. Under its operation the Republican party has so conducted the affairs of the country that we have been at peace with all the world, and the prospect is that we shall remain at peace with all the world. Under its operation the Republican party has so conducted the affairs of the country that the South is more prosperous than ever before, and the prospect is that the South will be more prosperous than any other section of the country. Under its operation the Republican party has so conducted the affairs of the country that the South is more loyal than any other section of the country, and the prospect is that the South will be more loyal than any other section of the country. Under its operation the Republican party has so conducted the affairs of the country that the South is more Republican than any other section of the country, and the prospect is that the South will be more Republican than any other section of the country. Under its operation the Republican party has so conducted the affairs of the country that the South is more Democratic than any other section of the country, and the prospect is that the South will be more Democratic