

with interest amounts to \$104.10, was obviously included in the consolidated note which was given to represent all my indebtedness to you, and which you repeatedly assured me would be met and liquidated in good time by Spencer dividends.

You will thus see that we differ materially as to the figures. Of course each of us is aiming at precisely the facts of the case, and if I am wrong please correct me. I am sure that you do not desire me to pay a dollar that is not due, and I am equally sure that I am more than ready to pay ever cent that I owe you.

The Little Rock matter is a perpetual and never-ending embarrassment to me. I am pressed daily almost to make final settlement with those who still hold the securities—a settlement I am not able to make until I receive the bonds due on your article of agreement with me. That is to me by far the most urgent and pressing of all the demands connected with our matters, and the one which I think in all equity should be first settled, or certainly settled as soon as any.

If the \$1000 cash is so important to you, I would be glad to assist in raising the same for you on your notes, using Little Rock bonds as collateral at the same rate they are used in Boston, four for one. I think I could get the money here on four or six months on these terms. If I had the money myself I would be glad to advance it to you, but I am as dry as a contribution box, borrowing, indeed, to defray my campaign expenses.

Very sincerely yours,  
J. G. BLAINE.

(Private and Personal.) AUGUSTA, MAINE, August 31, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER.—I have been absent so much of late that I did not receive your last letter until it was several days old. When I last wrote you I was expecting to be in Boston on a political conference about this time, but I found it impossible to be there, and it is now impossible for me to leave here until after our election, which occurs Monday week, the 9th. I will try to meet you at the Parker House on the 10th or 11th, availing myself of the first possible moment for that purpose.

I can not, however, allow a remark in your letter to pass without comment. You say that you have been trying to get a settlement with me for fifteen months; you have been trying to induce me to comply with certain demands which you made upon me, without taking into account any claims I have of a counter kind. This does not fill my idea of a settlement, for a settlement must include both sides.

No person could be more anxious for a settlement than I am, and if upon our next interview we can not reach one, why then we try other means.

But my judgment is that I shall make you so liberal an offer of settlement that you can not possibly refuse it.

As one of the elements which I wish to take into account is the note of \$10,000 given you in 1863 for Spencer stock, I desire that you will furnish me with the items of interest on that note. My impression is that when that note was consolidated into the large note, which you still hold, that you did not charge me full interest, possibly omitting one or two years.

I will be obliged if you will give me information on this point, for I intend to submit to you a full and explicit basis of settlement, and in making it up it is necessary that I should have this information. Please send it as promptly as you may be able to give it to me.

In haste, very truly yours,  
J. G. BLAINE.

(Confidential.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., 16th April, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER.—You can do me a very great favor, and I know it will give you pleasure to do so—just as I would do for you under similar circumstances. Certain persons and papers are trying to throw mud at me to injure my candidacy before the Cincinnati Convention, and you may observe they are trying it in connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith matter.

I want you to send me a letter such as the enclosed draft. You will receive this to-morrow (Monday) evening, and it will be a favor I shall never forget if you will at once write me the letter and mail the same evening.

The letter is strictly true, is honorable to you and to me, and will stop the mouths of slandersers at once.

Regard this letter as strictly confidential. Do not show it to any one. The draft is in the hands of my clerk, who is as trustworthy as any man can be. If you can't get the letter written in season for the nine o'clock mail to New York, please be sure to mail it during the night, so that it will start first mail Tuesday morning; but, if possible, I pray you to get it in the nine o'clock mail Monday evening. King regards to Mrs. Fisher. Sincerely,  
J. G. B.

[Indorsed on the back.]

Not knowing your exact address, I send this to the Parker House, in order that it may [not] be subjected to any danger in the hands of a carrier.  
J. G. B.

THE WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Dated WASHINGTON, D. C., 1876.  
Received at 9-44, April 16.

TO WARREN FISHER, COMMONWEALTH HOTEL.—Please go Parker House to-morrow, Monday, evening, on arrival morning mail from New York, first letter. Answer by return mail.  
J. G. BLAINE.  
19 D. H.  
1876.

The following is the inclosure referred to in the preceding letter:  
BOSTON, April —, 1876.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR.—I observe that certain newspapers are making, or rather insinuating, the absurd charge that you own or had owned \$150,000 of Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Bonds, and that you had in some way obtained them as a gratuity.

The enterprise of building the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad was undertaken in 1869 by a company of Boston gentlemen, of whom I was myself one. The bonds of the road were put upon the market in this city on what was deemed very advantageous terms to the purchaser. They were sold largely through myself. You became the purchaser of about \$30,000 of the Bonds on precisely the same terms that every other buyer received, paying for them in installments, running over a considerable period, just as others did. The transaction was perfectly open, and there was no more secrecy in regard to it than if you had been buying flour or sugar. I am sure you never owned a Bond of the road that you did not pay for at the market rate. Indeed, I am sure that no one received bonds on any other terms.

When the road got into financial difficulties, and loss fell upon you, you still retained your bonds, and you held them clear through to the reorganization of the company in 1874, exchanging them for stock bonds of the new company.

You acquired also some demands against the new Company by reason of your having joined with others in raising some money which the company was in pressing need. For the recovery of that money proceedings are now pending in the U. S. Circuit Court in Arkansas, to which you are openly a party of record. Concealment of the investment and everything connected with it would have been very easy had concealment been desirable; but your action in the whole matter was as open and as fair as the day.

When the original enterprise failed, I knew with what severity the pecuniary loss fell upon you, and with what integrity and nerve you met it. Years have since elapsed; it seems rather hard at this late date to be compelled to meet a slander in a matter where your conduct was in the highest degree honorable and straightforward.

You may use this letter in any way that will be of service to you.  
Very sincerely yours,  
W. F. J.

The words "Indeed, I am sure that no one received bonds on any other terms," were interlined in foregoing letter in Mr. Blaine's own handwriting.

### A GENERAL KICK.

The Whole Republican Party in the Bay City Worked Up.

S. F. Record, Oct. 8.

The Republican party—that large and eminently respectable portion of it located in this city—is indulging to-day in a general and exceedingly lively "kick." The kicking is said to be livelier and more general than has been known for many years. One of the oldest inhabitants said he had never seen such kicking and at once proceeded to do some himself.

In every part of the city to-day one can hear Republicans asserting that they are men, not dummies; that no man can put a collar around their necks; that they are gentlemen and American citizens, and don't you forget it; that they are not sheep; that they are as good as anybody else; that they cannot be taken into the market with ropes around their necks, etc., most of which assertions are obviously true. The blast in last night's Convention was a premonition of the storm that rages to-day throughout the party, and in which the overwhelmed machine labors without making an inch of headway.

All the talk is about the coming taxpayer's party; although the third ticket is not looked forward to with any amount of enthusiasm. The universal disposition is to wait and see what sort of a ticket even that is to be, before pledges or promises are made about it, indicating very clearly the temper of the people and their determination to cast their ballots, so far as the municipal ticket is concerned outside of party lines. The Democrats are indulged over the revolt in the Republican camp.

### Blaine in Another Lie.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Elijah Smith, President of the Oregon and Transcontinental, today substantiated Beecher's statement of what James F. Joy said to him concerning Blaine's promising Joy to make Congressional Committee in Joy's interest should he take hold of Blaine's hands. Smith says Joy told him the same thing. He is now preparing a letter giving a full statement.

### Clain Deceits Blaine.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Clain, the dry goods prince, deserts Blaine. He always was a Republican, but could not stand the proof of Blaine's lying about the Hocking valley matter. Clain's defection causes great consternation among the Blainettes, and will have great effect in Brooklyn.

### AN IRISHMAN TO IRISHMEN.

SPEECH OF THE HON. PATRICK A. COLLINS, OF BOSTON.

Member of Congress, Ex-President of the National Labor League, at Albany, N. Y., July 29, 1884.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—I esteem it a high honor to be invited here, and to participate with you in this great demonstration.

When last it was my privilege to stand here, eight years ago, we met to indorse the candidacy of a great statesman, whose character had so ripened, whose record was so written, and whose figure had so grown in yonder capital that the country called for service by him in the higher sphere of the Presidency. That call was an honor to Samuel J. Tilden, but a greater honor to New York, and a lofty tribute to your school of statesmanship. [Cheers.]

It is not out of season, and it never will be while honest men have memories, to denounce the foul crime by which the elect of the people were cheated out of their offices and the Republic defrauded of their services.

It is a crime which has never been condoned and never will be forgiven by the American people.

Indeed, so intense is the feeling and so universal the desire to right the wrong, so far as the people can right it, that, in my judgment, no combination of men or circumstances could have prevented the great Chicago Convention, with one acclaim, from nominating Tilden and Hendricks again [loud applause], if Mr. Tilden had not solemnly and emphatically refused consent.

With the candor, dignity and ability fitting his character, in a letter fraught with wise counsel and sage reflection, our great leader took his leave and bade us look elsewhere among our leading men for a candidate for that great office.

It was a great body to whom the task of selection was committed. It represented the intelligence, enterprise and wealth of more than half the people of the United States; but, more than all, it represented the masses—the laboring people, as the Democracy ever has—with all their activities, purposes and ambitions.

From the calm judgment of that Convention, unswayed by the clamor of the galleries, unmoved by open threats or whispering confidences, came Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. [Applause.]

Once more this great taboer of political action had produced the man for the time; and once more Indiana's chivalrous son loyally took the place which his party assigned him.

These are the only Democratic candidates that are, or that can be, in the field this year. They are our candidates if we are Democrats. I am, and always have been, a Democrat, and unless the Republican leopard can change its spots a Democrat I remain. I, therefore, come to this initial meeting of the canvass to pledge my hearty support to the party and its candidates, and to join with you in congratulating our coming victory at the polls.

A calm statement, but I am conscious that no man does his duty to himself or to his cause who overlooks or slight obstacles in the path to success, however small. You will suffer, therefore, to take a little time, which might be expended otherwise with profit, in the consideration of some minor matters to which we shall not allude, but which the Republican candidate is an able, wary, adroit, brilliant man. Some describe him as "magnetic," whatever that may mean. Perhaps he attracts things to him, or has a "taking way."

Many thousands of his old associates who know him best feel sure that he is not over scrupulous in his methods, will have nothing to do with him, and are casting their lot with us this year, in every State in the Union. But at all events, Mr. Blaine is fertile in resources, and is flanked by Lieutenants more or less like himself. [Ironical Laughter.]

You can imagine, then, what his canvass has been and will be in his third desperate attempt to reach the Presidency. He has, at last accomplished the first step by securing his own party nomination. His next is to break down or injure, if possible, his only competitor. For, mark you, not three but thirty or 300 candidates might run under one set of colors or another, but it will still be a race between Cleveland and Blaine. Bear this in mind, and choose between them. If you wish to throw away a vote, do it with your eyes wide open. [Cries, "We will not."] The first form of attack came before the Convention. It was manifestly intended to prevent Grover Cleveland's nomination by frightening the Convention into the belief that the Governor had become the slave of monopolies, the enemy of labor and the sworn foe of the Irish and the Catholics. I must confess that these wholesale charges, coming so suddenly, almost took my breath away at first, and left an impression which forced a full and careful inquiry. If that inquiry had not resulted in demonstrating the entire falsity of the charges, from beginning to end, I would not be here to-night to ask you to vote for Grover Cleveland. [Great applause as Cleveland's name.] But I not only ask you to vote for him because the charges are false, but to work for him with might and main—especially those of you who have been misled—because he has been slandered and wronged in a vile and malignant way, not in the interest of political justice or political morality, but solely to promote the political fortunes of a daring political gamster. Let the record speak for itself. Anti-monopoly and labor go together. The most grievous offense alleged against Grover Cleveland is the veto of the "5-cent fare bill," so called, prescribing a uniform 5-cent fare on the elevated railway system in the city of New York. This was alleged to be against the interest of the working classes. Yet not a murmur has come from them to this day, though the message was written on the 24 of March, 1883? Why? Because the workmen, and workingmen of that city, as well as all others, can ride any distance on those lines for 5 cents from 5:30 to 8:30 a. m. and from 4:30 to 7:30 p. m. by virtue of commission law. During six hours of the day they can ride from the Battery to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, eleven miles, over the most expensive railway on the planet, for about one-half the actual cost for transportation, and during the rest of the day all can ride the distance for 10 cents—cheaper than any first-class transportation in the world. The veto, therefore, did not strike at the working classes. It only affected the well-to-do, who came late and went early. The bill was passed in great haste as a threat or measure of reprisal, the cause of which had passed at the time the bill reached the Governor. It was proved beyond a doubt that all passengers could not be carried at the reduced fare; that the road could not pay their interest, taxes, land damages and wages; that ruin to the system would result. So the subject was remitted to the railroad commissioners, where it belongs, for such action in the future as will give the public the largest accommodation at the minimum of cost and protect the rights of all. There was no justice in the bill [cries, "That is so!"]; no public demand for it; it was denounced by Mayor Edson and others; and Mr. Simon Sterne, one of the most eminent of the Anti-Monopolists in the country, not only justifies the veto, but gives most cogent reasons why he should, in the interest of the people it was supposed to serve,

veto it if he himself were Governor. Is there a man in all the land who will vote against Cleveland on this account? If there be he is not a fair man. He wants somebody else's property or wants somebody else to pay his fare. The labor organizations scattered through the State of New York are centered in the Trades Assembly. It is the body which speaks for them and their cause in all matters relating to legislation. Instead of wearying you with an analysis in detail of Gov. Cleveland's action touching all the labor bills which came before him, I prefer to use as a witness the able and honored President of that labor organization.

THE LABOR LEADER, WHAT THE PRESIDENT OF STATE TRADES ASSEMBLY SAYS.  
TROY, July 21, 1884.

TO THE ARGUMENTS—The Workingmen's Assembly of this State has, since it has been at the head of that organization, succeeded in passing through the Legislature the following bills: Abolishing the manufacture of hats in the State Prisons, creating a Bureau of Labor Statistics, the tenement-house cigar bill (twice), the abolition of convict contract labor, the lien law, and the conductors and drivers' bill—seven in all. Of these measures Governor Cleveland signed five and vetoed two, viz: The lien law and the conductors' and drivers' bill. As to the lien law, it is generally acknowledged now that he did us a kindness in vetoing that bill, because, through errors of our own in drafting the measure, the bill as passed would have been a positive injury to us. The conductors' and drivers' bill I think he should have signed. So the record shows that we have sent to Governor Cleveland six perfect bills and he has signed five and vetoed one. On this record I am not prepared to condemn him. If the Governor does us five favors and commits but one error I feel that he is entitled to my support. In addition to the labor measures prepared by our organization, Governor Cleveland has signed a bill introduced by Senator Fasset which makes workmen preferred creditors in case of assignment or failure of the firm or corporation by which they are employed. Recognizing the justice of the measure and its great benefit to the working classes, I called on Governor Cleveland and asked him to sign it, and he did so without hesitation. So, to sum the matter up, he has approved of six bills favorable to our interests and disapproved of one. By his record on legitimate labor measures I judge him, and on the strength of that record I shall support him. Yours truly,  
WALTER N. THAYER,  
President New York State Trades Assembly.

[Applause.]

In the face of this authoritative declaration by the leader of the bona fide organized workmen of the State, the charges and misrepresentations so industriously circulated by rogues workmen and pretended "friends of labor," will fall flat where they were intended to excite revolt. [Cheers.]

The "Conductors' and Drivers' Bill," which Mr. Thayer thinks the Governor should have approved, was in many respects as bad as the lien law. It was not asked for by a single conductor or driver, could only operate to reduce their wages at least one-quarter, if it could operate at all, and was clearly, as the Governor declared, "not in the interest of the workmen," as those for whose benefit it was supposed to be intended now admit. I call attention to the two reasons why workmen will vote and work for the election of Governor Cleveland, all based upon his messages and his signatures to the multitude of bills in the interest of the immigrant, the laborer, depositors in banks, the traveling public and kindred reforms.

These are the true voices of labor, and they will drown in this canvass the lying utterances of the slanderer and the demagogue. I ask no man to take my word for it. "We will." There stands the record, and it proves not only that Governor Cleveland is neither hostile nor cold to the labor interest, but that he is, and always has been, a consistent, wise and courageous friend. The advocates of Mr. Blaine have not hesitated to drag the question of religion [issues] into the contest; and Catholics, as such, are invited to desert the Democratic party and vote the Republican ticket this year on account of alleged religious bias on the part of Governor Cleveland. Their bill of particulars is: 1st, Governor Cleveland's veto of the "Freedom of Worship Bill"; 2d, his veto of the appropriation for the Catholic Protectors.

It is a sufficient answer to the first charge to say that the Governor did not veto the "freedom of worship" bill. It never reached him. It did pass at the session of 1881, when his Republican predecessor, Governor Cornell, vetoed it, which is probably the foundation of the lie told against Governor Cleveland. Had such a bill reached Governor Cleveland, I am sure it would have promptly received his signature.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORS.  
This is a most excellent institution, located near New York City, for the shelter and care of destitute children in New York City and vicinity; children from other counties of the State are not admitted. It is not, therefore, as may be supposed, a public institution, though by long usage all such institutions receive more or less financial aid from the County Treasury, and in some rare instances from the State. The Catholic Protectors, in 1883, was granted \$20,000 by the Legislature, and the Governor withheld his approval of the grant, among others, that the cost of maintaining that institution was only partly chargeable upon the city and county of New York, rather than upon the State at large. In this view every lawyer will concur, including the eminent counsel for the Protectors, Hon. John E. Develin. [Loud applause.] But just before the Convention this veto was tortured into general anti-Catholic prejudice by those whose interest it was to break down the Governor, and many who were ignorant of the grounds upon which the veto was based, were led to believe that it was a blow directed at the Catholics as a class. I read what the President and counsel just referred to, for the Protectors say about it in a letter written within a few weeks:

"Mr. Daniel Manning, Chairman New York Delegation: We never doubted the sincerity of the motives which induced Governor Cleveland to withhold his signature to the appropriation to the protectors. We thought then, and think now, that he was not actuated by any feeling of bigotry, or of hostility to Catholics or to Catholic institutions. On the contrary, Governor Cleveland is liberal in the extreme, and we are of the firm belief that he was led to withholding his approval of the appropriation solely by a sense of public duty as he viewed it."

HENRY L. HOUVERT,  
President of the Protectors.  
JOHN E. DEVELIN,  
Counsel and Advisor to the Protectors.

Both these gentlemen are too well known to require an introduction to any Catholic in the land, and both not only defend the Governor from this base and unfounded attack, but warmly advocate his election to the Presidency.

Those who attack the Governor for this veto are careful to conceal the fact that all denominations were treated alike by him, and that he approved no bill or any item in a bill giving a dollar out of the treasury to any such institution, whether managed by Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile. The safe and decided ground always taken by him is

that public moneys shall be raised and expended only for public purposes. In the supply bill of 1883 he vetoed twenty-seven items, amounting to \$250,704.36. As Catholics, all we ask is fair play and equal terms with all others in the community. We ask no special favors. And we serve notice on those who have so sullenly shown zeal for our public conduct by principle, not prejudice, and if they appeal to the lower motives they appeal to us in vain.

I find among other evidences of Governor Cleveland's deep hostility to the Catholics that he has caused salaries to be given to three Catholic chaplains in the prisons of the State. No Catholic chaplain ever received a salary there before. I think an Executive who has a racial religious prejudice will find some difficulty in concealing it in his appointments. The three leading positions in the gift of the Executive of the State of New York—indeed the only three important ones—Governor Cleveland filled as follows:

Railroad Commissioner, John D. Kernan, Superintendent of Insurance, John A. McCall, Jr., Superintendent of Public Works, James Shanahan.

It happens that all these gentlemen are of Irish blood and Catholics in religion. I know the Governor did not appoint them to these high positions because of their race or creed, but because they were eminently fit for the places. I presume he never thought of race or creed. But if he were narrow, bigoted, or even timid, he would have done so, and hesitated. Why? Because never before in the whole history of the State were those offices or any of them filled by men of Irish blood and Catholic faith! When the act to establish an Emigration Commission went into effect he did not hesitate to nominate an eminent Irish-Catholic, Wm. H. Murtha, as Commissioner, to carry out its beneficent provisions. I will not weary you with mention of many similar appointments to minor offices in the Executive gift, though the list is full and representative. But I ask you in all candor what other Governor in all the long, illustrious line has such a record? [Applause.]

I dislike exceedingly to descend to the level of those who have imported this race and religious issue into the canvass. But I would fail in my duty to myself if I failed to defend our candidate from misrepresentations so vile and charges so mean and mendacious.

Those of us who were born in Ireland or sprung from the Irish race are here to stay. Whatever our Irish affiliations, ties or affection may be—and I hope there are many—in American politics we are Americans, pure and simple. We ask nothing on account of our race or creed, and we submit to no slight or injury on account of either. We and our children and our children's children are here merged in this great free, composite nationality, true and loyal citizens of the State and Federal systems, sharing in the burdens and the blessings of the freest people on earth. All we ask is equality for us and ours. The man who takes less or demands more is no true American.

Those who seek to make us a clamorous class in the community, seeking to use American political means to other than American ends, are merely inverting know-nothingism and playing upon the impulses of men for their own selfish purposes. It is no compliment to us that schemers fancy we can be thus played upon. We are taking part in an American election contest, in which the question to be decided is this: Which of the parties will give us the best administration—the purest, safest, and most economical? Under which will the country be most likely to be prosperous at home and respected abroad?

It seems to me there is but one answer. The Republican party must stand upon its record and be judged. Under its policy and practice we have a reign of jobbery, corruption and extravagance, wild speculation, disgraceful swindles and failures, prices which shake the continent, strikes, idle mills, myriads of idle hands, wheat 85 cents per bushel in Chicago, manhood labor 60 cents per day in favored Pennsylvania. Our commerce has left the sea; the world's markets are closed to us. Our foreign diplomacy long since degenerated into flunkeyism; our citizens lie in foreign dungeons without trial, redress or succor. This after four and twenty years of Republican rule and promise!

James G. Blaine is the fit candidate of that party—a prominent actor in the worst of its days and a representative of all its broken promises. His ingenious friends have now invented a new promise for him with which to catch the votes of men who hope for the dawn of a better day in our foreign relations. They promise that he will give us a "vigorous foreign policy." He does not promise that himself, but permits his friends to whisper it for him.

The man who, as Secretary of State, with all the power of the Government over our foreign relations intrusted to him, permitted Americans to pine and die in British prisons without as much as uttering ten vigorous words in as many months, will give the British lion's tail a most vigorous twist and make the best howl, if you will only give him your votes and make him President. His friends will even promise you that his first work as President will be to free Ireland—for votes. Why did not the bold Blaine even say a word when Grover Cleveland twice asked him, in many speech, from the platform in Buffalo in April and December, 1882. He felt much more at home in editing a Know-Nothing newspaper and sending out anti-Catholic circulars from his office in Augusta some years ago, for nothing. This new fond love of Blaine and the New York Tribune for the Irish is like a limited railway ticket, "good for this train and trip only."

We prefer to take this trip at least with the party that never trailed the American flag in the dust at home or abroad; that made the declaration, "I am an American citizen," the key to open the prison door abroad to the court room or to liberty; that acquired the mighty western domain; that fostered our plantations and our industries till the land blossomed in prosperity and gladness; the party that stood by the farmer and the workman against monopoly and greed—the party that stood in all its days by the foreigner against every form of prescription and tyranny. It is the party of the people, of local self-government, individual liberty, pure and economical administration.

I have seen it stated that our candidate for President, among other alleged defects, is lacking in public experience. I wish some brilliant statesman who entertains that notion would inform us whether a newspaper writer, manager of political canvasses, and member of a legislative body, has any better training for the Presidency than a man of Grover Cleveland's education and practice.

Not to mention his sound legal training, and other executive offices held by him, in all of which he won honor, commendation and respect, your Governor to-day fills the most arduous executive position in the country. While Congress in the long session has passed less than 200 bills, the Legislature of your State passes from 600 to 800. The President merely signs or vetoes a bill entire, and in this, if he pleases, he can have the advice of his Cabinet. Your Governor is charged by the constitution with the duty of scanning every item in every bill, and approving or

voting it as his individual judgment may determine him. This and his other multifarious duties keep him at his desk all day and late into the night, while the official work of the President occupies but a small share of his time. The man who can fill successfully this great office here will find the Presidency a bed of roses.

That Grover Cleveland has filled the difficult post so admirably is the highest test to which his character and intellect could be subjected.

He is broad, liberal, courageous, discriminating, generous and just. In the full prime of vigorous manhood, with a sound training and ripe experience, with a lofty sense of the sanctity and responsibility of public trust, he will enter the White House with a Jackson's will to purify the public service and administration, to restore the Republic to its old-time reign of prosperity, economy, and Democratic simplicity. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

### Honor Before Duty (?) to Party.

I have a large number of friends in this as in State's further East, to whom I desire to address the following announcement, an trust you will grant the necessary space in your columns. I am not seeking any empty notoriety, nor do I wish to thrust my convictions upon others, but simply to contribute a mite toward removing dangers which imminently threaten the very life of our free institutions.

I aided in organizing the Republican party in 1856, and present an unbroken record, stating my last vote for Mr. Garfield for President of the United States. I represented the party, in my State on the National Committee for several years, and served as a delegate in the Baltimore Convention in 1864, when Mr. Lincoln was nominated for a second Presidential term. Every Republican felt proud of the associations and confident that the Government was in the hands of able and honorable men.

The party was based upon broad principles of liberty to all and promised a policy calculated to elevate the toiling millions and stamp indelibly, "equality before the law," upon all the constitutions and laws of the States of the American Union. A host of great and honorable statesmen grasped firmly the party helm, the intelligent and independent voting masses came to the front with overwhelming majorities, and the party achievements during a term of years supply many of the most important and brightest pages in the history of this great republic.

But party machinery gradually developed a class of self-appointed leaders, who are not famous as statesmen, but notorious for devising mercenary schemes to plunder the people, whose interests they were sworn to protect, and the result is a great money power in the hands of the few, who either fill the seats in both Houses of Congress, or dictate the pliant tools who from such high places shall manipulate public affairs to the personal advantage of the few, and looking to the enslavement of the many.

The present system of American tariffs is one stupendous fraud, a methodical system of robbery, extorting the last pennies of the poor to swell the ill-gotten millions of such men as Gould and Vanderbilt. The vast increase of taxable property during the past twenty years, which Mr. Blaine in his late letter of acceptance, attributes to our protective tariff system, was brought about, as every observer of events well knows, by an influx of prosperous and energetic immigrants from the old world, and the settling up and making great States and cities on what was before valueless waste of public land, and he should have said all this has been done in spite of the destructive weight of taxation imposed by this party of protection, upon the industries of the country at large. The party of to-day, and its representative candidates take positive grounds in favor of a continuation of the protection policy, which is precisely the opposite of what its founders intended. The system was then, as now, justly regarded as a twin sister to slavery, operating to make the poor poorer and the rich richer, but on the advent of the party to power in 1861 the public necessities made a brief continuation of the system a necessity, which has long since passed away.

At no former period in the history of the party would the foul heresy of protection have been tolerated either on the platform or on the stump for a day, and the position now taken and being advocated openly by Republican orators and newspapers will doubtless drive the thinking masses, in self-defense, to voting the opposition ticket, preferring to take chances on any new policy rather than attempt to longer support the burthen which is grinding them to powder.

Blaine and Cleveland are only citizens, standing on the same level with the meanest voter, but for the time they are representing opposite sides of a great question which the Republican Convention forced into a living issue. Blaine is the candidate for the rich and opulent, declaring that the day laborer should pay the same amount of tax into the General Government as the Vanderbilts, while on the other hand Cleveland is representing all that large class who believe that the property of the country should pay for its own protection. Blaine belongs to that class who believe the toiling masses were created for their use and convenience, while Cleveland represents the people as against unatural encroachments of a moneyed aristocracy and practically copies the ground of the Republican party of twenty years ago.

The Republican party, in the hands of knaves and slanderers, is seeking to mislead the people, and while they are being reduced to penury and rage, made to believe it is prosperity, but as a consequence in other countries, there is a point beyond which a long suffering people cannot be led, and experience alone can fix the date when our people will unite and demand reform. The matter of reforming our plans as a nation, of course, rests with the people, and the only method left is to cast aside party names which do not mean what they once did, and move by the shortest route to a radical change of public policy. The wealthy, aristocratic class are expected to vote for Blaine in large majority in all countries, should, regardless of former political affiliations, in defense of themselves and those to come after us, stand in together and break the money power, by voting in November next for Grover Cleveland for President of the United States.

Republicans, look over the list of arrogant knaves and imbeciles who rule the party in Oregon and all over the country to-day. The old ship of popular government, laboring in the midst of a most terrible storm, starvation and ruin threaten the crew; let us avert impending wreck by going to the polls in November and voting for Grover Cleveland. Read the present situation, stop and think aside from preconceived notions, and deal honestly with yourselves by voting in the interest of the people and good government.

W. H. H. WATER.  
Salem, Ogn., Oct. 11.