## Supplement -- Campaign Reading.

CLEVELAND AT BUFFALO.

THE DEVOCRATIC STANDARD BEARES AT HIS OLD HOME.

The Grandest Demonstation of the Year-The Chief Hatled and Welcomed by Thousands Atong the Journey-Procession Eight Miles Long.

Buffalo Ablaze With Glory-Republicans Joining to e Jubilee-The News Breaks Down the Associated Pre-s Wires.

ALBANY, Oct. 2 .- Gov. Cleveland and party left for Buffalo at 1:30 p. m. in a special train consisting of an engine and drawing room car, the "Pavonia." The party conroom car, the sisted of Hon, Erastus Corning, Mayor Banks, Hon, M. S. Rosendale, Hon, John A. McCall and several newspaper representatives. Gov. Cleveland walked to the train, on the arm of Gen. Austin Lathrop."

THE JOURNEY.

At the Union Depote at Albany, Before the rain left, several hundred persons assembled to witness Cleveland's departure. The Governor was driven down from the executive mansion in a closed carriage and walked through the main entrance to the depot, armin-arm with Gen. Austin Lathrop of his staff. The Governor's appearance was the signal for hearty cheering. The wives of Messra.

Corning and Banks accompanied them to the dept, and presented the Governor with a huge bouquet of beautiful flowers.

Colonel Martin delivered the following

At procesely 1:20 p. m., the train steamed out, with ladies waving handkerchiefs, men shouting, and locomotive whistles tooting for Cleveland, who stood on the rear platform and waived his adieus to the throng. The weather, which had been threatening all morning, cleared off, and all omens pointed to a prosperous and successful journey.

At West Albany, where are located the

great car shops of the New York Central railway, hundreds of workingmen, fresh from elected you our Mayor. The singleness of the forge and bench, waved a greeting to the purpose, rugged honesty, faithful discharge of the forge and bench, waved a greeting to the

train as it whistled by.

The train stopped at Palatine Bridge and Utica for water, at the latter point being fifteen minutes shead of time. The Governor appeared at the rear platform of the train at both places, and was enthusia tically cheered their magistrate. You entered upon this great by thousands.

THE BUFFALO COMMITTEE.

At West Falls several hundred persons congregated, and Governor Cleveland appeared on the rear platform and was cheered to the echo. It was learned that a few hours previous a special train of twentyseven cars, carrying numerous representatives of Democratic campaign organizations and several hundred citizens, had left Rochester for Buffalo to participate in the demon stration in the Governor's honor.

The weather continued very disagreeable, rain felling in a determined drizzle. Not-withstanding this, three car loads of repre-sentative citizens of Buffalo boarded the 4:30 train for Batavia to meet the train which was to bring Cleveland and party to Buffalo. The party included Charles A. Sweet, Frank D. Lock, O. G. Steele, Jr., Hon. Powers Gilmore, Aug. C. Sheu, Geo. W. Hayward, Henry Altman, J. W. Tillinghast, Rev. John H. Seebola, Jos. Jackson, Hon. D. F. Day. Geo. W. Dorman, Hon. F. Day, Geo. W. Jonathan Scoville, Henry Ware cism; that not one reputable man has been Sprague, Edward H. Butler, Jacob Schen, heard to say that in any one official act you have made interests of party or of self superior to public good, or for one instant formatter that we made interests of party or of self superior to public good, or for one instant formatter that we made interests of party or of self superior to public good, or for one instant formatter that we made interests of party or of self superior to public good, or for one instant formatter that we made interests of party or of self superior to public good, or for one instant formatter that we made interests of party or of self superior to public good, or for one instant formatter that we will be a superior to public good or for one instant for the superior to publ General G. B. Rich, Charles W. McCune, Joseph H. Ewing, Jewett M. Richmond, James M. Humphrey, C. J. Hamlin, F. C. M. Lautz, Alonzo Tanner, L. L. Tiphone, Wm. Hengerer, N. E. Scoville, James Whelan, Henry Martin, Alonzo Richmond, Gen. W. T. Rogers, John M. Hutchinson, Gen. George L. Field, S. O. Barnum, Leonard Dodge and H. O. Richmond and others, and that surely and resistlessly the current of There were also a large number of Independ- public sentiment is doing its perfect work, ent Republicans and others who are usually of unknown politics, including business men. bankers and live-stock dealers and merchants, representing the business community of Bussfalo. There was a feeling of great 1 termination among representative men that is selde m

AT BATAVIA, The reception given to the Governo

warm and cordial one, and all vied w another to welcome him on his way nome. The Governor was in excellent spirits.

On arrival of the train at Satavia the Governor was received with cheers, different organizations crowding around the car and shouting for Cleveland. As he appeared on the rear platform, hat in hand, such a cheer as Batavia never before heard went up, the Govs ernor smiling and contenting himself with bowing his thanks. Men, without distinction of party, crowded to the platform to shake his hand. The train stopped but for a few minutes. The special train which had brought the Buffolo delegation was attached and the train sped on its way to Buffalo. En route the Governor went through the train, chatting pleasantly with his friends and neighbors and receiving their many congratulations.

Governor Cleveland's train arrived in East Buffalo at 8:15 p. m., five minutes ahead of time. The first loud-voiced welcome was continuous, and the combined shricks of locomotives and whistles were heard for miles around. The train steamed slowly into the depct, which was reached at 8:35 p. m. The drizzling rain, which set in early in the morning and continued with but brief intermis sions throughout the whole day, was still falling, but it seemed to have no terrors for the multitude who thronged the streets leading to the depot, and the depot itself, until they were absolutely impassable. Tumultuous cheering greeted the Governor's car as it came to a stop in the depot yard, and the din was kept up without intermission. Everywhere necks were strained to catch a glimpse of the distinguished citizen who had been elevated to the Governorship of a great State and was nominated for the highest office in the gift of the American people.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

The Governor's appearance on the platform of the car was the signal for renewed cheer- of States, and one immensely interested in ing. The Governor and his party walked to the general weal, because I love my State the Exchange street entrance to the depot, where a handsomely decorated coach, to minding you that she should be in the van of which were attached eight white horses, every movement which promises safer and driven by a liveried coachman, was in waiting. The Governor, accompanied by Mayor ment, so closely related to her prosperity and Jonathan Scoville, Hon. D. L. Lockwood, greatness. [Applause.] And let me leave who nominated Cleveland at the Chicago Convention, and Winifred Robbins of Buffalo, stepped in the vehicle, which at once joined the grand procession on Michigan street. His pure, patriotic and exacting popular senti-

tion from the falling rain, waiting patiently the people demand. [Great cheering.] for the procession to pars. There was little Burralo, October 2.—The procession was for the procession to pass. There was little jostling and no disturbances.

Democrats, Republicans, and men of every shade of political belief vied with each other n honoring their distinguished fellow citizen. Republicans cheered as loud as Democrats, seeming to forget their political differences in the grand enthusiasm of the hour.

AN IMPOSING SIGHT.

The streets throughout the line of march, notwithstanding the rain continued to fall in a determined drizz'e, and the air was as chilly and uncomfortable as on a bleak Novembe night, were packed with people. Stores and houses were illuminated as never before in the history of Buffalo. Chinese lanteres in profusion hung from windows and roofs, while immense garlands of the same were swung across the streets, interwining an elaborate network.

On Main street the sight was truly an inspiring one. Many Cleveland and Hendricks banners were fantastically hung with lan-terns and transparencies, while red and other bright colored lights gave to the hazy atmosphere a bright and glowing light. Roman candles were profusely burned, sky rockets lit up the scene, and people cheered themselves hoarse.

At the Genesee House, in bold letters, a huge transparency was inscribed: "Our Citizen, Governor and President, Buffalo Greets

ADDRESS TO CLEVELAND. Governor Cleveland : In behalf of this thronging multitude of your old friends and neighbors, I welcome you home to night. You came to cur city a boy. You learned your profession here, and for more than twenty years have gone in and out before us, respected and trusted and honored by all. In the course of time the public weal demanded you, and regardless of party affiliations we duty, and unpretentious, yet ever watchful your administration of our civic affairs led the people of this proud State, by an overwhelming and unexampled majority, to select you as office. While you have held it you have had the public eye turned fully at times on you as a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and at a period remarkable in its demands for pure and good government and reform of old abuses. You have steadily pursued your way, deciding every question which has arisen out of the manifold affairs and needs of this great commonwealth, or which has been urged to the front by cunning opponents, with that same integrity of purpose and thoughtful care which marked your career here at home; and again has fidelity to duty produced its results, and we welcome you to-night as the Presidential candidate of a great party, and of thousands upon thousands who recognize the demands of the public service as superior to party ties. And we, your old friends and neighbors, sir, bearing toward you a full measure of high personal cateem, rejoice to know that in this bitter campaign act one reputable man has yet been able to point out one solitary official act of your administration and pronounce it to be subject to just criticism; that not one reputable man has been Butler, gotten that your office was a sacred and solemp trust, to be administered for the best interests of the whole people. We believe, sir, that the calm good sense of the nation is with you to-night; that rectitude and truth, and earnestness of purpose, and fidelity to duty, and firmness in the discharge of duty, are at this day and time recognized as essential in the Chief Executive of the Republic! which shall end in your triumphant election. We congratulate you, sir, from our hearts, upon the success which has marked your past career, and upon the assurance of coming vice tory, and we welcome you to this city, whose chief pride to-night is in the fact that it is the home of Grover Cleveland.

CLEVELAND'S RESPONSE.

Fellow citizens: I can hardly tell the people of Buffalo how I rejoice to-night, and how grateful I am for this de nonstration of contidence and esteem of my friends and fellow citizens. I have resided among you and in this city, where all my success in private life has been achieved, for nearly thirty years. To-night I come to you, after the longest absence that has occurred in all that time; and yet within the few weeks that have passed since I saw you last an event has happened of supreme importance to me, and that places me within the nation's gaze. The honor it has brought to me I ask my fellow townsmen to share, while I acknowledge with grateful heart all that they in the past have done for me. [Applause. But two short years ago you stood steadily by my side in every effort of mine, as chief executive of our city, to advance its interests and welfare. Whatever I was able to accomplish of value to this community was largely due to your strong and intelligent support; nor can I ever forget the generous endorsement you gave my candidacy for the high office which I now hold in the State, and I assure you that in its administration I have received no greater encouragement than the approval of my friends at

What I have seen and heard to-night has touched me deeply. It tells me that my neighbors are still my friends, and assures me that I have not been altogether unsuccessful in my efforts to deserve their confidence and deem myself not far wrong if I still retain tion, I shall find solace and comfort in the memory of days spent here, and in recalling the kindness of my Buffalo friends. But other friends are here to-night, and to all who tender me their kindly welcome I extend a heartfelt greeting, as citizens with me of the greatest commonwealth in the sisterhood and her people. I cannot refrain from reevery movement which promises safer and better administration of the general Governyou with the thought that your safety lies in raids of land grabbers and corporate plunimpressing upon those entrusted with the derers. guardianship of your rights and interests

fully eight miles long. Among the many transparencies were the following: "Public office is the Republic's trust;" "We owe much to the German element among the people; "Let us look at the books;" "This is the reverend doctor" (with a representation on the back of a large black ball)); "A change is d-manded for honest labor;" "We are bound to conquer;" "No Maine law for us;" "We don't have to cast an anchor to windward;" "Protect American labor by voting for Cleveland;" "Destiny is on the side of right;" "Republican promises-high tariff and low bread;" "Republican results-no work, no bread;" "Three hundred thousand workingmen un employed;" "Burn these letters-Blaine to Fisher;" "He has earned his honors and wears

and wears them well." It was ten minutes past II when the Governor's carriage arrived again opposite the Genesee House, and still the columns passed, without apparent indication that the end was near. The Governor and party alighted and entered the hotel, and it was nearly threequarters of an hour before the last organiza-The column was two hours and ten minutes in passing the Genesce House.

CLEVELAND ADDRESSING THE CROWD. It is estimated that there were fully 15,000 persons in line. In the square opposite the Genessee House many thousands had congre-Thee." The sight was a grand one. From gated, and the appearance of the Governor on the platform was the signal for wild and tumultuous cheers, that fairly made the buildings tremble. The Governor stood with uncovered head, while Henry Martin, President of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank and the oldest banker in the city, as well as the oldest ex-railroad conductor in the country, welcomed him to the city.

Governor Cleveland stepped to the front of the platform, when there was an outburst that lasted fully five minutes, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the throng could be quieted. Governor Cleveland spoke in a clear, strong, resonant voice, that could be distinctly heard.

The Governor having finished his address the grand procession passed in review before care of public interests which has marked him and his guests, to Niagara square, whither they dispersed, and as column after column passed, cheers loud and long were

After the procession had passed an informal reception was tendered the Governor, many ladies and representative men of the

city tendering their congratulations. A visit to the spartments assigned to Governor Cleveland at the Genesee House, facing the street and balcony where he addressed the speople, showed that his temporal comforts had not been forgotten. The elegant apartments had been tastefully arranged. There was a profusion of flowers, and between the large windows facing the street was a large shoe, depending from the walls and gas fixtures. Smilax and choice rosebuds lent their beauty and fragrance, rich boquets were scattered about, and upon the mantles of the suite of rooms beautiful buds and choice cut flowers were liberally arranged. The fire-places were banked with potted plants and cut flowers.

The Governor will pass a quiet day to-morrow among his old friends and acquaintances. He leaves to-morrow night at 11:30, arriving in Albany at 8:40 a. m., Saturday. It was long after midnight when the Buffloaus re-

HE LEAVES FOR ALBANY.

of citizens and the Cleveland legion in a body called upon him and bade him God speed. The Governor's departure was quite in recordance with his desire, and there was no demonstration. At 11 the Covernor drove to the depot with his Albany friends, and boarded the express leaving here at 11:30 p. m. A large crowd congregated at the depot, and as the train moved out hearty cheers were

## WESTERN BLAINE BOLT.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS AT WORK IN THE WEST.

Headquarters at Chicago Circulating Campaign Literature of an Independent Kind.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The Independents are issuing hundreds of thousands of the following circulars, headed "To Republicans and Independents. The nomination of James G. Blaine for the

Presidency by the Republican National Convention of 1884, has precipitated a question of great difficulty and supreme moment upon the American people. By this action the voter's attention is forced away from the consideration of party principles and policies to the scrutiny of party candidates and the duties of catizenship. It is all the more deplorable and dangerous because Mr. Blaine's nomination was made with all the outward forms and circumstances of popular party But those who were on the spot know how fictitious is the claim that it was the irresistible demand of the great body of They are Republicans of the Noethwest. not oblivious to the necessity of honor, integrity and a pure record in a Presidential candidate, however noisy and bawling poli-

who were elected to oppose Blaine and voted for him. One of these men deliberately betrayed the trust reposed in him by his district. We know not how many others were brought attachment. In the years to come I shall to Mr. Blaine's support as he was, nor the means used to accomplish this man's convertheir good opinion, and it surrounding cares sion. Living in Chicago, some of us remem-and perplexities bring but anxiety and vexa- ber the spirit of liberty that animated the Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and we saw the political vultures who dominated the Convention which nominated James G. Blaine in 1884. The men who had been fighting to keep on the outside of a jail in Washington fought for the nomination of James G. Blaine in Chicago.

No unknown man was nominated. His record is notorious. Its "magnetic brilliancy" cannot hide the utter want of principle, unselfish purpose or public good accomplished. never raised, his vote never cast, for a meas-

nre to protect the public domain from the As Speaker of the House of Representatives

he did not scruple to prostitute a judicial de-

Gould's lobby to fire into the backs" of those Senators who were endeavoring to make the Union Pacific Railway Company keep its contract with the Government.

As Secretary of State, for a brief period, he made the United States rediculous in the eyes of foreign powers of the first rank, while in dulging in questionable interference with affairs of minor nationalities. His appointment of a disgraced officer of the army, to represent this country as Minister to Peru, in order that he might bully that distressed power into the recognition of a private claim, is not forgotten in Illinois, where that officer was

As a private citizen of national influence he has not shrunk from advising the distribution of the surplus in the treasury among the States in such a way as to afford a vast corruption fund in the hands of the dominant

The public standards and methods of Mr. Blaine are thoroughly corrept and demoral-izing. He treats public office as a private acquisition. He makes use of its opportunis ties to enrich and advance himself. He pros-titutes its powers to reward his friends and punish and proscribe those who oppose him.

What has been accomplished toward administrative reform has been effected without his aid. In fact, he and those closely associated with him have been conspicuous among

those to be reformed. His late profession of acceptance of the reformed system must be viewed with great suspicion by those who are familiar with his career, and do not now overlook the methods of himself and his friends in the present campaign. Those who stand behind the Washington Committee and receive its "collections" cannot be trusted with the execution and improvement of the civil service act.

Our opposition to Mr. Blaine is based upor the evidence furnished by the candidate himself and the public records. The strength of our position is exactly measured by the force of that evidence.

Everything now known against Mr. Blaine was known when he was nominated last June. In the conventions of 1876 and 1880, a healthy respect for the honest sentiment of the country defeated him. But in 1884, the corrupt influences which he represented, in defiance of repeated warning, forced

nim upon the party. Believing-that popular indifference to dishonesty and corruption in office is a men-ace to good government; that a party nominstion cannot cleanse a sooty record; that when party action ceases to respond to the pure and honest sentiment within it, it becomes party tyranny; that it is the duty of all ir telligent citizens to look on parties as the aids to good government, not the idols for individual worship; that to accept inevitably the offerings of a party Convention, good or bad, deprives the voter of his inslien-able rights; that Blaine's nomination has compromised the Republican party, and his election would dishonor the Nation, and believ ing that its defeat would be the salvation of that party, that through the valley of tribulation it may come into purer life, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of James G. Blaine.

Whether we shall support Grover Cleve land must be left to individual choice. Of him, we have this to say: His nomination was made by the Democratic party in response to a call for a man whose official life, in verling integrity and newsvering honesty, should afford the greatest possible contrast to that of James G. Blaine. He has ben Gov. Cleveland returned to the Genesce thoroughly tried and found firm and able to House from dinner at 10:30 p. m., and made withstand the worst elements in his own preparations for departure. A large number party. The manner of his nomination commends him to us. No malignant assaults upon his past private life have weakened his public record, or can alter the just and high

arm of the Convention which nominated him The present is a good time to rebuke the insolent arrogance of unprincipled politicians who put up their chief and invoke party fealty to make him ruler of 55,000,000 people. The pernicious doctrine that the act of a convention, if it nominates Beelzebub, binds the consciences and votes of the party, is the issue in this campaign. Shall is prevail : We firmly, honestly, sincerely believe not, To elect Blaine is to set him up as a model for the youth of America. To defeat him is to make his course a warning for all time. Therefore, all Republicans and Independents who believe that the interests of good government, official honesty, efficient public service. purity at the primaries, and the honor of American people, demand the defeat of James G. Blaine, are invited to place their names upon our rolls and aid us in every honorable way to prevent his election as President of the United States.

## M'SWEENEYS RETUSN

How Blaine Treats American Calizons
Absond Living Proof.
Special to the Standard

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- Daniel McSweeney, who was imprisoned in Ireland, when Blains was Secretary of State, arrived to-day, and was met by a delegation of Irish-Americans. He says he returned voluntarily to tell the people how Blaine treated the Irish-Americans abroad. He save he was naturalized in San Francisco in 1860 and went to Ireland in 1877 for his health. He was arrested in June 1881 as a suspect. No charge was made against him, and he demanded his release or immediate trial from the Americae Consul, giving proofs of American citizenship. took four months to get an answer. wrote to Minister Lowell, enclosing his citi-We know that Cook county was represented in the June Convention by at least two men rested. Lowell added that McSweeney was naturalized and not American born and could not interfere. Lowell communicated this policy to Secretary Blaine, eliciting a reply. That policy continued to govern Lowell's action while Blaine was Secretary of State McSweeney was in jail ten months without American interference, and was not released while Blaine was Secretary of State, Mc-Sweeney speaks to the Irish-Americans during the campaign. A public reception will be given him here on Friday.

An Bi-Lacd Agent. San Francisco Report, Oct. 8. Attorney for John Klennappil, the Washngton Territory fugitive from justice, appeared in the Circuit Court to-day and seked that argument on his appeal be heard, as the agent who had been sent for was in a hurry to get back to attend a Republican Conven-This cogent reason failed to move As a member of Congress, his voice was Judge Sabin, who said he would hear the case as soon as he could-probably on Friday.

> Blaine's Middleman. Chicago News.

Mr. William Walter Phelps seems to be the middleman-the jobber, so to sayprincipal streets were jammed, sidewalk and hardly rise higher than the source from which street, with a cosmopolitan crowd. Men and it springs, and integrity and faithfulness of women stood, many of them without protections.

As United States Senator, in the language and manufacturer of defenses, James G. N. Y., fifty of the Standard Coal and Iron and manufacturer of defenses, James G. N. Y., fifty of the Standard Coal and Iron and manufacturer of defenses, James G. Senator Edmunds, "he jumped up, musket by women stood, many of them without protection which in hard, from behind the breastworks of Jay organic press.

THE HOCKING VALLEY.

ANOTHER BLAINE FALSEROOD CONCLU-SIVELY DESIED.

Blaine Subscribes and Pays \$55,000 and Then Denies It -- Met by Telltale Telegrams.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30-The New York Evening Post contains the following interesting facts this evening :

To the Editor of the Evening Post: My attention has recently been called to a statement said to have been made by the Hon. James G. Blaine, which substantially gave the public to understand that he never at any time had any interest in the Hocking Valley coal and iron region of Ohio.

The following was obtained by me from the Springfield Republican of Sept. 20, 1884:

"MR, BLAINE AND COAL MINES.

"The Republican is indebted to the Utica Herald for reprinting and calling to our at-tention the following letter from the Repubican candidate for President in regard to his coal interests, and which we reproduce with pleasure, It will be observed that Mr. Blaine's denial covers the ownership of coal mining stocks in Ohio as well as of mines.

"BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22, 1884. Hon. H. S. Bundy: In answer to your recent favor I beg to say that I am not and never have been the owner of any coal lands or iron lands, or lands of any character whatever in the Hocking valley, or in any part of Ohio. Nor have I, at any time, owned a share of stock in any coal, iron or land com-pany in the State of Ohio. Five years ago I loaned \$12,500 to a member of the Standard Oil Company, and took the bonds of the company as collateral. I shall be happy to transfer the bonds to any gentleman who is ambi-tious to pay the debt. I am interested in coal lands in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, but there has never been the slightest trouble with the laboring men in any enterprise with which I have been connected. This, I believe, covers all the points of your inquiry. Very sincerely. "JAMES G. BLAINE."

You will observe from a thorough examination of this letter, that if it was intended to mean anything at ail, it was especially forcible in its effort to convey to the public the impression that the writer was never, in any sense, form, or manner, directly or indirectly, at any time interested in the Hocking valley cosl and iron region of the State of Ohio.

I would state in this connection that is the autumn of 1889 articles of association were formed under the title of the "Proprietors of the Hope Furnace Tract," and dated Novemper 20, 1880, to which the subscribers became parties trereto, and Mr. J. N. Dennison was hunnoial agent of the association, and I was the trustee in respect to the title of the lands purchased. The object of said association was to purchase of Mr. Wm. D. Lee, of Newark, Onro, an undivided two-thirds interest in a tract of land consisting of 10,810 acres rich in timber, co-I and tron ore. This last was situated in Vinton and Athens counties, Ohio, and the urchas was made as of the first of November, 1880.

These articles of association also provided that the property should be represe ted by This we do in our current issue. On our thirty-three blocks, each of the value of \$25 - first page appears a plain, unvariabled state; 000, eleven of which burges represented Mr. men; of facts concerning Governor Clere-Lea's undivided third. During the latter James G. B a ne signed said articles of association, subscribing for one block in the associatron

On the 7th of December, 1880, Mr. J. N. Denison, of this city, wrote air. Blaine as

"Boston, Dec. 7, 1880. hat you stand ready to pay your subscription of one share in the Hope Furnace land

property. "If so, I should be glad to receive it, with interest from Nov. 1st, in conformity to the terms of the subscription. Yours truly, J. N. DENISON,

" (Signed) "36, Sears Building Fearing that Mr. Blame's remittance might have miscarried, the following telegram was

"Bosros, Dec. 15, 1880. "JAMES G. BLAINE, Washington, D. C.: Have you received my letter of 7th?

"(D. H. 751) (Signed) J. N. DENISON." Later, on the same day, a letter was reseived from Mr. Blaine (which was dated erroneously the 30th of December, which should have been dated December 13th, the following being a copy: "SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON,

"Dec. 30, 1880. "DEAR SIR : Find enclosed my draft for \$25,000, in payment of my subscription to the Hope Furnace enterprise. Touching the interest, I have to ask that

whatever it may amount to, you will permit its payment to be postponed until some matters between Mr. Lee and myself are definitely adjusted. Very respectfully, (Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE. "Mr. Denison."

On receipt of this leiter, Mr. Blaine was mmediately telegraphed as below : BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1880.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, U. S. Senator, Washngton, D. C.: Your letter of thirceenth re-D. H., 651. (Signed) J. N. DENISON.

The draft enclosed in Mr. Blaine's letter vas upon the Hon. S. B. Elkins, of No. 2 Wall street, New York, and when its collection was reported through the customary tanking channels, Mr. Denison issued voucher, similar to what was given other subscribers when payment was made, which was as follows:

"Boston, Dec. 17, 1880. "Received from Jas. G. Blaine \$25,187.50, eing payment in full for one share in the association formed for the purchase of lands known as the Hope Furnace tract, situated in Vinton and Atnens counties, Ohio. receipt to be exchanged for a certificate when prepared.

(Signed) J. N. DENISON, Agent," Early in 1882 the Standard Coal and Iron Company combination was formed for the general consolidation of the smaller companies n the Hecking valley.
The Hope Furnace Tract Association prop-

erty, as represented by, these \$25,000 shares or blocks, was ultimately merged into or con solidated with the Standard Coal and Iron Company, on the basis of \$50,000 at par of the consolidated company's bonds, for a \$25,-000 block in the Hope Tract.

On the 25th of May, 1882, I handed to Mr. B. Elkins, in his office at No. 2 Wall street, N. Y., fifty of the Standard Coal and Iron

tion, I received from Mr. Elkins a voucher,

of which the following is a copy: New York, May 25, '82. "Received of J. Henry Brooks, fifty thossand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Standard Coal and Iron Company, on account of James G. Plaine, numbered from 352

to 400, inclusive, (Signer) S. B. ELKINS. In referring back for a moment to Mr. Blaine's most extraordinary letter upon this subject to the Hon. H. S. Bundy, written of Bar Harbor, Me., under date of July 22, 1884. it will be immediately noticed that either the original letter or the copy is in error where it alludes to the Standard Oil Company, as thus should read the Standard Coal and Iron Company.

In closing this statement, I would beg to say that when the subscription was made, Mr. Blaine became a party thereto. The enclosure of the money for payment, the voucher issued in lieu thereof, all substantiate the position that the investment was made with a complete knowledge or its conditions, and Mr. Biaine has never, to this day, made any statement, either to Mr. Denison or myeelf, that would permit any other interpretation of the case. J. HENRY BROOKS. 13) Sears Building, Boston, Mass., Sep-

tember 29. Mr. Cleveland Not a Bigot.

Catholic Examiner. Since its inception the Catholic Examiner has been an outspoken advocate of freedom of conscience and a stead ast opponent of any man who, to our knowledge, had in any man-

ner antagonized that principle.

We have always held that any man who is so narrow in his views as to prevent any member of any sect from engaging in the free practice of his religion is unfit to be intrusted with the responsibilities of public office, for experience has proved that men who are narrow and prejudiced are also studid and is-

competent. When the charges against Governor Cleveland-in which he was said to be responsible for the defeat during the past two years of freedom of worship-were made, we took so notice of them. They were voiced by men whom we know to be unscrupulous demagogues, and we did not consider them worthy of notice. We knew the real enemies of the measure, and were satisfied Mr. Cleveland

was not among them. Had the cry of bigotry which was raised by the over-zealous friends of Mr. Blaine bree confined to those who first raised it, we should have remained silent. But it was not. It was seized upon by others of alleged respects. bility and loudly professed Catholicity, wise, actuated by either cupidity or stupidity - ac are charitable enough to think the latterswelled the chorus until they succeeded in bringing many to believe that the charges

were true. We found that this, in principle, most just of measures was being used by unscrupulous men for their own ends; that the facts concerning it were being grossly misrepresented; that so-called Catholics were joining bands with the demagegues, and that many honest, conscientions men, who were not in a position to be acquainted with the facts were being led to believe that which was not notrue, and we cone'u ed that it was our duty to sequent them with the trath.

land's relations to freedom of worship. It's part of November Mr. Lee is ormed me that the result of a careful investigation condar-he was equainted with Mr. Blaine, and that ted personally by the editor of the Examiner, he would like to have bim interested, and aided by our previous knowledge of the through Mr. Lee's solicitation, the Hon, course of the quistion at issue, and it shave that Governor Cleveland has been dealing blow in the house of those who should have been his triends.

Governor Cleveland denies exp'icitly that he sought the defeat of fithe freedom of worship till; that he intrigued against it or that he was in any manner opposed to the "Hon, J. G. Buaine-Dear Sir: I learn principle involved in the measure. And we believe him. We have in our possession, and we shall

make public at an early day, facts that will show that Mr. Cleveland has not only been no bigot, but that he has really done morefor our people than any one who has ever been Governor of this State. We deem it but just that we should make this defence, because of continued attacks that have been made upon him by papers that we hope are inspired for no baser metive than ignorance. Truth is mightier than either the Democratic or the Republican party, and it is in its interest that we have terest that we have gone out of our way to vindicate Mr. Cieveland. The charges made against him were unjust and untruthful, and

we are glad to be able to ex-plode them. If our Republi-can friends can show us know we can do Mr. Blaine a similar service we shall be equally happy to perform it. fear however, that the evidence against that gentleman is so strong as to render impossible any good defence. Many of our Catholic contemporaries that have not been in a position to know how free-

dom of worship has been treated in this State have given much prominence to the charges of bigotry that have been made against Mr. Cleveland. We trust that they will give au equal amount to the truthful statement which appears in our columns to-day. Then, if they wish to oppose him, let them do it on r grounds Whatever Gov. Cleveland's other short-

The Irisb-American. S. F. Report, (Ind.)
It is the opinion of Hon. Horace Davis

comings may be, he is no bigot.

that the English are bitterly opposed to Blaine. We have no doubt Mr. Davis thinks they are, otherwise he would have held his tongs about British sentiment just at this time. For, whether the British are or are out deeply concerned about our November tion, fit is necessary for the success of the Republican party that our Irish-American citizens should be convinced that they are. Whatever doubt may surround other propositions, there is no doubt about that,

Inconsistency All Around.

The editor of the New York Sun, Secretary Stanton's Assistant Secretary of War, an admirer and culogist of Grant, later a professed Democrat and a more or less useful supporter of Democratic nominees, but now an avowed enemy of the Democratic party and the Democratic candidate, is twitting Carl Schurz with fickleness and inconsistency for refusing to support Blaine,

After reading to-day's STANDARD, pass it to ome honest Republican, who will read the evidence of Blaine's guilt.

Carl Schurz's great Brooklyn speech is be-