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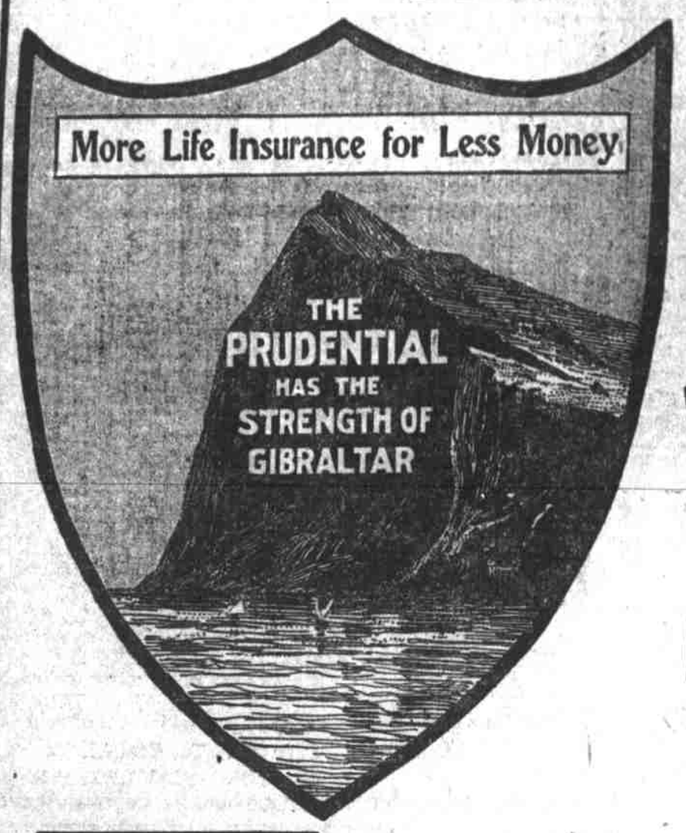

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MAINE ELECTION IS EAGERLY WATCHED

Ante-Voting Straw Which May Point to Important Political Development—Review of Vigorous Fights for Presidential Chair.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Washington, Sept. 14.—Every politician in the United States will read the news from Maine tomorrow with eager interest. The September election in Maine is one of the few ante-election "straws" still left from the old days. Twice in the history of the country the "news from Maine" in September was portentous. In 1840 it accurately indicated that Harrison would sweep the country. In 1880, 40 years later, it showed that the Republicans were in a terrible condition and in danger of being wiped off the earth. The Democrats became too confident, the Republicans put almost superhuman energy into the fight, and Garfield won by a very small majority. Even then if it had not been for the treachery of Tammany Hall, the Republican fight would have been lost.

Campaign of 1880.

The campaign of 1880 stands out as the one presidential contest in which political manipulation and chicanery overshadowed everything else. Both Garfield and Hancock were nominated by shrewd manipulation in the face of the fact that the majority in each party preferred another man. Garfield faced what seemed certain defeat from knifing by great leaders in his own party. The Republican breach was closed by the making of many promises, most of which could not be fulfilled. In the Democratic party the leaders who were battling for "reform" were outwitted by the practical politicians, and the very same practical politicians committed party hara-kiri in the closing days of the campaign.

The Republican national convention at Chicago in 1880 was the scene of the greatest battle ever fought for a political nomination. General Grant, having returned from a triumphal tour around the world, was an active candidate for a third term. He had the support of hosts of the Republican voters and of the shouting masses. James G. Blaine was the favorite of the politicians and of a majority of the Republicans who were not carried away by the glamor of Grant's military fame. Blaine was the most magnetic leader his party has had, and his following was a personal one.

Opposed to Blaine was the able and austere Roscoe Conkling, senator from New York. Because he hated Blaine, rather than because he loved Grant, Conkling led the Grant forces in the convention. He placed Grant in nomination in the famous speech beginning: "If you ask what state he hails from, Our sole reply shall be, He comes from Appomattox, And its famous apple tree."

Gave Offense.

John Sherman of Ohio was a serious candidate, he thought, and his name had been placed in nomination by James A. Garfield. Garfield's speech was adroit and conciliatory and while he was speaking for Sherman there were responsive cries from the house for Garfield. At the beginning of the second week, on the thirty-sixth ballot, the Blaine column marched solidly to Garfield, the break having been led by Wisconsin. The Wisconsin delegation decided upon Garfield over William Window by a margin of but one vote. Had Window received that state he might have captured the nomination. When Garfield was nominated there were still 306 delegates voting for Grant. "The Immortal 306," they were called, and gold medals were struck for them in commemoration of the stand they made. It was the only effort to obtain a third term ever made by any president.

Conkling was furious over the nomination of Garfield, whom he did not trust. He refused to select the vice-presidential candidate, but the convention named Chester A. Arthur, just because he was a friend of Conkling. We sometimes make presidents so. General Grant was also chagrined, and for a time he and Conkling were agreed to knife the ticket and defeat Garfield. The balance between the two parties then was so even that any great leader sulking in the tent, on either side, meant defeat.

Peace Restored.

But later in the campaign, after the news from Maine came in, peace was restored. The Greenbacker movement was spreading over the country, and in Maine there was a Democratic-Greenback fusion. The fusion candidate for governor, Plaisted, defeated the Republican nominee and it was certain that Maine's solidly Republican delegation in congress would be broken up. The Greenbackers were injuring the Republican party more than the Democratic at that time, although the condition was reversed in later years.

The prospect of a complete overthrow of Republican power caused the party leaders to bury their factional differences. Conkling at least consented to call on Garfield. And, as a supreme sacrifice of personal feeling, Conkling persuaded General Grant to take the stump for the first time in his life to speak for Garfield. That stopped the incipient revolt which threatened irretrievable disaster to the party.

The Democratic convention met in June, and, in spite of the sentiment of nine-tenths of the Democrats of the country, and in spite of the protests of its wisest leaders, it nominated General Winfield Scott Hancock for president. It was not that the Democrats did not like Hancock, for he was very popular, and had been mentioned as a candidate for president in every convention since the war.

Wanted Tilden.

But the Democrats, and many of the independents, too, wanted Samuel J. Tilden renominated. "Give us the old ticket!" they cried. "Let us fight it out with the fraud of '77 for our issue!" Although Hayes had made a good president, although his administration had restored peace in the country, and although specie payments had been resumed, and a dollar was once more a dollar, there were none so poor as to do Hayes honor. He hadn't pleased his own party politicians, and the Democrats hated him because they believed he was president by grace of fraud.

Tammany Hall hated Tilden, and Tammany Hall told the Democrats at Cincinnati that they would knife him. It was a convention of politicians, and they listened to Tammany. But they neglected to extract a promise from Tammany that any other candidate would not be knifed. So Tilden was turned down, the Democrats forfeited their right to raise the issue of the "fraud of '77," and Hancock was named, with William H. English of Indiana as running mate.

The campaign was a fiercely contested one, and the Democrats were almost certain of victory until the very last. The Republicans were fearful, but Garfield was a very ambitious man, and he did not intend to be defeated if human agencies could prevent it. Garfield was a skilled politician, with long service in the house of representatives behind him. He avoided every pitfall, and conducted a masterly campaign, bringing to his support men who hated his very soul.

Was Not Skilled.

General Hancock, on the other hand, was not so skilled. It has been said of him that he was the only candidate for president who ever dared to tell the truth about the tariff, and that it beat him. Undoubtedly, General Hancock's famous statement "The tariff is a local issue," had much to do with his defeat. The tariff issue was a very vital one then, and Hancock's equivocation lost him many votes among that element which later came to be known as "mugwump."

Attacks were made upon General Garfield's record in connection with the Credit Mobilier, and Democratic newspapers made much use of the figures "329," representing $329 in a financial transaction with which Garfield's name was connected. But, notwithstanding direct attacks upon Garfield's integrity and insinuations against Hancock, the campaign exhibited less of vituperation and personal abuse than had been the rule for years. The Republican orators still made much of the "bloody shirt," but they were unable to frighten even themselves into the frenzy of the preceding campaigns, when the presence of a "rebel brigadier" in congress portended the establishment of Jeff Davis in the White House.

The whole election turned on New York. The south had become the "solid south" for the first time in its history, for it was never solidly Democratic before the war, and the doubtful states were New York, Indiana, Connecticut and California. New York's vote decided the election in favor of Garfield, who also had a popular majority in the whole country of about 7,000 votes.

Tammany's Fight.

Tammany was engaged in one of its many fights with the outside New York Democrats, and at the last moment decided not to give hearty support to the national ticket which it had forced upon an unwilling party. Hancock got the knife in Manhattan Island, and lost the state by 20,000 votes.

James E. Weaver of Iowa was the Greenbacker candidate for president that year. He polled over 300,000 votes, which was the high-water mark of the "third party movement" until 1892, when, with Weaver again at the head, the vote of the People's party went over a million and carried several states. The Greenbacker strength was such that both parties feared it, and for many years there was the inevitable "straddle" on financial affairs, which ended with the campaign of 1896. Neither party had great majorities in any of the states, the house of representatives was liable to go either way at any election, and therefore the third party movement was dangerous.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF GRANTS PASS

Hoppicking Will Close in Josephine County This Week.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Grants Pass, Or., Sept. 14.—Hoppicking will close in Josephine county this week. The crop for the few yards that were taken care of is up to the average this season. But less than one half the acreage was cared for. A number of the yards were cleaned of the hop vines early in the year, and the ground planted to fruit trees; others were allowed to "run wild," and the hops from these will not be picked. The principal producing yard for this country is that of Flannagan & Cornell. This was formerly the Ranzau yard. About 200 pickers have been employed on this yard, which is located on Rogue river, seven miles below Grant's Pass. Flannagan & Cornell sold their last year's crop recently, receiving only 5 cents per pound. They expect to dispose of this year's output as soon as ready for the market, and at the market price. No hops were contracted for in this county.

Only $1.78 per box was received for the first carload of pears shipped from this city to New York. This is the lowest price ever received for pears from local orchards. The low price was due not only to the financial depression of the east, but to the poor condition of the fruit on receipt by the commission men. Too many boxes were piled in the car. In the future, all shipments of fruit from this locality will be made through the newly organized Fruit Exchange. All of the orchardists and fruit men of the county are joining this association, and it bids fair to rival the Hood River Fruitgrowers' union, and other similar associations of the state.

An important deal has been consummated whereby a distributing plant for Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, will be located in Grants Pass. J. H. Ahlf, the former manager and owner of the Grants Pass Packing company will be manager of the plant. Mr. Ahlf's brick building and packing establishment located in this city will be used, though it will be remodeled and equipped for the more extensive business of the big concern. The new plant will not only be the distributing warehouse for the meats of Swift & Co. sold in southern Oregon, but also for the soaps and all articles manufactured by them.

Ten thousand cans of fruit are being put up every day at the Grants Pass cannery. This is one of the largest and best equipped enterprises of its kind in Oregon. One hundred and ten women, boys and girls and men are employed. The cannery is now working on peaches, pears and plums, and will soon begin on apples and tomatoes. Pumpkins, squash and other vegetables will also be canned in considerable quantity. The cannery uses 5,000 pounds of sugar every day, and its product is already gaining a splendid reputation for excellence and purity.

MURDER FOLLOWS FIGHT FOR WATER

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Bellefontaine, Ohio., Sept. 14.—The police are looking for Mike Rulu and John Barica, who are supposed to have murdered Frank Darish in cold blood in a quarrel over the last drink of water in the Ohio railway's construction camp yesterday afternoon. Darish wanted the water for his wife who is very ill.

The water supply has become depleted during the past two weeks and the tenders have had to walk two miles to the Lewiston reservoir for water. Yesterday Rulu and Barica arrived at the pails just as Darish was pouring out the last drop to carry to his wife. The men demanded that he divide with them and when he refused he was shot dead. The people here are greatly excited about the shooting and the railroad company is taking measures to have the water supply brought nearer to the camp.

CITIZENS DO THEIR OWN STREET WORK

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—"Six days shalt thou labor, etc.," has exceptions according to the residents of the Horner addition here, who yesterday closed their church and all turned out into the street with pick and shovel and built a road.

Every man, woman and child in the addition helped in the work. The women served funcheon and handled the shovel with the men. When night fell the road was finished.

The people of the section are too poor to hire the street work done by contract and have decided to do it themselves on Sundays. They have several more streets to build in the same way.

Run Over; Legs Severed.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Reno, Nev., Sept. 14.—Charles Belshaw, aged 28, who recently came here from San Francisco, lies dying in the county hospital today with both legs severed by a train.

Belshaw arrived here from San Francisco Friday afternoon and a few hours after he got here, he met with the accident that may result in his death.

COMMITTEE WILL RAISE FARM FUND

Definite Steps Toward Establishing Experimental Farm at Hermiston.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., Sept. 14.—Definite steps toward the establishment of a government experimental farm on the Umatilla government irrigation project, near Hermiston, were taken by the Pendleton Commercial association Saturday night, when at a special meeting President R. Alexander appointed a committee of five citizens of Oregon to raise a fund of $5,000 with which to erect buildings for the farm.

President W. J. Kerr of Oregon Agricultural college and party were present at a meeting of the association to discuss the feasibility of establishing the farm and the assurance was given that the government would conduct the farm, furnish experts and pay all operating and other necessary expenses, provided the farm was equipped by the citizens interested. A tract of 40 acres in the heart of the government project at Hermiston has been set aside for the purpose, through the efforts of Senator Jonathan Bourne, and Pendleton Commercial association invited President Kerr here to take up the matter formally. The land is now ready for the establishment of the farm and as soon as the buildings are erected a fully equipped government experimental farm will be in operation. The purpose of the farm will be to demonstrate the possibilities of the soil in the arid district and it will be a most valuable asset for Umatilla county.

The committee in charge of the building fund is as follows: Senator G. W. Cole of the Umatilla-Morrow county district; Dr. Henry Waldo Coe of Portland, Addison Bennett, editor of the Irrigon Irrigator; Colonel H. G. Newport of Hermiston and D. C. Brownell of Umatilla. The work of raising the $5,000 fund will be started at once and it is hoped to have the farm in full operation by the early spring of 1909.

There is an artesian well at Weleka, Fla., from which both sulphur-charged and salt water are obtained, the first from a depth of 160 feet, the latter from 309 feet down. An inner tubing in the well keeps the two waters separate.

Pennsylvania broke her record for coke last year, producing 40,779,564 short tons—more than 65 per cent of the output of the entire country.

THE SECRET OUT.

To refute the many false and malicious attacks, bogus formulæ and other untruthful statements published concerning Doctor Pierce's World-famed Family Medicines, the Doctor has decided to publish all the ingredients entering into his "Favorite Prescription" for women and his equally popular tonic alterative known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Hereafter every bottle of these medicines leaving the great Laboratory at Buffalo, N. Y., will bear upon it a full list of all the ingredients entering into the compound. Both are made entirely from native roots, of rare medicinal value. The ingredients of the "Golden Medical Discovery" being Golden Seal root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark, Mandrake root and Bloodroot. The "Favorite Prescription" is prepared in a similar manner, from Blue Cohosh root, Lady's Slipper root, Unicorn root, Golden Seal root and Rattleweed root, these ingredients being macerated for a long time at a rather high temperature in a menstruum composed of chemically pure glycerine, of proper strength. The exact working formula for making these medicines cost Dr. Pierce and his collaborating Chemists and Pharmacists many years of study and experiments, but as perfected they produce almost perfect pharmaceutical compounds, embodying all the active medicinal principles residing in the ingredients employed, and this, too, in such form and combination as to keep unchanged in any climate. Thus the use of alcohol is entirely avoided.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Without solicitation, Mrs. H. Harrison, of 112 West 2d Street, Sioux City, Iowa, wrote us as follows:

"I suffered for more than seven years with a very complicated form of female trouble accompanied with nervous prostration, and after doctoring with six physicians (all bearing excellent reputations), was informed that unless an operation was performed I would be an invalid all my life. Hearing of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. R. V. Pierce's remedies, and believing that there must be a cure for almost every ailment, I determined to make one more effort. I wrote to Dr. Pierce, and I will never forget his kindly advice, telling me to follow his instructions faithfully and not to submit to an operation. I commenced to improve after six weeks' treatment, and in five months my improvement was so noticeable to friends that they began to inquire about my method of treatment. I was pleased to tell them of the wonderful means of cure that I had most fortunately found, and, as so many ladies applied to me for information regarding Dr. Pierce's world-famed medicines and his plans of treatment, I felt in duty bound to give them the benefit of my experience, so told them the facts. The large number of positive cures effected by Doctor Pierce's remedies alone, used by my recommendation, seemed, in one year's time, nothing short of a miracle. I couldn't have believed it had I not seen the parties and known the facts."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

Good temper is largely a matter of good health, and good health is largely a matter of healthy activity of the bowels. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are safe, sure and speedy, and once taken do not have to be taken always. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. By all druggists.