

You can, of course, deposit 5-20% if you please; but you will get no more than 90 per cent. circulation. They will cost you more, of course, and though you get more interest, you will very likely be disturbed in the quiet possession of them very soon by the operation of the Funding Scheme.

The opinion gains ground here quite rapidly, as you might infer from Secretary Boutwell's Report, that the debt cannot be funded at less than 5 per cent.

By taking 10-40 Bonds, therefore, you would be undisturbed as long as the Banking System lasts, or at least for thirty years and more. One of the 10-40's mature before A. D. 1904, and that is quite long enough to embrace within the scope of any financial operation. It might be well to have your formal application for your increase of capital, and then take such time as you may wish for getting your Stock subscribed. If you desire, I will confer with Senator Rice in regard to forms, &c. It might be better now to let him take the lead.

Yours very truly,
J. G. BLAINE
W. FISHER, JR., ESQ.

ONLY HIMSELF COMMITTED.
AUGUSTA, Me., 29th Dec. 1870.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I am in hopes now that I shall secure \$25,000, or nearly that. I find money very tight and rates well up to 9 per cent—still at that.

The most of it will be for 5 or 6 months. If I had had more time and earlier notice I could have raised more & at easier rates. I have seen most of the parties to whom bonds are due. I do not have much trouble about the January Coupon of the 1st Mortgage Bonds—but they of course growl some—on six of the Bonds. I would be glad to have the Coupon. I promised them *individually*, to make it right in the future. I did not in any way use the name of the Company nor commit you to anything—only myself.

On the Land Bonds I cannot make them see the equity of removing the April Coupon, & I promised to try and adjust the matter with you after my return to Boston. They all agree with one voice that no bond shall be exposed for sale. I wish you could give me the benefit of that fraction making 32 of 1st Mortgage Bonds for the \$51,500 due. I use the extra \$400 in adjusting the interest matter, & it fits in completely. I will make it all right with you.

What I want, then, is
\$82,000 \$52,000 1st Mortgage Bonds.
\$50,000 Land Bonds.

and for collateral to the notes for \$25,000 an additional \$50,000 of Land Bonds.

Please meet me at Mr. Caldwell's private office on Saturday at 12:15 sharp. I shall try to be there precisely at noon, but allow 15 minutes for grace. It is very important that I have everything completed that day, as a man will come to Boston with me to take charge of the Bonds.

Yours in g't haste,
J. G. BLAINE.

BURNING AND HUMILIATING.
FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, U. S.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I have this moment written to Mr. Caldwell suggesting that, in case I can arrange a meeting in this city next week with Col. Thomas A. Scott, to come on here, I have some reason for believing that a very advantageous arrangement may be made for taking say \$300,000. I will telegraph Mr. Caldwell by Tuesday evening if I can arrange the meeting, and I wish him to hold himself in readiness for the journey. Your letter is this moment received; you ask my advice. Let me have an accurate and reliable statement of your financial condition, and I can do something. I feel very sanguine, with Thomas A. Scott.

I think you will not deem me unreasonable when I again and persistently urge that I ought to have good notes for the \$25,000, and that I ought also to have the \$50,000 bonds, which were made by yourself and Mr. Caldwell the express basis of the \$25,000 loan. I do not believe your company has a stronger or more equitable and legal claim than mine—his personal hardships to me are bitter, and burning, and humiliating to the last degree.

Sincerely your friend,
J. G. BLAINE.

LOUD CRY FOR HELP.
FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS, U. S.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. CALDWELL—On the 20th inst., the second note of the loan I negotiated in December last falls due. The first for \$2,032 50-100, which fell due March 1st—4th I was compelled to meet at the gravest possible inconvenience to myself. I drew on Mr. Fisher for this amount, but he declined to notice the draft. The note which falls due on the 20th inst. is for \$5,778 2-5100. It seems extremely hard and unjust that I should be compelled to pay this money. It is no more my debt than the debt of President Grant or Queen Victoria, and I cannot believe that you and Mr. Fisher, both of whom intend to leave this burden on me.

If you do, it will crush me. I have no possible means wherewith to meet these notes, and I beg of you and Mr. Fisher, either or both, to come to my relief. In a letter from Mr. Fisher under date of January 24th he writes me as follows:

"In regard to the \$25,000 which you borrowed and loaned to Mr. Caldwell or rather Mr. Pratt, as it was assumed by Mr. Pratt, because you received from him \$50,000 Land Bonds for the amount. Upon my visiting the office for the first time after you left the city, Mr. Pratt said he and Mr. Farrington gave to you their individual bonds, and they kept the money; and in order to obtain the money, and get it out of Mr. Pratt's hands, I obtained \$50,000 Land Bonds, and took what I supposed to be money; but it was not there. Part of it had been misapplied to other matters; \$15,000 of it I loaned to Mr. Caldwell; the balance went into a house at Little Rock without my knowledge or consent, and Pullman cars, etc., etc."

Now, my dear sir, if this be a correct statement, may I not hope you will relieve me to the extent of the \$15,000, and Mr. Fisher will surely pay the other \$10,000.

As a wholly innocent third party doing my best to act as a sincere and steadfast friend to both of you, I ought not to be left exposed to financial ruin and personal humiliation. Please read this to Mr. Fisher. I have advised of my writing you.

Sincerely yours,
J. G. BLAINE
JOSIAH CALDWELL, ESQ.

AN IMPORTANT MAN.
JOSIAH CALDWELL.
No. 1 Pemberton Square.

BOSTON, April 25, 1871.
DEAR FISHER—I enclose letter from Blaine. I forgot to speak to you about them when I saw you this P. M. I hope you can help him. I would, if it were in my power. Blaine is an important man for us to have feel all right toward us, and I only wish that I was so situated that I could help him.

Yours very truly,
J. CALDWELL.

This letter enclosed Mr. Blaine's letter to Caldwell of April 21, 1871.

LIBERAL AND FAIR PROPOSITION.
AUGUSTA, Me., 14th June, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I tried very hard yesterday and day before (Monday and Tuesday) to see you, but was not fortunate enough to run across you. I am in a very painful and embarrassed situation growing out of my connection with the Fort Smith enterprise. I have paid and caused to be paid into

your treasury about \$350,000, and the only result to me is the most painful perplexity. The most painful of all and the most oppressive is the \$25,000 which I paid to Mr. Pratt for you on Jan'y 2d, which I borrowed here on my own faith and credit on the distinct understanding with you that it was to be repaid, and that I was also to receive a certain proportion of Bonds. I have rec'd only a part of the Bonds—the larger part—and not a dollar of the money. And now in addition to all other troubles, I have \$10,000 of Coupons, a little over that amount, which I am held to take care of partly through verbal agreement—Coupons due in April on Land Bonds and to fall due in July on 1st Mortgage Bonds. Now, I have a proposition to make to you, which I think is most liberal and fair, going as far as I possibly can go without ruining myself past all recovery. If you will look at copy of our agreement in your hands, you will find there is still due to me \$70,000 of Land Bonds and \$32,000 of 1st Mortgage.

In order to square myself with my friends, I need and must have \$26,000 Land Bonds and \$9,000 1st Mortgage—\$45,000 in all—still leaving \$25,000 of mine in your hands.

Now, if you will take up these \$10,000 of Coupons, paying me the Cash therefor, and give me the \$45,000 of Bonds, I will let all the remainder of our matters stand until you are perfectly at ease and ready to open correspondence on the subject yourself. In other words, I will leave the matter in your hands until the Fort Smith enterprise is out of the woods, and its tangled affairs well smoothed out.

I trust in consideration of our many years of friendship, as well as in view of the peculiar relations I have held in this matter, you will make an effort to do this.

Pray let me hear from you at your earliest leisure, and greatly oblige,
Yours truly,
J. G. BLAINE.

W. FISHER, JR., ESQ.

SOME ADVICE TO BLAINE.
BOSTON, September 30, 1871.

MY DEAR BLAINE—It is the greatest importance that the parties owning the interest in the \$25,000, and invested by them in the Northern Pacific railroad, should receive what is due them; and unless something is done about it, I shall be forced to turn the document over to them, and let you settle directly with them. I am constantly reminded about it, and they all say, "Why don't Blaine deliver to you our interest?" Mr. Caldwell tells me he has paid you the last note due you, and gave you the \$50,000 Land Bonds in addition. I should judge it was for your interest to settle the matter at once, and have no further delay. You must be your own judge in the matter, but my advice is to settle it at once. I remain,

WARREN FISHER, JR.

Mr. Blaine's letter of October 1, 1871, already published, is the answer to this letter.

BOSTON, October 24, 1871.

MY DEAR BLAINE—Yesterday I received your favor of the 21st inst. to which I replied by telegram—"Mr. C. has not been in this city for four weeks. He is now in St. Louis."

I can get no information when Mr. Caldwell is to return; when he does I will lay your letters before him. In the mean time I can say nothing in regard to the matter further than what I have heretofore told you—that Mr. Caldwell represented to me that he had paid for your account, and for which he has your receipts, all but \$2,500 of the \$25,000 which you loaned, and for which you received as collateral \$50,000 of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Land Grant Bonds, which you since sold at 60 cents on the dollar, realizing therefor \$30,000, leaving you now in advance of funds, even if Mr. Caldwell had paid you nothing.

I have heretofore advised you that I had been frequently importuned for the Securities of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and as a last resort I had to surrender your obligation for the benefit of the parties in interest, who now say that after so long delay they will not take the securities, but require you to refund the money.

I remain,
WARREN FISHER, JR.

AN AGONIZING CRY.
AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 24, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I write Mr. Caldwell this day earnestly asking him to relieve me from the very pressing and painful embarrassment entailed upon me by raising the money I loaned to you and him last winter.

Mr. Caldwell has paid me \$6,000; there remains \$19,000 due with considerable interest. There is due also to me, under contract with you, \$70,000 Land Bonds and \$32,000 1st Mortgage. Retaining in my possession the \$50,000 Land Bonds as collateral to the note, there is still due to me \$20,000 Land Bonds and the 1st Mortgage Bonds \$32,000. I have already made one proposition for settlement, to which I call Mr. Caldwell's attention. I must have the matter settled in some way, and at once.

Pray communicate with me on the matter. Sincerely yours,
J. G. BLAINE.

P. S.—It is very important to me that I have some Bonds next week. If you don't accept the proposition I have made, suppose you consider this: Let me raise the Land Bonds now in possession as satisfaction for loaned money, and you pay me the \$70,000 Land Bonds and \$32,000 1st Mortgage due to me under the contract. I do not make this proposition to be bound by it; I merely suggest it. But I must have the matter settled in some way quickly.

BOSTON, Nov. 4, 1871.

MY DEAR BLAINE—Your letter of the 3d inst., received. I hope Mr. Caldwell will respond to your request promptly and satisfactorily. I cannot say anything until I see Mr. Caldwell, who keeps out of the way of creditors, but probably he will call upon me soon. You have had more Bonds than you state in your letter. If you have given any to parties at Washington or disposed of them to others, it is no concern of mine, and of course must be accounted for in any settlement hereafter.

I remain yours, &c., &c.,
W. FISHER, JR.

AUGUSTA, ME., 8th November, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I am pressed daily for the bonds, which up to this time I have never been able to deliver. Let me assure you, that if I were suffering in this matter alone I would not bother you, but wait in silence the issue of events. But how can I do this with parties who have paid their money earnestly demanding of me the consideration promised by me, but which I am not able to give because I do not receive the bonds to which I am entitled by contract? I am ready to receive any kind of reasonable proposition you may make. It is not a question of money-making with me. It is simply a question of saving my word with others. I will sacrifice a great deal to get a settlement. I feel assured of your friendly disposition toward me and therefore I do not wish to seem importunate and troublesome; but if you knew the agonies I have suffered in this matter during the past six months, you would pity me. I am sure, and make great effort to relieve me. Pray let me know what I am to expect.

Yours very sincerely,
J. G. BLAINE.

WARREN FISHER, JR., ESQ.

BLAINE A LITTLE AHEAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 10, 1871.

MY DEAR BLAINE—I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., from which I am led to infer that the contracts I made through you to your Eastern friends have not been fulfilled on my part; but such is not the fact, as I have delivered each and every one of them all the securities in accordance with the contracts, and they have surrendered to me my obligations. You are well aware of the condition of the road, and that you have received your full proportion of the bonds to which you were entitled under the Eastern contracts, when you consider the length of the road only completed. I think you can readily see that I can make no proposition further, than as the road progresses to deliver you bonds in accordance. I know but little of your obligations to deliver bonds to others; but taking into account the \$100,000 bonds you sold to Tom Scott, and the amount of money you received on the Eastern contracts, our relative positions financially in the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad bear a wide contrast. Mr. Caldwell is here, but I have not seen him; still I presume he has paid proper attention to your letter addressed to him.

I remain with kind regards,
WARREN FISHER, JR.

HOW BLAINE DIDN'T PAY.
The following was in reply to Mr. Blaine's letter of April 13, 1872, already published:

BOSTON, April 16, 1872.

MY DEAR BLAINE—Your favor of the 13th inst. reached me this morning. I am surprised at its contents. I have loaned you at various times, when you were comparatively poor, very large sums of money, and never have you paid me one dollar from your own pocket, either principal or interest. I have paid sundry amounts to others to whom you were indebted, and these debts you have allowed to stand unpaid like the notes which I hold. I have placed you in positions whereby you have received very large sums of money without one dollar of expense to you, and you ought not to forget the act on my part. Of all the parties connected with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, no one has been so fortunate as yourself in obtaining money out of it. You obtained subscriptions from your friends in Maine for the building of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Out of the subscription you obtained a large amount both of Bonds and money free of cost to you. I have your own figures, and know the amount. Owing to your political position you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price, and the fact is well known to others as well as myself. Would your friends in Maine be satisfied if they knew the facts? Are my associates satisfied to have you obtain \$25,000 for Northern Pacific Railroad, and you not make the investment as per agreement? The course you have thought proper to take in regard to my request is rather a poor one, taking your relations with me, and I again ask you to reconsider it and grant it. You will find it much easier to pay by obtaining the credit, and I selected that course thinking it to be the best. If you again decline, I shall be obliged to use the notes or sell them to outside purchasers. Necessity knows no law.

Whatever Bonds still due to you will be delivered as the road progresses. The other portions of your letter I make no reply. You know the facts; it is sufficient that I know them, and it is useless to mention them at this time. Please answer at once. I remain,

Respectfully yours,
WARREN FISHER, JR.

The reply to this letter is Mr. Blaine's letter of April 18th, 1872, already published.

The expression "obtaining the credit" in the above letter refers to a request by Mr. Fisher that Mr. Blaine would give him a letter of credit, to be drawn against by Mr. Fisher during a proposed European trip, Mr. Blaine being at the time indebted to Mr. Fisher for borrowed money, for which Mr. Fisher held Mr. Blaine's demand promissory notes.

REQUEST TO BE EXONERATED.
[Confidential].
WASHINGTON, D. C., 10th 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 to do so 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 slanderers at once.

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 9 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 9 o'clock mail Monday evening. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher.

Sincerely,
J. G. B.

[Burn this letter.]

[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 UNION 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, find letter. Answer by return mail.

19 D. H.
J. G. BLAINE.

The following is the enclosure 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 charges 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 \$50,000 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.

ties, and loss fell upon you, you still retained your bonds, and you held them clear through to the organization of the company in 1874, exchanging them for stock and 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 when the company was in pressing need. For the recovery of that money proceedings are now pending in the United States 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 having since elapsed, it seems rather hard at this late day 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., Jr.

The Confession of Guilt.

It is with humiliation that we print this morning the extraordinary correspondence, now first given to the public, between Mr. Blaine and Warren Fisher. The amazing exhibit made by these letters of sordid subservency and of guilty implication on the part of a Speaker of the House of Representatives is one to bring the blush of shame to every American, and no mere partisan feeling can quite overcome the sense of national humiliation at the dishonor to the country.

No one can read these letters of Mr. Blaine without arriving at the conviction that the writer was using his position in the House of Representatives for the most ignoble and selfish purposes. The internal evidence of direct and systematic collusion with railroad jobbers and lobbyists is unmistakable. "It will be in my power at the approaching session of Congress," writes Mr. Blaine to Mr. Fisher with regard to the establishment of a bank at Little Rock, "to cast an anchor to windward in your behalf," and "it will be to some extent a matter of favoritism as to who gets the banks." The proof of manipulation of railroad bonds is specific and minute, and what is still worse, the evidence of distress and fear growing out of the shameful association is as plain as words of abject acknowledgment can make it. "The personal hardships," cries Mr. Blaine, of this connection, "are to me bitter and burning and humiliating to the last degree."

And we can readily believe it when we find this speculative statesman acknowledging, as he did on the 14th of June, that he was in a "very painful and embarrassed condition growing out of his connection with the Fort Smith enterprise," and again in November, writing, "if you knew all the agonies I have suffered in this matter you would pity me. I am sure."

But we are carried a degree further down, from speculative audacity to personal humiliation, when we find Mr. Fisher writing to him in April, 1872:

I have loaned you at various times, when you were comparatively poor, very large sums of money, and I never have you paid me one dollar from your own pocket, either principal or interest. I have paid sundry amounts to others to whom you were indebted, and these debts you have allowed to stand unpaid like the notes which I hold. I have placed you in positions whereby you have received very large sums of money without one dollar of expense to you, and you ought not to forget the act on my part. Of all the parties connected with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad no one has been so fortunate as yourself in obtaining money out of it.

And yet in the face of this defiant taunt and indignant reminder of the principal to his tool that "owing to your political position you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price," we find this high-minded statesman, unmindful of the shame implied in this letter, and only anxious to cover up his tracks, replying to Fisher with a cringing and pitiful appeal. And what is that appeal? Simply that Fisher will exonerate him, and to do it he, Blaine, incloses the draft of a letter which he wishes Fisher to write, and which will stop all slanders before the Republican convention assemblies.

And even here Mr. Blaine takes one more downward step, for after he received the desired letter he interlines it with his own hand to make it stronger.

We place these documents before the intelligent reader in sorrow rather than in triumph. They show, we think, conclusively and without the shadow of a doubt, that James G. Blaine is unworthy the suffrages of citizens who believe that the highest office in the gift of the people should not be given to a man who is by his own admissions the tool and confidant of jobbers; who prostitutes his position and influence in the House of Representatives to lobbyists and speculators; whose guilt betrays itself in the painful cries for help, and whose wretched servility to the men who owned and used him make even those men treat him with contempt.

Every line of these letters should be read carefully and thoughtfully. Mr. Blaine cannot complain if he is judged by his own self-made record. And having read them this question remains for the people; is it not a burning insult to their honor and intelligence at this crisis of official venality and almost universal fraud and corruption, when all issues sink into insignificance beside the crying necessity for reform, to see this self-convicted political prostitute presented to the suffrages of a great nation for their highest honor—the place once held by a Washington?—*New York World*.

The Arctic regions are not without their pleasures. The Esquimaux girls are very pretty, dance, sing and do not care for ice cream. Hot drinks and walrus blubber are their peculiar vanities, and seal skin saques are sold at two iron hoops and a tenpenny nail.—*Boston Transcript*.

American Policy.

We hear a great deal from the organs of Mr. Blaine about their distinguished chief's "American policy."

There are different kinds of "Americanism." There is the "Americanism" of Mr. Blaine's earlier days, which shut out from our citizenship, if possible, and always from public office, all people not born on the soil, especially Irishmen and Catholics, and whose watchword is, "Put none but native-born Americans on guard."

There is unfortunately, the "Americanism" which makes an idol of money and is unscrupulous as to the means by which it is obtained, the Americanism which has given rise to the popular substitution of "Yankeeism" as another word for swindling, and which believes it to be the height of financial genius to get the better of a friend or enemy in a bargain and to cheat everybody successfully.

These is the "Americanism" which is ready at all times to appeal to the prejudices, intolerance, and credulity in order to obtain political supremacy, and which uses official power for corrupt and venal purposes.

Then there is the "Americanism" which inspired the founders of the republic to make it the asylum for the oppressed and liberty-loving people of the nations of the earth, the Americanism which founded free government on the basis of an equality of rights among all the citizens of the United States, whether rich or poor, native or naturalized, the Americanism which for three-quarters of a century preserved a simple Democracy in the administration of the government, free from autocratic monopolies and shoddy aristocracy.

Which "Americanism" does the country prefer? That which was maintained by Blaine when a member of the oath-bound, Dark-Lantern organization; that which has eaten into the very vitals of Republican government under modern Republican rule, or that which has been sturdily advocated by the Democracy since the foundation of the party, and of which Grover Cleveland is to-day the honored and trusted representative?—*New York World*.

A Formidable Array of Republican Frauds.

The Democratic press of the United States, reviewing the past twenty-three years of Republican rule, piles up the following formidable array of mischief and frauds and scandals against successive Republican administrations:

- The Credit Mobiliere swindle.
 - The Boss Shepherd ring frauds.
 - The safe burglary inquiry.
 - The whisky frauds.
 - The Freedmen's bank swindle.
 - The Belknap impeachment.
 - The Robeson naval frauds.
 - The Sanborn frauds.
 - The Indian bureau frauds.
 - The pension bureau frauds.
 - The Black Friday rascality.
 - The theft of the Presidency in 1876.
 - The Indian bribery in 1880.
 - The Blaine speakership jobbery.
 - The star-route frauds.
- This is certainly a terrible indictment, and it places terrible weapons in the hands of the Democracy.—*Toronto Globe*.

Appealing to the Criminal Classes.

It's saying a good deal, we admit, but on the whole the most disreputable and abandoned act of this most disreputable of campaigns has been perpetrated by the New York Sun in trying to get votes against Cleveland among the criminal classes by republishing a column and a half story of the executions of two men in Buffalo at which Governor Cleveland officiated, as sheriff. This is the first case that we can recall when a direct appeal has been made by any newspaper to thieves, burglars and murderers to vote down a man because he performed his simple duty as a representative of the law. Cleveland hung these convicted murderers in exactly the same sense that the judge hung them, that the jailor, the night watch, or the gallows itself hung them. The Sun's depraved story may be effective among jailbirds and evil-doers who dread the halter of justice; but how does it strike reputable citizens who believe in pains, penalties and prisons as a protection against crime?—*New Haven (Conn.) News*.

An Enormous Bee Hive.

The San Bernardino (Cal.) *Inter-Sun*: A mammoth bee hive has been discovered in the bosom of the noted peak commonly called "Old Baldy." The bees at work in this wild mountain hive are almost innumerable, and they have in store a gigantic mountain of pure honey, which is estimated to be 150 feet deep and 200 feet wide, and contains more than 500 barrels of the genuine article. This is enough honey to supply San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties for several years.

Man, according to Mr. W. J. Knowles, must have taken up his residence in Ireland at a very early stage in the history of the world. Mr. Knowles has discovered flints at Lane and other places on the northeast coast of that country, some of which he believes show evident traces of human workmanship. One large chipped instrument was found in what appeared to be true undisturbed boulder clay. There are other tools which Mr. Knowles has in his possession which seem to indicate that man has lived in Ireland long before the paleolithic period, during, in fact, the glacial epoch.