

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Speaking at a Monster Demonstration in Ohio.

Remarkable Gathering for Cleveland at Columbus—Speeches by Hendricks, Bayard and other Distinguished Democrats.

The recent Democratic gathering at Columbus was the grandest political demonstration that ever took place in Ohio. Columbus was fairly ablaze with enthusiasm, and a magnificent display of fireworks lent a brilliant hue to the whole demonstration. Early in the morning great trains of uniformed clubs came pouring into the city, and from that time until dark the railway station was filled with a mass of humanity as the trains were unloaded. When the train bearing Mr. Hendricks arrived in the city that gentleman was met by a great concourse of citizens, who cheered him to the echo. The procession moved to the opera house, where a conference of Democratic leaders was in progress. The scene as Mr. Hendricks entered beggars description. It was a grand reception. Speeches were made by Senator Bayard, J. R. Doolittle and others. Mr. Hendricks talked for a few minutes.

The evening demonstration was the grandest of the kind in the history of Columbus. Twenty thousand men were in line, bearing torches. The speaking was done from four stands in the State house square, as follows: East Terrace—Ex-Governor Hendricks, Governor R. M. McLane, the Hon. George H. Pendleton, the Hon. J. A. McMahon and the Hon. G. H. Barger; West Terrace—The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, the Hon. Henry B. Payne, General James Craig, the Hon. J. F. Follett; South Terrace—Speaker John G. Carlisle, General Mansur, General Durbin Ward, the Hon. D. S. Gooding, General Finley; North Terrace—The Hon. Patrick A. Collins, James A. McKenzie, Governor Hoadly, General Denver, and the Hon. P. J. McCarthy—the latter from Pennsylvania. Letters were read from prominent Democrats and independent Republicans pledging co-operation in the effort to keep the country from being disgraced by such a man as Blaine for President.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BAYARD.

At the afternoon meeting Senator Thurman presided. Mr. Thurman introduced Senator Bayard, who said in substance: "It is to bring back this good form of Republican government that I appear among you. I believe it is only last night that a great Republican party leader said from this platform that he was sorry that the national campaign was using such trivial matters as private letters. My friends, I wish we could go into a court of conscience with Republicans. Republicans were forced to accept any additions to their ranks without questioning their character, because they needed their help. Thus they have overlooked wrongs in their convention. I believe that one-half of the Republican party in their own hearts did not believe that Hayes and Wheeler were elected." Mr. Bayard traced the workings of the Republican party for the past twenty-four years in convention, showing that Blaine's nomination was the logical outcome of the party. "We do not care whether they go into our private life or not. We have a good record. We do not personally attack Blaine or Logan except as they represent the party. They are not the disease—they are the symptoms." Mr. Bayard next referred to the independent movement in New England and the Middle States. "The people there," said he, "have concluded that maladministration has gone on long enough and favor the election of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. They have recoiled from what they embraced before. What are the cries of the Republican party in this campaign? The use of public power for private uses is everywhere prevalent. If you justify it you justify a breach of trust. It is a sort of work that makes James G. Blaine the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States.

"Class legislation is not the American idea of government. The government was founded to promote the happiness of all and not a part, or even for the greatest number. The voice of the poor and feeble should always be heard and listened to. Therein lies the broad humanity, the broad idea of justice, that has made me a Democrat. We can't make weak men strong, but we can see that all have equalities and opportunities. The depositions of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Mulligan, Mr. Warren Fisher, taken at time of investigation, he had read carefully because it was his duty. No unbiased man could read them and know things there described and then consider Mr. Blaine fit for the trust which the Republican party proposed to give him.

Numbers of letters were read from prominent Democrats, among them Samuel J. Randall, Joseph E. McDonald, A. G. Curtin, H. W. Slocum, Hugh J. Jewett, Joseph Pulitzer, A. T. Merrick, Wm. F. Vilas, Abram S. Hewitt, John W. Breckinridge, Wm. S. Holman, W. S. Groesbeck.

SENATOR-ELECT PAYNE'S SPEECH.

Henry B. Payne in a long and able speech referred to the corruption of the Republican party and concerning the tariff said: "What danger is to be feared from the enactment into law of the

Democratic policy in regard to the tariff? It is evident that the Republican party is determined to discuss but one issue during this campaign, and that is the tariff. Thinking to put the Democrats on the defensive and thereby shield their own maladministration from investigation and exposure, they have the audacity to charge that we are free-traders and hostile to American labor and domestic industries. This mendacious charge I purpose to meet with the broadest denial, and will show that it is utterly baseless and false. It would be a useless consumption of time to review the controversies over the tariff previous to 1883. The act of that year is the law of the land and cannot be amended or repealed except by the concurrent action of the two houses of Congress and the approval of the executive. It was enacted by a Republican Congress; the methods pursued in its passage were bitterly partisan and arbitrary, and whatever of merit or demerit it contains must be credited and debited in the account of that party. The occasion for its passage was the general demand for a reduction of revenue. An enormous surplus had accumulated in the treasury; taxation under the law of 1867 had become fearfully burdensome; hence an imperative necessity for a revision of the tariff with a view to a material reduction of duties on imports. To that policy all parties and interests assented. A commission of experts, after an elaborate inquiry and much careful consideration, recommended an average reduction of twenty per cent. The law as finally passed, in the estimate of the finance committee of the Senate, would reduce the revenues \$45,000,000. But the results have disappointed all parties, and are satisfactory to no one. Instead of twenty per cent. the reduction has been less than four—instead of \$45,000,000, it has not reached \$20,000,000. It has thus signally failed to accomplish the main purpose of its enactment. The positive necessity for relief from excessive revenues and burdensome taxation was again presented to Congress by the treasury department. It declared that relief must come from reduced duties on imports, and favored adding largely to the free list, taxing articles of necessity, such as tea, coffee, sugar, &c., more lightly than articles of luxury, favoring raw materials and domestic industries. This much for the policy of the administration.

The Republican platform admits the imperfection of the present law and pledges itself to a revision in order "to correct its inequalities" and "reduce the surplus" by "such methods as will relieve the taxpayers without injuring the labor or the great productive interests of the country." This declaration is sugar-coated and interlarded with sweetly toned general platitudes, but specifying only the single item of wool, as to which it offered a feeble and illusive promise. As to the claims of necessities for preference over luxuries and of raw materials over the manufactured article, it is ominously silent.

The Democratic platform pledges the party to a revision of the tariff and a reduction of taxation equally with the Republican platform, but is more explicit and forcible in its terms. In regard to home industry and American labor it employs unequivocal language. It declares that "in making reduction of taxes it does not propose to injure any domestic industries, but promote their healthy growth." "Moreover, many industries have come to rely on legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved." "The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice." "The necessary reduction in taxation must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rates of wages prevailing in this country."

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT NIGHT.

At night Capitol square was packed to suffocation. The 35,000 strangers who had swarmed into the city were joined by as many more from this city, and the crowd fairly captured the streets. The procession began to move about 8 o'clock. The thousands of uniformed men, the waving banners, the torchlights and illuminations made up a magnificent spectacle. All along the line of march from the doors and windows and house-tops thousands waved flags and handkerchiefs and cheered without cessation. During the parade speakers occupied stands at various points in the State house yard and spoke to a multitude of listeners.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

Mr. Hendricks was introduced by ex-Senator Thurman. He expressed the opinion that there should be a change of administration. Senator Sherman had said in very rough language last night that he (Hendricks) had misrepresented the national treasury. The remark reflected more on Mr. Calkins, the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, than on himself. Mr. Calkins had said in a speech that the Republicans found the treasury empty, and now it was full to overflowing. He (Hendricks) had quoted Mr. Calkins on the supposition that he knew, being a member of Congress. The question is whether taxation is too high and ought to be reformed. Two years ago President Arthur had said that taxation was too high and ought to be lightened. The revenue annually exceeded the needs of the government by \$100,000,000. In 1882 the excess was but \$145,000,000. Congress undertook a slight concession, but at the second session afterward the secretary of the treasury reported that the reduction did not relieve the people as it should, the excess being \$35,000,000. This excess is increasing annually, so that the speaker did not suppose Calkins must be mistaken. If the \$35,000,000 remained with

the people or in the channels of trade, would it not be a great benefit? In a sentence, the Democratic platform says the taxation should not exceed the needs of the government. It should be for public purposes alone, and should be highest on articles of luxury. By its honor the Democratic party stands pledged to support these principles. In discussing Blaine's foreign policy, the speaker related the incidents of the arrest in Pierce's administration, by Austrians, of Costa, a Hungarian, who had become an American citizen, and the seizure by an English constable, when Blaine was secretary of State, of McSweeney, an Irishman, who was a naturalized American citizen. He said there was something wrong between the Republicans and Germans, and the latter would not support Blaine, the differences having been widened by Blaine's conduct in regard to prohibition in Maine. The speech closed with an appeal for citizens to vote for Cleveland and himself.

SPEAKER CARLISLE.

Speaker Carlisle made the most elaborate speech of the night, arraigning the Republican party for corruption, the loss of the navy, and public lands, and other mismanagement in government affairs. He also arraigned the Republicans for encouragement to corporations and monopolies, and for the wholesale pillage of funds uselessly collected from the people. Denying that he was a free trader, he proceeded to advocate tariff and revenue reform on the basis of collecting taxes exclusively for the economical administration of the government. He held that workmen were being deluded by the question of wages when, in fact, they were kept poor by high prices. Labor troubles were heard of on all hands. The Republican party believes in high taxes and great expenditures, with the fullest license to itself, while it sought to control the tastes and habits of the people. The Democrats favored constitutional rights and personal liberty. They were in favor of no discriminations by a protective tariff, but were for the growth of all industries. They did not believe in the theory of getting rich by themselves and not trading with others. The Democrats promised to have a revenue tariff which would reduce taxes and benefit all alike. The speaker devoted much of his time in answering Blaine's letter of acceptance as to the tariff question and the growth of wealth in this country under Republican rule. He spoke for over two hours on this and the subject of general retrenchment and reform in the body politic. He held that the people's servants had become the people's masters; that by corruption, fraud and bribery these masters were perpetuating themselves in power and enslaving the people with burdens and taxes and maladministration. He held that not only war taxes but war customs were still in use. The civil as well as the military service of the country was increased by the war, and yet there had been no reduction in the civil service as there had been in the army, and over 100,000 officeholders are now sustained at an enormous expense, which is in part useless.

The following letter from Governor Cleveland was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, ALBANY, September 23, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR: I very much regret that pressure of official duties will prevent my joining you at the meeting to be held in Columbus on the 25th inst. I hope the meeting will be a complete success and that it will be the means of increasing the enthusiasm already aroused for the cause of good government. I believe that the voters of the country are fully alive to the necessity of installing an administration of public affairs which shall be truly their own, not only because it is the result of their choice, but because its selected instrumentalities are directly from the body of the people and impressed with the people's thoughts and sentiments. They are tired, I think, of rule so long continued that it has bred and fostered a class standing between them and their political action, and whose interests in affairs end with partisan zeal and the advancement of personal advantage.

Let me remind the people that if they seek to make their public servants feel their direct responsibility to them and careful of their interests, their objects will not be accomplished by blinded adherence to the party which has grown arrogant with long-continued power. Let me impress upon the people that the issue involved in the pending canvass is the establishment of a pure and honest administration of their government. Let me show them a way to this and warn them against any cunningly-designed effort to lead them into other paths of irrelevant discussion. With these considerations before them, and with an earnest presentation of our claims to the confidence of the people and of their responsibility, we need not fear the result of their intelligent action. Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

TO ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Address of the Democratic National Committee.

The following address has been issued by the National Democratic Executive committee through its chairman:

To the people of the United States: The National Democratic party of the United States has pledged itself to purify the administration of public affairs from corruption, to manage the government with economy, to enforce the execution of the laws and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with just protection to American labor and capital, and with the preservation of the faith which the nation has pledged to its creditors and pensioners.

The open record of the man whom it

has named as its candidate for the presidency has been accepted by thousands of Independent Republicans in every State as an absolute guarantee that if he is elected all these pledges will be exactly fulfilled, and that under his administration good government will be assured.

To secure these results all good citizens must unite in defeating the Republican candidate for President. His history and political methods make it certain that his administration would be stained by gross abuses, by official misconduct and wanton expenditure of the public money, and would be marked by an increase of taxation which would blight the honest industry of our people.

Against us and against those honorable Republicans who, for the sake of good government, have made common cause with us, notable combinations have been made.

These are chiefly made up of four classes.

First—An army of office-holders, who, by choice or compulsion, are now giving to Republican committees, as parts of the campaign fund of that party, moneys paid to such officers out of the public treasury for services due to the people of the United States.

Second—Organized bodies of men who, having secured by corrupt means the imposition of duties which are in excess of all sums needed for the wants of the government and for the protection of American labor and capital, and having thus gained enormous wealth, are willing to pay largely to the Republican campaign fund for the promise of the continuance and increase of such duties which constitute a system of bounties to monopolies under the false pretense of protection to American industry.

Third—A host of unscrupulous contractors and jobbers, who have grown rich upon public plunder and are ready to pay tithes for what they have acquired in order to avoid all risk of being called to account for the evil methods by which their wealth has been gained.

Fourth—Corporations which, having spoiled the public lands by the aid of corrupt agencies in the Republican party, believe they will be compelled to give up their ill-gotten gains if that party is driven from power, and are, therefore, willing to keep it in place by giving a percentage of their unrighteous profits.

This committee has no troops of office-holders at its command.

It will not agree to sell the future legislation of Congress for money paid now into its party treasury.

It will not promise immunity to thieves.

It will not contract to uphold any corrupt bargain heretofore made by the Republican party with any corporation, for all the wealth which such corporation can offer.

It appeals to the people against one and all of these opponents, thus corruptly banded together against the friends of good government.

The number of all these opponents is small, but their wealth is great, and it will be unscrupulously used. An active and vigorous campaign must be made against them. Their paid advocates must be met and defeated in debate upon the platform and in discussion in the newspapers. The organization of all who are opposed to them must be perfected in every State, city and county in the land. Money is needed to do this honest work. Your committee, refusing to adopt the methods by which the Republican party fills its treasury, calls upon all good citizens for the aid which it requires.

It invites and will welcome contributions from every honest man who is opposed to the election of James G. Blaine as President. No contribution will be accounted too small. Wherever a bank, banker or postal money order office can be found the means exist for placing at the disposal of the treasurer of this committee individual or collective contributions in aid of the great cause in which we are engaged, or money may be remitted by mail to Charles J. Canda, treasurer, at 11 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.

When victory is achieved over the unscrupulous combination which is now endeavoring to thrust James G. Blaine into the presidential office, the recorded list of such contributors will be a roll of honor such as no other party in this country has ever possessed.

Our opponents cannot be saved from disaster by forcing their unwilling candidate to speak to assemblages of the people.

The man who wrote the Fisher letters will never be the choice of the people for the presidency of the United States.

ARTHUR P. GORMAN,
Chairman National Democratic Executive Committee.

The New Mulligan Letters.

The publication of the last series of Mulligan letters completes the national humiliation of the nomination of Mr. Blaine. Had the letter written by him to Mr. Fisher on the 16th of April, 1876, inclosing a letter which he asked Mr. Fisher to copy and return to him as his own voluntary act been made public before the Republican convention it is impossible that Mr. Blaine could have been nominated, unless the Republican party has really fallen as low as its Democratic opponents assert. It is now plain enough why Mr. Blaine was so alarmed when he heard during the investigation that Mr. Mulligan had arrived in Washington with the letters which he supposed to have been destroyed, and why the passionately exciting scene with Mr. Mulligan followed. Mr. Blaine supposed that the letter proposing that Mr. Fisher should tell a falsehood to protect Mr. Blaine himself was among them, and he knew that the publication of that letter would necessarily be fatal to his hopes of presidential nomination. The letters previously published seemed to us suffi-

ciently to show the unfitness of Mr. Blaine for the highest official trust in the government. But no honest man can escape the plain conclusion of those now made public. They convict Mr. Blaine beyond question of taking "44,000,000 of people into his confidence" and deliberately telling them a series of falsehoods. They leave him exposed as trading upon his official position as Speaker for his own gain. They complete the most amazing and painful disclosure that was ever made of a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

This is but one point in this shameful business. The amazing correspondence will be everywhere read, and considering all its revelations and implications, its falsifications, its prostitution of official power and influence, its debasing view of public morality, and the deep disgrace that it casts upon the American name, it is hard to believe that a public officer who has trafficked in his place as these letters show, and has then besought a friend to perjure himself in order to deceive the country, can be called by the American people to the chair of Washington and Lincoln.—Harper's Weekly.

The Candidates Contrasted.

The most decided change that would result from the election of Governor Cleveland would be in the purpose and methods of the administration. The Democratic candidate is accurately described by Rev. Dr. Eggleston as one "who possesses in an eminent degree the virtues necessary to a man in high executive office; integrity, truthfulness, disinterestedness, tenacity of will and practical wisdom." Mr. Blaine, on the other hand, says the same writer, "has plenty of will, but his integrity is more than suspected. His whole career shows him to be lacking in sincerity. Mr. Blaine, in a word, has precisely those vices of mind and character that prevent the most brilliant demagogism from ever rising to the plane of wise statesmanship"—an observation whose truth is illustrated by the career of General Butler in our own State. The purposes of Governor Cleveland, as President, would be to discover and reform the abuses which an undisturbed enjoyment of power by one party for twenty-four years has inevitably fostered. The object of Mr. Blaine as President would be to cover and conceal these abuses, lest a knowledge of them should injure his party. He ran away from an investigation into his own conduct as a member of the House. Neither the Credit Mobilier, the Star route nor any other frauds and corruptions have owed their discovery to anything which Mr. Blaine has done. The "letting out" of Dorsey's partner, Bosler, in the Star route prosecution was not unannaturally attributed to the "influence" of his powerful friend at court, James G. Blaine. No man of either party takes more naturally to the "mystery and concealment" which Governor Cleveland says "cover tricks and betrayal" than does slippery, tricky, "smart" "Jim Blaine." To elect him President means a continuation of the policy of letting every guilty man escape. To elect Grover Cleveland means an honest reform administration, with all that this implies.—Boston Herald, (Ind).

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Men who usually have deep views—Divers.

If it were not for church belles a good many young men would not be drawn to Sunday meeting.

OLEOMARGARINE.
"My name is oleomargarine, I'm mighty nice to handle; And when they want to make me They milk a tallow candle."

"Familiarity," says an exchange, "does not always breed contempt. For instance, there is the girl and the ice cream." True; but you don't know anything about the ice cream's opinion of the girl.—Rozbury Advocate.

An old farmer, having read of the cholera at Marseilles, said: "Wall, now, that is rather bad, an' if it should come to this 'ere country an' git it among the bogs we mout be sorter scarce o' meat next winter."—Arkansas Traveller.

"What's this thing?" asked a man who was inspecting a music store. "That? Oh, that's used on violins. We call it a chin rest." "Gimme one!" exclaimed the visitor. "S'pose it would work on my wife?"—Burlington Free Press.

The editor sat and he wrote and wrote By the lamplight pale and dim While the maiden sang till she strained her throat,
Who lived next door to him.

Then the editor rose with a visage grim,
And said as he wrote his breast,
The sweetest thing on earth to him
Was a maiden's voice—at rest.

—Somerville Journal.
A man who has kept an account of the number of kisses exchanged with his wife since their union consents to its publication as follows: First year, 36,500; second year, 16,000; third year, 3,650; fourth year, 120; fifth year, 2. Some people may not believe this, but then some people are not married.—Call.

"How in the world can you content yourself to live in this dead-and-alive place?" asked the city visitor of her country cousin. "I know I should die if I had to stay here." "Well," replied the rustic relative, "I suppose I should too; but then the city folks ain't here only a few weeks in the year, you know."—Boston Transcript.

Departing, I had clipped a curl,
That o'er her brow did hang;
She, smiling, said "You're like a gun,
You go off with a 'bang.'"

At which I pressed her lips, and cried:
"For punning you're a knack;
But now I'm like a fisherman,
I go off with a 'smack.'"
—Wilmington Star.