

The national treasury is loaded down with over \$130,000,000 gold and \$45,000,000 silver. These sums are far beyond any present or prospective requirements of the government and are continually increasing in volume.

Kentucky now represents more than one-third of the acreage and total product of tobacco in the United States. According to the census reports Virginia held the first rank as a tobacco-growing state up to 1870 when Kentucky took the lead.

Bigamy is a crime very much more common among men than among women, but, occasionally there is a female bigamist with a long record of matrimonial experiences. A late trial in New York has attracted a good deal of attention. A woman who now calls herself Annie E. Whetmore, was arrested some time ago for bigamy in marrying a man named Hawes, whom she was believed to know was already married. Her trial lasted several days, and though Hawes turned state's evidence she was triumphantly acquitted. In the course of the trial it came out that the woman, who is not old by any means, had at various times in her career and at various places comprising about half of the states of the Union, been Mrs. Gentles, Mrs. Wallingford, Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Tiffany, Mrs. Redheffer, Mrs. Bankert, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Peacock, and finally Mrs. Hawes. From all of these varied marital obligations, except the last, she had been freed by divorce, usually applied for and obtained within a few months after the ceremony of marriage. She always managed to have a good case, and her husbands do not appear to have thrown any impediment in the way of her fullest liberty.

The King and Emperor business in Europe has seemed to be in a fatal decline, and doubtless it is, but King Humbert of Italy has so conducted himself during the cholera visitation, as to relieve the whole Kingly procession to some extent, from utter uselessness and worse. It is not much, perhaps, that he should visit the hospitals of plague-stricken Naples. Priests and doctors do that in the course of their professional duty, and would be cursed and despised as selfish cravens if they did not, and royalty is a profession which has its obligations as well as any other. But the simple manliness of his bearing, his frank sympathy, bringing hope and cheer into those dreary abodes of misery, are not professional, but personal qualities. A correspondent says that in visiting one of the Naples hospitals the king passed through the wards calmly, without haste, conversing with those who were able to answer him, noting down their requests and shaking hands with many who could not speak. A cigar was offered him as a safeguard against infection, but he smilingly declined it, saying: "We must not spilt the air for the patients." When he had passed through the wards on the first floor, he was told there was no more to be seen, but he said: "There must be a second story; let us go there also. We are all equal here."

The savings banks of New Hampshire, with aggregate deposits of \$42,091,596, have over \$10,000,000 loaned to farmers at the west and secured by mortgages. These investments are scattered through Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, and are in addition to loans on city property in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul. The average rate of interest on the farm mortgages is 6 1/2 per cent.; the depositors at home receive 4 and 4 1/4 per cent. The New Hampshire Bank Commissioners, having examined these western investments carefully, report that they are amply secured, that the interest is invariably paid when due, and that they have been unable to discover any loss whatever to the investing banks on account of their principal or interest. Nevertheless, the most conservative financiers question the wisdom of locking up so great a proportion of the assets of the New Hampshire banks so far from home, when the recovery of the money must depend in some measure on the uncertain contingency of crop successes. Hence the commissioners have cautioned the institutions under their charge against a further extension of this line of investments.

REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

Progress of the Campaign of Blaine and Logan.

Why Ex-Senator Grady Bolts Cleveland.

New York Telegram.
Ex-Senator Grady, rising to protest against the passage of the resolution and the adoption of the address, made a long speech. He reviewed the whole political career of Cleveland, and quoted freely from the columns of the Times and the Herald in the past in support of the position he (Grady) had now taken. In the course of his speech Grady said:

Neither in the nomination of the ticket nor in the methods by which it was brought about is there the slightest claim upon the great body of Democratic voters for its support. The great majority of the delegates to the convention who named Cleveland their first choice represented Republican constituencies. The number of delegates who openly and earnestly opposed his nomination were recorded, in spite of all their protests as favorable to his candidacy. Every influence that could be employed or engineered by the monopolists who have secured control of the party management was exerted to make him the candidate, and, as you well know, the delegates who left their homes in their professions of hostility to his candidacy as inviting certain defeat to the party gave evidence soon after their arrival at Chicago of a change of heart, which only the most simple and charitable have ascribed to pure and worthy motives. The expressed design of men who urged his nomination was to conciliate disgruntled Republicans, not to please Democrats. Preserving to myself the supreme right of a citizen exercising an act of sovereignty, I decline to prostitute my prerogative to the purposes of party managers. Suffrage has been bestowed on me by the institutions of my country that it may be exercised for the country's welfare. To the prosperity and benefits of this land I dedicate it, and I can reconcile without desecration any disposition of it that would result in the support of the political non-script, and the inward garb of a Democracy ignorant of the cardinal principles of the political faith which he assumes to profess, and accepting from Democrats their votes that he may delight Republicans and Independents by the manner in which he will exercise the powers conferred upon him by a betrayed and deluded party. But my vote will not be lent to any candidate who will be cast for the candidate whose followers will be numbered by hundreds of thousands, whose motives cannot be impugned, for their action can not be inspired by selfish hopes of reward. It will be registered for the principles which the Democratic party professed when it held popular confidence, and for abandonment which lost its popular support. It will be given for the candidate who has no hope of election and no desire for sordid benefits, for political preferment, but who braves fatigue, abuse, and pecuniary loss that true Democrats may find his candidacy a channel through which they may express their sentiments.

To turn my back on the Democratic party, captured and betrayed by Know-nothing demagogues hungry for places and spoils, to join the pure Democracy which struggles for principles which the party organization has abandoned. I denounce the candidate whose only merit is his obscurity that I may follow a statesman whose life has made glorious the history of his country. I decline to bow down before a grave image because I prefer to follow the teachings of the apostle of the true political faith. Preferring shining ability to a dull mediocrity, a true reformer to a sham reformer, a statesman to a hangman, an illustrious citizen to a political adventurer, I decline to support Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, and here and now, in the presence of a leader whom I have always regarded as my political sponsor, in the midst of brethren and comrades with whom I have shared many hard-fought battles in the political field, and before the eyes of all the country, to whom I have this night laid bare my motives and purposes, I declare myself in favor of Benjamin F. Butler, soldier, jurist, statesman, and patriot, and I appeal to time for my vindication.

Senator Hoar Speaks Again.

Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts made another ringing speech a few days ago, which is thus reported by the Boston Traveler:

He proceeded to a discussion of the Southern question. The Southern white Democracy he said, have successfully accomplished their purpose of practically disfranchising the black men of the South, and the forty-four electoral votes representing that colored population in the Electoral College are to be cast by fraud and force, and without right, by the old Southern white slave-holding Democracy.

There is not an intelligent man on this continent who does not know that the votes of every one of those states would be given, if they could be freely cast, for the republican candidate. [Applause.]

The gentleman who calls himself an Independent, and who proposes, by reason of some dislike or disapprobation of the Republican candidate, to vote for Grover Cleveland, is not to help elect a president of the United States; it is only to make possible the consummation of a political crime by which the choice of a minority of these people may be wrongfully secured in the Presidential chair. He will tell you that he thinks your candidate has done wrong, or offered to do wrong, or made a suggestion of wrong, and yet, can there be a crime against human society so great as the robbery of the American freemen of their right to vote and to elect a usurper in the Presidential chair? I made this statement in Boston at the beginning of the campaign, and I was met by an Independent Boston paper with the statement that I was talking about an issue ten years old; that I was going back into the past to rake up forgotten questions.

Why my friends, I went down South three months ago, myself, as Chairman of a committee of the Senate, charged with an investigation into the political practices which prevail at this moment in the State of Mississippi.

A voice—How about Rhode Island?

Mr. Hoar—Well, how about Rhode Island? Is there a man in Rhode Island who can not cast his vote according to the Constitution and laws which her people have established? [Loud applause.]

Mr. Hoar then told in a graphic manner the story of the murder of Matthews and the Copin outrages, by which methods, he said, unless Massachusetts be consistent, a Democratic President is to be seated on the 4th of next March. As further bearing upon this topic, which his friends of the Boston Daily Advertiser said was ten years old, Mr. Hoar read a few sentences from a speech of one Long, a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector in the state of Florida, showing the Democratic purposes and campaign methods. You want a Bankrupt law; you want a law by which the Massachusetts creditor, if he has debtors anywhere in the country, can have his fair and honest share with the other creditors. But these forty usurped votes that will be cast in solid mass against that Bankrupt law.

You want a navy; but these forty usurped votes are to be cast in solid column every time against the creation of a navy.

You want a tariff for protection to the wages of the American workmen, but these forty usurped votes are to be cast in solid mass

against the interests and desires of the Massachusetts working people.

I suppose you have a considerable number of foreign-born citizens here—from Germany, from Canada, but most of all from Ireland. These men are our brethren; they are Americans.

When it is proposed to have a navy by which we can protect their rights when they go home to visit their relations in the Old World, and when we undertake to maintain and improve and perfect the policy which keeps up the rate of their wages here, upon which the comfort of their homes is to depend, I think it is a pretty important present issue, whether we are to be encountered by forty fraudulent white democratic votes in the house of representatives (applause) and by a president seated in the presidential chair as a usurper by forty-four electoral votes. [Applause.]

Mr. Hoar then proceeded to a somewhat detailed discussion of the tariff question, treating it substantially as in former speeches, and illustrating it by figures which he has used before.

We are met to-day by our old adversary, the Democratic party, in the same manner in which it has met us in years past. When the question was whether slavery should be extended into the Territories, they met our arguments by calling Abraham Lincoln a baboon. When we had the question whether the amendments to the Constitution should be maintained, they answered by saying Grant was a drunkard. We had the question whether elections should be free in the South, and they answered us by making all manner of charges against Garfield. But the American people know better. Now the Democratic party is trying the same thing again. I think the choice and judgment of the Republican party should count for something in determining the character of a Presidential candidate. [Applause.]

I agree with the Boston Daily Advertiser, which declared, when these things were fresh, in 1876, that the men who were pursuing James G. Blaine were the vilest set of political assassins that ever disgraced his or any other country [applause]; and I am prepared to indorse that sentiment now, notwithstanding any recent accession to their number. [Laughter.]

In closing, Mr. Hoar said: I think that the Union is safer with the men who saved it than with those who would destroy it. I think liberty and equality are better assured in the hands of the men who abolished slavery than in the hands of men who tried to preserve it. I think that the comfort and dignity of the workman's home, are better off in the charge of the honest and the intelligent of American manufacturing and other industries, than they are in the hands of the men who have been striving to pull down those industries and to put them under the heel of England. [Applause.]

Large Majority Predicted.

Chicago Special: Joseph B. McCullough of St. Louis has returned from a visit to New York. "I met Blaine here he started on his western trip," said the editor, "and I told him my opinion about Ohio. It was that the state is republican by 50,000 majority, and if all the republicans could be got to the polls in October it would be carried by them by that number of votes. There is no doubt at all about their carrying it. The only question is as to their majority. The degree of the movement given the campaign by the Ohio result will depend on this majority. It will carry the state by 20,000, nothing can prevent Blaine's election. If the state should go democratic, we are whipped. There would be no sort of question, if the democrats carried Ohio, of their national success. I don't think the republicans are making any particular effort to carry Indiana. We concede that to the democrats. Four years ago we carried it at an immense outlay. This year we don't want it if we get New York and hold our strength in the Northern states which have usually gone republican."

What Wm. Walter Phelps Says.

William Walter Phelps, who passed a few hours in Washington, is reported by the Stars saying that "the people who were trying to cry Blaine down simply did not realize how overwhelming his strength is." He thought Blaine's election was as certain as anything which has not already happened could be. He felt sure of New Jersey, saying that Irish opposition to Cleveland in that state was exceedingly strong. Ohio was safe, and New York the results would be convincing; the combinations in that state were all favorable to Blaine, and the Republican committee felt perfect confidence in the situation. In relation to the bets offered by democrats in the New York World, such as \$1,000 even that Cleveland would carry the state by 50,000 majority, or \$1,000 to \$500 that he would get 10,000, etc., he said that it was all for naught, and that money could be found when Blaine's friends wanted to cover it.

Mr. Blaine's Action in the Case of American Citizens.

The Chicago Citizen John F. Finerty's Paper. On the 24th of May, 1881, before the coercion act had come into his possession, he wrote to Mr. Lowell to use all care and diligence in protecting American citizens, and on the 2d of June following wrote to Mr. Lowell a letter, from which we extract the following instructions in reference to the case of Joseph B. Walsh, of Castlebar, Mayo:

"Whatever the necessity may be in the estimation of her majesty's government for the existence and honor of Ireland of the exceptional legislative measures recently enacted in respect to that country, this government cannot view with unconcern the application of the summary proceedings attendant upon the prosecution of these measures to naturalized citizens of the United States of Irish origin, whose business relations may render essential their presence in Ireland or any part of the United Kingdom. It is the duty of the government to protect the rights of such citizens, and to visit their native country."

"If American citizens, while within British jurisdiction, offend against British laws, this government will not seek to shield them from the legal consequences of the acts; but it must insist upon the application to their cases of those common principles of criminal jurisprudence which in the United States secure to every man who offends against its laws, whether he be an American citizen or foreign subject, those incidents to a criminal prosecution which afford the best safeguard to liberty and the strongest protection against oppression under the form of law, which might otherwise be practiced through excessive zeal."

"That an accused person shall immediately upon arrest be informed of the specific crime or offense upon which he is held, and that he shall be afforded an opportunity for a speedy trial before an impartial court and jury, are essentials to every criminal prosecution, necessary alike to the protection of innocence and the ascertainment of guilt. You will lose no time in making the necessary inquiries into the cause of Mr. Walsh's arrest and detention, in which it is probable Mr. Barrows, the consul at Dublin, may be able to aid you. And if you shall find that the circumstances of the case under the form of law, which might otherwise be practiced through excessive zeal, instructions, are such as to call for interference on the part of this government, you will make such temperate but earnest representations as in your judgment will conduce to his speedy trial, or in case there is no specific charge against him, his prompt release from imprisonment."

It is desired that you will report the result of your proceedings to the department with as little delay as convenient." Now what bolder doctrine in regard to American citizen-

ship could Irish-Americans ask than is enunciated here?

Mr. Blaine acted on it throughout, though Guitau's bullet sped soon after the receipt of the instructions by Mr. Lowell, sadly interfering with his course.

We have been asked several times in the past three or four weeks to explain what is called the McSweeney case. We have refrained so far from doing so, waiting until the campaign orators had exhausted themselves. Now for the facts:

Daniel McSweeney was at one time a resident of California, and no doubt became a citizen of the United States. In 1876 he returned to his native place in Ireland, near Cardonagh, Donegal. He took up his residence there, occupied a farm, and tilled it, and after a few years was elected a poor-law guardian for his district of the Dunfanaghy union. In 1879, 1880, and 1881 he took a very prominent part in the land league movement. His American experiences made him the most aggressive land leaguer, perhaps, in all Donegal. He was suspected by "Buckshot" Forster, was arrested under the coercion act in July, 1881, and claimed American citizenship. This, it will be remembered, was after Garfield had been shot, and while he was lying on a bed of pain. About a month after he was arrested McSweeney wrote to Mr. Lowell claiming American protection. Mr. Lowell, who is a slow going person, and particularly slow when the case of Irish-American citizens are concerned, communicated with Mr. Simms, the American consul at Belfast, and requested him to investigate the McSweeney case. Mr. Simms did as requested, and reported that Mr. McSweeney, though at one time an American citizen, had apparently returned to his former allegiance, inasmuch as he had accepted office in Ireland, an office created by the British government contrary to the protest of the Irish people, and had taken up his domicile permanently under the British crown, thereby forfeiting his claims to American citizenship. Mr. Simms advised Mr. Lowell that Mr. McSweeney's case was not for the interference of the American government. While this correspondence was going on Mr. McSweeney became impatient and wrote to Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State. Mrs. McSweeney also wrote Mr. Blaine of course referred their letters to Mr. Lowell, who communicated back to Mr. Blaine the result of his investigations. Mr. Blaine advised a further scrutiny, because of the appeal made by Mrs. McSweeney.

Before the reply to the American minister at London was received, Garfield had died, and Frelinghuysen has taken his place. The action of Mr. Blaine, however had been productive of good, and in a few months after Mr. McSweeney was released. These are the facts as far as his case is concerned.

Mr. McSweeney, to be sure, complains that Mr. Blaine did not answer his or his wife's letters. This is foolish. If the Secretary of State replied to every complaint made, there would be no surplus in the treasury, that is certain. Mr. Blaine did what was meet and proper under the circumstances. He referred the case to Mr. Lowell, the American minister to Great Britain. Mr. Lowell acted, though tardily, on Mr. Blaine's instructions.

Now, it must be remembered in this connection, that Mr. McSweeney had acted as a British subject in Ireland, by holding office. He has held the same office ever since. He is now a poor-law guardian of the Dunfanaghy union, Donegal, Ireland, and only a few months ago he was a defendant in a British court, at Londonderry, Ireland, at the suit of an officer of the union. He is also a candidate for parliament. If elected, he would have to take an oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria, though when he became an American citizen he forswore allegiance to that personage.

What would American citizens think of a man, an Irishman, or an Englishman, or a Scotchman, for instance, who, after accepting the office of alderman, county commissioner, or supervisor, should, when arrested under American law, claim British protection? McSweeney, the Donegal poor-law guardian, claiming American protection, is a parallel case, is it not?

Mr. Blaine on Ohio.

Mr. Blaine's tour through Ohio has been a continued ovation. At every stopping place the people gathered in vast masses to get a sight of him and to hear a word from his life. Nearly all his speeches were brief and mostly without reference to politics; but on a few occasions he referred to the pending canvass.

At Toledo he said: I should at any time deem it unprofitable to speak disrespectfully of political opponents. I should in my present position, and in the position of a man who would rather be the victim of slander than the author of it [great cheering]. But there are some things which I do not deem unbecoming to me, holding the position I do, to call your attention to. The Republican party has governed the country for twenty-four years in the spirit and according to the measures of a broad nationality. The program of the present government in that spirit has far transcended the progress made in all the previous years of the nation's history. [Applause.] To remain the government now to the control of our opponents, who do not believe in the constitutionality of the measures which have given this progress, would be a step backward into the dark. [Applause and shouts of "Correct?"] When we argue the question of a protective tariff, we are not permitted to regard it merely as one to be settled on the basis of expediency, because the large majority of our opponents hold a protective tariff to be unconstitutional. There is not one great measure that the Republican party has adopted nor one great step the party has taken since the administration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861, that the Democratic party has not opposed and has not considered unconstitutional. So that to-day to demand the government of the United States to the control of the Democracy is not merely an ordinary change of parties; it is a total reversal of the policy of the United States government.

It is giving to the narrowing dogma of states rights the precedence in the grand march which has been made, and which could only be made, under the banner of a broad nationality. ["That's right."] It is on that great plane that the Republican party has done his honor to present me as a candidate before you. [Applause.] It is on that plane, with all that it implies, that I am before you and before all the people of the United States to-day. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

At Hamilton, he spoke more at length, as follows:

Questions of Ohio: It is now forty years since the question of a protective tariff engaged the attention of the American people as profoundly as it does to-day. It was in the contest between Mr. Clay and Polk, in 1844, that the great national debate on this question took place, and the protective tariff was defeated, not by the popular vote, but by the bad faith of the party which succeeded in the election; and I beg to call your attention to the fact that the policy of protecting American industry has never been defeated in the United States by popular vote. A contrary policy has been forced on the people at different times through the bad faith of their representatives; but never, I repeat, by popular vote upon a deliberate and free appeal to the people in their primary capacity. If there were would seem to be the duty of the people of the United States, if a majority of them believe in the policy of protection, to see to it that that party is sustained which can be trusted to uphold it. [Cheers.] "Yes, but," said a gentleman in the audience, "protection has succeeded in the election; and I beg to call your attention to the fact that the policy of protecting American industry has never been defeated in the United States by popular vote. A contrary policy has been forced on the people at different times through the bad faith of their representatives; but never, I repeat, by popular vote upon a deliberate and free appeal to the people in their primary capacity. If there were would seem to be the duty of the people of the United States, if a majority of them believe in the policy of protection, to see to it that that party is sustained which can be trusted to uphold it. 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