

## THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Mr. Blaine Starts the Ball in the Blue Tree State Which Is to Roll on to Victory—The Tariff Policy, the Labor and Fishery Questions—An Undignified Display of Insolence Toward Mexico—The Third Party.

Hon. James G. Blaine has opened the campaign in Maine with great enthusiasm and effect. His effort at Seaside Lake was eloquent and broad-minded and the earnest of a grand Republican triumph. A synopsis of it, and liberal extracts are given below:

Mr. Blaine opened his speech by protesting against all of those issues between Republicans and Democrats which are growing more and more important on the national platform. He maintained that the "American people just now seem to have the most correct vision of the aims and objects of our party, and that we are taking a new and strong stand which is an excellent guarantee of strength even policies that are apparently and inevitably bad." Policies that are apparently and inevitably bad, he intimated, to show that never in the history of the country had the questions had a party been so united in its support of a program.

On the other hand, the vast majority of the Democratic leaders supported the free-trade side of the question, but had been uniting with the Republicans, found themselves unable to detect the Mormon tariff measure. Therefore the Democratic papers quite generally throughout the country gave the reeussions as unimportant to the greed of which will enable us to prevent war among themselves, so that they shall be assured and permanent in their participation in our own participation in public affairs with special satisfaction. It is the one record of the party's progress in the direction of having a national organization in order that war between nations on the continent should be made impossible. War between nations is the chief cause of the difficulties to the United States—but war forced on Mexico would be a crime marked by an especially execrable record.

In regard to the position of the so-called "United party" he said:

The pending event is marked by the underpinning, so to speak, from beneath all these scientific theories and explanations—so far, at least as the New Jersey case is concerned. The jury finds that plain, every day "poison was placed in the ice-cream by some one unknown," and a reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the detection of the guilty person.

But while this may be accepted as the solution of the Pottersville poisonings, it opens up fresh difficulties. It is simply incredible that wholesale poisoners exist in such numbers as would be necessary to thus account for the many cases which occur every year; or that, if there were such people and in such numbers, they would display their murderous activity only in summer, and then uniformly select ice-cream as their vehicle. A common-sense view of these cases would indicate that the so-called "poisoning" is, in fact, nothing more than cholera morbus, resulting from going upon an unusual and heterogeneous mixture, in which the ice-cream plays only its natural part. It is to be noted that these "poisonings" always occur at picnics, festivals, or similar affairs, under conditions which outrace every ordinary law of health, and more especially those of the digestive apparatus.

To a level-headed doctor the wonder should not be there are so many, but so few, serious results from such indulgence in indigestible substances. And the equally level-headed housekeeper will wonder why, if gelatin, milk, and our old wives possess such poisonous jellies, etc., into whose composition they enter equally with ice-cream.

## ICE-CREAM POISONING.

**A Common-Sense View of Last Summer's**  
**Pleasant Calamities.**

Early in the ice cream season the young man's fancy, already turning to thoughts of the inevitable expenditure for his best girl, was solaced with numerous reported cases of wholesale poisoning by the seductive but demoralizing compound. At one picnic in New Jersey 214 persons were made seriously ill—one of them dying; in Michigan 143 others suffered from symptoms of irritant poisoning, and in Coles County, Ill., some fifty more were doubled up by the frigid luxury, besides in many other cases in which smaller numbers were affected.

It will be readily understood that these occurrences were treasured up by the thrifty escort to point a moral and adorn a tale which should effectively and economically answer any suggestion of ice cream indulgence. The chemists and analysts were also called to heighten the horrors, and while one found in the gelatine a Pandora's box of hitherto unsuspectedills, another discovered in the milk a new and deadly poison whose lethal potency was indicated in the awe-inspiring term "thyrotoxic."

Still another offered "an explanation of these toxic phenomena" a statement that vanilla has long been recognized as a prolific source of poisoning, causing a train of symptoms which the French authorities call "vanillism."

A prosaic coroner's jury has knocked the underpinning, so to speak, from beneath all these scientific theories and explanations—so far, at least as the New Jersey case is concerned. The jury finds that plain, every day "poison was placed in the ice-cream by some one unknown," and a reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the detection of the guilty person.

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## A Devoted Son-in-Law.

Count de Vermicelli, an Italian nobleman now in New York, is engaged to be married to Miss Maud Snoberry of Fifth Avenue.

One of the guests at a recent social gathering at the Snoberry mansion asked old Mrs. Snoberry, who used to be a servant girl, how she liked her prospective son-in-law.

She replied: "Me and Mr. Snoberry are both tickled to death with Count de Vermicelli, and the way he is stuck on Maud is a sin. You can have no idea of how the Count does on her. Every thing in the world that he imagines she wants he makes us buy for her."—*Texas Siftings*.

The bump of impudence must have been largely developed on the head of a Parisian thief who tried to rob a wine shop the other day. Instead of giving the fellow into custody the landlord merely kicked him into the street. Thereupon the thief, not a bit grateful for his escape, went to a policeman and complained that the landlord had hit him. Every thing in the world that he imagines she wants he makes us buy for her."—*Texas Siftings*.

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Between this time and the Democratic National convention of 1888, there will be a tactical fight in New York that will far exceed the bitterest Republican quarrels in that State.—*Kansas City Journal*.

This sudden love for Thurman on the part of Ohio Democrats is indeed pathetic. It is also highly suggestive. He is never called upon except in the hour of Democracy's dire distress.—*Cleveland Leader*.

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Washington correspondent certifies that Mr. Bayard "deserves but few moments pleasure from the fact that he is Secretary of State." It may be added that Mr. Bayard's countrymen find it equally difficult to get enjoyment or satisfaction out of the melancholy truth that he occupies such a position.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

The Democratic organization of Pennsylvania has handed itself over, bound and gagged, to the dispenses of post-offices, and the uncompromising managers who trade on the capital of the Administration have shut their Democratic rivals out from any interest in the affairs of the State as well as from any share in the favors of the Nation.

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Garland doesn't care. He has that same boorish spirit of indifference which characterizes the rotten little attitude that sways on the same limb with fair, round, wholesome fruit. He doesn't care if he is rotten from side to side, nor if he doesn't care, and he eats and dances in the bushes as merrily as you please—a cherries, apple, and a round independent apple, but nothing else.

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The Democrats are about the position of the colored man. Matthews, the leader of the District of Columbia, is again on its travels. As a matter of fact, there were but fifteen negroes in his favor on the question of his confirmation, and of these seven were Republicans and four Democrats. Only four Democrats in the Senate voted to confirm the colored Matthews.—*Pittsburgh Daily Sun*.

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Some pictures are told about the experiences of this queer Administration in getting appointments for secretaries. One of them is related in the *Advertiser*, and a reference is made to several others, and the moral of the whole is pointed out there, that the Democrats so far as appointed have all been so far as to make that Mr. Bayard is afraid to make any more changes. That is a queer statement for a Democratic organ to make, but then there are some very strange things in politics happening just now.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

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Mr. Bayard's misfortunes multiply and darken his whole official horizon. He finds that his records of fact as to the Cattling case have been so numerous as to put him in a most unfortunate position. The standing of General Sedgwick to Mexico is the practical confession of this, for the sole object of this special mission is to ascertain the facts that should have been the basis of any decisive action. It is not strange that the Washington dispatches to one of our morning contemporaries strengthen the reports that Mr. Bayard is to retire to private life.

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## Cattle and Land Sale.

At Strong City, Chase Co., Kan., on Sept. 4, Wednesday, Sept. 4, one of the finest herds of 300 head of cattle ever imported into Kansas, a young bull, 3-year-old, remainder spring calves, yearlings, 1 and 2 year-olds—half steers—months credit without interest. Stockmen can not afford to miss this sale.

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