

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

His Acceptance of the Republican Nomination for President.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 15, 1884.
The Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the Committee, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN: In accepting the nomination for the presidency tendered me by the republican national convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest—questions whose settlement may affect the future of the nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period its opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever the republican party has been in power, it has been obliged to attempt—never more conspicuously than in its principal measure at the last session of congress.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.
Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revisions in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The republican party is not contenting for the permanent enactment of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It is the principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably harmful in practice. The tariff is the average of the years since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the average is one bushel at home to one hundred bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported the hundred bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition of the world, the surplus and from the distant plains of India, the growth of the home market becomes daily of greater concern to them, and that its impairment would be a disaster to the vast acre of tillable land in the Union.

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.
Such facts as these touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home give us some slight conception of the vastness of the internal commerce of the United States. It is not only a larger area, and with a greater population than any other nation. The internal commerce of our thirty-eight states is estimated at \$1,000,000,000. It is not only a larger area, and with a greater population than any other nation. The internal commerce of our thirty-eight states is estimated at \$1,000,000,000. It is not only a larger area, and with a greater population than any other nation. The internal commerce of our thirty-eight states is estimated at \$1,000,000,000.

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protective tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as estimated in the census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$44,000,000,000). This great result is obtained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population in 1860 and 1880 increased sixty per cent., the aggregate property of the country increased two hundred and fourteen per cent.—showing a vasty enhanced means of support for our people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars (\$30,000,000,000) had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the nation.

These results are regarded by the oldest nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should, in the course of a period of twenty years, make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per annum, is a fact which has no parallel in the history of any other nation ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States since the accession of the republican party to power.

The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been so much progress in the fields of philanthropic, religious and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries and colleges have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering, and the entire progress of the United States has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our national character as a people.

Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden and taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors and their families—an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice and patriotism. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the nation.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.
A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the protective tariff. In this way they seek to array the importing interest against the republican party. It is a common and yet radical error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade—an error often committed innocently and sometimes designally—but an error so gross that it is difficult to distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country regardless of the nationality of the vessel that carries them. Commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has from obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1860. But our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased—increased indeed at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarfs all previous developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1880 to the present time the foreign commerce of the United States (evidenced with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$24,000,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce inclined in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America, elsewhere referred to, had been more wisely adjusted.

It is difficult to appreciate the magnitude of our export trade since 1860, and we can gain a correct conception of it only by comparing with preceding results in the same field. The total exports from the United States from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the day of Lincoln's election in 1860, added to that had previously been exported from the American colonies from their original settlement, amounted to less than nine millions of dollars (\$9,000,000,000). On the other hand our exports since the close of the last fiscal year exceeded twelve millions of dollars (\$12,000,000,000)—the whole of it being the product of American labor. Evidently a vast increase has not only been effected in our export trade, when, under its influence, we exported in twenty-four years forty per cent. more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire history of the American commerce. All the details, when analyzed, correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of New York, with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her population and increased her wealth five fold. During the same period the imports and exports which have

entered and left her harbor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amount reported as reported by the United States settlement of the first Dutch colony on the island of Manhattan and the outbreak of the civil war in 1860.

THE AGRICULTURE AND THE FARMER.
The agricultural interests in fact by far the largest in the nation, and is entitled on every adjustment of revenue laws to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of the agriculture of the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact, the opponents of the present system of revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers to surrender their rights to be robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent and unimpaired by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that during the past twenty years their land and the land they have acquired in one section or by one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural states have made more rapid progress than the manufacturing states.

The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth—between eight and nine hundred million dollars each—and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty-six hundred millions, while Illinois had advanced to thirty-five hundred millions. They see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860 and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by six hundred million dollars, and fifty million dollars, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of fifteen hundred million dollars. They see that the leading agricultural states have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the south, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity, and that having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.
I recognize, not without regret, the necessity of opening the eyes of our common country. But the regret diminishes when I perceive that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing, and that the growing cordiality warms the southern and northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the two sections there is a growing sympathy more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part of the influence of the republican party. The favorable conditions of uniformity, it would be a great calamity to change these influences under which, so long as the conditions of political tranquility and industrial progress, are maintained, the southern states are in the south against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trusts that they will not be less so in the future.

THE SOUTH NEEDS CAPITAL AND OCCUPATION, not controversy. As much as any part of the country, the southern states need the revenue laws which the republican party offers. Some of the southern states have already entered upon a career of industrial development, and they are anxious to be able to reciprocally enter countries to which we should be rendering every assistance in our power, from which we should be gaining nothing in return.

EFFECT UPON THE MECHANIC AND THE LABORER.
A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and workmen of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrial man is not able by his earnings to support a family, and his children are educated by a sufficient amount for the necessities of life. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world, would deprive the laborer of his right to do this. It would produce a conflict between the rich and the poor, and the seeds of public danger.

The republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between American capital—guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. Labor is the basis of the great and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays them against each other is an enemy of both. The policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The republican party has protected the free laborer, and the compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and has endeavored to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor for foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy, like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer, is injurious to all parties—not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The interests of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self-protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the bare standard prevailing elsewhere, or the degradation of labor to a servile and undignified position.

As a substitute for the industrial system which developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue—a policy which would be a disaster to the country and greater harm to our labor. Experiment in the industrial and financial system is the country's greatest dread, as stability is its greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in Congress has hurtfully affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, our farms and our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has so frequently wondrous in the last twenty years and which, with the power of increased capital, will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the twenty years to come.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.
Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world, at peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or territorial dispute which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from those complications in the question of the United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States.

With the nations of the western hemisphere we should cultivate closer relations, and for our common prosperity and advancement we should endeavor to bring them all to join in an agreement that, for the future, all international troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration, and not by arms. This project of the fixed policy of President Garfield's administration, and it should in my judgment be

renewed. Its accomplishment on this continent would favorably affect the nations and continents beyond. The effect of even a partial arbitration, the Spanish-American war, has been most happy and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly disposition. It is to be regretted that the state, in June, 1881, to quiet apprehension in the republic of Mexico by giving the assurance in an official dispatch that "if it is not desired to pay the debt, the United States territorial extension south of the Rio Grande. The boundaries of the two republics have been established in conformity with the best interests of both. The line of international demarcation is not merely conventional. It is more, it separates a Spanish-American people from a Spanish-American people, and it is to be regretted that the United States should not have been able to secure the conquest of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent. We have not improved our relations with Spanish-America as wisely and as speedily as we might have done. For more than a generation the sympathy of those countries have been allowed to drift away from us. We should now make every effort to gain their friendship. Our trade with them is large already. During the last year our exchanges in the Western hemisphere amounted to three hundred million dollars—nearly one-fourth of our entire foreign commerce. To those who may be disposed to undervalue the value of our trade with the countries of the Western Hemisphere, it may be well to state that their population is nearly or quite fifty millions—and that, in proportion to aggregate numbers we import nearly double as much of their products as they import of the result of the whole American trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The imports during the past year exceeded our exports by nearly one hundred and twenty-five million dollars—allowing a balance against us of more than two hundred million dollars. We send large sums to Europe in coin or its equivalent to pay European manufacturers for the goods they export to us. We are but paymasters for this enormous amount to European factors—an amount which is a serious drain, in every financial depression, upon our resources.

Can not this condition of trade in great part be changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly extended? Cannot we improve our trade relations with Mexico, and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous trade relations are established with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial dominions, and thus increasing the competition of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field of trade is so fertile as that which is opened to us by our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commerce, and of justice.

THE NAME OF AMERICAN, which belongs to us in our national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism. Citizenship of the United States is not a mere technical name, but it is a name which guards the rights of our people, and which we should never accept a lesser duty, it can never assume a nobler one, than the protection of our rights at home, and protection of our rights abroad, and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous trade relations are established with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial dominions, and thus increasing the competition of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field of trade is so fertile as that which is opened to us by our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commerce, and of justice.

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ous sect, strongly entrenched in one of the territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into the other territories, claiming the right to destroy the great safeguard and monument of social order, and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with the penalty in the Spanish-American war. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil liberties, and to let the sacredness of the institution, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

THE CLAIM OF THE MORMONS that they are entitled to the United States for the right to hold no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the rite of human sacrifice. The law is not in the hands of the man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive a national sanction of toleration by admitting the community that upholds it to the same civil rights as others. The Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin.

OUR CURRENCY.
The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver—and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessary less pressing than that of desperate war. The stability of the currency, and the soundness of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among the same civilized nations of the Union, and the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reason for an international agreement to fix the relative values of gold and silver. It should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established—a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver currency as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of commercial exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.
The strength of the republic is increased by the multiplication of land owners. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the public domain, which should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one hundred men. The evils of permitting large tracts of the public domain to be consolidated and controlled by a few individuals, and the evils of the land in the hands of a few individuals, it is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers who are to be divided among the citizens of the republic, or willing to become so.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.
Among our national interests one language is—the foreign carrying trade. It was very recently crippled in our trade, and another blow was given to it in the general substitution of steam for sail in ocean traffic. With a frontage on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore our navigation. Yet the government has hitherto refused its help. A small share of the encouragement given by the government to the ways and to manufactures, and a small share of the capital and the zeal given by our citizens to these enterprises would have carried out our shipping interests, and every port of law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our navigation and inspires hope that the greatest interest may be at last given the share of attention. All efforts in this direction should receive encouragement.

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.
This survey of our condition as a nation reminds us that material property is but a mortality. It does not do us any good, if we are not free to use it as we please. A free ballot is the safeguard of republican institutions, without which the most perfect government is a mockery. An election honestly conducted embodies the very majesty of true government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending election, and it is the duty of every citizen to exercise his right. Let us guard the deposit of an honest vote. He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very root of free government. He is the arch enemy of the public. He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally imperils his own rights. It is a good land which the Lord God of Israel has given us, and we will guard our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

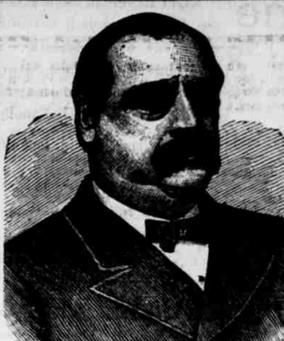
TWO ROMANCES OF BANDITRY.

A Robber Whose Daughter Was at School in Europe—A Dashing Amazon.

Mexico Letter in the San Francisco Chronicle.
Mexican brigands are waking up to the fact that their occupation is gone. Rapid travel lays bare lives and methods that distance and impossibility have hitherto enveloped in a veil of romance. Yet the old atmosphere still lingers protectively about a few, which accounts for the fact that Churcho el Poto, the notorious bandit, who was captured at Queretaro the other day, was made prisoner, while the less famous ruffians were all shot. He has many friends in Mexico, as the James boys had in Missouri, and has escaped the clutches of the law and ball-and-chain again, until he won the name of "The Mysterious Man" and has been imprisoned in the past and made daring escapes, as he will probably do in the future. One of the secrets of his popularity is that his code of honor allows no Mexican to suffer at his hands; while he has robbed fortunes from unfortunate travelers, he has always spared his own countrymen, and has especially delighted in preying upon Spaniards. His methods have often been original and fearless, yet he has also played the common role of garter and burglar. The one tender pulsation in the black heart of this ruthless robber beats in unwavering faithfulness and idolatrous love for his daughter, a beautiful girl eighteen years of age, whom he is educating in Brussels, who is ignorant of the true character of her bandit father, and upon whom he lavishes almost all the money that comes into his hands by his system of "forced loans."

More romantic than Churcho el Poto is the little I can gather about a gang of wreckers who were pursued and shot less than a month ago in the state of Durango. The leader of the band was well known to the Mexican public by sight and through a record of daring deeds and bloody crimes. Young and boyish in appearance; handsome, dashing and so brave and beloved by the entire clan of eighteen brigands that the identity of this chief was never betrayed nor suspected. The other day the rurales tracked them down, sent eight bullets through the captain's ears and destroyed the whole band, not leaving one to tell the story, which all will long to hear, as I did when I learned that the handsome bandit boy was only a bit of successful masquerading, for when the riddled masquerader was removed and the bullet-burnt blanket thrown aside a shapely form was revealed, and the astonished soldiers learned that the leader of their foe had been a woman.

The prince of Wales is said to be losing nearly all his hair. This makes him both an heir apparent and a hairless parent.—Philadelphia Chronicle.
"English cheese and lettuce must be eaten together." This is particularly true of the lettuce, which is not a very bad sort of a vegetable in its way.—N. Y. Graphic.



THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Biographical Sketches of Stephen Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks.

SKETCH OF MR. CLEVELAND'S CAREER.

Mr. Cleveland was born in the town of Essex, state of New Jersey, on the 18th day of March, 1837. He is a descendant of a New England family, which has been in this country two hundred years. The family is noted for its industry and religious zeal, having had for many generations distinguished representatives in the clerical profession. Mr. Cleveland's great-grandfather, Aaron Cleveland, was a congressional minister of Norwich, Conn. He was a strong man, mentally and physically, and a hundred years ago was the author of many radical anti-slavery papers. Richard Cleveland, father of the subject of this sketch, was educated for the ministry, and was of the Presbyterian faith. He married a Miss Neal, of Baltimore, soon after settling as pastor of a church in New Jersey, where Grover was born.

Governor Cleveland's educational facilities and opportunities were rather limited, consisting of a chance to attend the common schools and an academy at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., for a brief period. After leaving the academy he became a clerk for a year at one of the eleemosynary institutions of New York City; then he returned home, and in May, 1855, with a companion, started for Cleveland, O. Mr. Cleveland says he was attracted to that city because he had his name. On his way there he stopped at Buffalo, to visit an uncle, Mr. Lewis F. Allen, who used his best endeavors to dissuade his nephew from going farther. To make his arguments and entreaties effectual, he offered Grover a clerkship, which the young man accepted. Having determined upon the law as a profession, it was not long before he made arrangements to become a law student in the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, passing most creditably a rigid examination. He continued with his preceptors four years, which gave him really eight years of thorough study and legal experience. He was then appointed assistant district assistant for the county of Erie by C. C. Torrance, which position he filled for a period of three years. In 1865 he was nominated by the democratic county convention for district attorney, to succeed Mr. Torrance, but was defeated by Hon. Lyman K. Bass.

Mr. Cleveland formed a law partnership with the late I. V. Vanderpool, January 1, 1866, which was continued until 1869. He then became a member of the firm of Lansing, Cleveland & Folsom. In November, 1870, Mr. Cleveland was chosen sheriff of Erie county, and at the close of that service became a member of the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bisell. This was the strongest and brainiest law firm in Western New York, and at once commanded a very lucrative practice. In 1881 Mr. Cleveland was chosen mayor of Buffalo, but before the expiration of his term was elected governor of the Empire state. Mr. Cleveland is one of a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters. His widowed mother died at Holland Patent, New York, in the summer of 1882. All the children, except two sons burned at sea, are living.



SKETCH OF MR. HENDRICKS.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, the democratic candidate for vice-president, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on September 7, 1819. The boyhood and youth of the embryo statesman were spent in hard study, and he graduated at Hanover College, Indiana, in 1841. He at once engaged in the practice of law, and took active interest in the politics of his adopted state. Before attaining the age of thirty years he had served in both houses of the legislature, and in 1851 was elected a member of congress, serving a subsequent term and declining a re-nomination. He was appointed a land commissioner by President Pierce in 1855, serving in that capacity until 1859, when he was made the democratic nominee for governor of Indiana. In the election which followed he was defeated. When the democrats secured a majority of the state legislature in 1863 Mr. Hendricks was chosen United States senator, serving in that capacity until 1869. He then engaged in the practice of his profession until 1873, when he was elected governor of the state. In 1876, before the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was a leading candidate before the St. Louis convention for the democratic presidential nomination.

and when Mr. Tilden secured this nomination Mr. Hendricks was next day nominated for the vice presidency by all the votes in the convention—738, to 8 blank. The canvass and election of 1876, and the exciting political events which followed, are matters of recent history. He belongs to a family which traces its descent to the Huguenots on the father's side. His mother was of Scotch origin, a native of Chambersburg, Pa., and a member of a family that belonged to the Scotch Covenant school. His grandfather was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature during the administration of George Washington, his father's home was the resort of politicians, and an uncle was one of the secretaries of the Indiana constitutional convention which met in 1816, also democratic governor of the state in 1819, and two terms elected United States senator.

THE GREELY SURVIVORS.

Additional Particulars in Regard to Their Rescue.

Sergeant Long, of the Greely party, who was the first to respond to the welcome tone of the steam whistle, says he and Sergeant Brainard were the first to hear the sound and they helped each other to crawl out of the tent. When Long got clear of the entanglement of the tent, which had been swept to the ground, he rose to his feet, with great difficulty, and succeeded in clambering up to a rock that gave the most conservative view of the neighborhood. Brainard went back to the tent, but Long remained, looking out searchingly in every direction for some strange object. At length he saw the unwelcome sight of a large black object about a mile distant, which at first looked like a rock, but as he drew near there was no rock in the line. Suddenly the approaching steam launch changed its course and Long recognized the approach of the rescuers. He came down from the rock and went towards the camp, raising the flag-pole on which, which had been blown down during the gale, and held it for ten minutes, until his strength gave out, and it was blown once more to the ground. He then advanced in the direction of the little steamer, and in a few moments he was in the arms of those who had grasped his hand in greeting. Morris Connel, who is still excessively weak, stated in an interview that for some days after his rescue he had no recollection of anything that transpired. He did not hear the whistle until the day after his rescue. When his comrades shook him up from his prostrate position in the camp and told him of the success at hand, he wildly exclaimed: "For God's sake let me die in peace." A feat of a kind of a feat, he said, he called back the fleeing life spar, for Connel could not have survived more than a few hours. He was by far the weakest of the seven survivors and the strongest must have succumbed within forty-eight hours. The story told by Connel from his recollection of their starving experience is simply heart-rending; how they burned the hair off their scapulars and coats, cut them into strips, boiled them into a stew, and ate voraciously of them till their stomachs revolted and nature's weakness ensued. In some cases nature gave no call for twelve, fifteen, and even eighteen days, and then bloody hemorrhage and consequent weakness ensued, prostrating the victim for several days. The rule of the camp was to permit no one to sleep longer than two hours. He was awakened roughly and called upon to shake himself, beat his hands, and keep his feet warm. This was found absolutely necessary to prevent torpor and possible death, the usual accompaniments of intense cold. Commander Schley has received instructions from the secretary of the navy to remain at the camp until there are twelve iron caskets constructed to receive the bodies of the deceased explorers. The survivors are all doing well, but are still weak and suffering from nervous prostration. Lieutenant Connel, who was the first to be rescued, weighed on the 22d of June to 169 pounds, and Sergeant Brainard and the others are pulling up proportionately. The weather here is delightful and all that could be desired for the sufferers, the mercury ranging between 40 and 60 degrees, and the fact evinced for the survivors and the dead, and every token of respect is manifested for them. The "Thetis" and "Bear," as they ride quietly at anchor in the harbor of St. Johns, were met and most grateful appearance with the flag of the United States at half-mast. The United States war-ship "Alert" arrived at 1 o'clock p. m. Her detention was caused by a fog and search for the other ships of the squadron. All on board are well, and Frederick and Erick retrace mournfully the track of the sad death of George Rice, the artist of the expedition, on April 9th. Rice and Frederick volunteered to leave camp to proceed a distance of twenty miles, and to come back with the flag of the United States. They had a sled, rifle, hatchet and provisions for five days. They traveled three days, but failed to find the cache. On the way toward Camp Rice became weak and finally gave up. He was attacked by a snow-fax that gradually wore him down. He succumbed and was interred in an ice grave by his companion. Frederick camped out that night under the fragment of a boat and the next day revisited his companion to pay the last tribute to his remains. Frederick retained sufficient strength to drag back the sled with the hatchet, rifle and cooking utensils to camp, where he encountered more woe in the form of the death of Lieutenant Lockwood and another of the party. The cached meat, the rifles and other articles were in search of was brought by them April 6th from Cape Isabella, and abandoned the next day in order to drag Ellison, one of the party, who had been frozen, into camp. Rice was the life of the Greely party, being full of hope and buoyant energy, and his death was a terrible blow to them. He died in a brave struggle to prolong their existence.

A bicyclist has made the journey from Land's End to John O'Groats, 930 miles, in fifteen minutes less than seven days. The machine used was of a class hitherto noted rather for safety than speed, the large wheel being lower than usual and receiving power from a hinged lever instead of through a direct crank axle.

It was a Boston lobster which astonished New York fish dealers, after all. The creature was two feet long, had a tail spread out like a full grown fan and a claw measuring seven inches across, and from tip to tip the claws measure forty-two inches.

The Albany Times would crush Cleveland by telling how he went into the Adirondacks last year, had scouts posted for ten miles around to drum up deer for him, and then, when the deer jealously stalked past him, found that his gun was not loaded.

"Yes," said the broken down merchant, "I think I have been too fond of drink, but I can't say that I'm pleased with this last beverage—Sheriff's!"—[Cincinnati Saturday Night.