The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1880. VOL. XVI.--NO 9.

THE EASTON STAR

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

TERMS:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents cash in advance, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid within the year. Clubs of *Ten, Ten Dollars* in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months. Subscribers out of the county $2 in advance, which includes prepayment of postage.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—6 lines—one insertion, $1; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be marked TF and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local column, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

BALTIMORE AND CHOPTANK ROUTE.
Commencing March 30th, 1880.

The steamer **ENOCH PRATT**, will leave Baltimore, Pier 3, Light street, foot of Camden, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M., for Easton, Johnstons, Double Mills, Oxford, Clara's Point, Cambridge, Chancellor's Point, Jamaica Point, Secretary Creek, Clark's and Medfords and the steamer **Highland Light** will leave same pier, at same hour, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for all the above landings; extending her trip to Dover Bridge, Towers, Potters and Denton. Both steamers making connection with the Del. & Ches. Railway, and Dor. & Del. R. R.

Returning the steamer Highland Light will leave Denton every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon, and with the steamer Enoch Pratt on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, will make a daily boat, except Saturday, from Medford's at 1 P. M., Secretary at 2, Cambridge at 5, Oxford at 6 and Easton at 9, each boat stopping at the intermediate landings named, arriving in Baltimore at 4 A. M.

Freight taken at low rates.

HOWARD S. ENSIGN, President.
Office 98 Light street, Baltimore
ROBERT B. DIXON, Agent at Easton.

St. Michaels & Wye River.

THE STEAMER OLIVE

Capt. E. N. Dodson, leaves pier 12, Light street, Baltimore, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock P. M., for St Michaels, Claiborne and Peach Mills. Returning, leaves Claiborne at 6 P. M., Tunis Mills, 7:30, St. Michaels 9, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leaves Baltimore at 11 P. M Tuesday and Thursday for Wye River and Public Landing. Returning, leaves Public Landing at 3 P. M. and Wye Landing at 4 every Wednesday and Friday for Baltimore.

☞Freight received up to the hour of leaving.

H. C. DODSON, General Agent.
St. Michaels, March 25, 1880

Delaware & Chesapeake

RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 26th, 1880, (Sundays excepted,) trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Oxford, Leave,	7 30 AM	10 00 AM
Trappe,	7 42	10 15
Easton,	8 00	10 37
Woodland,	8 18	10 56
Cordova,	8 29	11 06
Hillsboro,	8 45	11 23
Ridgely,	8 57	11 35
Greensboro,	9 15	11 55
Goldsboro,	9 30	12 16 PM
Henderson,	9 41	12 33
Marydel,	9 51	12 48
Slaughters,	10 04	1 07
Kenton,	10 22	1 35
Clayton, Arrive,	10 37	2 00
Wilmington,	12 20	6 40
Philadelphia,	1 50 PM	8 25
Baltimore,	3 22	9 20
New York,	4 45	3 45 AM

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 3.	No. 1.
New York, Leave,	11 55 AM	8 15 AM
Baltimore,	7 05	10 05
Philadelphia,	8 10	11 45
Wilmington,	9 25	1 05 PM
Clayton,	11 10	2 35
Kenton,	11 26	2 56
Slaughters,	11 44	3 17
Marydel,	11 56	3 33
Henderson,	12 06 PM	3 44
Goldsboro,	12 16	3 55
Greensboro,	12 33	4 15
Ridgely,	12 47	4 32
Hillsboro,	12 59	4 46
Cordova,	1 15	5 06
Woodland,	1 25	5 16
Easton,	1 41	5 38
Trappe,	2 03	6 05
Oxford, Arrive,	2 15	6 20

All Freights must be at the various stations at least Thirty (30) Minutes before starting of trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

Freight Trains will have Passenger Car attached, which will be subject to delays incident to the Freight business.

O. S. SANFORD, Supt.

Oxford, July 22d, 1880.

Notice to Travelers.

The omnibuses of the subscriber run regularly from the hotels in Easton to the cars and steamboats, to convey passengers to any place they may desire to go. Passengers at private residences called for at any hour by leaving word at my office, on Railroad Avenue. Horses and carriages for hire at all times at my livery stable. Travellers conveyed to any part of the county or peninsula. Handsome turn-outs always on hand.

LUTHER W. COVEY.

Easton March 25th, 1879.

Farmers and Merchants Packet Line.

The Schooners Clara M. Leonard and Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are NEW and built out of the very best material. Orders left with Messrs. G. E. Bowdoin & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt st., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. Grain bought or taken at the lowest freight rates. All Grain stored in our Warehouses, in case of fire will be at the owners risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the lowest cash price. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, a continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BRO.

Office in same room with R. B. Dixon on Dover street, Easton.

may8,77

BRICK HOTEL

Livery, Sale and Exchange Stables,

EASTON, MD.,

SOLOMON PIPPIN, Proprietor.

Horses and Carriages

for hire. The carriages are all new and of modern style, and the horses quick draft, safe and reliable.

Passengers conveyed to any part of the peninsula.

Ample accommodations for horses at livery; also good shelter for carriages.

An Omnibus regularly to the cars and steamers.

HORSES & MULES

Always on hand and for sale or exchange. A polite and attentive assistant at the Stables in the proprietor's absence.

Fair Dealing and Low Prices the Motto.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. april4,79

Ready Mixed Paints.

In 1 gallon cans, in ½ gallon cans, in quart cans, in pint cans, in ½ pint cans, any shade or color, for sale by E. J. Trippe.

Oranges and Lemons---

Just received a supply of sweet Florida Oranges and fresh Lemons. For sale at

J. O. Henry's.

Lumber Business.

BUY YOUR

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATHS,

Sash, Doors, Bricks, &c.

AT LOW PRICES, FROM

SAML. BURNS & CO.,

104 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

OAKLAND

STEAM SAW & PLANING MILL.

PINE, HEMLOCK, CYPRESS

AND OAK

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR,

LOCUST AND CEDAR POSTS.

We have always on hand a full supply of *MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK*

Timber,

with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices

We have also *BUILDING HARDWARE* and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,

OAKLAND MILLS. *EASTON, MD.*

January 14, 1879-1yr

LUMBER!

--AND--

Building Materials, Shingles, Laths, Lime, Hair, &c.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.

and Mill Work generally.

PRICFS LOWER THAN EVFR.

My long experience in the Lumber trade should be a guarantee to purchasers of my ability to suit them both in quality and prices.

Prime articles of No. 1 White Pine and White Hemlock Fencing now in tock.

Principal office in Easton and Yard at Easton Point connected by Telephone.

Deliveries made on navigable water free of freight.

Comparison of Quality and Prices Solicited.

ROBERT B. DIXON,

Dover Street, EASTON.

Fall and Winter Clothing!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THE

METROPOLITAN CLOTHING HOUSE,

178 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.,

(IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE CARROLLTON HOTEL.)

From the well-known Factory of

ROGERS, PEET & CO., New York,

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

Men's, Youths' and Children's Suits and Overcoats,

Comprising every variety and style in the New York Market, which, for elegance of quality, style, finish and low price; is not to be surpassed. The Public are cordially invited to call and examine our Stock. *No* trouble to show goods.

MORDECAI & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS.

1 oct2,79y

Miscellaneous.

FALL AND WINTER.

Quality, Finish and Style, as well as genuine Low Prices, are the inducements we offer in

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDRENS'

CLOTHING

of every kind, all of our own manufacture. Call and be suited.

C. N. OEHM & SON.

Largest One-Price Clothing House.

Custom Department, 55 Hanover St. | extending through to | Ready-Made, 230 W. Pratt St.

mar10,80—till jan10,81 G. LACY EATON, Salesman.

GREAT SUCCESS OF

Orchilla Guano!

THIS old and long-established brand is again offered to the Farmers at

$28 per Ton, payable Sept. 1st, 1881,

at Easton National Bank of Maryland,

FREE OF INTEREST.

Cargoes now arriving are in fine order, dry and free from lumps, being ready for the Drill.

MR. J. A. F. NEAL

Is authorized to secure orders for the same, and will be pleased to see his friends on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at the office of I. C. W. Powell, *Esq*, in *Easton*.

JOHN B. RUSSELL, Importer,

No. 64 Buchanan's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

aug24-3m

Bickford & Huffman DRILL

HAS NO EQUAL.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW,

TRY ONE.

N. TUTHILL, Easton, Md.

NEW GOODS

At the New Store at Tunis' Mills.

The public are invited to inspect my large and varied stock of

Dry Goods and Notions,

Ready-Made Clothes,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Straw Goods, Ladies Millinery Goods,

Glass, Tin and China Wooden Ware, &c., &c.

which I am offering at the lowest market prices. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, and highest market price paid.

My stock has been bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold at a small advance. All are invited to call, and I think I can offer as good bargains as can be found anywhere in Easton or the county.

WM. T. WRIGHTSON.

may11,80

Frederick Stalfort,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of New and Second-Hand

CARRIAGES,

Phaetons, Jaggers,

TOP & NO-TOP BUGGIES

EXPRESS WAGONS,

SLEIGHS & HARNESS.

No. 68 S. EUTAW ST., between Pratt and Camden streets, and No. 31 SOUTH LIBERTY STREET, between Lombard and German streets.

ag31,80yr

S. N. SMITH & SONS,

AT THE CHAPEL,

has just received a fine assortment of

Boots and Shoes.

Also a handsome stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Farming Implements

Ready-Made Clothing,

Whitewash Brushes and Lime,

&c., &c., which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in Baltimore, Easton, or any other place. Call and see him.

may7,79

NEW YORK & PARIS FASHIONS!

1880. Fall and Winter. 1881

Shop next door to Easton Bank.

Antonio De Pasquale,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

The public are invited to call and see the beautiful and graceful fashions, just published. Fashionable young gentlemen are assured of the most complete fit by leaving their measures at my shop. All kinds of cutting done to order. All work warranted to fit.

ANTONIO DE PASQUALE.

sep14,1880

Partner Wanted

To raise Small Fruits. I will furnish all the necessary Plants, and stand one-half the other expenses, if any one will furnish the land wanted and stand the other half. The best references given and required. For further information address

J. L. SOUTHCOMB,
7 N. Eutaw Street,
Baltimore, Md.

aug7,80

Miscellaneous.

TRUTH ABOUT THE TARIFF.

Senator Eaton Strips the Last Shred of Substance from the Latest Republican Sham.

THE EXPERT COMMISSION BILL AND ITS APPROVAL BY ALL INTERESTS—AN ADDRESS BY MR. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

From the N. Y. World.

Notwithstanding the stormy weather Cooper Union was crowded to the doors last night, the occasion being the mass meeting of the Democratic Union, at which Senator W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, was announced to discuss the tariff question. Among those who occupied the platform were ex-Governor Hoffman, Henry L. Clinton, John T. Agnew and Frederick De Peyster. Mr. Luke F. Cozans introduced as the chairman Mr. Orlando B. Potter who, after a short speech, introduced Senator Eaton, speaking of him as the man who knew more than any other of the tariff question.

As Senator Eaton rose he was greeted with nine hearty cheers, and as he came forward a man in the audience called out "Three more for the man that voted against the Electoral Commission." The three more were given with a will, and then Senator Eaton, after briefly thanking the audience for the enthusiastic manner in which he had been received, said: "I have come here on this occasion to say a few words upon the great economic question of the country. *I* have been so placed with regard to that great question during the last year that I have endeavored to give to it such time as will enable me to say to this audience of intelligent New Yorkers what I know to be true. (Applause) When the State of Connecticut honored me beyond my deservings with a seat on the floor of the Senate, *I* resolved that I would join with any set of men, with any class of politicians—Republican, Greenbackers, Confederate Brigadiers even—[laughter and applause]—for the purpose of affecting two objects: first, to take out of politics this great economic question of the tariff; second, to do what I could to restore our commercial marine. [Applause] Those two things I promised myself and my people that I would do all that I had power to do to affect. Now, Mr. President, for forty years the thoughtful men of the country had been endeavoring to take this great economic question out of politics so that it should not become the football of party politics at every Presidential election. [Applause] Is there a manufacturer here? If there be one, that man, whether he be a Republican or Democrat, will agree with me in saying that all that is required besides wise and prudent legislation is stability in a tariff—[applause]—permanence. As the great French revolutionist, Danton, said [and as *I* am not a French scholar I will give it to you in English]: "There are three words that ought to cover all France in order to make a revolution successful: The first is audacity, the second is audacity and the third audacity!" [Laughter] Now then, with wise legislation there is but one word necessary for a tariff and that word is permanence, so that a man who is about to invest his thousands, his tens, his hundreds of thousands or his millions in any of the manifold industries of his people—that he shall know he is investing it upon a basis that will be permanent—that will be stable. [Applause] Now my countrymen, by the Constitution of the United States the House of Representatives has all the power to originate revenue legislation, and this bill about which I shall talk to-night, although not a revenue bill, and therefore for two, three or four years I urged upon my friends in the House of Representatives to bring forward some measure upon which the people of the country could unite. I failed, and I ought to say here it is no pleasure to me to talk about myself, to talk about what I might have suggested or done, but I cannot talk about this matter without saying something regarding myself. [Applause.] Then on the seventeenth day of last December I had the honor to introduce into the Senate of the United States a bill. I have not the bill here, but I can state very clearly what it was. It was a bill giving the President of the United States—or that man who draws the President's salary—[great laughter and applause]—the power to nominate to the Senate and for the Senate to confirm, nine men, taken from civil life—not Congressmen—[laughter]—nine men outside of any public employment—experts, men of character, men of knowledge in various and manifold industries of the people, giving to those nine men all the power of the United States to call before them witnesses, to administer oaths, to employ stenographers, to examine into all commercial, all mining, all manufacturing, and all, in short, of the varied interests of the people—and to report from time to time to Congress their views and opinions thereon, and finally to report at length and at large before or on the first Monday of December, 1881. [Applause] Now my object in offering that bill was this, that nine men could be taken—and I ought to say here that the distinguished citizen of New York who acts as Secretary of State was in full accord with me in this whole matter, and that he assured me that those nine men should be nine of the best and ablest men in the land; I was glad to get his assurance although *I* knew none others could be confirmed by the Senate than just such men; but *I* was not the less happy to have that assurance from the Prime Minister of this Administration—[applause]—now my object, as I said, was this: That these gentlemen would come together, they would take up your interests, your manufacturing interests, they would ascertain exactly the differences between the cost of any article manufactured in New York and in any part of Europe; they would then learn what the cost of the raw material was there and here, and they would then be able to give correctly and exactly to Congress what that particular industry required and demanded, so that Congress could treat with justice all manufacturing industries of the people. [Applause.] And yet two or three of the Republican papers said that the author of that bill was a free trader. [Laughter] Now when that bill passed the Senate of the United States by a majority of three to one—[applause]—another bill was introduced after this by the honorable Senator from Arkansas, which embodied precisely the same principles, but differing only in the composition of the commission, and this instead of being appointed by the President was to be elected by Congress. And therefore *I* say to this body of intelligent men that every member of the United States Senate, without distinction of party, has divorced as far as he may this great economical question from the slime of political discussion, and this divorced couple will never be re-married. [Applause and laughter.] Why, a distinguished Republican Senator in his advocacy of this measure said that the man who should endeavor after the passage of this bill to lug this question again into politics was a demagogue. A Republican Senator said that, and therefore I aver that so far as the Senate has power this great business question—was settled. Now our Republican friends, after their ensanguined undergarment was buried and the African had been driven out of the fence, have in the last four weeks of this canvass again lugged this question into politics. Let us see if they are honest—let us see. All the great industries of the country petitioned for this bill, and from all parts of the country. Every single iron man in the country petitioned for this bill. [A voice, "Scrap iron."] Yes, scrap iron; every iron master from Alabama to the Lakes petitioned for his bill, and nearly all of the woolen men, and all sent their delegations to Washington, to use a newspaper word, for the purpose of interviewing its author. [Laughter] He was quite willing to be interviewed, and many of them came there to see him because he had the reputation of being a revenue tariff man, but every one went home satisfied, and every industrial journal in this broad land went into advocacy of this measure; and therefore I say that not only has the entire Senate, so far as it could, taken this question out of politics, but all the varied interests of the country have done the same thing; yet we are now lugging it back, and some of the very men that signed petitions for this bill are now endeavoring to 'bulldoze' their operatives. Mr. Hawley, of my city, was the other night at the great manufacturing centre of the world for what our lady friends are so thoughtful of—the sewing machine—and he had just come from Europe—[laughter]—and not got his sea-legs off yet—[laughter]—yet he went before a thousand workman employed in these machine shops at Bridgeport and told them that if Hancock—[applause]—was elected and the Democratic party came into power, they would have no labor, their shops would be closed, their wives and children would be sent to the poor-house. [Laughter.] And that man had just come from Europe, sir—[applause and laughter]—and he knew that there was not a city on the continent of Europe of the size of Bridgeport that did not have out in the free light of heaven this sign, 'Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.' [Laughter and applause.] If he knew anything about it, he knew that the American machines had driven out of use all machines of foreign make, and that not one of those American machines could enter the principal European ports without prying a tariff duty—a tariff not on this end but that end of the line. [Applause] England is the only country in Europe that admits the American sewing machine duty free. Everywhere else the duty must be paid. I followed that man for two days—[applause]—and on the platform as one of the officers of the meeting was Mr. Wheeler, the head of that great establishment of Wheeler & Wilson, and he was not scared worth a cent.]Laughter] *In* my own city at home there is one of the largest machine shops in the world and making as fine machinery as is made in the world. You all know it—Pratt & Whitney. The head of that establishment is a gentleman—a Republican, singular as you may deem it. He doesn't undertake to bulldoze his men—seven or eight hundred of them—but his partner does and the stockholders do. They tell them that they wont do any work; their shops will shut up—the same old story, poorhouse and all. Now what is the fact about that? Why, sir, this same firm of Pratt & Whitney is at this very time executing orders for the Emperor of Germany, for the head of the Russian Government and for all the European governments, and they send their wares across the broad Atlantic and undersell the British manufacturers, who have only a little channel of twenty-five miles to cross. As for our cotton goods, the trade-marks are pirated every day by the British manufacturers, who put upon their shazy and starched cottons the trade marks of the American manufacturers to delude and cheat their own people.

"I was speaking a while since at a manufacturing village in my State where they make cotton sheeting. The proprietor was an old acquaintance of mine, and, as men run, a fair and honest man. One of his employees came to me in the afternoon of the evening and said that Colonel Smith—I will call him Colonel Smith, for that is an uncommon name—(laughter)—had said if Hancock was elected he should have to shut down the gates and make no more cotton cloth. Said I: 'Will you be so kind as to ask Colonel Smith to come to my meeting here to-night?' The Colonel came, as I supposed he would, being an old personal friend. He sat as close by me as my friend here does. When I got upon that point I said I wanted the attention of my friend. I said a man in the next town—it was also a manufacturing town—had told his workmen that if Hancock was elected he should be compelled to shut down his gates and make no more cotton goods for Great Britain would send over and undersell them by free trade if these cursed Democrats got into power. 'Now,' I said, 'my friend Colonel Smith never said anything of that kind, because he is a truthful man and could not have said so, as he knows just as well as I knew the fact to be positive that the cloth which he sells in New York for 6¼ cents a yard cannot be manufactured in Great Britain and brought over and laid down in New York for 8¼ cents a yard. He knows it, and if he does not know I will thank him to tell me that he does not right here.' He was as dumb as an oyster. (Applause.) He did know it, and yet that man was that day telling his workmen that Great Britain would bring goods here under the free trade that called it forth, or the principles of free trade between this country and Great Britain, and he could not manufacture his goods in opposition to the English manufacturers. Now, that was a simple lie, that is all; he knew better. My friend, Mr. Hawley, said in a large public meeting that this bill of mine was a delusion and a snare; that I was a free trader. Now, Shakespeare says something somewhere about a man writing himself down an ass, and an American who has a Government with debts of $2,000,000,000 and interest upon it, together with the ordinary expenses of the Government that have to be paid, would be an ass to suppose they could in any such thing as free trade. (Applause) Therefore I am not desirous of entering into competition with any Republican—I have declined to become a member of any free-trade club. (Laughter and applause.)—A man living now in Ohio, the candidate of the Republican party for President, is a member of the Free-Trade Cobden British Club. Well, that was denied up in Connecticut for three weeks, until at last they heard from Mentor, and then it was admitted, but the excuse was that he was only an honorary member. [Laughter.] Well, I said after that that I never said he was an honorable member. [Laughter and applause] If this great association here should elect me to be an honorary member, why would they do it? Because they believed I, from my public professions, was in accord with them.—[Applause.] It is said that the Democratic party and its leaders are free-trade men. Last year we collected $186,522,064.60 duties on imports alone—about $114,000,000, by what is called by the books the internal revenue, what I call the infernal revenue—making about $300,000,000. Now, that is necessary, because it costs now about $275,000,000 a year to run this Government. Now, they say the Democratic party is not the friend of the working-man—the Republican party is: its great leader is. Suppose I read the document I have here, though I suppose you have all read it. [Mr. Eaton read the "personal and confidential" letter on Chinese immigration to Morey.] That letter, Mr. Garfield's friends say is a forgery. Let him say it—[cheers]—over his own hand and seal, and let him swear to it, as he swore to something else once.—[cheers and laughter.] I don't want to bruise this man; I leave all that sort of stuff to my Republican friends, for they are adepts at it. They began on him in 1873, the Tribune, Times, Independent and so on here, and divers and sundry papers in my own State, and they besmirched the poor fellow all over with mud, and now they are carrying him as you would a horse, and I leave him in the mud that his friends put upon him. But this matter I want him to swear he did n't write, any more than that he had nothing to do with the Credit Mobilier.—But he wrote this, say distinguished men who know his handwriting. If he did, in what dishonorable position he places himself and his party in attacking the great body of hard-working American mechanics who are earning from $1 to $5 a day in their respective employments, who are supporting their wives and their children and bringing up their boys properly to become good citizens when they shall go over the river. I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor!'—until they have gotten these Chinese into their employment at a quarter of a dollar or a half a dollar a day, then they are 'conserved,' and when there is a million of them or five millions, then he has no objection, if I understand the letter, to the abrogating of the treaty that I have advised ought to be abrogated at once. I have no language, but my friend who follows me has, and I hope he will use it to characterize my feelings upon the conduct of the author of this letter. He is unworthy the support of any freeman—absolutely unworthy the support of any American citizen. (Mr. Eaton read a reported interview with Garfield about Chinese immigration, and continued): I don't know that this reporter tells the truth, but if he does, then I say it corresponds with the opinion of the man who wrote this letter, not in so many words, but no other inference can be drawn but that they mean the same thing. I wish simply to say further that the author of this letter is the determined enemy of the working-man, is not deserving the support of any working-man and that he cannot receive the support of any State on the Pacific slope. I make that prediction. [Cheers.]

"Fellow-citizens, in this imperfect way I believe I have satisfied you that if the Tariff bill becomes a law, that this great question is out of politics, that it has no business to be drawn into it in this canvass. It is the first bill upon the Speaker's table table and will be passed before the middle of next December—would have been passed if it could have been reached at the last session of Congress. The question is only sought to be drawn into politics now because they desire to frighten the working-men of the United States. [A voice, "we shan't be frightened,") I thank you, nor will you be bulldozed. [Cries of "No, sir."] If it is proper that the black man should be permitted to vote without being bull-dozed it is equally proper that the white man should. This system of coercion which is now taught to be set up in this State, New Jersey and Connecticut is the father of communism, and out of it communism will grow, and that is what these men desire in order that the great hippodromist that they are taking around the country may become the head of the Government, of a strong Government, of a Government of bayonets and of broadswords." In conclusion, Mr. Eaton spoke of the shipping interests of the country, advocating a change in the navigation laws, and thus save for our own freighters in the future the $1,000,000,000 freights paid to foreign ships upon American produce in the last ten years.

Montgomery Blair, who is in the city in attendance on the Episcopal General Gederal Convention, followed Senator Eaton. He referred to the frequent shifting in the questions discussed by the Republicans, and referred it to the fact that their ultimate and only purpose is to keep in power. Driven from one question they have resorted to any other in which there was a chance to deceive the people. He mentioned the Republican claim that that party deserved the credit for the business prosperity of the country, and he asked if they also claimed to have caused Black Friday and the distress that followed the panic. He pointed out the fact that the era of prosperity began at an even date with the election of a Democratic Congress, and was made good by a curtailment of expenses, the expulsion of rascals, and a higher tone of public morality. Up to that time, under Grant's administration, profligacy had smoothly prevailed. The Democrats have cut down expenses at the rate of $25,000,000 per annum and have continued the payment of the debt at an increased rate. If business men want to come to honest conclusions they will all agree that the full advent into power of the Democracy will mean economy and honesty. Business men should know that it was the Democratic curtailment of expenses that left enough money in the Treasury to resume specie payments. But, like the war issues, the Republican cry about the business interests is a false clamor. Their tariff cry is a false issue. Driven from argument after argument, their real refuge was on money and other undue influences. Was it not a notorious fact that for the advance skirmish in Indiana they forwarded millions of money and companies of repeaters to defraud and mislead the people? And they are also sending money and repeaters to Florida to repeat the fraud of 1876.