

THE DARBY LETTER.

BOURBON OPPOSITION TO FREE THOUGHT AND MANLINESS SCATHINGLY EXPOSED.

PART II.

As if to aid in intensifying this issue, you step in and open the campaign by advertising that Liberal lawyers must be starved into submission. Of course you would apply the same treatment to all other classes of men. My offence with you consists in my having declared in favor of taking from the "bosses" and giving to the people the right of electing their local officers.—There are fifty thousand Democrats in the State who believe as I do. You have given them notice through me that if your party have the power they shall surrender their manhood or starve. In short, I am told that I must not express opinions differing from those held by a majority of your body, even about matters unconnected with my duties as City Attorney. If I do I shall be made to suffer. I have heard of such actions being attributed to the

BOURBONS OF FRANCE

or the grandees of Spain, but never imagined, that this free country could raise up men who would be guilty of such tyranny. I will venture to say that Great Britain, limited monarchy as it is, contains no parallel of such intolerance.

I am well aware that your thrust at me is not entirely attributed to the fact that I have dared to declare in favor of taking these local municipal governments from the "bosses" and giving them to the people. This is not the whole "head and front of my offending." It answers for an excuse in a county where the laboring white men are to be again regaled with the stale cry of "Negro domination." But there are other reasons for your action which are none the less controlling and powerful because they are attempted to be concealed. One of these consists in the fact that being neither by birth nor adoption one of the "annointed," and without having obtained the permission of the highly respectable "bloods," who consider themselves, and by their "chattels" are considered, "the chivalry of our people," I have dared to aspire to stations which they regard as theirs by divine right. My crime is that I am breaking into the unwritten law, under which none but the partisan class shall aspire to places of honor and power. This is not the first time that I have been made to feel that I did not belong to

what some are pleased to term the favored class in Southern politics. Even while my Democracy was unquestioned, and I held the position of City Attorney, that compensation and consideration to which I was clearly entitled was withheld from me. A sort of

FREEZING OUT SYSTEM

was pursued, so that I might ask to be allowed to retire, in order that some favored friend of some of you, might obtain the employment, that many of you, under the pressure of circumstances and against your inclinations, were forced to confer on me.—The opposition to me has been ill concealed for some time. I have never applied for this position or asked any one to vote for me for it. I held it through the kind intervention of friends, who did me the honor to think that my capacity and services entitled me to this public recognition, and I have retained it thus long in the face of such opposition, solely out of respect and appreciation for the kindness of those friends. Then how should any one be surprised that I took the honorable opportunity some time ago offered me, to say that while professing Democratic principles I severed myself from that element where honorable services never met with other treatment, than that dictated by intolerance, illiberality and proscription.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The "Mulligan Letters and the Cleveland Scandal."

The one charge made against Mr. Blaine is, that during his occupancy of the Speakers Chair he entered into a Rail Road scheme and as attempted to be shown by the "Mulligan letters" was to use his position to further this scheme through National legislation. Mr. Blaine in his defense of this charge took the floor of Congress, saying, "I now propose to take fifty millions of people into my confidence;" thereupon he read all of the letters and they were afterwards published in the Congressional Record. There is nothing whatever in any one or all combined, of these letters to warrant any dishonest purpose. The Cleveland scandal although charged upon Republicans was first made public in a three column article published in the Cincinnati Enquirer—a democratic paper. The main truth is vouched for by the Clerical Association of the City of Buffalo.

Hon. W. F. Allen of Buffalo says "Mr. Cleveland came to me when eighteen years of age: I told him that he could make his home here and I gave him his board. He never went into society, and his associates were men of convivial habits and not persons of high standing in the community. A good many things that were known about him were kept from me.

"It is only recently that I heard of his having a child here. I have felt it my duty to investigate the matter and I find the story as told is substantially true. I am assured by persons of high standing, such as Mr. Flint, the head of the firm for whom the

mother of the child worked, that she was a woman above reproach.

From the N. Y. Independent. (Religious).

We desire to have all our readers plainly understand, once for all, that whatever has been said in The Independent favorable to the election of Grover Cleveland was said in the editorial columns of The Independent prior to the recent sickening disclosures in regard to his private character, which have justly shocked the moral sense of all pure and right-minded people.

From the Evangelist. (Religious).

Confining ourselves to the one solitary fact, which not even the Governor's nearest and dearest friend presumes to deny—what then? To repeat the question asked by The Evening Post, at the head of a long and labored article in his defence, "What do we think of it now?" We answer that we think it is a very bad business. In saying this, we do not judge it by the highest moral standards, but by the standards of common decency and common humanity; of that respect which manhood owes to womanhood, which strength owes to weakness—to be its protector, and not its destroyer. Disguise it as you will, gloss it over or call it by other names, it is a sickening story, which we cannot read without a feeling of horror and disgust. It has wrought a woman's ruin. Whether it was wrought by one alone or by many, matters not: the crime is done, and its bitter fruits remain.

Hendricks admits the charge but says it having happened seven years ago (not so long as the "Mulligan Letters") it ought not now to affect the ticket. Others admitting the charges, plead that the woman was a widow (as if widowhood had no rights that the profligate and lecherous are bound to respect.) The woman was above reproach; was fascinating and a widow, with two children born in holy wedlock: the result is only a blighted life of a hitherto respectable woman: two children branded before the world with the worst mark that society can put upon them. These are the facts. The democratic party has been imposed upon in this matter. Any attempt to defend the author of this outrage cannot be successful from the standpoint of decent morality.

We hope we shall not be called upon to refer to this matter again.

Not since 1872 has there been such activity among the Republicans and Liberals of North Carolina as this year. The enthusiasm for Blaine is simply wonderful, even in the Western counties where the population is mostly white. The two candidates for Governor, York and Scales, have already had twenty joint debates in public. The tariff, internal revenue taxes and the Education bill are the chief topics of discussion. Senator Plumb, who has visited the State recently, and is particularly conversant with the situation, would not be surprised to see Blaine receive 5,000 majority there.—[Tribune.]