

# South-Jersey

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# Republican

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## Letter from the Far West.

FROM MRS. MARIA M. KING.

BRECKENRIDGE, COL., Oct. 9, 1884.

Editor of the Republican:

Our townspeople came near having a brush with a small army of cow-boys. Some of the rough specimens of this genus, who were with the largest herd, came into town for a spree, and were arrested for disorderly conduct. The next day word came that fifty of them were coming "to take the town." Our people prepared for them; but while the valiant citizens were lying on their arms, in the confident expectation of a night attack, the cow-boys were miles away, going on down the Blue with their herd.

Doubtless most of your readers have read of the recent tragedy on Long's Peak—the freezing to death of Miss Welton, of New York, on her descent from the Peak. This lady had spent the summer in the West, had explored the Yellowstone Park and much of Colorado, having a particular passion for ascending peaks. She determined to ascend Long's Peak, one of the highest in the Rocky Mountains—14,250 feet high—late in September. They neared the top, after surmounting many difficulties, and despite her guide's advice, the lady persisted in her intention, and they reached the top at four o'clock P.M., when the clouds below them were so threatening that the guide was much worried, and Miss Welton frightened. Soon after commencing their descent, a fierce snow-storm began, and darkness came on. She struggled on down, the way difficult and dangerous under the most favorable circumstances, for two or three miles. Becoming exhausted, the guide carried her until his strength gave out, and, with her consent, went for help, which reached her too late. She had climbed to sublimer heights. The angels, let us believe, met her on the dark and stormy mountain side and ushered her into a scene more fair than the one she had left was terrible.

Long's Peak is quite a distance to the north of us. It can be seen from Denver. I have expected to climb some of the higher peaks in this vicinity, but have not dared to tax my strength with the undertaking. The view from these lofty lookouts amply repays the labor of reaching them. More snow-banks than usual have this year survived the summer's heat, on the heights, attesting to the great fall of snow last winter. The light snows we are having now do not all melt from the mountains, so these "giant sentinels of the land" are gradually donning the white mantels which they wear for more than two-thirds of the year.

We have just had a new sensation, one of a kind not as uncommon in frontier life as one might wish—a shooting affray, or a man shot by a desperate character, just out of town. Such incidents are not pleasant to think or write about, but they must be recorded among those which check life in this country. Another piece of news, more pleasant to our people, came to hand yesterday. It was of a new and wonderfully rich "strike" on Gibson Hill, made by Mr. Moody, the same who made the rich one early in the season, of which I wrote. The specimens show leaf gold thickly distributed in the rock, some leaves "as large as a pea leaf." Mr. Moody sold his mine, discovered last summer, for \$32,000, and much more than this sum has been taken out already. A dozen other strikes were made about the same time. A few such hills scattered about South Jersey would vary the monotony of the scenery, and if every man in the vicinity were a Moody, might add something to the capital of the country. Fall and late Summer are seasons of greatest activity among the mines, as they are then more accessible, and shafts and tunnels more apt to be free from water, which is very troublesome in some mines. And now we hear of yet another rich strike on Gibson Hill, and we shall expect to hear of more, as every new discovery stimulates to new exertion in searching for the precious metal.

MARIA M. KING.

## Blaine vs. St. John.

[Conclusion.]

Second. There are important issues defined in the platform:—

You say that you "did not know that the tariff question was all there is before the country." It is not all, but is it not much? It may seem small to men who are accustomed to give their thought and zeal to great moral questions. But is it not, after all, one of the great questions of government? This is yet a new country. We are passing through the period of construction—of building and of rapid growth. We are building houses, villages, cities, railroads, with marvelous rapidity. It is the period most favorable to the development of the industries and resources of our own country. But free trade, or low tariff, assumes that all industrial enterprises and methods are to be adjusted to the conditions of other countries, even though those conditions imply low wages and consequent oppression. In other words, we are to let our own resources be undeveloped for the sake of the benefit of the cheap labor of other nations. Low tariff for America means depression, hardship, wretchedness; and these conditions are too closely related to the intellectual and moral interests of the community to justify the contempt the tariff question receives from those zealous "reformers" who find in it no appeal to conscience, and characterize it as a "materialistic issue." Those who say that there is no difference between the

parties reason that the platform is precisely of the Republican platform is precisely that which the Free Traders would not use, while that of the Democratic party no Protectionist would adopt. The success of the Democratic party would be the opportunity of Free Trade.

The parties divide on civil service reform. By earnest agitation we have accomplished more in this reform in four years than we hoped to do in eight. Will it help this reform to subject the national administration to all these temptations which will come by putting another party in power? Will it help, to elect candidates who repudiate and scout it, and represent a party that has steadily opposed it? It is enough to say that nearly all of its ablest defenders—all not compromised by free trade notions—favor the election of Blaine.

Now against these issues, involved in the alternative presented, appealing to you and me as Republicans, what to do our St. John men offer?

Some of them appeal to us as if it were now possible to vote the liquor traffic out of existence. If that were the case, you and I would not be slow to respond. But that could not be realized, even by the election of St. John. Nor could his election increase one iota the power of the States to rid themselves of this traffic. They possess this power in full already, and can exercise it when they choose. Nor would his election and the election of a whole Congress of Prohibitionists give the Federal government any power to prohibit or regulate the liquor traffic in the States. That power Congress cannot get without an amendment of the Federal constitution. The President can recommend the submission of such an amendment to the State legislatures. But would any sensible President ask a sume to do this? Have the people asked for it, and is there a shadow of a probability that Congress would give the proposition to submit a prohibitory amendment the requisite two-thirds majority, or that three-fourth of the States would accept it if submitted? The President could also recommend that the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited by Congress in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and also that importation laws be so amended that the importation of liquors into States where the sale is prohibited by state laws shall not be permitted (yet here arises a question of constitutional right); but if the time has come to do this, it is not improbable that the same ends might be accomplished without a separate political party. Now, under these circumstances, is it not almost ridiculous to dignify these very limited possibilities with all the broad and grand significance of Prohibition? I have been told that all the issues presented by the old party are "illiputian" in comparison with the prohibition of the liquor traffic; but is not the issue (?) of these small possibilities even smaller than illiputian in comparison with Prohibition itself? I do not wish to speak disrespectfully; but really is this so-called Prohibition party movement any better than to play at politics? And then, when we think that there is no hope of electing St. John, no assertion of such a possibility, on even this small issue, is it not asking too much of us to ask that we ignore every issue and vote for him? I assert in view of the facts, that Prohibition is not an issue in the national election; nor can it be under present conditions. It is not a national issue even as presented by the party bearing its name. That name as appropriated by that party is a misnomer. I deny its right to the appellation. A nation-

al Prohibition party under present conditions is an absurdity, the result of the illogical reasoning of men whose good intentions and high character have not saved them from a serious mistake.

As a Prohibitionist I further object to the movement:

1. Because it ignores the lesson of experience. How has Maine obtained and enforced prohibitory laws? Not by the aid of any national political party issue.

What has given the country the unparalleled progress in prohibition during the last five years? Certainly not the national Prohibition party. Why then should we insist on running to the National ballot-box with our "issue" just because it happens to open this fall? If there be any States in the Union that ought to come to the front in this party movement, it is worthy of support, those States are Maine and Iowa. But where are they? They find that when the issue of prohibition is really and practically joined it is naturally confined to the States as such and most successfully fought on a non-partisan basis.

2. Because in its reflex influence on the local temperance work it divides the temperance forces, and leads to premature "third parties" in the States. Thus it defeats its own ends. If the Prohibitionists of Iowa should now make separate nominations for Federal and State officers, and thus give the victory to the Democrats, the prohibitory law of that State would be speedily repealed and the cause lost for a generation. This is only one of many illustrations that

friends of prohibition by practically hostile action in the National election after they have stood by the temperance men in State legislation. Should the result appear to have been decided by the prohibition vote this fall, prohibition itself will not recover from the injury in twenty years.

I will not specify my objections further, though I could name others which alone would be decisive with me.

I must refer to the question raised concerning Mr. Blaine. You say he "dodged the question" in Maine. But this does not make your vote for him an expression on the prohibition issue. His action does not change his principles or belie his past acts and expressions in favor of prohibition. It was not condemned by Neal Dow. It was his opinion that as a candidate for the Presidency he ought not to perform an act which would be construed as committing him to the position that prohibition is a national issue. He was guarding against misrepresentation; and when, afterwards, he had an opportunity to openly explain himself, he did so. Perhaps had he foreseen the opportunity to explain, he would have voted for the measure. But whether he would or not, he did nothing which any of us need censure him for.

I am astonished at the exhibition of frail human nature which I see in the persistent vituperation with which Mr. Blaine is followed, and that so many good men have joined in it. "They know not what they do." I have spent much time in a careful, and I may say judicial—if that is not assuming too much—study of the "Mulligan letters," and I say honestly and solemnly, that I would rather a thousand times take upon my soul all the guiltiness I have been able to find in them than to be the author of such allegations against him as I see twenty, even in religious papers of high pretensions. I cannot think that Christian men are used with malice; but if not, then it is evident that there should be salvation for the head as well as the heart. If I were a jurymen on a case involving the facts in the Mulligan letters, I could find nothing against Mr. Blaine. Pardon the inconsiderable length of this. I had not time to write swifter or with greater elaboration.

Yours for temperance and the country by the election of James G. Blaine.  
O. H. WARREN.

Though numerous causes may operate to turn the hair gray, all that is needed to restore it to its natural color is Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer. For more than twenty years its sales have been enormous, but we have yet to learn of its first failure.

Howard Sullivan pleaded guilty at Salem, Tuesday, to the murder of Ella Watson, and on Friday the Court was to determine the degree of his crime.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has declared speculating in "futures" illegal, and obligatus thus contracted void.

Governor Cleveland will review a Democratic procession at Newark, N. J., next Monday evening.

An attempt was made Wednesday to wreck the special train on which General Logan was traveling.

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