

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD IN KANSAS.

A Soldier of Fifty Years, Tells Why McKinley Should
be Retained as Our President.

THE OBERLIN MEETING A GRAND SUCCESS.

OBERLIN, KANSAS, October, 13, 1900.

Hon. Charles E. Lobdell, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau, Topeka, Kansas.

DEAR MR. LOBDELL:—You are to be congratulated upon the success of the republican rallies where Gen. O. O. Howard and the Hon. B. H. Tracy were the speakers. The first one I attended was at Jewell City. Here Gen. Howard made the opening address, beginning at about 2:30 p. m. The rink, a large auditorium, slowly filled, and about 4 p. m. the school children and teachers flowed in until every nook and corner of the building were occupied, the children sitting on the box that was the general's platform, and the boys perched upon a long shelf behind him. The Grand Army men from the town and surrounding country were well up in front and ladies gave a varied completion. Gen. Howard had had the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Diggs at Mankato the night before, whose tirades against the government for murdering the "brown boys" in the Philippines, gave an unusual fire and flavor to his speech. He first presented what he called the tri-form government, painting its form—its three independent sides—the congress, the judiciary and the executive—a triangle—the strongest form in architecture and in government. He then showed what were our peculiar institutions under this magnificent arrangement of statehood—for example, the family, the school, the churches, including all benevolent organizations and the ballot-box, with its unique surroundings of tremendous power in its purity and simplicity. Next he cried: "That's the government that we fought for!" and pointing to the flag he said: "That's the emblem of it all!" meaning more to the citizen soldier than to any other man. He then took up the issues of the campaign very much as others do, first contrasting strongly our fruitful and complete protective system with free trade fraught with everlasting disappointment. Second, the 16 to 1 craze, which would cut in two every salary and every humble deposit in the United States. Third, "expansion," which was simply a fact brought about by Admiral Dewey and coadjutors. Fourth, "imperialism," which no American of any party wanted. No king! no empire! no czar for us! Fifth, "militarism." He considered particularly the charges against our generals, such as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and others. He said: "Out of twenty-seven generals, from Scott and McClelland to himself, who had commanded independent armies during the rebellion, only Scfield and Howard are living." It is a slander to intimate that such men wanted military rule to replace the civil. They were citizens before they were soldiers, and they loved their country as truly as other men, and they offered their lives in its defence, always, and without exception, putting the civil law above the military unless a war, a riot or an insurrection demanded a temporary suspension of civil functions. McKinley always works toward civil action and civil supremacy. Even the sultan of Sulu case is only a temporary expedient waiting the action of congress, where McKinley forbade in strongest terms any possible recognition of slavery. Sixth, the general explained carefully the whole object and use of "the canteen," and showed that the mineral waters, ice cream, tea and coffee, with an allowance of light beer, was regarded by Secretary Root, Gen. Otis and nine-tenths of the officers of the army, both volunteer and regular, as something which promoted temperance, keeping the men in garrison after pay-day and restraining the rougher characters from going to outside resorts. The president had dealt with the law in its interpretation just as any other statesman in his place would have done. If anybody is dissatisfied, an appeal to the courts of the country to reverse the opinion of the attorney general can surely in some way be made. Until then the president is bound to do as he is doing. At any rate Manila, by its high license system, is as well regulated as any city in the United States, and our soldiers are as free from the influence of drink as any other body of men.

Gen. Howard closed with a personal presentation of the life and character of William McKinley, showing particularly the beauty and strength of his home and public life. He contrasted the integrity, the patriotism and the progressive features of Roosevelt, the typical American, with the life and doings of Adlai A. Stevenson. Gen. Howard's speech was punctuated with constant applause, showing intense interest and sympathy which was at its acme when he spoke of the loss of his oldest son, Col. Guy Howard, Lawton's chief quartermaster, who said as he fell: "Whatever happens to me, keep the launch going," that launch hauling the supplies successfully to Lawton to make his campaign a success. The enthusiasm cannot be too highly painted.

Mr. Tracy followed in a shorter address at this meeting, not only indorsing and exploiting Gen. Howard's effort, but presenting in a manly and incontrovertible style the really important issues of the campaign. Every man of us felt while he was speaking that his positions were impregnable and his arguments unanswerable. The excellent conditions of the country as shown in its factories and in all its productions was what was promised four years ago, and due to the happy combination of the foresight and provision of republicans, and the singular Providence that had blessed us. Everybody was happy, the flag universally cheered and McKinley and Roosevelt indorsed by the hurrahs of the men and the handkerchief waving of the women and the shriller cheers of the children. Such meetings will bring back many a wanderer and correct any tendency to undermine and overthrow our courts, our banks, our congress and the party which so steadily is defending and maintaining them in their integrity.

The meetings all along the line were well attended and the best of feeling prevailed at every point.

At Oberlin, Friday afternoon, October 12, a duplicate of the Jewell City meeting was held, in attendance, in interest and in enthusiasm, and undoubtedly much good for the Grand Old Party was accomplished.

This closed the first series of meetings for General Howard and Mr. Tracy, and they went from here to headquarters.

In the evening Ex-Senator Peffer made a splendid speech to a good audience.

Oberlin Times, October 19, 1900.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND.

You have perhaps seen several editorials in the Baltimore American, in which the most violent abuse has been uttered against some of the undersigned, and the most indecent personal charges made, as well as the general charge that we and others were engaged in a combination to disorganize the Republican party and to form a political "Chase movement," in alliance with the opponents of that party.

Unjust and cruel as have been these attacks, we have left them unanswered from dislike to newspaper controversy, and from the belief that our characters and opinions were a sufficient answer with those who knew us.

On August 14th and 16th, however, the American has republished a letter of the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in which the same charges and others are made with great detail, and are thus to be scattered broadcast through the country, where their absurdity may not be so easily seen, and by copying this and other statements sent to other journals, the American is renewing its former charges and bolstering them up by what is intended to produce the effect of independent corroboration.

These charges, however, all have their origin in personal bitterness and misrepresentation *here*, and are pumped into correspondents to be uttered abroad and republished here, and the shape they now assume and the persistent utterance of them by the "American" makes it due to ourselves and our fellow-republicans to give them an emphatic denial of their truth.

The statements are on their face absurd in the most of their details, and untrue in all.

We do not intend here to argue them, but simply to say that they are false in detail and substance.

We are Republicans, supporters of the President and his administration. The difficulties and strifes in the party here are either those on which Republicans ought with mutual kindness to differ, or are personal in their character.

Our purposes are in the party, not out of it. We are profoundly ignorant of any "Chase movement" here among any Republicans.

We desire a united, harmonious Republican party in Maryland, on the basis of impartial suffrage, universal education, and the political overthrow of all opposed to those principles. We ostracise no Republican.

The difficulty is that Mr. Fulton, as chairman of the Central Committee and proprietor of the American, has used his place on the committee and his paper to sow discord in the party, and while clamoring for harmony, is really preventing it—his method of harmony being to ostracise and attempt to drive out of the party a large portion of it, who are as true Republicans as live.

We desire the approaching State Convention to be a real representation of all the party, and its Central Committee to be such as all Republicans can trust, and such as will treat all with justice and personal respect.

We certainly hope that the man who almost daily insults us, and wounds the feelings of our families by sending to our breakfast tables the only Republican paper here, supported by the whole party and fed by the public and party patronage, containing the most indecent and conspicuously displayed libels on us, shall not continue as the head of that Committee.

"The head and front of our offending hath in it thus much, and no more." In conclusion, we brand all these charges of our complicity in Chase movements, or any movements not in true personal fidelity to the Administration and the Republican party, as false from beginning to end; and we warn all persons and newspapers who shall after knowledge of this specific denial, made on our personal honor and responsibility, repeat or publish these charges, that we shall hold them subject to be treated as liars and libellers, and we respectfully request the Republican county papers, whatever their opinions, who are in favor of fair play to fellow-Republicans, to copy this statement.

HUGH L. BOND,
ARCH. STIRLING, Jr.
E. Y. GOLDSBOROUGH,
ADAM E. KING,
GEORGE M. ROSSUM,

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HUGH L. BOZD,
ARCH. STIRLING, JR.,
E. Y. GOLDSBOROUGH,
ADAM M. KING,
GEORGE M. ROSSUM.

an official member of the Methodist

We learn from reliable sources that the election of Jack Hamilton, who is generally known at home and abroad as a habitual drunkard, of many years standing, will keep hosts of the most valuable emigrants who were contemplating to make Texas their future home, away from the State.

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Methodists sustaining a Drunkard for
Governor.

We much regret to learn that a leading Democrat newspaper in Texas, whose Proprietor and Editor in Chief is an official member of the Methodist Church of many years standing, and his right-hand ^{man} on the Editorial Staff a Methodist-preacher in good and regular standing, is zealously supporting for Governor of the State a gentleman who has been known to be a confirmed inebriate.

Now Methodists claim that their Church was specially raised up by Divine Providence to "Spread Scriptural holiness throughout the land."

If that is the kind of holiness the present race of Methodists are endeavoring to spread throughout Texas we think the Citizens of the Lone Star State have cause to pray from such holiness

"Good Lord deliver us!"



1880

Sketch of a document

The much regret to learn that
 a leading Democrat-Member in Texas
 whose reputation and ability in Chief is
 an official member of the Methodist
 Church of many years standing and
 his right hand in the editorial staff
 a Methodist-Church in good and
 regular standing is gradually sup-
 porting for the sake of the State a
 position which has been known to
 be a compromise.
 How the Methodist Church that has
 much more especially come up by
 divine Providence to "Gospel Work"
 these past years through "Methodists"
 if that is the name of the
 men the present case of Methodists
 are encouraged to spread throughout
 Texas we think the Citizens of the
 State should have cause to pray
 for such behavior.
 "Good Lord deliver us!"

[Handwritten signature]

"HOW TILDEN MANAGED THE POOLS.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF A CLERK OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE. THE MISERABLE SYSTEM OF FRAUD IN THE POOL-ROOMS.

The following important statement, sworn to by a clerk of the Democratic State Committee, shows the despicable method by which Mr. Tilden's friends manipulated the pools in his interest. The plan was part and parcel of the general scheme of fraud through which Mr. Tilden hoped to steal his way into the White House."

(Circular No. 17.)

HEADQUARTERS Union Veterans' National Committee, (1876-1880.)

No. 229 Broadway, P. O. Box 906,

NEW YORK CITY, November 30th, 1876.

To the Veteran Soldiers and Sailors of the United States:

COMRADES: These headquarters have been in receipt of many letters from you asking information as to the *modus operandi* of the pool betting in this city during the late campaign, the quotations of which had injurious effect in your respective States. These letters remained unanswered because of our lack of accurate knowledge, the pool-rooms being all owned and controlled by Democrats. This information is now obtained and conveyed to you, in reply, by the following sworn statement of a citizen, who, having been himself engaged in the manipulation of the pools as an *attache* of the Democratic Committee, gives a lucid explanation of the mysteries of the pools. The original affidavit is on file at these headquarters, and you may place full confidence in its truth.

Fraternally yours,

DRAKE DE KAY,
Secretary Veterans' Committee, and
Adjutant General Boys in Blue.

STATEMENT OF MR. I. WAITZFELDER, CLERK OF DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

I, Waitzfelder, being duly sworn, deposes and says: At about the time Hayes was selling ahead in the pools in this City, I should think about three or four weeks before the election, the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, W. W. Gordon, had been going up to the pool-rooms regularly for the purpose of buying Tilden in the betting market. This continued under my observation. The way the thing was done was as follows: Mr. Gordon and two of his committee clerks (Mr. Coggeshall, Mr. Robinson, or myself) would go to the Morrissey Pool-room, and one of the clerks would there buy Hayes tickets and Mr. Gordon would buy Tilden tickets; for example, as follows: Clerk number one would bid \$50 for Hayes, clerk number two would then bid \$55 for Tilden, Mr. Gordon would then bid \$56, and the clerk number two would bid again, taking the odd number and Mr. Gordon the even, until Mr. Gordon had bid \$60, the maximum agreed upon; then clerk number two would cease bidding, and the ticket would be knocked down to Mr. Gordon, making an apparent bet of \$60 on Tilden against \$50 on Hayes, or \$120 to \$100 in favor of Tilden's election.

In this way Tilden became the favorite in the betting, which bets were wired all over the United States, it being an acknowledged important part of the Democratic campaign to capture the floating vote by false quotations in the betting market.

These manufactured quotations were sent by Mr. Morrissey every night to Mr. King, clerk of the National Democratic Committee, and by him were at once telegraphed through the United States to the Democratic newspapers.

I have been sent myself by the National Democratic Committee to get these quotations, which I got from Mr. John Morrissey and gave them to Mr. King, and they were promptly telegraphed all over the country.

I. WAITZFELDER,
No. 246 West Fifty-third Street.

Sworn before me, the 29th day of November, 1876.

HENRY P. WELLS,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

POSTSCRIPT.

New York, December 12th, 1876.

The termination of the pool branch of the scheme of the Party of Reform, is of a character so appropriately infamous that the following explanation by the press is added to Circular No. 17, for the information of the Veterans.

"THE WORST OF SWINDLES.

"HOW MORRISSEY HAS CHEATED THE BETTING MEN—DECLARING BETS OFF

"Morrissey's political pool-selling proves to have been a most gigantic swindle, and to have been carried on regardless of every precedent of honor or sense of decency practiced or felt among gamblers.

Before this season Morrissey had confined his pool gambling to the race tracks. He established himself on upper Broadway, to make the best use of the gambling lever in Tilden's "reform" campaign, and to arrange the pools so that a few Democrats should have the chance of winning thousands, with no chance of losing. That this was the scheme is confirmed by the statement that Morrissey will not open his pool-rooms next season. Betting men charge Morrissey with outrageous bad faith for a man with a reputation for "square" gambling. They say that a pool was formed by three or four of Morrissey's and Tilden's friends, some of them well known in Wall Street. This pool called for \$70,000 or more on paper. It is believed that not a dollar of it went into the pool box. Republicans were pouring in their money against a sham, and Morrissey, selling pools at \$100 to \$80 in Tilden's favor, was crying, "Here is plenty of money waiting to be taken at the same odds." That this game was carried on in Tilden's interest is asserted by both Republicans and Democrats. It is also stated that the three or four persons who were to share the "usufruct" of this \$70,000 in case Tilden were elected refused to pay the \$70,000 into the pool box when they discovered that Hayes was undoubtedly elected. Consequently, if Morrissey had to pay the bets in favor of the holders of tickets on Hayes, he would find himself \$70,000 short, and be compelled to either

have a defaulter. This fictitious \$70,000 was represented on the books by the largely generic name of 'Jones.'"

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Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificated filed in New York County.

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Ref. Bureau

Massachusetts Club.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CLUB is the oldest political club organization within the Commonwealth, and its history, which antedates that of the Republican party, is one of which any club may well be proud. Its career began in the late 40's and early 50's, with occasional gatherings of a few Free Soilers at a little restaurant on Wilson's Lane, and later at the Cornhill Coffee House, now Young's Hotel. It has well been said that the history of the Republican party is the history of the Massachusetts Club.

Among its past members were Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, John A. Andrew, Adin Thayer, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Anson Burlingame, William S. Robinson ("Warrington"), Charles W. Slack, George B. Loring, John L. Swift, John M. S. Williams, John B. Alley, Edward W. Kinsley, Frederic T. Greenhalge, Alexander H. Rice, Wm. W. Rice, Charles Carleton Coffin, Edward L. Pierce, and nearly all the prominent Republicans of the State. Pictures of several of these now adorn the Club room, No. 9, at Young's Hotel, in which room it has with rare intervals regularly dined since 1860.

The Club first took the distinctive name of Massachusetts in 1872. Its first President was Dr. Samuel G. Howe; its second, Hon. William Claflin, its present honored head.

The politics of the Club are staunchly Republican, but the utmost freedom of discussion is allowed; and as reporters are only admitted on "state" occasions, these friendly and confidential comparisons of views are of great interest and value. The most eminent men of our country have been frequent guests at its gatherings.

❖ OFFICERS AND MEMBERS, 1898. ❖

PRESIDENT.

Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Alanson W. Beard.

Hon. Joseph H. Walker.

Hon. George F. Hoar.

Hon. Robert O. Fuller.

Hon. John D. Long.

Rev. Elmer H. Capen, D.D.

Hon. George S. Boutwell.

Hon. Robert T. Davis.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. William Claflin.

Wm. W. Doherty, Esq.

Hon. A. W. Beard.

Hon. S. S. Blanchard.

Horace E. Ware, Esq.

*35 Congress St.
Boston - Mass.
Mass. Club -*

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Hon. S. Stillman Blanchard.

ADDRESS, MONKS BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

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MEMBERS.

Adams, Charles E.	Lowell	Dallinger, Fred'k W.	Cambridge
Allen, Charles H.	Lowell	Davis, Robert T.	Fall River
Allen, Frank D.	Lynn	Davis, Robert C.	Fall River
Allen, James T.	West Newton	Dawes, Henry L.	Pittsfield
Ames, Frank M.	Canton	Dickinson, David T.	Cambridge
Ames, Oakes A.	North Easton	Dickinson, Henry S.	Springfield
		Doherty, William W.	Boston
Baldwin, John S.	Worcester	Draper, Wm. F.	Hopedale
Barrett, E. S.	Concord	Draper, Eben S.	Hopedale
Bates, Jacob P.	Brookline	Dudley, L. Edwin	Boston
Bates, John L.	Boston	Duncan, Samuel W.	Brookline
Beard, Alanson W.	Boston	Dwinell, James F.	Winchester
Bishop, Robert R.	Newton		
Blackwell, Henry B.	Boston	Eddy, Otis	Boston
Blanchard, S. Stillman	Boston	Ely, F. D.	Dedham
Blume, Andreas	Boston	Ernst, George A. O.	Boston
Blunt, W. E.	Haverhill		
Boutwell, George S.	Groton	Fairbank, Wilson H.	Warren
Brackett, J. Q. A.	Arlington	Fisk, Everett O.	Boston
Bradish, Frank E.	Boston	Fisk, Edward P.	Boston
Brayton, John S.	Fall River	Fiske, Joseph E.	Wellesley
Breed, Amos F.	Lynn	Forehand, Sullivan	Worcester
Breed, Francis W.	Lynn	Foss, Eugene N.	Boston
Brown, John F.	Boston	Fuller, Robert O.	Cambridge
Burlington, Elisha D.	Worcester		
Burdett, Everett W.	Boston	Gallagher, H. Clifford	Milton
Burdett, Joseph O.	Hingham	Gile, William A.	Worcester
Burrage, Albert C.	Boston	Gilman, Gorham D.	Newton
Burrage, Charles D.	Gardner	Glasgow, Edwin B.	Worcester
		Goodwin, Wm. H.	Dedham
		Goulding, Frank P.	Worcester
Candler, John W.	Brookline		
Capen, Elmer H.	Medford	Haile, William H.	Springfield
Capen, Samuel B.	Boston	Hallowell, Richard P.	Medford
Chamberlin, E. D.	Boston	Harris, Henry F.	Worcester
Chappelle, Julius C.	Boston	Hart, Thomas N.	Boston
Churchill, J. P. S.	Milton	Harwood, Albert L.	Newton
Cladlin, William	Newton	Haskell, Edward H.	Newton
Cladlin, A. D.	Newton	Haynes, John C.	Boston
Clarke, Albert	Wellesley	Heywood, Samuel R.	Worcester
Clifford, Charles W.	New Bedford	Hoar, George F.	Worcester
Cobb, Henry E.	Newton	Holmes, L. Lebaron	New Bedford
Crane, W. Murray	Dalton	Hopewell, John Jr.	Cambridge
Crapo, Wm. W.	New Bedford	Hosmer, Henry J.	Concord
Currier, B. W.	Lynn	Howe, S. Herbert	Marlboro
Currier, F. D.	Boston	Hurd, C. Russell	Milton
Curtis, Edwin U.	Boston	Hyde, Henry S.	Springfield

Jefferson, M. V. B.	Worcester	Sallsbury, Stephen	Worcester
Jennings, A. J.	Fall River	Shaw, John	Quincy
Jewett, George R.	Salem	Sherman, Edgar J.	Lawrence
Johnson, George W.	Brookfield	Sherwin, Thomas	Boston
Johnson, T. S.	Worcester	Slack, H. V.	Boston
		Slocum, Winfield S.	Newton
Kennedy, John C.	Newton	Smith, Charles W.	Boston
Kimball, J. Wesley	Newtonville	Spalding, Charles H.	Cambridge
Kingsley, Chester W.	Cambridge	Speare, Alden	Newton
Knowlton, Hosea M.	New Bedford	Sprague, Charles F.	Brookline
		Stearns, R. H.	Boston
Lane, Jonathan A.	Boston	Stevens, George W.	Boston
Lawrence, Edward	Wellesley	Stoddard, E. B.	Worcester
Lincoln, Leontine	Fall River		
Lodge, Henry Cabot	Nahant		
Long, John D.	Hingham	Thayer, Charles M.	Worcester
		Titcomb, Albert C.	Newburyport
Manning, David	Worcester	Torrey, J. R.	Worcester
Marble, Edwin T.	Worcester	Travis, George C.	Newton
Marden, George A.	Lowell	Tucker, Enos H.	Needham
Marsh, Henry A.	Worcester	Tucker, George F.	New Bedford
Marvin, Winthrop L.	Winthrop		
McCall, Samuel W.	Winchester	Wadlin, Horace G.	Reading
Merriam, John M.	Framingham	Walker, Joseph H.	Worcester
McPherson, E. M.	Boston	Walker, Joseph	Brookline
Menard, Samuel J.	Boston	Wallace, Rodney	Fitchburg
Merrill, George S.	Lawrence	Walworth, Arthur C.	Newton
Miner, George A.	Boston	Ward, Herbert D.	Newton
Moen, Philip W.	Worcester	Ware, Horace E.	Milton
Morton, Francis T.	Boston	Ware, M. Everett	Brookline
Mullen, J. Edward	Boston	Warren, Nathan	Waltham
Myers, James J.	Cambridge	Waugh, W. Wallace	Boston
		Well, Charles	Boston
Noyes, Samuel B.	Canton	Wells, Henry J.	Cambridge
		West, Wm. H.	Boston
Parker, Walter E.	Lawrence	Whitaker, George M.	Winthrop
Parkman, Henry	Boston	Whitin, Arthur F.	Whitinsville
Pierce, George B.	Milton	Whitney, Joseph C.	Milton
Pillsbury, Albert E.	Boston	Wight, Joseph F.	Wellesley
Plunkett, Wm. B.	Adams	Wilbur, E. P.	Boston
Pratt, Laban	Boston	Willis, Samuel C.	Worcester
		Wilson, John T.	Winchester
		Wilson, William Power	Boston
Ratshesky, A. C.	Boston	Winship, Albert E.	Somerville
Richards, William R.	Boston	Winslow, Samuel E.	Worcester
Richmond, George B.	New Bedford	Wood, Edmund	New Bedford
Ripley, Ebed L.	Hingham	Woolson, James A.	Cambridge
Rogers, Homer	Boston	Worthington, Roland	Boston
Russell, William A.	Andover		