

The Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 45.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1878.

NUMBER 34.

The Oxford Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

BY
GEO. H. WATKINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Terms—\$2.00 per Year.
If paid strictly in advance, a deduction of fifty cents will be made. If paid by mail, or by express, the deduction of twenty-five cents will be made. If the paper is sent by mail, it will be charged.

Rates of Advertising.

For one inch of space one week, \$1.00.

For one inch of space one month, \$3.00.

For one inch of space three months, \$8.00.

For one inch of space six months, \$15.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

For one inch of space one year, \$28.00.

Poetry.

My Old House.

Birthday Musings at Eighty-Five.

I hail once more my natal day,
Still in my element of clay.

With many favors blest,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

And life's sweet pleasures pressed,
And life's sweet pleasures pressed.

ures of Briertorpe," he predicts.

"Laura Loring?" gasped Miss Linda.

"Why your friend must be joking. She's

dreadfully pensive. You wouldn't fancy

her at all. She quotes Shakespeare, and

makes preserves, and teaches mission

schools, and is so dowdy. I don't be-

lieve that she ever had a flirtation in her

life."

"Indeed! what a misfortune! Poor

misguided girl, I've half a mind to give

her an opportunity. However, a brother

of my friend fell in love with her while

he was studying medicine somewhere

here."

"No? Really? She must be years

older than our set. You don't like *passee*

girls?"

"I like charming girls, past, present,

or future."

"But *passee* girls are not charming."

"No? Then I am not acquainted with

any such unfortunate," he said, gallantly.

"No; they are sharp and thin, with

crow's feet about their eyes, and seams

in their foreheads. They are all angles,

mentally and physically, and they have

the air of trying to pass for sweet

sixteen."

They were approaching a rustic seat

beneath an ancient pine-tree, upon which

a lady and gentleman sat chatting.

"Let us hasten, please, Mr. Erskine,"

said Miss Linda, suddenly. "Let us turn

into this path; it is a short cut to the

lawn"—it proved a long one. "I am be-

ginning to feel quite chilly. I ought to

have brought my wrap."

"Let me fetch it," he asked.

"I wouldn't give you so much trouble,

thanks. I am sure there is a seat-turn.

If you will walk a little more quickly, I

shall be all right."

"Shall we join in the wait as a pre-

ventive against chills? By-the-by, did

you recognize the two people in the rustic

seat yonder?"

"Were there two people there? Shad-

dows, maybe."

"If the shadow is as beautiful as the

lady who turned when we drew near, what

must the substance be that cast it?"

"Answer in our next," returned Miss

Linda, diplomatically, who did not relish

the praises of another.

On the whole, Mr. Erskine was well

enough satisfied and employed with his

present friends, without making any

great effort to seek a *passee* woman, who

might, after all, turn out indifferently

pleasing. At least Miss Linda was grati-

fied to see that he took no step toward

that end. He, however, put the same

question to his landlady on one occasion:

"Do you know anything of a Miss Lor-

ing, Mrs. Pasty?"

"Bless my d'ye mean Laura Loring?"

"That is her name, I believe."

"Why, she lives up near Seven Oaks—

it's a pretty place, Seven Oaks is—but

mortgaged—with no end of gables and

planted roofs and diamond panes in the

windows, and a heap of staircases and

passage discharged itself into his side—

Somebody gathering ferns in the glen

paused to listen to the reverberation of

the report, which seemed prolonged far

up the wooded height, and then went

slowly on, saying, "Echo, sweet echo,

with thee I'll die," till suddenly the

delicate notes were succeeded by a cry of

fear, as she approached the prostrate

figure of Mr. Erskine. That gentleman

was naturally insensible when he was

taken up by some brawny wood-cutters

and carried to the nearest dwelling. He

was never himself enough, throughout

the day and night, to wonder why he was

lying there helpless, why there were un-

familiar faces about him; but by the fol-

lowing morning it flashed upon him that

he had been out, or had meant to go out,

shooting—or had he dreamed it? Had

he overslept himself? for the September

sky was full of no early light. Then he

let his glance escape from the diamond

shaped panes of the millioned windows

to the great mirror with its remnant of

gliding, to the quaintly carved chairs

with the cushions that had once been gay,

to the wide fireside with its glittering

dogs, behind which a handful of embers

glowed, and back to the bed upon which

he lay, with its high, curiously wrought

posts and its hangings of faded luster.

Had he been lured away into some en-

chanted prison? And was that a woman,

or some cunning piece of sculpture, in

the big arm-chair—a woman fallen

asleep as if after long vigils, with her

dimpled chin upon her hand—a very fair

woman, he thought, with a mobile mouth,

and a shadow beneath the closed eyes,

cast, perhaps, by the long brown lashes;

and maybe a line too many about the

brow; but a very fair woman for aught

—and how unlike Miss Linda! And then

he essayed to lift himself up, and a sharp

pain drew him back, and the spell broke,

and the sleeping beauty in the antique

chair came to life with a start and a shiver,

and just at that instant the door

opened softly, and a medical gentleman

entered. Mr. Erskine must have experi-

enced some sensations similar to those of

Sigmund, in Calderon's romance of

Life's a Dream, when he awakened in

"sumptuous palaces." Not that there

was anything but the reminiscence of lux-

ury in this new situation: the huen upon

which he lay was darned, the carpet upon

the floor was patched; everything was

dim and worn with age and use—every-

cave, and were sold for \$400. The owner, Thomas Kelley, was a poor man before the cave was discovered, but he had been offered \$10,000 for the property which the entrance is.

r,
 d
 n
 o
 v
 t
 d
 w
 z
 a
 s
 f
 e-
 u
 d
 -
 r
 a
 e
 h
 t
 s
 i
 v
 n
 .
 d
 .
 e
 n
 .
 a
 s
 t
 n
 .
 oe
 e
 g
 re
 .
 s.
 s.
 .
 7
 .
 n,
 .
 t.
 r
 ly
 d
 s
 s.
 as
 os
 .
 g
 s
 is
 s
 as
 .
 is
 .
 0
 .
 ly
 di
 .
 y
 m
 .
 a-
 of
 al
 .
 it
 s.
 er
 ne
 en
 .
 os
 .
 ns
 .
 ur
 re
 of
 ce-
 re-
 st
 .
 ill
 s.
 ,
 y
 n-
 ut
 nd
 nd
 id
 ed-
 ll
 or
 th
 er
 er
 ll
 es
 na
 n-
 n-
 u-
 it
 s
 as
 na
 no
 e-
 as
 us

A STARTLING EXHIBIT!

Treason and Revolution Threatened by Greenback Leaders!

Honest, Loyal Men of Maine, Stop and Think!

The voters of the State of Maine are to be called on in a few days to discharge the highest and most responsible duty of citizenship. They are to cast their votes to determine not only who shall be the men entrusted with public interests, but what shall be the principles of public policy touching matters of the most vital importance to the welfare and prosperity of the people, and perhaps to the peace of the Republic. It is of great importance that patriotic and intelligent men be chosen for positions of public trust; but it is of greater importance that correct principles of public policy be adhered to. It is in view of the importance of your decision at the coming election as to the policy the government shall pursue touching matters of national honor and public welfare, that the advocates of Honest Government and Honest Money make this brief address to the voters of the State, and ask for it a candid consideration by every voter into whose hands it may fall.

The Financial Question

has been selected by our opponents as the one on which they stake their hopes of success. Their arguments may be divided into two classes: 1st, Charges of gross corruption and imperfection and favoritism in our present system; and 2d, Magnificent claims of the advantages to be derived from the system they propose to inaugurate.

The Record of the Parties.

We have a demand for a system of irredeemable currency, and for the discharge of the public debt in this new kind of currency which did not exist when the debt was created; and the Republican party is charged with oppression and robbery because it does not favor such a system—because it proposes to maintain the Constitutional system of coin and redeemable currency, and discharge the debts of the country in that which was money when these debts were created.

From the organization of the government down to 1862, no government currency had ever been issued, and no bank had ever been authorized to issue irredeemable currency. Coin was the only legal tender money in the country, and all government dues were collected in coin, and all public debts paid in coin. This was the well established system and policy of the government, and every bond of the government issued from the organization of the government down to the beginning of the recent war, was redeemed in coin.

The Republican Party

obtained control of the national government March 4th, 1861. It found a gigantic and well organized rebellion, with armies equipped and drilled, defying the laws and threatening the existence of the republic. The army, navy and arms of the United States were scattered or had gone into the service of the rebels; and the treasury of the United States had been drained of its last dollar in the interest of the rebellion, by the retiring Secretary of the Treasury.

The First Duty

of the new administration was to raise an army to put down the rebellion—and the next duty, and a far more difficult one than the first, was to provide the means to equip and support that army. For this purpose all the loan and currency

laws of the war were enacted. The government attempted for a time to secure the means by loans from the people, as had been the practice in all former emergencies. For nearly a year the means to carry on the war were obtained in this way. But as the expenses of the war increased beyond all expectation, extraordinary means had to be resorted to. Government notes (greenbacks) to serve as a temporary currency, were issued and made a legal tender for debts. There were but two parties in the country at that time—the Republican and Democratic parties.

Republican Consistency.

The Republican party generally favored the issue and use of these notes. The Democratic party generally opposed both, and all its leading men and leading papers denounced their issue as unconstitutional and a gross usurpation of power. Every Democrat in the House of Representatives but one (Hon. Edward Haight,) voted against the issue of greenbacks when they were needed in time of war to save the government from destruction. They charged that we would "flood the country with rags," &c., that would go as the Continental money had gone—that we never would or could redeem, and that it would depreciate to worthlessness. The friends of the government replied that the emergency demanded the risk, and that the country must be saved at all hazards, and that we could and would limit the issues and redeem all our obligations—both notes and bonds. A sinking fund was provided for in the same law that authorized the greenbacks and the first large loan. Its pledges have been perfectly kept. A limit was fixed to the amount of greenbacks that might be issued, in order to guard against depreciation. This pledge has been sacredly kept. Provision for resumption of specie payments was again and again promised to be made "as soon as practicable." It has been made; and on the first of January, 1879, specie payments will be resumed, and the last war pledge of the loyal Republican party will be redeemed, and the country brought back to the basis of the Constitution, with a volume of paper currency in the country, perfectly safe, perfectly uniform, and more than three times as large as when the Republican party came into power. Then we had 202 millions of State bank notes; now we have nearly 700 millions of United States and National Bank notes.

Inconsistency.

Now when we have done all we promised—when our financial measures have proved sufficient to put down the rebellion—when our credit has been raised till it stands first among the nations of the earth—our currency instead of depreciating, as was foretold by the disloyal prophets of the war, has steadily risen till it is within 4 a cent of par with gold, and will be equal to gold in a few months, unless prevented by reactionary legislation—now these same men and this same party, who opposed the war—who opposed the issue of greenbacks in time of war—who denounced us for issuing them—who demanded year by year a return to specie payments when such a return was impossible—these same men *now*, in time of peace, when the government has almost reached the solid ground of

specie payments, turn round and denounce us again because we will not violate our pledges—because we are doing just what our government promised, and just what they then demanded. These men would have war measures in time of peace, but they demanded "peace on any terms" in time of war. They ought to be consistent at least, to command our respect and all parties ought to be consistent to command our support. Has not the Republican party at least been consistent? Has it not attempted in this legislation to carry out its pledges and contracts? Unquestionably it has, and it will carry them out if it is retained in power. If we ever have the country flooded with irredeemable and depreciated paper money—if we ever have our public debt repudiated, directly or indirectly, it will not be by Republican legislation. It will be because Democrats of the South, who fought in the rebel army, and Democrats of the North, who opposed every measure for the suppression of the rebellion, will be returned to power; and if returned, it is most probable that they will repudiate the debt and destroy our war currency. They are actuated by envy, hatred, and bitter disappointment. They tried to ruin the country by secession and war. Failing in that, they will ruin it by repudiation, and destruction of its credit, if they can. Has the Democratic party of the North been consistent on this subject of currency? On the contrary, in demanding irredeemable currency *now*, does it not forsake all its traditional principles and prostitute every profession of party honor and honesty? If the issue of a government currency was either wrong or dangerous, as these men claimed it was, when it was needed to meet war expenses, is it not wrong and dangerous yet? If a return to specie payments *then*, as they demanded again and again, would have been right, is it not right now? The present attitude of Democrats in this State on the financial question is but one more sample of

Truculent Demagogism.

That party has done nothing since the beginning of the war but find fault, hamper the government, and hinder such necessary legislation as it could not prevent. It opposed the war to save the Union—it opposed all measures necessary to the suppression of the rebellion, among them the issue of greenbacks—it opposed emancipation and the enlistment of negroes as soldiers—it opposed all the Constitutional amendments forever ending slavery and giving the negro the right to vote—in short: it did *nothing but oppose and denounce* what was necessary and proper, and "demand" what was clearly impractical, impossible and absurd. Its whole record since the beginning of the war has been not only unpatriotic, but shamelessly contradictory and inconsistent; and its present opposition to resumption when it is almost accomplished, after having demanded resumption for years, is its BASEST ACT OF STULTIFICATION, and clearly shows that the leaders of the party have no conception of either party or personal political honesty, but are willing to prostitute every principle of their former creed, and even dishonor the nation's pledges and destroy its credit, in order to restore themselves to power.

Rule or Ruin.

is still their motto. The party is mainly composed of the same elements that composed it in 1860—it maintains its identity. One half of it made open war on the Union—the other half defended the right to do so, and denied the right of the government to “coerce a sovereign state.” And this same party which would have destroyed the Union rather than surrender power when constitutionally defeated, at an election, would to-day restore its self to power by repudiating the nation's debt, destroying its credit and wrecking all the industries of the country, if it could do so. It would rather see all in ruin and itself in power than see stability and prosperity established under republican legislation and rule. Now when the last pledge of war legislation is about to be fulfilled, and the greatest political, social, and moral revolution of the world's history with crowned success, will republicans who were loyal and true during the long and doubtful struggle, desert the ranks in which they have so long and nobly fought and join the enemy and help him make his disloyal prophecies of the results of the war prove true? This is a question that every loyal Republican of Maine must answer for himself.

The Greenback Party.

But many republicans who would scorn to be found in the ranks of the democratic party have gone into the new Greenback party. Doubtless they have done so honestly, having been seduced by falacious theories, and flagrant falsehoods put afloat by repudiation democrats for the very purpose of destroying the republican party and preventing the permanent success of the grand results of the war.

What is a Greenback

and what party has always been the true friend of the greenback? Greenbacks are *United States Notes*, that were issued during the war by the republican party, for the most sacred purposes, and under the most solemn pledges that these notes would be paid “as soon as practicable.” They were issued as *notes—promises to pay*—and the only value they ever had depended on faith in the promise, and in the government's ability and intention to keep the promise. It is true that during the dark days of the war, when success was doubtful, and when democrats generally were deriding the greenbacks and scoffing at them as “Lincoln seabs,” they depreciated to a great extent, as did also our bonds. But the influence of the disloyal element of the north was and is more responsible for this depreciation than any and all other influences. Had the democratic party of the north stood by, defended and sustained the greenback, as the republican party did, it would have depreciated very little if any at all. It was the disloyal democratic railing about “rags” and croaking about “destroying the money of the Constitution” and hissing and scoffing at greenbacks and prophesying that they never would be paid, that caused their depreciation. The Republican party created the greenback, stood by it, honored it, promised to pay it, prepared to pay it, is now ready to pay it, and **WILL PAY IT**, in spite of the opposition of all the rebels and repudiators in the land. Every Republican President including Martyred Lincoln, every Secretary of the Treasury, every Republican Congressman has pledged the National honor to support, sustain and honor the greenback in the only way it can be done—by keeping the promise on its face.

What an Anomaly

is presented by a greenback party opposed to the payment of the greenbacks, opposed to fulfilling the pledges and promises that gave them their value—a “greenback party” advocating the repudiation of greenbacks! Suppose it had been understood when the greenback was issued that it was never to be paid, what value would it have had, and what help would it have given to the government, the soldiers, and the people? Just none at all. Then, if faith that it would be paid was all that gave it value, ought it not to be paid? It requires no knowledge of legal or financial science to answer that question. Instinctive honesty and common sense is all that is needed—and they both answer yes. That which

Calls itself the Greenback Party

advocates the repudiation of every pledge, and the only quality that gave the greenback value and made it useful. It advocates paper tickets, to be forced upon the people and never to be paid. To call such a scheme by the name greenback, is to insult every loyal memory of the war, as well as every loyal man that sustained his government during the war. And the attempt to foist such a disgraceful and destructive system on the country is simply the last effort of defeated and disappointed treason to destroy the beneficial influence of Republican legislation, even at the risk of destroying the whole financial system of the country and every industry of the country at the same time. The proposition to print tickets, call them money, and force them on either public or private creditors, in payment of a debt contracted at a time when no such things were money, or ever had been money, is to propose bold repudiation of public debts and robbery of private creditors. Such a proposition is contrary to every correct principle of public policy, abhorrent to every sentiment of justice, honor and honesty; and the attempt to carry out such a scheme would result in the destruction of all public and private credit, and carry with it the destruction of all commerce and industry, entailing poverty and misery on the entire laboring population of the country. The men who advocate such a wild and mischievous scheme are either totally ignorant of every principle that promotes the prosperity of commerce and industry, or they are reckless, desperate and dangerous demagogues, who would, to accomplish their purpose, attain power, and satisfy ambition, violate every principle of justice, and disregard every interest of their fellow men and of their common country.

In Proof of what is here Said,

We ask attention to the following extracts from documents issued and extensively circulated from the “Head-Quarters of the National Greenback Party,” in Chicago, all of which are authorized and signed, in the original documents, by “M. M. Pomeroy, Chairman of the National Committee of Organization.” Mr. Pomeroy made himself notorious during the war as the most obscene and indecent of copperheads. His career constituted the “infamy of journalism.” One of Buchanan's marshals, and a fugitive slave hunter before the war, he opposed the prosecution of the war with all his efforts, villifying the officers of the government from President Lincoln down, the soldiers, and all loyal citizens, and even loyal women who gave their services as nurses in the hospitals, in language the most offensive that a foul imagination could

invent. When the war was brought to a successful issue against all his prophecies and efforts, he was one of the first to advocate the repudiation of the public debt, and thereby bring upon the country the ruin that he longed and labored for during the war. Persistently he and other rebel sympathisers advocated this scheme, till, by their fallacies, their false charges against war legislation, and their base appeals to prejudice, ignorance, and low passions, they obtained a small following among the cheapest class of political demagogues and the most thriftless and dangerous classes of the people. It cannot be denied that these repudiation doctrines, “absolute” and “flat” money doctrines, &c., all originated with and are the outgrowth of the

Copperheadism of the War,

and that this is the foundation upon which the present self-styled greenback party is built. The following extracts are fair samples of greenback teachings, and they are echoed and re-echoed upon thousands of “stumps” and in thousands of school houses throughout the country. They demand repudiation, and threaten secession, plunder of banks, despoiling of homes, murder of public officers, &c., if their demands are not complied with, or if their schemes are rejected by a majority of the voters, then there is to be more secession, civil war, &c. Have not the majority a Constitutional right to rule? Are not all such teachings treasonable and subversive of law, order, and public peace? And every vote cast in Maine for the “greenback party” will give countenance and encouragement to these men, and whether intended to do so or not, will inevitably tend to promote the very things the leaders of the party advocate.

Extracts from Greenback Documents.

Object of the Greenback Party.

(From greenback tract, “Hot Drops No. 6.”)

The Norfolk *Day-Book* calls for the formation of Committees of Safety, the same to be made up of men who will dare to kill or be killed in the defence of right, of law, of liberty and the protection of the interests of the people.

These are not the words of the *Day-Book*, but a call is made for the formation of such committees. A few words on this matter will not be out of place.

One object in the formation of National Greenback Clubs throughout the United States is, first, to secure a complete organization of honest, intelligent, independent men, no matter what their age, creed, nationality, color, or previous condition of political or other servitude.

Committee of Safety.

When this organization is perfected, as it is being rapidly, there will be formed in every Congressional District of the United States a Committee of Safety such as the *Day-Book* mentions. This is a part of the original plan of work which has been carried on now for a year, until at the present writing there are nearly three thousand Greenback Clubs in powerful work, and organized in various parts of the United States, and this work of organizing is going ahead now faster than ever before, in an open, bold, defiant manner.

When this work is completed so far as the planning and organizing is concerned, next in order will be the election of delegates of the people to attend a National Greenback Convention.

A Greenback Congress.

Such a National Greenback Convention will bring to a common centre, for the expression of opinion, qualified delegates from every Congressional District in the United States. It will be to all intents and purposes, a Congress, and

there is no reason why this assemblage of delegates should not declare itself to be the Congress of the United States, should the wisdom of the Convention point to this patriotic course, declaring that the seat of government be removed from Washington to some place in the Valley of the Mississippi. Stranger and less patriotic things have happened. We do not say that this will be done, but it is worth while to remember that the people are supreme, and that they have the same right to ignore the present President, Cabinet, Senate and Congress assembled in Washington as the present President, Cabinet, Senate and Congress assembled in Washington has the right to ignore the people and their wants.

Create Money and Wipe out the Debt.

But out of this National Greenback party will come a Congress, so to speak, of patriotic men, and these men will declare a platform and principles that shall have no uncertain sound, but point directly to the front, to the making of laws for the creation of an absolute Greenback money that shall be PERPETUAL MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES and always a full legal tender for the payment of debts, ONE DOLLAR OF MONEY ALWAYS TO PAY ONE DOLLAR OF DEBT. Then the demand will be the payment of every United States bond and claim against the general government in this absolute money, thus forever wiping out the National debt.

Kill Him on the Spot.

Next in order will be the declaration that the United States Government, having the power to create money, as it is needed to develop the industries of the United States, shall never more borrow a dollar, more or less, of any person, and that it shall never more issue United States bonds of any kind or class, into which money can be converted to draw interest in idleness, and all this interest at the expense of labor, industry, morality and correct financial integrity. Then it is that this assembling of wise and patriotic men, who are intelligent enough to be independent, will declare a Committee of Safety, whose business it will be to watch the work of legislatures and others, and whenever a President, a Cabinet officer, a Judge, a Senator, a Congressman, a Member of the Legislature, a Governor, or any servant of the people, shall betray the interests of those who elected him, to kill him on the spot. It is about time this foolishness, cowardice and enduring of thousands of evils heaped upon us by public plunderers was done away with, and we do thank God, and thank Him fervently, that in this country an element is rapidly coming to the front determined to protect the lives and industries of those citizens who live by labor, no matter what becomes of that other class that lives by plunder.

Arm and Drill.

"In the organization of Greenback Clubs, we counsel every able-bodied member of these organizations to become as proficient as possible in the manual of arms. In time of peace it is well to prepare for war. In every Greenback Club there should be a drill-master—that is, in every club whose members are brave enough to stand at all times, under all circumstances, to defend their rights as citizens. * * * We, the people, are in rebellion against the untaxed nobility of this country. We, the people propose to have our rights, peaceably, and by means of the ballot, if possible,—by the bayonet, if we must."

Dangerous Advice.

It would be impossible to invent more dangerous political teachings than the above,—a "Committee of Safety" appointed by a "National Greenback Convention," to watch public officers and "kill them on the spot," whenever the committee is dissatisfied with their official acts. A greenback convention going to declare itself to be the Congress of the United States so to speak "and remove the seat of government from the lawful capital to the Mississippi valley! It might be well for people to reflect before joining a party avowing such intentions, and to remember that a few years ago a "Convention" met at

Richmond, Virginia, and declared itself to be "a Congress, so to speak," but that after about four years it adjourned "without day," much to the disgrace and disadvantage of its members and all their supporters. And if this Greenback Convention should ever make such a declaration as is here avowed, it would be adjourned in the same way—even at the same expense—as the Richmond Convention—all such threats tends to promote discontent, to foster strife, and to destroy respect for law and order. But here is another specimen:

Repudiate or Smash the Government.

"Now we warn you, you cowardly, sneaking, dishonest, treacherous, false-hearted, avaricious, mercenary hirelings of an Eastern Money-Power, that we, the people of the Western and Southern States, including Pennsylvania and all of New York west from the mouth of the Hudson river, do intend to take possession of the Government of the United States, hurl you and your bondholding element from power, and create for you enough legal-tender greenback money to relieve the General Government from its embarrassments. We will offer this money to you, because it will be what the law in its power declares to be a legal tender for the payment of a debt. And this, you home-robbers, murderers, pilferers, and deniers of the rights of industry to live in a land of liberty; you can take this greenback money and put it to use paying your debts; you can hire it, when you have it in abundance, to those of us in the western and southern country who are in debt, and who negotiate our lands and our labor for this legal tender money that we can pay our debts with; or you may know that the next move will be at your expense. The government shall issue this greenback money. Mark what we say in behalf of the millions of laboring people in the United States who have too long been held in slavery by most infamous, unnecessary, unlawful, unconstitutional masters.

Strike for Repudiation in 1880.

We mean that the debt of the United States shall be paid in greenbacks, and right here we inform you from the western prairies, that so sure as God lives, if this question is not settled by 1880; if the law then does not declare that the bonds shall be paid in greenbacks exactly as the soldiers of the United States were paid in greenback money, we shall never again ask for such an issue of money, but will, from that hour, strike for the repudiation of every bonded obligation of the government, and thus wipe out from existence every United States bond, and their holders shall have nothing. Put this in your pipe and make the most of it! Ours is an absolute government! It is a government of the people, and by the Eternal it shall be a government for the people, or it shall be smashed into so many fragments that each separate State will, in comparison, be a complete world.

Threat to Overthrow the Government.

"In the face of these truths and defence of this living principle pertaining to the Republic, we demand that the Government at once exercise its legitimate constitutional power, and for the benefit of the people recall that money which has been destroyed and create enough more thereof to pay every bond in full, thus relieving the people from the payment of interest for the support of the idle, untaxed, pernicious aristocracy that is now, as it has been from the first, a trespasser upon the rights of man.

If the Government will not do this thing, then we, the people, in defense of our lives, our liberties, our homes, our families, and all that the future holds out to us as a promise through the work of the founders of the Republic, must overthrow this Government, repudiate all of its unconstitutional contracts, wipe out the indebtedness of the United States, and commence anew. Therefore we say to those who administer the laws—pay the Bondholder to the uttermost farthing in greenbacks, full legal-tender money, and ever after hold it at par with gold, or any other material of which money is made. Do this, or we, the people, will be compelled, in self-defense,

to repudiate you who are in Congress and the Presidential chair only as our servants—to repudiate you and your unconstitutional promise—to teach you who are our servants, and you who are our plunderers, a lesson that will last every one of you for all time to come."

Shoot your Congressman on the Spot.

The people should know of these things, and then if they prefer the party mire and poverty to independence of action and prosperity, let them vote to deprive the Government of the right to protect the people, and to still further enrich bondholders, National bankers, savings-bank managers, and all that combination of money-changers who we shall surely live to see driven entirely out from the temple where meet their agents, a majority of Congress, whose members the National bankers know so well how to manage. Mark your Congressman, and the moment he betrays you, or attempts to, shoot him on the spot."

Observe that this is not an appeal to the people to come forward and support this issue of "absolute money" with their votes, but it is a threat that if they have not a majority of votes for it by 1880, then they will proceed to "smash the government." Some of the greenback men of Maine may say this is idle ravings of a lunatic or idiot, but why is such a lunatic or idiot made "Chairman National Committee of Organization?"

Just such men first advocated the doctrines of the modern greenback party; it was such men that organized the party two years ago, and who control and direct it now. Surely new converts who have just joined cannot displace the leaders who have all the machinery of the original organization in their hands. These were the avowed principles upon which the party was organized, and all who join the party, whether intentionally or unintentionally, support these principles and encourage those who hold them. Such an issue of "absolute money" is plainly

Unconstitutional

as anything can be, yet we are not asked to amend the Constitution to provide for it, but told it shall be issued or the government shall be overthrown. Some people may be deluded into the belief that this project is Constitutional by the fact that the Supreme Court declared our present greenbacks Constitutional. But our present greenbacks are government notes to be paid. The stuff proposed here is never to be paid, and no court ever did or ever would hold such issues Constitutional; and the "legal tender decision" expressly declares that congress has no constitutional power to make money "of paper or any other valueless thing." The people of Maine certainly have sufficient respect for the Constitution not to attempt so palpable a violation of it. But we ask particular attention to one other extract, because it attempts to excite sectional strife, and charges eastern, especially New England people, with robbing and stealing from the people of the west, and threatens secession, confiscation of eastern property and general

Desolation of the Eastern States.

[From Greenback tract "Meat for Men," page 9.]

Men of America:—

In behalf of labor and for the perpetuation of the Republic as a government of the people, this is our demand. BURN EVERY UNITED STATES BOND as they who hold the bonds obtained them by taking in and burning the greenbacks, or, as they term it, retire them. Let Congress, so soon as WE, THE PEOPLE, can be heard in that heretofore infamously corrupt body of plunderers, declare that in order to save the American Republic, THE BOND MUST BE BURNED, and destroyed even as slavery was

destroyed. That it must be called in and retired in ashes, even as the greenback money has been taken in. That the bondholder shall have greenback, legal tender, lawful money of the United States for every claim he holds against the United States. If he refuses this then let him howl if he wishes to. Let him rave, and his financial damnation rest on his own dishonest head. We will have no bonds of any kind issued by the Government. It is a wrong to labor for the Government to take interest out of the pockets of the people, for money it is proven the Government has the supreme power to create.

Burnine 2,000 Millions of legal Money.

It is infamous for the Government to call in almost TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of its own declared legal money and BURN IT TO ASHES, then issue, all in all, nearly two thousand millions of dollars of bonds that are not taxed and compel THE PEOPLE to pay interest on the money which has been burned, when it is wanted every hour of the day by men who would gladly pay interest if they could have the money to use. Let this be the law: NO MORE BONDS. No more paying even one farthing of interest by our United States government. Let men who use money pay interest, or let it draw no interest. No more demonetizing of silver, buying gold, burning greenbacks and issuing bonds, but a complete restoration of the greenback dollar to its place as a factor in trade and commerce. Burn the bonds.

Advising Secession and Plunder.

If this government of ours will not protect us, the TAX PAYING PEOPLE, we owe it an allegiance. If it will not do this, it is a bad, an infamous government, after all the people have done for it, and we had better unite the West and the South, secede from a union that benefits only Eastern bondholders, and let their dupes in Northeastern States go into slavery to the illegitimate brat of Republican burning and Democratic adoption. So it is, Eastern masters and money hoarders, that we sight the gun directly at your black hearts. Too long have you, by aid of knaves and hirelings, held us in the morass of poverty and the slough of despond.

Deserve to have your Banks broken Open, your Houses Plundered, &c.

You can give us back the full silver dollar—the greenback dollar—as a munition of peace and a part of the government, or 1880 never rises a sun on the Republic as it now stands. You have lied to the people. You, August Belmont, Jay Cooke, John Sherman, Samuel J. Tilden, and all of the plundering bullion baggers. You have torn down the Constitution till it hangs only by one nail. You have ignored the rights of the people. You have turned the misfortunes of a war you prolonged to your great advantage and the PEOPLE'S DISASTER, and you deserve to have your banks broken open, your houses plundered, your spoons and furniture stolen, your ill-gotten gains wrested from you, your possessions confiscated, and your Northeastern States held as appendages to a united West and South, hand in hand co-operating as the New America. Give us back the money of our fathers. Give us back the greenback money you have stolen and burned. Give us, THE PEOPLE, the property that belongs to us who live by labor, or you shall be shorn of your power, despoiled of your possessions and left in the desolation you plan for those you have so long planned to hold as slaves.

Clean Eastern People out of Their Homes, and make the East a Howling Wilderness.

Young men of the West and the South: We can clean all of those Eastern pirates out of homes and the property they have stolen. We can unite and whip them to reason and to comprehension of the right. We can leave the country northeast of the Alleghany Mountains to pay the National debt. We can open the Mississippi river and float our billions of produce down its waters to market. We can send our surplus products to foreign countries by way of Southern cities. With the proceeds we can line the West and South with new railroads, open new mines and make the East a howling

wilderness in which will roam the ghosts of the witch-burners and of those Puritans who made fortunes in supplying the South with slaves stolen from the coast of Africa. We can do all this, and you will take this for your repast in the near future if you do not burn you ill-gotten bonds and LET THE PEOPLE LIVE. Organize Greenback Clubs— WITH BAYONETS IN RESERVE."

False Grounds of these Threats.

It will be observed that the ground upon which all this is threatened and justified, is that the government has been burning up "the people's money," and issuing bonds bearing interest to take its place. It is claimed that 2000 millions of the people's money has been thus burned. Now not one word of this is true. The law specially declared that not more than 450 millions of greenbacks should under any circumstances be issued. And this is still the law. And only 433 millions were issued, and 346 millions of them are still in circulation. Never was there a bond issued to take the place of even the small amount of greenbacks that has been retired. So far as legal tender interest-bearing bonds are concerned, there never was but about 250 millions of them, and they were either paid off with greenbacks, or funded into other bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than they bore. These are the facts, instead of interest-bearing bonds being substituted for greenbacks. This whole charge is a monstrous falsehood, either the invention of reckless malice or the result of profound ignorance. And upon this false charge many people have been induced to become enemies of the government under which they live, led to believe that they would be justified in embarking in rebellion and a general system of plunder, for a cause which never existed, but is simply the invention of a disloyal and mischievous man, citizens are exhorted to "organize greenback clubs, with bayonets in reserve," to clean "Eastern pirates out of their homes," &c., &c.

Are Republicans of Maine

going to affiliate with such men and such principles? It is in vain to say you can vote the greenback ticket and not support and encourage these ideas and those who hold them. The party is one, and the controlling element in it is this reckless and vicious element. The loyal and patriotic Republicans of Maine will find they have nothing in common with these men and these principles, if they will only be careful to examine the subject candidly, and see whither this "greenback party" would drift them. And if patriotism and honor are not strong enough, prudence and self-interest should keep us out of a party whose leaders avow such purposes. It is easy to talk about secession and bayonets, but if such things are attempted, do we not know that the loyal people would rise again and that the traitors would

Be Met Bayonet to Bayonet,

and treason—for that's what it is—would be again crushed? It may be said that we treat this matter with too much consideration—that this is simply the railings and vaporings and braggadocio of a fool. To be sure it is all that, but still it deceives and misguides honest people, and will continue to do so, unless its true character and the true character of its authors is exposed. We heard the same kind of threats for years prior to our late war, treated in the same way—as idle braggadocio, &c.,—but the time came when we found the braggarts were in ear-

nest, and that they had a force of misguided men to sustain them, that it taxed all the power of the government to resist. Let us learn wisdom by our past experience, and not treat such matters lightly. A great party has already been organized by these leaders, and largely by the use of the very arguments here exposed. These leaders are ambitious, desperate and dangerous men in a republic, and all the criminal and dangerous classes will readily flock to their banner. If any considerable number of well-meaning people can be deluded into joining them, they may be led headlong in a course they never thought of when they set out to oppose the resumption act, or to demand an inflation of the currency. The leaders have no respect for law, order or truth. They would deliberately trample under foot the only principle on which a republic can stand in peace—the right of the majority to rule. We ask all who are inclined to

Forsake the Republican Party,

to stop and compare its teachings and its record, and the teachings and characters of its leaders with the teachings and principles of the misnamed "greenback party." If they will do so they will find that every fundamental charge against the Republican party and its legislation is basely false, like the one about burning greenbacks exposed above. The republican party was born in the love of liberty and in the interests of free labor. It gained a Constitutional majority of the people by moral teaching, and when it obtained the right to govern lawfully and Constitutionally, it maintained its right; it saved the country; destroyed slavery; gave government laborers the benefit of the eight hour law without cutting down their wages; passed the Homestead Act for the benefit of poor people who desired to emigrate, and always favored free labor and the industrial classes. That it has legislated in the interest of the wealthy and particularly of government bondholders, is not true. On the contrary it has taken up bonds even faster than the law required, and has reduced the interest on the remaining bonds from 6 and 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, to 4 and 5 per cent. This is not favoring the bond holders. It has improved the public credit and given the people a system of uniform and sound paper currency more than three times as large as the one they had when the party came into power and which was never uniform or sound. No nation under the rule of any authority ever made so great advances in the same length of time as ours has since the republican party came in to power; and in nothing has improvement been so marked as in the matters of banking and currency. The people have not suffered one-third the loss from the banking and currency system of the Republican party in sixteen years, that they suffered annually under the democratic system of State banks. Then let Republicans

"Rally Once Again"

redeem their last pledge, and lead the country back to the money of the Constitution from which treason compelled a temporary departure. And after that, if they are compelled to surrender, let it only be to a constitutional majority, when without dishonor and with every pledge redeemed it can retire with a consciousness of duty performed and of every sacred trust kept—then if we are ever to have our constitution disregarded, our currency debased, our debt repudiated, our credit and industries destroyed, the republican party will be in no sense, responsible for it.