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IS SAMUEL J. TILDEN A REFORMER?

PART 1.

Testimony of the "New York Times."

EXPLANATORY. The newspaper from which the subjoined articles are copied is the identical New York Times now published in the city of New York under that name and title. The Samuel J Tilden referred to in the following extracts is the Samuel J. Tilden who is the Democratic candidate for President. This explanation is deemed essential, because without it the readers of the Times would fail to rec ognize in the present "great apostle of sham reform" the very Samuel J. Tilden who but four years ago was called in the Times "an honest and high-toned Democrat," and "a gallant, conscientious and efficient foe to corruption." And lest it might be presumed, as the only rational solution to a transition so phenomenal, that the Times has become the property either of the late Canal Ring, or of William M. Tweed, or of Peter B. Sweeny, or of George G. Barnard, the impeached and disfranchised Judge-one and all the immortal enemies of Mr. Tilden, not without cause-it is but proper to state, inredible though the assertion may appear, that the persons who at present own and control the New York Times are the same parties who owned and controlled it at the various times when the articles that follow were published. After perusing these pages and comparing the panegyries that the Times sung so loudly and persistently four years ago, with the harsh diatribes with which its solumns are at present teeming, the question that will naturally sugge t .t-elf to the read-

er is, "Did the Times speak falsely four years ago, or does it speak falsely now?" The position assumed by the Times to ward Mr. Tilden during the present campaign is not less absurd than if-simultane ously with its denunciatory articles against Mr. Tilden-it were to publish leading editorials lauding to the skies the bonesty and integrity of William M. Tweed or Peter B, Sweeny. The Times is as consistent in its attacks on Mr. Tilden as it would be in praising the thieves in the late Tammany

The following extracts from the Tomes, published in that journal at a period when Mr. Tilden was a private citizen; when there existed not even the remotest probability of his holding any public office whatever; when if any person had prophesied that Mr. Tilden was destined to be the Governor of New York and the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, he would have been pronounced an idiot; and when no motive nor incentive was offered to distort the facts, or prejudice honest convictions—these extracts, published at such a time and under those conditions, in a leading hearted girl was raised to the last resting tion, entitled to the most implicit belief by

CHAPTER I. DID MR. TILDEN ASSIST TWEED AND SWEENY

ng the Legislature, secured the passage of on an expedition with General Crook, what is now called the "Ring Charter," by emptied the coffin of its sacred contents, civil, or I shall discharge you on the spot, It has been asserted, since the beginning of during the summer, to bleach them, and upthe present campaign, that although Mr. Tilden was fully aware of the nefarious, with the skeleton, scheme, he held his peace, stood aloof, and trating against it. Hearken to the Timer

There were a few indignant protests against he scheme uttered by such high-toned Democrats as Sawuel J. Tilden and others of his haracter, but they were without effect, for I'weed and Sweeny had the voters already ought up. OF ALL THE REPUBLICAN ENATORS, SENATOR THAYER ALONE IS ON

RECORD AS VOTING AGAINST IT. ending delegations from New York city: the Tweed and Sweeny delegation, or Tamnany, and the anti-Tammany. As this Convention was held in the midst of the great excitement that succeeded the exposares of the enormous frauds perpetrated by the Ring, it was currently reported that the Tammany delegation would not be admitted to seats in the Convention. The day before the Convention met, the Tonce published

the following from its correspondent at again, and such men as Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden, Francis Kernan, and the

Let the fact be noted and remembered YOUR HAJR FALLING OUT that the Times here admits that Messes. Seymour, Tilden and Kernan were thrust aside from the control of party politics in the State or years, by the scoundrels of the Tweed ly drown the hissing of the snakes.

In the Times of October 6, the Times in its epert of the Convention, says: lamnany organization, and deciared that ceeded in driving the dangerous rival of he would not this fall, vote for any of the nominations for Assembly made by that orrregula he would resign his position as Chairman of the State Committee and retire to the boom of his plundered fellow citi-

The Time in describing the effect of the inpopular resption it met with, wrote --As further ad conclusive evidence of this fact, it should e noted that when Mr. Tilden told the Covention that he should go every local canddate nominated by Tamnany Hall, he we greeted with a storm of ilsses, accompand by very feeble ap- her coupe to be halted, calling the little sing-

the same date, the following were the edito- ocho?" rial comments of the Times on the course pursued by Mr. Tilde at the Convention : I Vienna accent.

There would be no doubt where a centle. man of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's character would be found in such a contest as this. He tried every argument and every expedient to induce the Convention to come before the people with clean bands. No portion of the

blame for the suicidal course of the Convention attaches to him. He did all that an in Vienna long ago, but she lost her voice, honest and high-minded man could do to and then she wept so much that the light

Indian Romance.

TRUE STORY OF SPOTTED TAIL'S DAUGH-TER. A gentleman writing from Fort Laramie Wyoming Territory, tells the following romantic story about the daughter of Spotted Tail, the famous Sioux chief, which we do

not remember having seen in print. He Twenty yards from the new hospital, o the hill overlooking Fort Laramie, are two indian graves i. e., coffins raised fifteen feet from the ground, on stout poles. One of these coffins contained the bones of a young daughter of Spotted Tail, the famous

chief of the Sioux tribe, who died in 1764. The tribe of Spotted Tail was at that time permanently located near this fort, and the chief and his family were treated with much consideration by the officers-volunteers The young squaw was one of the fairest of the dusky maidens of her tribe. She was adored by her old father, and her hand sought by many of the warriors. Unfortu nately for her, the charms of her dusky face and figure were not passed unnoticed by the pale faces, and a certain gay captain found opportunity to whisper pleasant nonsense in her ears. Moon-light strolls and wayside meetings were soon in order, and the flower of the Sioux began to sigh for the company of the gallant pale face. She made known her story of love to her father, and he imnediately waited upon the young officer, and demanded his hand in marriage to his daughter. The captain's name was not Smith, however, and he was seemingly igiorant of the precedent of Pocahontas, for

e positively declined the honor. The old chieftain, more in sorrow than ir anger, returned with the crushing news to is daughter. It was a burning sun to the "Fair Flower" of the Sioux. She dropped and began to wither, and her father, as a last resort, sent her to visit some relatives whose hunting grounds were on the Father of Waters, five hundred miles away. Her's was a disease, however, which change of scene and air did not affect, and she had messenger came to her father in breathless haste to summon him to the wigwam of death. Mounting his swiftest pony, he galloped madly over the plains, and then better or more gratefully than this girl .only reached his daughter's side in time to receive her dying request that she should be

buried at Fort Laramie. His promise was kept, and the broken place amid one of the grandest displays Indians alike participated, and twenty at the same time remarking, Indian ponies were killed in her honor. The commanding officer of the fort gave his solemn promise to the old chief that the box containing his daughter's body should never gave the bones to a subordinate, and ordered him to expose them to the sun eccasionally | port." on his return he would refresh his anatomy

Imagine the feeling of this sub one day permitted its consummation without remon- not long since, upon being confronted by another surgeon, and the query, tremulously of August 17, 1871, in an editorial on the put, if he did not have the bones of Spotted Tail's daughter in his possession. He ans wered athrmatively, and was further questioned about the accompanying bedding, wrap pings, trinkets, etc. This had all been burned, except two rings and bracelets, and Spotted Tail had just arrived for the purpose of removing the remains to his own

and join his brethren on the war path. Accordingly at dead of night the box was placed, the bones deposited therein, such edding, trinkets, etc., as could be mustered companied them, and fortunately next norning Spotted Tail left for Cheyenne, to gone five days. During his absence, to over the thing, a bandsome coffin was made he bones placed therein, all removed to the spital, as if to save trouble to the chief In his return he visited the hospital, inpected the remains closely, expressed himelf satisfied, and started with his precious

burden for the Spotted Tail reservation.

When the celebrated singer Henriette Soutag began her musical career she was like, who have been thrust uside for years past subjected to the same annoyances and strugby the thieves and bullies of Tammany gles that rising talent generally finds ob-Hall, will to-morrow guide the councils of structing its pathway as it would race over the burning sands of life to the haven of fame and fortune. Nevertheless her debut in Vienna was most brilliant, spite of the enormous opposition that greeted her, yet the encouraging roar of the lions could not entire-

One of the most venomous of these wa the falling favorite of the public, but still DO MR. TILDEN PROVE HIMSELF A SELFISH a very powerful rival, Amelia Steininger, whose vocal octavo had been considerably broken and reduced by dissipation, but she counted scores of admirers who were ready to defend her position by every means, fair "Ar. Tilden proceeded to denounce the or foul, in their power, and eventually suc-

their 'Steininger' from the field. Chagrined, if not humiliated, Sontag left ganization, and if that was undemocratic or Vienna harboring snything but friendly feeling toward Amelia Steininger. One morning, some years later, while she was in the glory of her triumph singing with the great teuor, Jager, and the never-to-be-forgotten buffo Spitzedor, at the Royal Theabove speed on the Convention, and the tre, Berlin, when riding along one of the main streets of Berlin she was attracted by hearing an Austrian song, familiar from childhood and home, sung on the street corner by a little girl about six years old, who back to New York and work and vote against led by the hand a forlorn-looking blind woman. It was a sad and touching air, and the happy cantatrice immediately ordered

> er to her and said : "What is your name, my wee Austrian "Nannie," the child replied, with a strong

"And who is the woman with you?" "My poor blind mother, lady," "And what is her name?" "Amelia Steininger." rady.

"Amelia Steininger, !" exclaimed Sontag n great surprise. "Yes, lady; my mother was a great singer save his party from wallowing in Tweed's went out of her eyes; then our friends turned away from us, and when that was also gone we were obliged to beg our way or die of hunger.

Tears swelled down from the kind and generous heart of the fortunate woman a she listened to the pathetic story of the lit tle one-tears of genuine sympathy. She turned to the gallant gentlemen who gathered about her like satelites around their

"Gentlemen," said she, the pearling drops of heart dew glistening in her beautiful eyes permit me here on this public place to take up a collection for an unhappy sister from whom God has seen fit to take his greatest gift-the gift of sight. Here is my purse do not allow it to remain companionless is the hands of this poor child,"

In an instant the gold and silver coin rained upon the overjoyed little girl, who imagined an angel had come to relieve her mother from poverty and care. "Now tell me, Nannie, where do

The child gave the address. "Give your mother my love, and tell her hat her old friend Henriette Sontag will do herself the pleasure of hunting her up this afternoon and having a little chat with

Crying for joy the child ran to her mother ith her good luck, and repeated Sontag's words, but she could not understand the mpetuous burst of tears that fell from the nd eyes, to be followed by remorseful obbing of her who once drove this benefactress from her native city with hisses. Sontag came according to promise, bring

ing a skillful occulist, who after an exami-

nation shook his grey head. He had no relief for the black cataract that had up to that time obstinately resisted skill. With delicate consideration the converse tion was led from the subject that would recall those days in Vienna. With heartfelt expressions of good will Sontag left her former enemy and rival. The following week a rousing benefit for a distressed artist was given, Sontag's Iphigenic filling the house, and also the purse of the blind woman. Until her death Henrietta Sontag cared for her, then her daughter became her graceful been gone but a short time when a mounted protege, and received a liberal education that fitted her for an independent future The slumbering nightingale left many mourning hearts, but none who loved he

Gartenlaub.

Where They Left Him. The other morning, as the conductor of a ain going west from Detroit was po around after tickets, he came to a man who ever witnessed on the plains; soldiers and waved him away with a very important air, "Pass on, sir, pass on." "I want your ticket," replied the conduc-

"Ticket, you hireling of anarchy!" shouted the man, pufling out his cheeks, "Sir, observed until two months since, when a I own this road. I bought it just before leavmeddling army surgeon, just before starting ing Detroit, and while I would like to retain you in my employ, you must be more

even if you have a dozen children to sup-

"I must have your ticket or your money, said the official. "Consider yourself discharged !" roares he man. He was left on the track between two staons. He sat down on a log to pin his pa-

per collar on, and his last words as the train loved off, were: "Gentlemen, this outrage will make the ountry shudder from Maine to Texas."

Reading's Poetic Lawyer. As we plod along the unsprinkled highway of life, it is refreshing to find, here and historical characters -Frascrs Magazine, there, among the dry bundles of utility an unextinguished spark of poetic fire. Such is the case as, wandering along Court street, we pass the office of a disciple of Blackstone,

succeeded in driving the muse, as is evidenced by the poetic and rythmic notices, which, tacked upon his door, inform his devoted clients of his where-abouts. For instance, when he is in the office and ready for clients and their fees, the following, neatly engrossed on card board, hangs

from whose fervid soul all the dry details

and unpoetic subtleties of the law have not

upon his door: "Dear stranger, if you need advice, Here you can get it at the lowest price." Lately when he was at Philadelphia do ing the Centennial, the following couples

When an ordinary lawyer would dryly say, "In court, call there," he gracefully

Call there, if to my care a cause you would confide

When attending the last session of the

Supreme Court, his door thus grandly an-"In Court of last resort my citenta' rights I seek If you would thrive by my advice come round again next week." Whilst reveling in the thoughts of juicy

steaks and toothsome desserts, he writes, and

the door announces : "Unto my frugal noemtide meal I've gone, My face again you'll see at half-past one." When stern duty calls him away to address a Sunday School, he gently reminds Man's time on earth is short, evil and few his ways. He early must be trained to walk in wisdom's ways.

Gone to Longswamp to address a Sunday-school," When occasionally contrary to the usually received traditions of his profession he presents his petition in an unexpected quarter, in the most approved long-metre he

treasures upon earth are sadly dispropor-

tioned to his treasures in fleaven, is about

to be consigned to its kindred dust, with Christian fortitude he thus indicates his My tears with theirs I mingle, his kindred to con-

When at the call of his party he dispenses political wisdom to his fellow citizens, in excuse of his absence he patriotically poetizes thusly

By love of country now I'm called away, please note, And in the Seventh Ward I tell them how to vote." It is said once upon a time he preented in Court a petition in the following anguage :

I stand before the motion table And humbly crave your recognition Whilst I present a brief petition, Setting forth in humble ruyme The glaring wrong of Peter Keim. There stands a judgment on the docket; That daily threatens Peter's pocket. The same is tinged with fraud we charge And by such wickedness 'tis dyed As equity can ne'er abide, Now he would have Your Honor grant A rule, so that the defendant No longer need a Ft. Fa. fear, Nor dread the Sheriff's knock to hear, He'd have a rule for showing cause why not, according to the laws, This judgment opened be, and hence Defendant have a new defense, And for you, if you see your way To grant the same, he'll ever pray, Subscribed and sworn to before me, This nineteenth day of March, A. D. Eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Ezektel Hopkinson, J. P. The unpoetic Court, to the great disgust f the junior bar, ordered that the petition be written and presented in prose, urging as an excuse that they knew not what fearful consequences might follow, should poetle license once gain a foothold in a Court of Justice. - Reading Review.

Shakespeare and History.

Plains, and let him die?" As a writer of the English language Shakespeare had to create, not to reform ; he found it like a newly made musical instrument, harsh, uneven in tone, unwieldy to use-he brought out all its scarcely-sus- no error more fatal than imagining that pected beauties, gave it pliancy, true variety plinching a youth in his pocket money will contianed in true unity; in the highest teach him frugality. On the contrary, it sense of the word he made it what it now is, will occasion his running into extravagance perfect and peerless. If reformation had with so much more eagerness when he comes been needed, he might have wrought it- to have money in his own hands; as pinching we cannot say; the task he had to accom- him in his diet will make his appetite only plish was not that but a greater. And po- the more rapacious, If you put into the hands litical reform was entirely out of his way. of your child more money than is suitable to In the "Tempest" (act 2, scene 1) he un- his age and discretion, you must expect to mercitally ridicules the Utopian ideas even find that he has thrown it away upon what then creeping in-the finances of a com- is not only idle but hurtful. A certain monwealth where there should be no ine- small, regular income any child over six quality, no poverty and riches, no king, no years of age ought to have. When he comes war, "no use," as he ironically adds, "of to be capable of keeping an account he metal, corn, or wine, or oil; no occupation ought to be obliged to do it; he will there--all men idle, all !" He in no way felt the by acquire a habit of frugality, attention degradation of a people ruled by despots, so and prudence that will be of service to him long as those despots were not wicked or through his whole life. On the contrary, to oppressive—though he seems to have felt give a young person money to spend at will, their insecurity. Accustomed to the sway of Elizabeth, he probably over rated much ling, or rather forcing, him into extravagance and folly. the influence of a king's personal character -which great as no doubt with the Plantagenets it was, can hardly have preponderated so enormously over all other influences as he represents in Richard II., Henry V., Henry VI., He shows us there the nation's fate entirely dependent on the goodness or badness, strength or weakness of its puts off drinking in the morning especially monarch-and apparently takes it for gran. in the summer, the less he will require dur-

are not those of great events, but of mon-

archs individually interesting. Grand historical subjects-such as the struggle of some oppressed country against a foreign foe-do in getting rid of it, for all the fluid taken haps because he was, above all other things, intensely a dramatist, and felt that not principles, but men, are most dramatic. A nation's struggle for liberty can hardly be shown on the stage as can one man's struggle for power or love. Thus the Norman lungs or through the skin; the more he per-Conquest and the Great Charter do not spires the more carbon is taken from the seem to him so well fitted for the stages as system; but this carbon is necessary for the downful of Richard II., or Henry VII., nutrition, hence the less a man is nourished the savage career of Richard of Gloucester, the less strength he has. Drinking water

series in which he does not rely entirely on The First Europeans in Japan.

the language of the Jesuit fathers, "breathed into the Japanese atmosphere the first breath of Christianity." Missionaries soon followed, notable among whom was Francis Xavier and in the course of a half century so nu- ten at each meal than a glass of cold water, merous were the converts that it might be hoped that in a few years the whole empire would be Christianized. But the Shogun Hideyoshi, who had learned of the Portugese and Spanish conquests in India, grew aspicious of the new doctrines, and instituted a violent persecution of the Christians, which was continued by his successors. In 1637 it was alleged that the native Christians had entered into a conspiracy with the Portugese government to overthrow the imperial Here is one who is groaning under the cross throne. The whole sect was remorselessly of anxiety; but God says, "Take no thought crushed; all foreigners were expelted from of the morrow, sufficient unto the day is the the empire, excepting the Dutch, who had evil of it." Here another is bowed down aided the Shogun, and who were allowed to with fear, but God says, "ccar not; it is the keep up a trading establishment on the little Father's good will to give you the kingdom." island of Deshims, which they were not allowed to leave, and where they were in eflowed to leave, and where they were in erfect prisoners, only three vessels being allowed once a year to come to them from Holland. Weary must have been the watch of these exiled traders as they paced along the shore of their little prison, straining their eyes in gazing over the blue waters to catch the first glimpse of the white sails which the first glimpse of the white sails which the first glimpse of the white sails which wisdom, at the fitting hour, will impose one, were to bring them some tidings from the until which time let us walk creek and world without. From this time dates that system of jealous seclusion which for more than two centuries kept Japan a sealed book the security of the security o from the rest of the world. Yet during all ripening fields. - Golden Rade. this time the empire enjoyed profound tranquility under the system of dual government which had in effect been instituted as early a gentleman, in lighting a cigar, accidentalas the twelfth century, but had been brought by let his match tall upon a billiard-hall,

and a yew at Hedso, Bucks, twenty seven thard, clastic material, which, when polished feet in diameter, 2,800 years. I feet in diameter, 2,800 years.

A cure for Indians.

to length.

Bates of Advertising.

WHAT MARK TWAIN PRESCRIBED FOR THE INFLICTION.

When Mark Twain, in 1867, resigned his clerkship to the United States Senate Committee on Conchology, it was partly caused by his tender of the following advice concerning the treatment of Indians of the West; "I next went to the Secretary of War, who was not inclinded to see me at all until he learned I was connected with the government. If I had not been on important business, I suppose I would have not got in. I asked for a light (he was smoking at the time), and then I told him I had no fault to find with his defending the parole stipulations of General Lee and his comrades in arms, but that I could not approve of his method of fighting with the Indians on the Plains, I said he fought scattering. He ought to get them more together-get them together in some convenient place, where he should have provision enough for both parties, and then have a general massacre. I said there was nothing so convincing to the Indians as a general massacre. If he could not approve of the massacre, I said the next surest thing for an Indian was soap and education. Soap and education are not so sudden as a massacre, but they are more deadly in the long run ; because a half-massacred Indian may recover, but if you educate him and wash him it is bound to finish him some time or other. It undermines his constitution; it strikes at the foundation of his being. "Sir," I said, "the time has come when blood-curdling cruelty has become unnecessary. Inflict soap and a spelling

GIVE THEM MONEY .- I think children should have money of their own from the time they understand its value. There is without requiring any account of it, is lead-

book on every Indian that ravages the

Water Drinking.

Dr. Hall is opposed to the immoderate drinkted as the natural state of things, without | ing the day. If much is drunk during the surprise or sorrow. With this feeling to- formoon the thirst increases and a very unward kings, it is perhaps natural that the pleasant fullness is observed in addition to period of history he has chosen to illustrate a metalic taste in the mouth. The less a man drinks the better for him, beyond a moderate amount. The more water a man drinks the more strength he has to expend into the system must be carried out, and there is but little nourishment in water, tea, coffee, beer and the like; more strength is expended in carrying them out of the system than they impart to it. The more a man drinks the more he perspires, either by or the development of the character of h s largely diminishes the strength in two ways, favorite, Henry V., for whose sake he dra and yet many are under the impression that the more water swallowed the more thormatizes the reign of Henry IV., so poor in incident that he has to convert it into a oughly is the system washed out. Thus the less we drink at meals the better for us. It comedy, whose hero is an imaginary com-Panion of the prince; the only play of the the amount were limited to a single caprof hot ten or hot milk and water at each meal, an immeasurable good would result to ail. Many persons have fallen into the practice of drinking several glasses of cold water or several cups of hot bea or coffee at meals, Europeans first set foot in Japan in 1542. out of habit. All such will be greatly bene-They were three Portugese sailors, who, in fitted by breaking it up at once. It may be very well to drink a little at each meal, and perhaps it will be found that in all cases it is much better to take a single cup of hot

> never intended us to carry. We make them; timidity makes them; our bigoiry makes

to perfection by Iyeyasu and his grandson which at once burst into a flame. Efforts lyemitsu. The introduction of Christianity were made to extinguish it, unavailingly, and its complete extermination form a thil- and it had to be left until it was completely ling episode, but, after ail, only an episode, consumed, which process took a quarter of leaving behind it no truce on the history of an hour. The explanation of this strange Japan and its institutions.—A. H. Guernsey phenomenon was sought, this being the first in Harper's Magazine for September. in such a marvellous manner, the curiosity of the spectators being naturally excited. A ain are of wonderful longevity. One lived chemist explained the secret of the unexat Fountain's Abbey, Ripon, for 1,200 years; pected combustion: "The substance with there are some yews at Crowhurst, in Surrey | which the new ivory is made in called cellu-1,400; a yew at Fontigal, Perthshire, 2,500 loid, and is a mixture of gun-cotton and or 2,600; a yew at Bradburn, Kent, 3,000 camphor, compressed and dried. It forms a