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THE MERCURY.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
WILL J. KEHOE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

That Indiana Went Republican.

Showing How Easy It Is to Be Wise After the Event—Hindsight Better Than Foresight.

On Thursday the Enquirer's head lines read as follows:

Captured, and carted into the enemy's camp—"Mother, is the battle over?"—Even the Hoosier State has gone glimmering, and the misguided Republicans are apparently still fighting, while the Democrats are hunting around for somebody to blame it on—A growing conviction that the Democrats were pocketed by reason of too much English—The Republican margin is not large, but it will do—Democracy Buck-eyed in Ohio by about 20,000 majority—In a vote of over 700,000, being one for every 3.29 of population, which shows that Ohio is still ahead, and can cast more votes to the square foot than any other nation on earth—But all is not lost—We've got 'em in glorious West Virginia by a large majority.

THE REAL CAUSES.

[Indianapolis Special to the Enquirer.]

The real causes were three: First—the prostitution of the Supreme Court to defeat the will of the people on the Constitutional amendments just before the Cincinnati Convention. Second, the Cincinnati platform, which was in itself a blunder. The tariff resolution turned every manufacturer in Indiana against the party, because they knew it was the work of a Southern man, and that section being agricultural, expected to be benefited by a low tariff or free trade. Third, the failure of the Democracy to indorse De La Matyr for Congress. He is the one National leader whom his people will follow, and he notified the Democracy of what they might expect, and did it openly. These are the three reasons why the Democracy lost Indiana.

A summary shows that the Democratic management has been a blunder. They vaulted into the ring with "big Injun" whoops, and kept up a devil of a noise, but they never knew anything about the campaign. They never had a poll of the State by 25,000 votes.

CONSOLATION BY THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

The Democratic party holds a numerical majority in this country. In Ohio and Indiana it has simply exhibited itself unable to cope with the massed material which the Republicans were able to put in the field. In November the Republicans will have to contend for twenty instead of two States, and, thus spread out, it remains to be seen whether they can hold their own. Our hope is that they can not. Our opinion is that the question is sufficiently open to justify thoughtful men in renewed exertion, and to make it a crime in those charged with the campaign to relax a single nerve.

It can not be claimed that Landers is as strong as Hancock. On the contrary Landers was the weakest candidate the Democrats of Indiana could have put up, while, as matters stood and stand, Hancock is the strongest. To be sure, we do not ignore the effect which the October vote is generally supposed to have on the November vote—though this is not conclusive. But for the sake of argument, admitting Indiana into the list of doubtful States, there are Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, which, in our judgment, are Democratic, and there are also Illinois, California, Colorado, Oregon and Nevada, are doubtful. We see no reason why the popularity of General Hancock should not prevail in enough of these still to give him from sixty to seventy electoral votes in the North. These would be worth fighting for, even if defeat stared us in the face, and, as it is not so bad as that by long odds, they will be fought to the bitter end.

[Indianapolis Special to the Courier-Journal.]

Satan and the Republican party have triumphed. The bloody shirt and money and imported fraudulent votes did win. We have lost nearly everything save honor. Time, money, prestige—everything. I do not propose to plead the baby act. I am not that kind. I went down yesterday with over 225,000 as brave and gallant an army of political fighters as ever existed. God knows that the masses of the Democratic party in Indiana did their duty. The stood up nobly at the polls and worked day in and day out, as they have been doing for the last three months. The odds they had to contend against were fearful. No man living outside of the State has the least conception of the powerful influence brought to bear against them. They were poor, and their party was poor. They fought for the floating vote, many of them even going down in their own poor, hungry pockets for money to control this poor, degraded element. They might as well attempt to stop the fall at Niagara. Where they placed one dollar the Republicans placed five. Where they placed five the Republicans placed twenty-five. It was a neat human auction sale of the floating votes of Indiana. The Democrats did not, could not bid against the United States Government. The vote was knocked down to the highest bidder, and the Government was the highest bidder. I do not believe that a true Democrat in the State sold his vote. The vote shows that they sustained their honor. The Republican importations in the State were much larger than estimated. These importations with the capture of the floating vote are what did the work. Then again the Greenbackers contributed to Democratic defeat. The Greenback party, or National party, has been the curse of the Democratic party in the nation for years. It has been the harlot that the Democrats have smiled upon at their cost. "Nominate Landers and the Greenbackers will vote for him," was the cry, and Landers was nominated. The nomination of Franklin Landers was a mistake. I knew it then as well as I am convinced of it now, and did all that I could in my humble way to defeat his nomination. I have nothing personal against Mr. Landers, but I did not believe that he was the man to lead a great party in a close State in a terrible political contest. He lacked those essential qualifications of leadership which are so necessary in a political fight, and his public record was susceptible of much adverse criticism. There was nothing about him to inspire a man with that enthusiasm which is desirable. I am sorry Mr. Landers is defeated. I would give my right arm if it were otherwise, not for Landers, but for General Hancock and the great Democratic party of the country. I do not say that the man who should have been, the gallant Isaac P. Gray, would have been elected, but I do say he would have been a stronger and better candidate. Gray would have led, the party followed. It was the other way with our late candidate for Governor. The Greenbackers voted against Mr. Landers out of pure cussedness. They charged that he sold them out in 1876, and blamed him for not having the Democrats to indorse De La Matyr for Congress in this District. They blamed him wrongfully, but nevertheless they did so.

Hindsight is much better than foresight, and it is easy I know to speculate after an election. But there was some foresight in the late campaign not heeded. The National Democratic Committee neglected Indiana three weeks too long. When the committee saw the helpless condition the Democrats were in it should not have delayed an instant in taking prompt action instead of waiting to accomplish a purpose. What that purpose was it is at this time unnecessary to speak. When the National Committee was satisfied that the Republicans were using all of their machinery and aid to carry Indiana it should have met them with all the aid in its power. It was an inexcusable blunder for the National Committee to make the fight it did make for Maine and Ohio when a close Democratic State, upon which the hopes of the National Democracy were centered, was being overrun with men and money, and stood trembling in the balance. Maine and Ohio were Republican States. Their going Republican amounted to nothing. It did not in the least affect the Presidential situation. Indiana and New York were the only two Northern States required to elect Gen. Hancock. The loss of Indiana was nearly everything. No chances should have been taken. Sufficient aid should have been extended, *and in time* to make it secure. It was a jack pot on the political gambling table, and all the States were playing for a game. The National Democratic Committee held the winning cards, but lost the pot by a frightful, horrible misplay. But let that pass. That fearful deal is over; now let us look into the next hand. After the November election I shall write up the inside management of the late State campaign. I do not give up Indiana to Garfield, though the fight to gain it will be tremendous. Hancock is to-day, was yesterday, and from the day of his nomination 10,000 votes stronger in Indiana than Mr. Landers. There is no doubt of this, not the slightest in the world. If the Democrats will only stand firm, shoulder to shoulder, and work with untiring and unceasing energy they will redeem Indiana in November. They will certainly try to do this. The stakes are worth the effort. We are not defeated. It is only a set-back. We have got a good fighting chance to win and we should embrace it and go in. Stand by the old Democratic party, boys. If not for yourselves, for your children who come after you. It is the only party that can bring the country peace and good government. Gird on your Democratic armor and go into the fight at once. If we have to go down again in defeat next month let us die game, with the armor of Democracy in our hands. Hurrah for Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock!

O. O. S.

WHAT STATES THE DEMOCRATS WILL CONTEST.

The States the Democrats will contest in the North are Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Oregon, Nevada and Indiana. It is contended that Hancock is much stronger in Indiana than the Democratic State ticket, and the Democrats of that State will be urged to do their best, but no outside aid will be given them. Among Democrats it is said that the effort to force Hendricks on the party by using the Supreme Court of Indiana to render an improper decision, together with the weakness and unpopularity of Landers, has beaten the party; but it is contended these reasons will not weigh against Hancock.

The Democrats intend to meet the Republicans on the tariff question. In New York, Virginia, and other States where there are dissensions in the party, all the influence and authority of the managers will be used to heal them. The word will be issued that everybody must yield to one united effort to pull Hancock through. Democratic business men will be urged to the front, with their influence and their money.

[From the New York Sun.]

No doubt the situation in Indiana will be changed by the coming in of returns from the outlying counties; but there is no probability that this change will be sufficient to affect the general result. It is safe to assume that the State has gone for the Republicans. This is as a great a surprise to the Democrats and as great a blow, as the Maine election was to the Republicans. It turns the probability of the case in favor of the election of Garfield. But if the Democratic managers will draw from it the lesson which the Republicans drew from Maine, and go to work with zeal, energy and resolution, they can reverse this probability, and certainly elect Hancock. They have been entirely too confident. They do not seem to have applied that wisdom which the facts required. Three weeks still remain before the election of November, and victory is yet within the grasp of the Democracy.

AN ARDUOUS ADDRESS

By the National Committee—To the Breach Once More.

The National Democratic Executive Committee met in New York on last Thursday and issued the following address:

"To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of the Country:

The election of President and Vice President is now before you. State and local dissensions are eliminated from the issues of the day. The magnitude of a victory or defeat can only be estimated by the forces and means used in securing it.

"By fraud and corruption the people of the country were defeated in their purpose in 1876, and the rightfully elected President was kept from office.

"With the combined capacity of the Republican party, aided by repeated assessments upon an army of office-holders; with the power of the Federal Government, represented by United States Marshals at the polls; with intimidation, fraud and a resort to every corrupt appliance known to Republican methods, concentrated in two States, our adversaries have succeeded in procuring the probable return of their local candidates.

"Can it be possible that in every State throughout this broad land the same methods can be brought to bear that were used by the Republican managers in Indiana and Ohio? Can the great States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, California, Colorado, Nevada and New Hampshire be bought, intimidated and defrauded? Even without the vote of Indiana, which we believe will be redeemed in November, with New York and New Jersey and the States that are conceded to us, including Maine, the election of our candidates is assured.

"The Republican party have put in nomination for President and Vice-President two men who, by the admission of their own party and press, are unworthy of your confidence and your suffrages. It is impossible that fifty millions of intelligent and patriotic people will consent to place themselves upon the humiliating level thus prepared for them by the Republican managers.

"Fellow-citizens, the first day's repulse at Gettysburg ended on the third day with Hancock in the front in a glorious victory. That victory secured us our Union. The question is not now the preservation of the Union, but of Constitutional Government. Hancock is now, as then, in the front. The repulse is now, as then, the omen of a victory which will secure to coming generations the inestimable blessings of civil liberty.

"By order of the National Democratic Committee.

"WM. H. BARNUM, Chairman."

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

How Hancock Will Be Elected.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Permit to say a word to the Democracy through your columns. The loss of Indiana on Tuesday is, of course, to be greatly deplored, but there is no reason why it should be considered as conclusive of the Presidential contest. Whether there may or may not have been mismanagement in the campaign should not occupy our time. Let us look to the future, and see if there is not still hope.

There are 138 electoral votes conceded to the Democracy. The Republicans, from the outset, seemed to consider it to their interest to have the "Solid South" against them. Therefore there has been, and I predict there will be, no effort to interfere with these 138 votes. In New York we have a united Democracy. The two wings of the party in that State seem to be vying with each other in the work and enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket. The effect of their union is already seen in the recent registration in the cities of Brooklyn and New York, from which it is estimated that our majority will be increased 20,000 in these two cities alone. Mr. Tilden has gone into the contest with skill and energy.

The Republican papers have already complained that he is organizing and equipping Hancock clubs throughout the State at his own expense. At the same time Tammany is alive with energy. I can not but believe still that we will get New York's thirty-five votes. I have always considered New Jersey to be one of the most certain Democratic States. It even went Democratic in 1864, when McClellan only received twenty-one electoral votes, and in 1868 her vote was a part of the seventy-one given to Seymour.

In both of these contests Indiana gave her vote to the Republicans, and still New Jersey stood firm for the Democracy. I believe she will not falter now when the chances of success are so much greater, and will give her nine votes for Hancock. The McClellan Democracy of New Jersey will not fail to support Hancock, as Hancock supported McClellan. This leaves us within three votes of victory.

The Fusion electoral ticket in Maine is composed of three Democrats and four Greenbackers. If it is elected we get the three requisite votes. And why may we not expect it to be successful? The Fusionists of Maine have the prestige of a victory in September. They will have more to hope for than when they determined in September to wrest the State from the party that had controlled it by such large majorities for so many years. If the September election in Maine did not influence the October election in Indiana, why should we expect the October election in Indiana to influence the November election in Maine?

I do not believe the Fusion ticket in Maine will be defeated in November, unless it is accomplished by the bolters under Solon Chase. But the defeat of the Fusionists doesn't mean the election of the Republican ticket, for the bolters have nominated and will vote for the *same four Greenbackers* that are on the Fusion ticket. The Republicans can not, therefore, count on these four votes, and yet, without them they can not elect their ticket, if New York and New Jersey go Democratic. The vote would stand:

Conceded Democratic States	138
New York	35
New Jersey	9
Total	182
Greenbackers of Maine	4
	186
Remaining States	183
Electoral College	369

If the Republicans carried all of the other States and got three of the electoral votes of Maine, they would still lack two votes of having a majority and the election would devolve upon Congress. In the above I have not taken into consideration the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Indiana. I do not believe that a defeat in the latter State in October means a certain defeat in November. The Democracy are as true and devoted to their principles as any political party in the world, and I expect to see them on the 2nd of next November, at their posts, fighting nobly to regain their lost ground.

If the Democracy of other States will stand by their guns as will those of Indiana, I believe we may yet hope to elect and inaugurate our candidates. Now is the time for the display of true courage and devotion. Let the voice of the croaker be drowned in the enthusiasm with which we will still follow our cause and our leaders' standard. Victory is still within our reach. And let us see to it that Kentucky gives to the Union General as large a majority as she ever gave to any of her Confederate sons.

A. E. RICHARDS.

PHISTER'S FIGHT.

How a Republican Candidate Expects to Make Hay in a Democratic District—Coquetting with the Greenbackers.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

VANCEBURG, KY., October 13, 1880.

Vanceburg is the home of the Hon. George M. Thomas, ex-Judge of the Circuit Court in this district, recently defeated by A. E. Cole. "Morgue" Thomas is a chronic candidate. He has run for almost every office in the gift of the people of Kentucky, from Lieutenant Governor down. Within the past year he has especially distinguished himself in this direction, having been twice a candidate for the United States District Judgeship in place of Judge Ballard and Col. Hays, a candidate for re-election as Circuit Judge, and, lastly, a candidate for Congress in place of the present incumbent, Judge Phister, who was elected two years ago by a majority of 3,000. Judge Thomas has several bar'ls of money, and whenever he is a candidate he taps one. He is making Herculean efforts to defeat Phister, and is confident of success, basing his calculations on the following hypotheses: That he will control the united Greenback vote of 1879 (about 1,200 in number), poll a full Republican vote, and so cut down Phisters vote in the lower counties, by diverting the disaffected vote in the Democratic party to Thomas that he will be elected by a small majority. I said that he was making a Herculean effort, and it was a Herculean task. The Greenback vote is such a respectable element that he is obliged to talk flat money, and at the same time be stalwart enough to hold his own with his own party. A great many of the Greenbackers were originally Democrats, and they get infuriated if the "bloody shirt" is flirted in their faces.

In his canvass in the mountains Judge Thomas is obliged to word his speeches very carefully and give his hearers about equal parts of flat money, gold and silver, currency, conciliation, bloody shirt and rebel yell. A man can sometimes ride two horses and keep his balance, but when he straddles four or five animals the chances are ten to one that he will slop over somewhere and get thrown by all.

In the lower counties Judge Thomas will get the full Republican vote, but he wants to control the factious vote in the Democratic party, and to do this he has to talk very guardedly, for fear of offending one or the other of the factions. He knows by actual figuring that his election can only be secured by polling every vote claimed, and to do this he must offend no one and please all parties.

Can he do this? I think it extremely doubtful. In the lower counties Judge Phister will poll the full party vote. He will do this for several reasons. He has made a good representative, and he has held himself aloof from petty local quarrels. He is a Democrat and supports the Democratic nominees. His record in the party is good, and no charge of kicking or bolting can be laid at his door. In the mountain counties he is personally popular, and from interviews held with several prominent Greenbackers who were converted to the new doctrine out of the Democratic fold, I am satisfied that he will receive more than one-half of the Greenback vote.

If I am correct in this surmise he will be returned to Congress by an increased majority, and "Morg." Thomas will have to chalk off a double defeat. In accepting the nomination of the Republican party in this district for Congress he argued that: "If I am elected it is a victory. If I am defeated by a decreased majority, and Garfield is elected, it is still a victory, for I can, having cut down the Democratic vote in a Democratic district to a very small majority, ask for a fat appointment with every prospect of success.

Some men are fated to defeat. I believe Judge Thomas to be one of those unfortunate individuals. His election to the Circuit Judgeship in 1874 was accidental, and in this race, it is very evident that he will be defeated. Personally, I shall feel sorry, for Judge Thomas is a clever gentleman and a man of very liberal views outside of politics. You can safely count on Phister's election in the Tenth District by an increased majority.

SYMONDS.

A BROAD CHRISTIANITY.

An English Preacher Proposes a New Confession of Faith and the Abolition of Sectarian Lines.

Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple and Congregational minister of some prominence in England, sends the following letter to the London Times: "The boldness of the proposal I am about to submit warrants me seeking for it a place in columns no less distinguished than your own. You have recently published reports of the primate's visitation addresses, and a day or two ago you commented upon them in a tone with which my proposal will distinctly harmonize. I can not but express very deep dissatisfaction with the authoritative addresses which are delivered from many of our ecclesiastical chairs from time to time. As sectarian or denominational addresses they are admirable, and are justly applauded by the companies for which they were prepared; but, viewed in their larger relations, I cannot but feel that they are often wholly outside the thinking of one section of the community and the immediate need of another. Has not the time come when the points of union should be magnified, and the points of difference reduced to a minimum? My own impression is that there are thousands of Christians in England who have no connection with the sects, and who, strange as it may appear, are not aware of their own christianity. This anomaly is to be accounted for by the fact that in the hands of the sects Christianity has become a set of theological opinions and definitions, instead of being left as the spirit of self-sacrifice for the good of others. Christianity is not a form, it is a spirit; it knows nothing of articles, catechisms, standards, and subscriptions to tests or creeds. All these are merely human arrangements or conveniences, and if not kept in their proper places they will do more mischief than it is in the power of atheism to effect. I do not hesitate to say that sectarian theology is the most mischievous influence of the age. Men who think carefully and broadly will never be united on this basis; it is too narrow, too vague, and too controvertible. Is it not possible to find a point at which all reverent thinkers will unite in cordial fellowship? In my opinion it is quite possible, and if possible it must be infinitely desirable. Whoever adopts and practices the principle of self-sacrifice for the good of others is, in my view, a living Christian, whatever he may think of any point in so-called dogmatic theology. He may not even be a theologian at all; and if not, so much the better, unless he be a man of very exceptional intellectual and moral capacity. I make the broadest possible distinction between Christianity and theology, and my proposal is to operate upon that distinction by encouraging the formation of an exclusive alliance, whose one principle of union shall be that self-sacrifice for the good of others is the true law of life. Christians must come to the rescue of Christianity, when it is disfigured by sectarian badges and compelled to speak the alien language of sectarian definitions and orthodoxes. I do not propose to interfere with anything that is legitimate in denominationalism.

As long as the world endures, men who think alike will unite for the propagation of their opinions, and this is most wise and proper; but my inquiry is whether there is not below and above all denominational formations a principle which can unite and inspire men of the most diverse theological convictions, and whether that principle ought not to be primarily recognized so as to set all differences in their just relationship and perspective. I can not but believe that there is a nobler word than Pan-Anglican, Pan-Presbyterian or Pan-Methodism, and that nobler word is Pan-Christian. The Trinitarian and Unitarian are both Christians; so are the Calvinist and the Arminian; but when do they ever meet on the broad ground of Christianity and make a common declaration that their religion is deeper than their theology? I leave my proposal of an inclusive alliance or association to make its own impress on your readers, and I hope that his grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, will not regard the suggestion as out of harmony with his broad and generous addresses."

What to Teach Girls.

To darn stockings and sew on buttons.

To say no, and mean it, or yes, and stick to it.

Teach them to regard the morals and not the money of their beaux.

To keep a house in neat order, with everything in its place.

That the more one lives within one's income, the more one will save.

That tight lacing ought to be prevented by law as opium smoking is in China.

That the farther one gets beyond one's income, the nearer one gets to the poorhouse.

That a young man with good business qualities is worth a dozen loafers in fine harness.

Teach them every day some item of dry, hard, practical common sense, and they will yet find time for idealism.

That any amount of tight lacing and pinching of corns cannot improve a form that the Almighty made in his own image.

Give them, if possible, a good substantial education, and as many of the accomplishments as you can afford, but never neglect their home training.

LEADING New Jersey Democrats, including their candidate for Governor, interviewed at Philadelphia by the Times, talk as follows: "As respects the Presidential campaign in New Jersey, it can be safely called a Hancock stampede. All the enthusiasm and zeal seems to be for the General at Governor's Island. His name is cheered a dozen times where Garfield's is applauded once. Men who go over the State and are not particularly biased—commercial travelers, for instance—say the masses are for Hancock and will work for him. The State campaign presents its own local features."

A PLEASANT STORY.

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