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THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue [in America] is ENGLISH FREE TRADE against the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION. The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture."

"Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform after 'the Union must and shall be preserved.'"

"It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws."

"We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman."

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provisions in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him."

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen."

"This is not the time to weigh in an apothecary's scale the services or the rewards of the men who saved the Nation."

"Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect your race?"

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican."

"We don't want any Republicans in our country."

"And if one receives not enough it is because he did not serve long enough, and can be heard to complain if he gets a just rate, equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."

"With President Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is."

"The only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade."

"On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come."

"I saw the other day in one of our Indianapolis papers a good overcoat advertised for \$1.87, and it must be a pretty mean man that wants to get one for a dollar."

"I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."

"I believe in free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion."

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."

"We [the capitalists] can control the workingman only so long as he sets up to-day what he earns to-morrow."

"I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands, I do."

"The negro is a prolific animal."

VERMONT has "done herself proud."

LET the Democrats keep on attacking Gen. Hovey's military record.

VERMONT to Grover Cleveland: "It is a condition and not a theory."

THEY produce a good deal of maple sugar in Vermont, but Grover Cleveland gets no taffy.

WHEN the Sentinel gets through gnawing the file of General Hovey's soldier record it will be ready for the dentist.

IT will not do for anybody to figure on the Indiana election of 1888. All work and figuring should be based on 1884.

A WASHINGTON interviewer asked ex-Senator McDonald if the report were true that some Indiana Democrats will not support Cleveland because he is a civil-service reformer.

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ex-Senator is right. The most benighted Democrats in Indiana were long since cured of the delusion that Mr. Cleveland was ever a civil-service reformer. He lost no time in turning over all the offices to them, and it would be black ingratitude to bring against him the charge that he is a reformer. What the Hoosier Democrats to complain of, however, is the fact that he did not make more offices for them, or that he did not distribute among them a supply of those portions out to other States. George William Curtis described Democrats in general as being very hungry and very thirsty; but if he had had an intimate acquaintance with Senator Voorhees's constituents he would have labeled them as the hungriest and thirstiest of the party. The President gave them all the offices, but they treasure it against him that he did not give them more.

GENERAL HOVEY'S PROMOTION. The Sentinel makes an indirect attack on General Hovey's war record by printing, without comment, part of a letter written by General Sherman relative to Hovey's promotion to major-general. Without explanation it may be construed injuriously to General Hovey. The letter did him injustice, and General Sherman, in his "Memoirs," explained it in a way that effectually bars any such construction as is now sought to be put upon it. The matter is fully treated in the "Life of General Hovey," which will be published in a few days, and the following extract is a complete reply to the Sentinel's covert attack:

General Hovey's military record was without a blemish. The only attempt ever made to assail his record or belittle his services was based on the following letter, written by Gen. W. T. Sherman:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., JULY 25, 1864.

"I have your dispatch of yesterday. I wish to put on record this, my emphatic opinion, that it is an act of injustice to officers who stand by their posts in the day of danger, to neglect them and advance such as General Hovey, who left us in the midst of bullets to go to the rear in search of personal advancement and the rest of his kind."

"This letter found its way into print, and long after the war it was used by General Hovey's political enemies as the basis of a cowardly attack on his military character. It was not exactly an attack in the rear, but a stab in the back."

General Sherman's letter did General Hovey injustice, as Sherman himself virtually admitted later. That great and gallant soldier sometimes spoke hastily, and even wrote without due weighing his words. This was one of the instances. Many years later, in his published "Memoirs," he alluded to the matter as follows:

"On the 24th of July, 1864, I received a dispatch from Inspector-general James A. Hardie, then on duty at the War Department in Washington, to the effect that General Osterhaus and General Hovey had been promoted to major-generals. Both of these had been in the campaign with us in command of divisions, but had gone to the rear—the former by reason of sickness, and the latter dissatisfied with General Schofield and myself about the composition of his division in the Twenty-third Corps. Both were esteemed as first-class officers, who had gained special distinction in the Vicksburg campaign."

"I have not preserved a copy of that dispatch, and suppose it was burned up in the Chicago fire; but it was characteristic of Mr. Lincoln, and was dated the 26th or 27th of July, 1864. Hovey and Osterhaus were promoted on the 25th, and my dispatch of the 25th to General Hardie had reflected chiefly the feelings of the officers then present with me before Atlanta."

This extract from Sherman's Memoirs, written many years after the letter, explains it in a way entirely creditable to General Hovey. It will be observed that the letter contains no word of censure on Hovey. If it was a censure of anybody it was of the President, from whom all promotions came. Second, the letter embraced another brave and capable officer besides Hovey, of whom Sherman says: "Both were esteemed as first-class officers who had gained special distinction in the Vicksburg campaign. Third, the President turned the tables on Sherman by citing his own written recommendation for Hovey's promotion. Finally, General Sherman wrote to the President apologizing for his hasty letter, and stating that his letter to Hardie "reflected chiefly the feelings of the officers then present with me before Atlanta." This is equivalent to saying that it did not reflect his deliberate judgment. At all events his written recommendation for Hovey's promotion silenced him. As a matter of fact, the real injustice was to Hovey in not receiving an earlier promotion, for Grant and Sherman had recommended it in July, 1863, and he did not receive it till July, 1864. A short time before he did receive it, while in Washington, he called on the President to ask why he had not been promoted when others recommended for promotion at the same time had been. President Lincoln, anticipating his complaint, said: "Your commission has long since been made out and signed, and you are a major-general already."

"I do not question your word," said General Hovey, "but your mails seem to be a long time coming. I have never received a commission to be major-general, although my juniors have been appointed over me."

"The attachment of President Lincoln was great. He bade General Hovey to return to his home and be reconciled, assuring him that there had been some great wrong committed; that the commission for him as major-general had been directed from the White House two years before, and that some one was to blame. General Hovey retired to his home, and shortly after that his commission as major-general reached him. In the light of these facts, and of General Sherman's explanation of the letter in his 'Memoirs,' it cannot be construed as a slight of the slightest degree creditable to General Hovey. In fact, as General Sherman distinctly terms him a first-class officer who had gained special distinction in the Vicksburg campaign, the whole incident inures to his credit."

The foregoing extract places the matter in exactly its true light. The Sentinel prints General Sherman's letter without any explanation or reference to the "Memoirs," thus endeavoring to create the impression that he had placed a slur on General Hovey's military record. The indirect and sneaking method of the attack makes it the more contemptible. It is not surprising that the same Democratic organ which was fomenting treason in the rear while General Hovey was fighting at the front should now attempt a cowardly and sneaking attack on his military record.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT AND WAGES. The following is from an article in the Sentinel attempting to prove that protection does not benefit workmen or better wages:

"The first annual report of the United States Commissioner of Labor (1886), page 223-225, gives a summary of all employes, with wages and time, by States."

"This summary shows that on cotton goods, for instance, the average rate of daily wages for adult males is in Maine, \$1.23; Massachusetts, \$1.38; Vermont, \$1.15; New York, \$1.23; New Jersey, \$1.44; North Carolina, \$0.96; Georgia, \$1.02; Great Britain, \$1.17; Germany, \$0.89; France, \$0.89."

"It will be seen that New Jersey pays \$1.44 and yet outstrips North Carolina, which pays but 96 cents. Massachusetts pays \$1.15; Great Britain \$1.17. Yet we are told that the Massachusetts manufacturer needs a high protection against those of Great Britain, while New Jersey needs none at all against North Carolina."

"Now why? Who can tell? Perhaps the Indianapolis Journal can throw some light upon the mystery."

We think we can throw a little light on the subject. The summary referred to by the Sentinel expressly says that the exhibit "is not complete for industries or States, but covers only establishments investigated by the bureau." It does not state the average of wages paid in Massachusetts cotton-mills to be \$1.15, as stated by the Sentinel, but \$1.37. It further shows that twelve mills in Massachusetts employed 7,048 hands, while five mills in Great Britain employed 1,155 hands. The twelve Massachusetts mills paid out \$6,655 a day in wages, while the five British mills paid out \$1,351 a day. Each Massachusetts mill averaged \$4.50 a day for wages, and each British mill averaged \$27 a day.

The wages paid in cotton manufacturing in Great Britain are relatively better than in other industries. The same report of Mr. Wright, from which the Sentinel quotes, shows that in woolen manufactures the average rate of wages paid in Massachusetts is \$1.35 per day, against 88 cents per day in Great Britain. It also shows that in miscellaneous industries the average wages in Massachusetts were \$2.17 per day, against \$1.54 per day in Great Britain. [Report of United States Commissioner of Labor for 1886, p. 225.]

Whether the particular establishments were selected in this case to make as good a showing as possible for the British mills we cannot say, but other official reports by Mr. Wright, when Commissioner of Labor in Massachusetts, show a much greater difference between wages in Great Britain and Massachusetts. Thus his sixteenth annual report, p. 142, shows that the general average weekly wage of employes in ninety industries considered was 77.49 per cent. higher in Massachusetts than in Great Britain during the twenty-three years from 1860 to 1883. The same report, p. 141, shows that if the comparison is confined to the thirty-seven industries which supply an exact comparison—that is, an average figure in both countries for the same industries—we discover that the general average weekly wage in Massachusetts, from 1860 to 1883, was 82.59 per cent. higher in Massachusetts than in Great Britain. The same report shows, p. 122, that, taking the average for all the industries supplying rates, we find that wages by the hour in Massachusetts exceed those in Great Britain by 70.83 per cent., and the excess is shown to exist in every industry considered.

The Brooklyn Eagle distinguished among Democratic newspapers by its habit of conducting a fair and square fight in politics, and its failure to circulate campaign lies or resort to the other disreputable tricks so commonly practiced by its party organs. Commenting upon the outrageous slanders which form the chief feature of the campaign against Gen. Harrison, the Eagle says:

"A stranger would infer from the professional Democratic organs that General Harrison is a sort of deity in human form, whose worship devotedly at the shrine of Confucius, consorts constantly with Chinese laundrymen, detests every laborer beyond the ranks of the coolies, and seeks to annihilate the American workman either by starvation or a leaden bullet. In line with these monstrous assertions is the story from Indianapolis recently told that General Harrison once said that 'one dollar a day is enough for any workman,' and that he threatened to force the railroad strikers of 1877 'back to work at the point of the bayonet.' On its face the story is improbable; its restoration is obviously for partisan purposes; its appeal is to the worst passions of mankind; its projection is the act of demagogues which merit nothing but contempt from thoughtful citizens."

The Eagle is quite as sound in its Democracy as the Indianapolis Sentinel; it is far more influential and much better edited, and its words and example in this matter should be heeded by the Indianapolis paper and other "professional organs" of the same low grade. The Sentinel knows that every word the Eagle says is true, and that the stories it circulates about General Harrison are false; but it has not the honesty to condemn them, nor the decency to keep them from its columns.

A BELLOIT, KAN., special to a Lawrence paper says on C. H. St. John, of Beloit, a cousin of John P. St. John, and himself a Prohibitionist, has just returned from Indiana. It adds:

"In speaking of the callers on General Harrison, St. John used the following language: 'If you should go down there and see as I saw with my own eyes, the disgraceful, drunken, howling mobs that call on that man [pointing to a picture of Harrison], you would be disgusted. The railroads haul them there for \$1 a head, and they make a drunken spree of it.'"

This is the sort of personal abuse and infamous lying that is used by a certain class of third-party Prohibitionists to defeat such a man as General Harrison, and elect such a man as Grover Cleveland.

THE Louisiana Standard, an influential and ably-edited organ of the colored people, has reached the conclusion that the only hope for the negroes of that State is to leave it, and it therefore advocates emigration in the strongest terms. It adjures its readers thus:

"The colored man is doing himself and his family a great wrong by remaining in this murder-ridden State any longer. We say to you emigrate to some other State and risk no longer being slaughtered for being a negro. You are worse off here in Louisiana than you ever were before. Leave, and leave at once."

Negroes are threatened, and tortured, and murdered when they attempt to exercise political rights, but nevertheless they perform the hard labor of the State, and their presence is highly essential to the comfort and prosperity of their white oppressors, and their departure will be disastrous to the industries now conducted—by proxy—by the whites. The prospect already causes alarm, and the editor of the Standard has been threatened with violence for offering advice. It is a case of "retaliation," however, which is not only excusable but right, and, unlike President Cleveland's retaliation, has no campaign motive.

The Huntington Herald says a veteran soldier of that place wrote to Hon. C. C. Mason last spring, asking him to use his influence to secure for the veteran an appointment in the Pensacola navy-yard. Following is Colonel Mason's reply, as printed by the Herald:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, '88. 'Dear Sir—The Senators and Representatives from Florida refuse to recommend your appointment to a place in the navy-yard at Pensacola. They say it is too much like the carpet-bagging that they were subjected to under Republican rule, and that their people would not stand it, as they are not able to get places enough for them. Very truly yours, 'C. C. MATSON.'"

That is a nice sort of letter for an Indiana Congressman to write to a veteran soldier.

We are in receipt of a number of inquiries as to the number of private pension bills signed and vetoed by President Cleveland. The figures have been given in the Journal repeatedly; but for the benefit of those who have overlooked them, a review of his course in the matter, and a comparison of his acts with those of former Presidents, is copied from the Utica Herald and appears in another column. The Herald covers the ground completely, and exposes the demagogism and party bias of General Black's report—an official document which should be devoid of partisan coloring.

HERE is a specimen Democratic campaign lie. The Democratic Advocate, of Greenville, O., keeps standing at the head of its editorial columns the following:

"The Chinese ought to be enfranchised, and if the Republican party would do this it would give us the Chinese vote."—Ben Harrison, in the Senate in 1879.

The disgraceful fool who edits the paper hasn't sense enough to know that General Harrison did not become a member of the Senate until March, 1881.

A CHINESE stink-pot has exploded in the ranks of the Democratic party. There never was a more pitiable exhibition than the Democrats in Congress have made of themselves over the Chinese question. Colonel Denby telegraphs that he knows nothing of the report that the Chinese government has rejected the treaty made with the representatives of that power, and now the Democrats in the Senate are trying to get somebody to help let go of the Democratic bull which statesman Bill Scott railroaded through the House.

EX-SENATOR McDONALD tells a Washington interviewer that he thinks the Democratic outlook in Indiana is good, but he is apparently in no haste to make it better, since, as he announces, his business will not permit him to take part in the campaign until "after the 1st of October." Mr. McDonald's enthusiasm seems to have spent itself largely in the effort to defeat Governor Gray at St. Louis, but perhaps he thinks that service was of sufficient importance to exempt him from further duty.

No, esteemed Democratic brethren, it will not do to place Arkansas as an offset to Vermont. Elections in Arkansas signify nothing but the continued and forcible suppression of the negro vote. In Vermont all the votes are counted, and the increased Republican majority indicates, first, the strength of the sentiment in favor of the American system of protection to home industries, and second, the extreme unpopularity of the administration.

THE Charleston, S. C., News and Courier publishes a commercial and industrial review for the year which shows an increase of 20 per cent. in the gross business of the city over the years 1886 and 1887. This increased prosperity was brought about under a protective tariff, a system which the News wants to abolish to make way for free trade and financial depression.

STRONG hints are being thrown out to Mr. Thurman, that, inasmuch as he is a millionaire, he should follow Mr. Cleveland's example and make a fat contribution to the Democratic campaign fund. It matters not to the grasping Democracy that the vice-presidential candidate is laying down his life for his party; it is not satisfied, but calls for a further gift.

In the Chicago convention the delegates from Vermont cast their solid vote for Benjamin Harrison from first to last. The gallant Republicans of the Green Mountain State have grandly ratified their choice.

OUR minister to China cables the State Department that he has no information of the rejection of the treaty by the Chinese government. Thus the Democrats in the House have made fools of themselves again.

The disreputable bums and heebers who disgrace the postoffice service in this city should be treated to a dose of the station-house if nothing else will bring them to an appreciation of common decency.

THE immense Republican majority in Vermont is a surplus that will worry the Democracy more than the one in the treasury. It is a condition that confronts us, not a theory.

THE jingo fisheries message doesn't seem to have had the desired effect in Vermont. Irish-Americans did not rally to the support of the "retaliation" policy worth a cent.

In 1884 Vermont gave Mr. Blaine 22,183 majority. This year she gives in the State election 27,000 majority, and will increase it in November.

MR. BYNUM seems to be under the impression that the Indianapolis Journal is responsible for the report of his Atlanta speech. Our Con-

gressman is in error; the speech was reported in the Atlanta Constitution, a sound Democratic paper.

ALL things are working together for Republican good this year. Even Boss Cleveland, with his various messages, works right into our hands.

CHAIRMAN JEWETT, of the Democratic State central committee, says: "Senator Voorhees will begin a ton day's canvass on the 10th, and will return to Washington on the 20th, when Senator Turpie will come to Indiana and speak until Oct. 4. It was not deemed best for both Senators to be away from Washington at the same time." Such devotion to public duty is quite admirable. They wouldn't both leave at once lest something might happen to the country.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. The question has been asked me by two or three Democrats why it was that under free trade, from 1857 to 1861, this country was full of woolen-mills, and that there were at least three sheep in every bushel of wheat, and that it made this decline in mills and sheep under protection. If it is true that there are less woolen-mills and sheep now than from 1857 to 1861, why is it so?

Nothing of the kind is true. In 1859 there were 1,559 woolen-mills in the United States; in 1860 there were 1,263, and in 1880 there were 2,689. In 1859 there were 21,723,230 sheep in the United States; in 1860 there were 22,471,275; in 1880 there were 35,192,074, and in 1884 there were 50,626,626. The reduction of the tariff on wool caused the number of sheep to diminish to 44,759,314 in 1887.

Please give the votes of the Democrat and Republican parties in 1836 and '87 in the following States: Indiana, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey and Wisconsin. A. E. McCABE.

In 1885 Indiana gave a Republican plurality of 3,224; Connecticut, Democratic plurality, 1,898; Michigan, Republican plurality, 7,432; New Jersey, Democratic plurality, 8,020; Wisconsin, Republican plurality, 18,718. Only Michigan of these States had an election in 1887, and it gave, for Supreme Judge, a Republican plurality of 20,809.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. I. Who is the present Governor of Indiana? 2. Is he a Republican or Democrat? 3. If the Republicans carry the State and lose the Legislature, will General Hovey be elected Governor? 4. Who was Gray elected Governor of? 5. Who was his opponent? 6. Give Garfield's majority over Hancock, and Cleveland's over Blaine. E. B. DAVIS.

CAPEVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1. 1. Isaac P. Gray, 2. Democrat, 3. The Republicans could elect General Hovey and not carry the Legislature. 4. In 1884, 5. Hon. W. H. Calkins, 6. Garfield's plurality, 6,642; Cleveland's plurality, 6,427.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Give me the address and also the pronunciation of General Hovey, also of Levi P. Morton, also of A. G. Porter. JAS. N. MCCOY. MONROE CITY, Sept. 4.

1. Huvvy—Mt. Vernon, Posey county, 2. New York city, 3. Indianapolis.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Who introduced the 1-cent-per-day pension bill during the present Congress? FRANKLIN, Ind., Sept. 4. S. C. BROWN. Col. C. C. Matson is credited with the bill.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE Democratic party is a free-trade party or it is nothing. The Democrat who is not a free-trader should go elsewhere.—Henry Watterson.

To maintain a personal organ for President Cleveland in New York city from now till election day, the Sen says, the national Democratic committee agrees to pay \$2,700 per week, or \$29,000 in two months.

FARMERS should remember that there is now a tariff of 20 cents on wheat, which keeps out the Canadian and other foreign products, and that the Democrats propose to remove this protection.—Omaha Republican.

JUDGE GRESHAM, now in Paris, tells an interviewer that "at Interlaken a man addressed me as 'Mr. Blaine.' I told him I did not object to his mistake, but I feared Mr. Blaine might not take it as a compliment."

"Just what Brooks said is this: 'Yes, I was a rebel, a slave-holder and a Democrat; but I was never a Republican. Thank God I have no sin to answer for.' That is where he got his nickname of 'Thank-God' Brooks."

MR. CLEVELAND'S objection to a second term was that officeholders, anxious to retain place once gained, were ready with money to carry on a campaign of self-interest, etc. Mr. Cleveland's contribution to the campaign fund is \$10,000.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

ABOUT the biggest job, next to re-electing Cleveland, that the Democrats have undertaken in this campaign is to prove to the American workman that he will be better off with lower wages, a smaller house and plainer food with less of it.—Portland Oregonian.

ALWAYS bear in mind that the Democratic orators and papers making the assertion that there is a tax on necessities are selling a campaign lie. The tariff on imports is nearly if not wholly paid by the rich, as the imports are almost entirely articles of luxury.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE Washington Critic drops into poetry, and suggests as Mr. Cleveland's message to the committee the following:

"Here's my \$10,000. 'But if you think 'twill be cheap and offensive.' Just hand it back to me." P. S.—It hasn't been handed back.

NOW I ask you, my friends, is there a political party that has a special reason to lie about me and about the United Labor party? Yes, the corrupt, the rotten, the worthless Democratic party has that interest. Not so much the Democratic party throughout the United States as in the State and city of New York and in Brooklyn, where the Democratic party is more corrupt, more vile, more perjured, and more inimical to the public welfare than anywhere else.—Dr. McGlynn.

"SING a song of shodden. A pocket full of knives. Four and twenty black men. Running for their lives. When the polls are open. Shut the negro's mouth. Isn't this a bully way. To make a solid South?"—Topkapi Journal.

CLEVELAND'S PENSION VEToes.

The Facts Concerning His Course in This Matter Clearly Presented. Utica Herald.

It is a duty of the Pension Commissioner to make an annual report of the transactions of his bureau. There is no law forbidding him to write his report as a partisan, and give what should be a plain business paper the form of a campaign document. General Black has availed himself of his privilege. He arrays figures in a form that will convey to the unthinking the impression that, compared with Cleveland, Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes, and Garfield, and Arthur were enemies of the soldiers. This statement put into words would carry its own refutation with every intelligent person. Conveyed indistinctly in figures which "do not lie," it is hoped that it may confuse if it does not convince, in the absence of a fair presentation of the facts.

To show that President Cleveland has been vastly more considerate of the veterans' needs than any of his predecessors, Commissioner Black presents the executive record on private pension bills in this form:

Table with pension statistics: 1861 to 1865, Lincoln, 431; 1865 to 1869, Johnson, 431; 1869 to 1877, Grant, 430; 1877 to 1881, Hayes, 730; 1881 to 1885, Garfield and Arthur, 730.

Total Republican Presidents, 2,001; 1858 to 1888, Cleveland, 1,369.

Grand total, 3,370. With these figures in his hand the Cleveland partisan goes about saying: "Lo, here! See the proof that the present executive is the veterans' friend. He has signed in three years nearly three times as many pension bills as did President Grant in eight years, and within 700 as many as Republican Presidents did in twenty-four years."

Neither General Black nor any other Demo-

crat will say that Grover Cleveland loves the soldier of the Union more than the Republican Presidents did. But he is willing that the figures be ingeniously arranged should he say so, nor help to relieve them of the false showing Lincoln's administration was taken up with preserving the Union, and carrying on the war of the rebellion which filled the country with future applicants for pensions. Pension legislation was barely reached in his time. He signed every pension bill laid before him. So under the Republican Presidents who followed him, it required time to get pension legislation and machinery into form, and no account is taken by General Black's figures of the general pension laws, under which the bulk of the pension payments is made. The arrears-of-pension legislation brought forward the individual claims and accounts for the increase of private pensions.

It is therefore by the bills vetoed instead of by those signed that the regard of Presidents for the veterans is to be measured. A table showing the pension bills vetoed since 1861 by administrations, would tell the story of President Cleveland's love for the veterans, even omitting the brutal language which he seemed to delight in using to express his negative. We supply the lack in General Black's report of such table:

Table with vetoed pension bills: 1861-5, Lincoln, 0; 1865-9, Johnson, 0; 1869-77, Grant, 8; 1877-81, Hayes, 0; 1881-85, Garfield-Arthur, 0.

Total Republican Presidents, 2,001; 1858-88, Cleveland (partial list vetoed), 175; 1885-88, Cleveland, disapproved, 166.

Total killed by Cleveland, 331. Not by the number of pension bills sent to him by Congress, with which the executive has nothing to do, but by the number he kills, is the President's feeling for the soldier to be judged. This matter, the treatment of