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Let the Facts Be Clearly Understood.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Richmond Dispatch, declares its views respecting the preparations for the election of 1892; and generally they do not require any particular comment.

Our contemporaries, however, evince a misconception so profound, respecting the condition of the New York Democracy, that some correction of the error is desirable:

Chief Governor Hill's friends shall cease their war upon Mr. Cleveland, the wise and far-seeing leader of the Democratic party will do elsewhere than to New York for the Democratic nominee for President.

The misconception "erries in the assumption that there is a deep and ardent division among the New York Democracy; that they are separated into two pretty nearly equal factions; and that one of these factions is made up of the friends of Mr. CLEVELAND and the other of the friends of Governor HILL.

Now the truth is that the New York Democracy was never so little affected by factional divisions as it is at this day. Of course, there are Democrats in this State who prefer Mr. CLEVELAND; but the number of these has dwindled to a relatively inconsiderable minority; while the body of those who have supporters and followers of Governor HILL has become so large, so compact, so comprehensive, and so preponderant that it may be truly described as forming the prevailing mass of the party.

There are undoubtedly some loud and vociferous advocates of Mr. CLEVELAND remaining. But they are either Free Traders, Australian balloters, and Civil Service Chinamen very much more than they are Democrats. Among the New York Democracy there is no longer any controversy. The Mugwump party have been trying until very lately to force Mr. CLEVELAND upon the country; but the effort has been to a pretty much abandoned.

In other words, the wise policy and the unchangeable fidelity which Governor HILL has exhibited toward the fundamental and ever-living principles of Democracy, have more and more drawn the whole party of New York Democrats around his standard; so that now they have no other preference and no other candidate for the Presidency than DAVID BENNETT HILL.

The victory of true statesmanship and Democracy which, by dint of high intellectual power and immovable adherence to Democratic ideas, the Government has gained over a fanatical and unscrupulous Republican Legislature, has had its due effect upon the minds of intelligent men; and he now stands as the one Democratic leader of New York in whose genius every one confides, and whose Democratic truth no one doubts. Thus he has brought about a state of admirable union and harmony, such as has not been known to the Democracy of this State for half a century. It is no hot-house growth, but a work of gradual evolution, a solid structure of conviction and of sentiment, such as never springs from illusions and cannot be built up by the application of impure or hypocrisy.

These truths do not seem to have penetrated across the boundaries of Virginia as yet, but they are gradually making their way gradually through the Convention of 1892 is held, the great Democratic leader of New York will have justice done him in other States which is now so abundantly rendered among his own people to his abilities, his character, his fidelity, his unimpeachable and thoroughgoing Democracy.

The concurrence of the Senate and the Assembly, on Thursday, in the bill authorizing the construction of another bridge across the East River, between the city of New York and Long Island, is a triumph for Dr. THOMAS RAINEY, who has so long been pushing that enterprise, and for his associates. Their project has encountered very little opposition, as was to be expected. It was carried through the committees so densely populated as those on the shores of the East River with the entire assent of all interested. In this respect Dr. RAINEY's project has had a parallel in the Brooklyn Bridge, whose enormous value to the public is nevertheless beyond question.

The two principal objections urged against the East River Bridge, as the structure just authorized by the Legislature is officially called, were that the persons named in the act of incorporation could sell their franchise to others, and that the bridge approaches on the New York side could not possibly be constructed without doing damage to property there. Exactly what view the Legislature took of these objections, or to what extent it has admitted their validity, can hardly be ascertained. The former was a rather vague assertion, the basis for which did not appear in the discussion, and at any rate it did not go to the merits of the case. The latter objection was more serious, but its force had been reduced since the project was first presented for consideration by carrying the bridge approach on the New York side high in the air above Avenue A, and the First, Second, and Third Avenues. The descent into Park Avenue, so as to connect with the tracks in the Fourth Avenue tunnel, may undoubtedly make changes in the uses of some real estate there; but, all things considered, the two branches of the Legislature concerned in sanctioning the scheme after some amendments and safeguards had been added to the bill.

The main purpose of the new bridge is to establish an ample railroad connection between Long Island and the city of New York. This it will accomplish by joining the entire rail system of the former with the elevated railroads of New York and with the Central, Harlem, and New Haven Railroads at the terminus on Forty-second street. Every expert knows the great advantages furnished by Blackwell's Island for bridging the river at that point. Central parks can there be constructed, and the spreading of the channels on either side of the island by a bridge strong enough to carry heavy traffic at high speed is neither difficult nor excessively costly. The plans of Dr. RAINEY and the designs of the bridge by Mr. SCHINDLER, the architect of the cantilever structure at Niagara, insure a sufficient height for the free passage of all shipping underneath; and accordingly Congress gave the required authorization, so far as it was concerned, long ago.

Taking together the bridge and its approaches, they will constitute a structure nearly four miles long. Two railroad tracks will be carried on the bridge. On the Long Island side it crosses Ravenswood Park land, proceeds about two miles in a straight

line from the river, having two stations on the elevated. About midway of this distance a branch, curving southward, will strike through Dutch Kills and Blisville to the west side of Calvary Cemetery; then crossing Newtown Creek to Greenpoint, the track will connect with the entire Brooklyn system of steam railroads.

On the New York side the bridge will proceed along Sixty-fourth street, from the river to a station between the Second and Third Avenues, and thence will curve southward, with a gradual descent so as to connect with the Grand Central Terminal.

The great advantages of this project are obvious. It will give the large and growing communities of Long Island adequate and rapid communication with the upper part of New York city, and also with the mainland in every direction. The region north of Newtown Creek will increase in population, while the new structure, through its connection with all the railway lines in Long Island, will help to do a part of the work which the Brooklyn Bridge already finds excessive, and which will become far more so during the next ten years. The need of the Blackwell's Island bridge will be irresistibly evident long before it can be built.

How Mr. Parnell Would Solve the Land Question.

Now that we have before us the full text of the Land bill which Mr. PARNELL proposed as a substitute for Mr. BALFOUR's measure, we can understand the surprise and perplexity which it excited on the part of his own followers as well as his political opponents. It is not true, however, that he declared himself in favor of giving land to the Irish in Ireland and elsewhere.

What he said was that it is better for the present to retain the land, provided the rents of all the poorer tenants are materially reduced, than to accept the partial and unfair application of the purchase principle recommended by the SALISBURY Government. In that way general and immediate relief could be secured, while the definite transformation of tenants into owners would be reserved for a Home Rule Parliament sitting at Dublin.

The obvious objections to Mr. BALFOUR's proposal are, first, that the sum appropriated to land purchase is not large enough to convert more than a quarter of the Irish tenants into owners; secondly, that the sum is to be distributed among large tenants as well as small, although only the latter suffer severely from the existing agrarian conditions; thirdly, that to benefit one-fourth of the tenants the whole local credits of Irish districts are exhausted, so that further relief from the same source is impossible. It is also urged against Mr. BALFOUR's bill that it offers landlords larger prices for their estates than could be obtained in the open market. It is true that those tenants covered by the provisions of the measure, if they choose to accept exorbitant terms and punctually return to the Government in annual instalments the purchase money advanced, will, at the end of forty-nine years, become owners in fee of their holdings.

But, however, that long term of years is to be distributed among the Irish tenants, and the remainder of the land is to be distributed among the English tenants, and the remainder of the land is to be distributed among the English tenants, and the remainder of the land is to be distributed among the English tenants.

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support of life. They want to have pleasure and to do justice to their host's culinary art with souls free from meditations on the awful problems of life and death.

A dinner prepared and discussed for the purpose of exploding a direful superstition; why, it is frightful misuse of the good gifts of God! Instead of the placid flow of the conversation of contented spirits, and the gentle ripple of the laughter of happy hearts, confusion, controversy, cogitation, and philosophical over pictures of the bier, the funeral car, and the tomb; how repulsive, how inconsistent it all is!

Besides, what is the use of getting rid of these old superstitions? What harm do they do? Who suffers in morals or in intellectual development because he has a prejudice against dining with thirteen at table, or crossing a funeral procession, or counting the number of carriages in, or looking at the new moon over the wrong shoulder?

There is about as much truth in all these there is in many of the beliefs which men hold in solemn earnestness. The fates and the ghosts and the goblins are just as much about as ever, and we are all children.

Murder Goes On.

Capital punishment is retained in this State, and yet no decrease in murders or heinous assaults follows the defeat of the bill abolishing the death penalty.

On Thursday night EDWIN THOMAS, a professional tinsmith, shot and dangerously wounded JENNIE O'CONNOR in Monroe street.

On the same night PETER GARRIGAN, a laborer, stabbed and fatally wounded a man named FARELLE, a relative of his wife. At Canada, in the western part of the State, FREDERICK LEACH, a prominent citizen, was murdered on the morning of the same day by FRANK LAMONT, his discharged laborer.

This is the record for a single day, and the number of hangings in the whole State was only eight last year; and yet the material for the commission of crimes to work upon is increasing at a rapid rate.

Fear of the gallows does not seem to deter the murderous impulse in the breasts of violent men even at this time, when it has just been determined that the gibbet shall remain in the State.

It is Going Ahead.

We find these suggestive remarks in the Commercial Gazette of Cincinnati:

Judge Alvord, President of the New York Bar Association, in a speech of patriotic sentiments among the rich and well-to-do in the metropolitan cities. He has cause for his regrets. There is undoubtedly a disposition in certain classes in the country to look upon the American as a man of the future.

There never before was a time when the distinctly American sentiment was so pervasive as it is now. When the Colon was first established, there still remained in this country a strong feeling of aristocratic feeling.

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of themselves, the lusty veterans of the Tippecanoe Club may live to vote for BENJAMIN HARRISON MCKEE for President.

It is our duty to keep our readers informed as to the latest development in the literary "succes" of Boston. We therefore reset this gem from the Transcript of that town:

"At the Browning reading in honor of the poet's birthday, at Chesham Hall, yesterday, the audience glowed with excitement. The audience glowed with excitement. The audience glowed with excitement.

We shall not attempt to touch this mystery, but leave it to the pundits of the Browning societies of Chicago and Salt Lake. One query, however, will the Transcript tell us if red hats go with blue stockings in Boston? This inquiry may throw a little light on the Great Browning Club Mystery.

A legislator complained yesterday in the Prussian Diet that the Government was suppressing the Polish language. This cause of grievance has been very prominent in several countries recently, but it is as old as the history of conquest. ALEXANDER the Great told the Greeks to give up their language and to speak the language wherever he went. JULIUS CÆSAR wrote to the Roman Senate that the children of the barbarous Gauls would use the Latin tongue.

When OLIVER CROMWELL conquered the Irish he said that all Irishmen must speak the English language and abandon Gaelic. In these latter times we see the Germans discouraging the use of French in Alsace-Lorraine, and the Boers declaring that even in the big mining towns, where the English comprise nine-tenths of the white population, only South African Dutch shall be heard in the courts and public places. Russia is trying to suppress the German language in her provinces, and we have just witnessed the attempt in Canada to suppress the use of French in the Canadian northwest.

Senator SHERMAN managed to squeeze through his amendment to the Pension bill yesterday increasing the number of pension agents from eighteen to twenty. In the discussion the fact was brought out and substantially admitted that Mr. SHERMAN wanted a policeman of Ohio, but through the solicitation of Mr. B. HAYES Gen. MICHEKNER was appointed. So Mr. SHERMAN brought in his little amendment, and now there is a chance that Mr. COLE may serve his country and the Sage of Mansfield at \$4,000 a year. It is to be hoped that the pension law will be approved. Mr. SHERMAN's distinguished efforts in their behalf, Mr. ALLEGON, Mr. PLUM, Mr. INGLETT, and Mr. TELLER did, although the courage of the latter finally failed him.

The Pension bill and the Military Academy bill were passed. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment prohibiting the use of strong and mild drink at the camps was given several Republican Senators an opportunity to pose for the Prohibition vote.

The House voted a pension of \$50 a month to Mr. DELLA STEWART PARNELL. Mr. CUMMINGS contended in vain for the original bill giving for \$1,200 a year. The tariff talking man continued. Some lively political digs were given.

Debating societies may regard the question, Is the American flag capable of being carried to the West? A Ute has applied for a Post Office, and the detestable base ball pitcher in Bleeding Kansas is an Indian brave. We call them savage, O, be just; the savage has a great head.

We learn from our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Journal, that "there is a cloud in the horizon of the Bay of Fundy bigger than a man's hand." This is really gratifying from the meteorological and the literary point of view. Hitherto the cloud that has attracted the attention of orators and writers has always been a big, old-fashioned, and manly hand.

The literary cloud, the cloud of the stump speaker and the campaign prophet, has been of that size. That is the regulation size. It is perhaps only natural that the Bay of Fundy should have larger clouds as well as higher water than other places. At any rate, the disappearance of that region of the conventional cloud is an event in literature.

A man of the name of LUTY ran for Attorney-General of the State of Virginia on the HANCOCK ticket last year. He was defeated, but he carried away with him a number of admirers who suggested that he should run for Governor. He declined the suggestion, but he carried away with him a number of admirers who suggested that he should run for Governor.

There is a wall of sadness among certain artists and decorated souls in the chief city of the Hoopiers because the new part of the Institution for the Blind is "out of harmony, architecturally, with the old building. The proportions and style of the original edifice were very fine, and the new building, which is now under construction, is not only out of harmony, architecturally, with the old building, but it is also out of harmony, architecturally, with the old building.

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who is the liar? It is the Reporter, the Editor, or the Candidate—The Testimony and Finally the Verdict of a Disinterested Jury.

THE REPORTER. From F. C. Crawford's Statement in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.

I assert on my honor that Mr. Cleveland was correctly reported in the interview in question. He was not misrepresented in any particular. I did not write out all that Mr. Cleveland said, but what I did write out was faithful and accurate report of his conversation. Much of what was omitted was simply unprintable in any respectable journal.

From F. C. Crawford's Letter of May 7 in the New York Press.

There is not power enough in the World newspaper or on the face of the earth to force me to tell an untruth, even by implication. \* \* \* Col. Cockerill appeared to be satisfied with my statement that the interview was genuine. \* \* \* "We will not take it back," he declared, and he added if Mr. Cleveland persisted in having his denial published, that he (Cockerill) would publish a statement from me retelling the facts of the interview in plain English on the front page of the World, and show these "politicians that they cannot bulldoze this paper." \* \* \*

The next day (Saturday) the city editor said to me that Col. Cockerill desired me to prepare a statement in the form of an affidavit at once, that he was going to use it in the World, and back up my interview. I wrote out a statement reaffirming the original interview and giving some passages omitted from it. I handed it to Col. Cockerill and told him I would go before a notary and swear to every line of it. He said he was going up to Mr. Cleveland's house, but he would not print anything about the matter the next day (Sunday, April 20). It was not necessary to have my statement sworn to at that time. He put the statement in his pocket and asked me to call at his house the next morning, upon giving up the World, to get the affidavit regarding the interview. That editorial, I have reason to know, was written by Col. Cockerill after his call upon Mr. Cleveland and upon his sole responsibility.

Col. Cockerill not only broke faith in publishing his editorial retraction, but he showed that he was willing to believe the word of a politician who is an open candidate for office, and who found himself in an awkward position, against that of a man whose reputation for honor and veracity had never been questioned.

From the same Statement by F. C. Crawford.

I did not go down to the office on Sunday, it was my day off; but upon my arriving at the office Monday (April 21) I promptly tendered my resignation to Mr. Graham, the City Editor. Mr. Graham said: "I shall not accept your resignation for the present at least. You please do all you can to vindicate yourself. Have done so before." A week later I received word that Col. Cockerill had insisted upon the acceptance of my resignation. I sent word to Mr. Graham that I had not expected to remain in the service of the World, whether my resignation was accepted or not. Up to the present time I have received no notification that my resignation had been accepted. On Sunday, April 27, I received a telegram from the World asking me to interview Mr. Platt on McCann's charges, and stating that Richard Croker had said, "I did not do so, and sent down nothing but a man's hand."

This is really gratifying from the meteorological and the literary point of view. Hitherto the cloud that has attracted the attention of orators and writers has always been a big, old-fashioned, and manly hand.

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