DEMOCRATS AND THE G. A. R.

They Would Not Give a Penny for Their Entertainment.

So much has been said about the refusal of the Democrats to give any recognition to the G. A. R. at Washington that it may be interesting to know just what the cold facts are. An investigation shows that the house appropriation committee ma[illegible] appropriation for or recognition of the event in framing the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Nor did the house itself do so. After the bill had been passed in the house President Harrison, seeing that no action had been taken on that subject, sent a message to congress calling attention to the subject and suggesting the desirability and propriety of reasonable aid for a proper entertainment of the men who saved the nation.

The senate appropriations committee, acting upon the president's suggestion, reported an amendment giving $100,000 for this purpose. Senator Cockrell immediately moved that the amount be paid exclusively from the revenues of the District of Columbia. This was voted down, the motion, however, receiving 17 votes, of which 16 were cast by Democrats and Farmers' Alliance members—nearly all of them from the south. When the bill went into conference, however, the house conferees insisted upon placing the Cockrell amendment upon the bill and on also cutting down the appropriation to $75,000. This was combated by the senate conferees, and the bill was hung up in conference for weeks.

The house conferees, with the weight of the three-quarters Democratic house behind them, were able to carry through their proposition, and the senate conferees were obliged to yield and permit the entire burden to be placed on the district. The Republicans in both houses spoke and voted almost solidly against the proposition to place the entire burden on the district, saying frankly that the people of the nation would not only willingly bear a share of the expenses, but esteem it a favor to be permitted to do so. The only result of their efforts, however, was to get the total appropriation finally fixed at $90,000 instead of $75,000, as urged by the house conferees.

I believe it will be possible to constitute a commission nonpartisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election systems and methods might be committed.—Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

The Democratic Campaign Orator Promises Too Much.

The committee on war claims in the Democratic house of the Fifty-second congress reported favorably bills to pay more than $70,000,000 of southern war claims, and other bills of a similar character amounting to $500,000,000 have been introduced and are now awaiting action at the next session.

McKinley's Democratic Rival Converted.

One more tariff triumph. A dispatch from Alliance, O., announces that Wallace H. Phelps, editor of the Alliance Daily Review, a prominent Democrat in times past, and candidate for congress against Governor McKinley on the Democratic ticket in 1886, has renounced the Democracy and comes out for Harrison and Reid. He gives as his reasons that he has become thoroughly convinced of the great benefits accruing to the American people by reason of the protective tariff system tempered with reciprocity, and advises those who do not believe that American manufacturers' workingmen should be brought into competition with the poorer paid laborers from Europe to vote the Republican ticket.

The Democratic party when in charge of the treasury loaned, free of interest, to "pet national banks" throughout the country $61,921,294. This has been reduced by the Harrison administration to $13,866,270, and the surplus used for reduction in the interest bearing national debt.

Democratic Pet Names for the Soldiers.

Are the Democratic soldiers going to vote for Cleveland because the chief spokesman of the Democratic convention and platform, the Louisville Courier-Journal, denounces them and their wounded, sick, helpless, aged and infirm comrades as—

Looters,	Perjurers,
Coffee coolers,	Robbers,
Camp followers,	Agrarians,
Red nosed patriots,	Thieves,
Loafers?	—Madison Courier.

General Weaver, the People's party candidate for the presidency, has abandoned the campaign in the south because of the public insults he and his wife received. Such a thing has never happened and could not happen in Republican communities.

Grover Cleveland, while president, ordered his subordinates to use force bill methods for his own re-election. This is shown by copies of his official orders to Attorney General Garland, published in correspondence from Washington.

SOUTHERN "CHIVALRY."

It Threw Rotten Eggs at General Weaver and His Wife.

The beautiful sentiments of the Democracy which find expression in the north in the cry of "No force bill" took another form, but with similar meaning, in Georgia when General Weaver, the People's party candidate for the presidency, spoke there. Rotten eggs were thrown at him and his wife. The missiles were effective, for they struck Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Lease as well as the general, and resulted in the cancellation of General Weaver's engagements. Mrs. Lease, who was with the party, thus tells the story:

"No, I did not speak at Macon," she said, "although I went there with the intention of so doing. After supper at the Lanier House General Weaver went upon the front porch, Mrs. Weaver and myself following him. In front of us was a howling mob of several thousand people. Mrs. Weaver stepped behind a table, upon which were three lamps burning brightly. Hardly had she seated herself before she was struck violently on the head with a rotten egg.

"At this juncture a gentleman rushed up to me, and catching me by the shoulders begged me to come inside in order to escape any danger. 'No,' I said to him, 'if this cause needs martyrs I will be the first.' All during this the general was cool and collected, although the crowd continued to throw eggs, striking persons who were not with our party. General Weaver attempted to speak three times, but each time was silenced.

"It was not the boys of Macon and the hooclums who attempted to break up the speaking, but some of that town's most prominent citizens were on hand. The people of Macon will receive retribution for egging Mrs. Weaver, who is a pure Christian woman and president of the state W. C. T. U. of Iowa. Already eighty cotton planters have announced that they would withdraw their patronage at once.

SOLDIERS DESERT GROVER.

General Beers Tells the Old Soldiers Why He Cannot Support Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland is not popular with the boys in blue. General Sickles, the one legged veteran, who reiterated at Washington his belief and hope that the old soldiers will not vote for Cleveland, has an earnest supporter in General E. O. Beers, of the Thirtieth New York regiment, a brave and valuable officer of the war. In a long letter to the old soldiers General Beers says:

"I have arrived at the age of fully threescore and have been a lifelong Democrat. But I am fully satisfied that Mr. Cleveland is not the friend of the soldier boys of 1861-5 and is not entitled to and should not receive our support. It seems very plain to me that with the past record of Grover Cleveland if any veteran casts his ballot for him he not only stultifies himself, but goes back upon every comrade of the Union army. We must not let General Apathy run this campaign; let us enlist once more under General Activity and carry on one more vigorous campaign in the maintenance of our rights."

In another part of the letter he says:

"Mr. Cleveland occupied the presidential chair for four years, but I have yet to learn of an instance where he interested himself in the procurement of a single pension, no matter how worthy or needy the applicant. On the contrary, his almost universal use of the veto on pension bills is a convincing argument of his hostility to granting pensions."

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Hundreds of Millions of Dollars' Worth Pressed for Payment by Democrats.

The committee on war claims have reported in favor of more than $70,000,000 worth of claims for damages caused by the devastation of war. If there is any thing settled in law it is that no nation ever undertakes to repair the damages of war. Where the accident of destruction falls, there it rests. But there is grave danger at this very moment that we shall at this late day be cajoled into vast payments in that behalf. These claims come to us under the sanction of religious societies, to pay for rent of churches, to pay for damages to schools and colleges. Each is for a small amount, but the aggregate will appall the country. In addition to the $70,000,000 already reported by the committee on war claims $400,000,000 and perhaps $600,000,000 of such claims have been referred to the court of claims.—Ex-Speaker Reed.

The Editorial Quilp—Well, I can at least whack that old force bill man of straw.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Wildcat Banks.

An official estimate puts the losses by holders of state bank notes during the last ten years of the existence of that wretched system at $75,000,000. Thompson's Bank Note Detector of 1858 gives the following list of broken, closed and worthless state banks:

Maine	48	Virginia	3
New Hampshire	22	North Carolina	2
Vermont	12	South Carolina	2
Massachusetts	56	Georgia	13
Rhode Island	13	Ohio	64
Connecticut	10	Indiana	68
New York	189	Illinois	16
New Jersey	38	Michigan	25
Pennsylvania	63	Wisconsin	7
Maryland	23	Kentucky	6
Delaware	3	Tennessee	7
Alabama	9	Louisiana	10
District Columbia	46		

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Chairman Carter Dissects It in an Interesting and Vigorous Way.

Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance is conceded to be the weakest document that he has given the public. It was generally criticised as a pitiful attempt to straddle all the doubtful issues of the campaign and make enemies of nobody. Here is what Chairman Carter of the Republican committee said of it:

It is rather difficult to figure out from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance precisely what he believes about anything. He starts out by saying that he is more than ever confirmed in the belief that all the things which he has heretofore believed are true and excellent. I suppose that nobody will doubt Mr. Cleveland's regard for his opinions. Still in the present situation, the Republican party having declared plainly and explicitly in a tariff so devised as to protect American industries while raising the revenues necessary to support the government, and the Democratic party having explicitly declared that such an arrangement of the tariff is unconstitutional, it would have been interesting to know whether Mr. Cleveland agreed with the Republican or Democratic theory.

It will be remembered that in 1884 Mr. Cleveland ran for the presidency and was elected on a platform which stated that the Democratic party simply desired to reform the tariff, and that in reforming it they did not intend to disturb existing industries. They said that they were aware of the fact that many industries depended on the protective tariff, and that all changes of existing law must take note of the interests of the labor and capital invested. This was one of those characteristic Democratic dodging planks which was intended to mean, and did mean, anything to anybody. Mr. Randall stumped New York saying that it meant protection; Mr. Hurd stumped Ohio saying that it meant free trade; Mr. Mills stumped Texas saying that it meant an income tax; Mr. Watterson stumped Kentucky saying that it was exactly in line with the views of the star eyed goddess of reform.

But the Democratic convention of 1892, when this identical plank was presented to it by its platform committee, overwhelmingly threw it out, and by a vote of 546 to 342 the convention declared itself for free trade pure and simple. To have regard for any other purpose, it said, in devising a tariff, than the one purpose of raising revenue, was unconstitutional. In dealing with this plank Mr. Cleveland has twisted in evident distress. He means what the plank means, but does not dare to say so. Instead he says he believes what he always believed, and that everybody knows what he has always believed, and that that ought to be enough. Finally he says the people cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free-trade, which means, if it means anything, that the people must have confidence in him and his party, because they do not really mean what they say, and have not the courage of their convictions.

This is certainly a curious ground on which to appeal to intelligent people for their suffrages. The Democratic convention declared at Chicago in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state bank issues. This has excited the profound alarm of every believer in a stable currency the country over. Those of our people who lived before the war will remember the condition of congress and affairs when everybody was permitted to start a bank and print slips of paper called money to the extent of his inclination. Millions on millions of more or less worthless money floated around the country, nobody knowing precisely what the bills he had in his pocket would be received for at the bank, nor indeed whether they were genuine or counterfeit.

The Republican party is fighting in this campaign for protection to American industries and American labor. The Democratic party is fighting for free trade. Mr. Cleveland dodges the issue. The Republican party is fighting in this campaign for honest money—dollars of equal value, and that value 100 cents on the dollar. The Democratic party is fighting for wildcat money—an unlimited issue of meaningless paper. On this issue Mr. Cleveland is silent.

THEN AND NOW.

Cost of Living Under Low Tariff of 1857 and Protective Tariff of 1892.

	1856-7.	1891-2.
Flour, per barrel	$9 50	$5 00
Cornmeal	3 50	2 50
Sugar, granulated, per pound	19	5¾
Beef, roast, per pound	17	15
Lamb, fore quarter, per pound	18	12
Starch, per pound	12	5
Linseed oil, per gallon	1 10	42
Turpentine	58	37
Cotton knit goods	98	41
Pearl buttons, per dozen	20	13½
Linen, per yard	80	40
Calico, per yard	14	5
Gingham, per yard	22	8
Merrimac prints, per yard	16	9
French beaver, per yard	8 00	4 50
Shirtings, per yard	15	13
Flannel, per yard	70	55
Clothing, suits	15 00	10 00
Shoes	3 50	2 50
Carpets, per yard	1 30	66

A Very Bad Guide for a Willfully Blind Man.

—Suggested by New York World.

Mr. Cleveland while president ordered his attorney general to make use of the federal election laws to promote his own re-election. These federal election laws comprise the same principles found in the so called force bill.

DEATH TO BANDITS.

THE DALTON GANG AT LAST MEET THEIR DOOM.

The Greatest Outlaws in the World Try to Rob Two Banks and are Fought to the Death—Died With Their Boots On—Their Depredations.

The Dalton gang of desperadoes raided two banks at Coffeeville, Kansas, and in the fight which followed four citizens and four of the outlaws were killed and three citizens fatally wounded. The citizens of Coffeeville had long been expecting a raid from the Daltons, and an armed patrol had been on the watch for weeks. During the past week, however, vigilance had relaxed, and when six of the gang rode into town at 9.30 a. m., they found nobody to oppose them. They rode straight to the First National and C. M. Congdon & Co's banks, Bob Dalton and his brother entering the first, and the four others the latter bank. Their horses were tied in an alley near.

The bandits had no trouble in terrifying the bank clerks on duty, and soon had $265,000 stuffed in sacks ready for flight. Meantime alarm had been given, and City Marshal Connelly hurriedly gathered a posse and posted them in the square facing the two banks. Bob and Emmet Dalton were the first to appear, the former carrying a sack containing $105,000. The bandits made a dash for their horses, but Bob Dalton fell dead over his bag of money, shot through the head by a Winchester in the hands of Jim Spears. Emmet Dalton reached his horse and got off. The firing brought out the other bandits from Congdon & Co.'s bank. A general battle then took place in the square, and at the end of it three more bandits lay dead and four citizens were dead, and three mortally wounded.

In the meantime, mounted men had set off in pursuit of Emmet Dalton, and he was soon overtaken and shot. The only bandit who escaped was Allie Ogee, who reached his horse, and, although he was hotly pursued, got away in the direction of the Indian Territory.

The dead and wounded of this remarkable raid are as follows: Bob Dalton, desperado, shot through the head; Grant Dalton, desperado, shot through the heart; Emmet Dalton, desperado, shot through the left side; Joseph Evans, desperado, shot through the head; John Moor, "Texas Jack," desperado, shot through the head; T. C. Connelly, city marshal, shot through the body; L. M. Baldwin, bank clerk, shot through the head; G. W. Cubine, merchant, shot through the head; C. J. Brown, shoemaker, shot through the body.

The Daltons were as desperate a lot of bandits as ever lived. They were all born in Kansas, and were second cousins to the James boys, and were also related to the Younger brothers. They were originally cattle thieves, but finally took to robbing mail coaches and trains. Their depredations have been too numerous to chronicle in detail. Train after train had been held up by them, and frequently they have been almost within the clutches of the officers of the law. They have been the subjects of long and diligent quest by United States marshals and their deputies, sheriffs of counties, and city marshals of aspiring towns. They have had a number of pitched battles, and several sheriffs and United States marshals have died at their hands.

DEATH OF LORD TENNYSON.

The Last Hours of the Poet Laureate as Calm as the Life he Led.

Lord Tennyson died at his home, Aldworth, near Haslemere, Surrey, England, on Thursday of last week. His passing away was peaceful and calm. All the members of the family were at his bedside. His last words were a few affectionate utterances addressed to his wife about an hour before his death.

Tennyson's death was a fitting close of his noble life. There was no artificial light in the room and the chamber was almost in darkness, save where a broad flood of moonlight poured in through a western window. The moon's rays fell across the bed upon which the dying man lay, bathing him in their pure, pellucid light, and forming a Rembrandt like background to the scene. All was silent save the soughing of the autumn wind as it gently played through the trees surrounding the house, a fitting requiem for the gentle poet, who sang of love and the beauties of nature.

Alfred Tennyson was born August 6, 1809, at Somerby, Lincolnshire, England, a little village lying about midway between the market towns of Spilsby and Horncastle, and containing less than a hundred inhabitants. His father, the Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, was rector of Somerby and of the adjacent parish of Enderby. Alfred was the third of a family of twelve children.

Early in life Tennyson began writing poems. In 1828 he and his brother Charles published a small volume of their poetical effusions at Louth. It was entitled "Poems, by Two Brothers." Alfred made a more important venture in 1830, when he published "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," a small volume, but containing great things and the promise of things still greater. Among a large number of other poems published later in life are his "Idylls of the King," "Locksley Hall," "In Memoriam," "The Holy Grail," "Locksley Hall, Sixty Years After," and "The Princess," which will render his memory immortal.

In 1850 he was made poet laureate, it is understood at the direct request of Queen Victoria, who had long admired his genius. He succeeded Wordsworth.

The funeral services were held in the Parish Church at Haslemere on Monday. On Wednesday the remains were interred in the Poet's Corner at Westminister Abbey, where they lie next to the tomb of Browning.

Rates to the World's Fair.

A mass meeting of the general passenger agents comprising representatives of the roads in the Central Traffic Association was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, which settled the matter of rates to and from the World's Fair. The single trip ticket plan was adopted.

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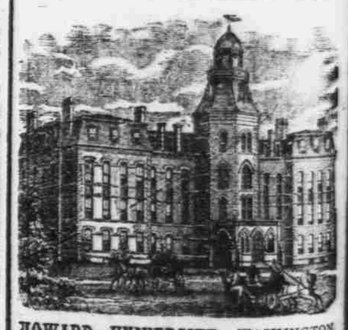

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