

## PENSION JUGGLING.

How They Make Use of Technicalities to Reject Cases.

But there is another side of this work in which Judge Lochren far exceeds General Raum. It is in rejections. For six months—viz, from June to November, inclusive, in 1898, Commissioner Raum rejected 48,898 claims and allowed 110,366. Commissioner Lochren for the same months in 1898 allowed 35,755, but rejected 67,388.

In other words, Raum admitted four cases just about as often as he rejected one. But under the present administration the order is entirely reversed, and under Lochren two cases are rejected almost as often as one is admitted, and during the entry month of August last the proportion was very much larger, only 5,173 cases being admitted and 23,663 rejected—a case rejected a little more than 4½ times as often as one was admitted. It should also perhaps be stated that during this dismal month of August rejections in the office seem to have culminated.

In a single month 23,663 sad messages had gone to as many anxious and in many instances destitute homes, scattered over the whole country. Such a flood of adverse decisions, together with over 12,000 suspensions, could hardly help stirring the atmosphere in every section, and when the veterans were met in national encampment at Indianapolis early in September last no one was surprised when they entered their protest against this indiscriminate slaughter of the innocents. I say "indiscriminate slaughter," for it must have been such. From the very nature of the case, so many rejections in so short a time could not have happened had not the spirit of resistance to pensions been rife, like an evil genius whose fell influence had reached the whole pension force.

## NEWSPAPERS.

The Value of the County Paper as a Party Educator.

Let every Republican put himself on the stand and propound such questions as these:

Is there a Republican paper published in or near your county the editor of which is known to be an earnest and honest Republican? If so, do you get a copy of such paper regularly, and do you pay for it promptly?

Do you make any effort to induce your friends to aid in extending the circulation of local Republican papers? Do you advertise in such papers as freely and fully as your circumstances and the nature of your business will permit?

Is your friendship for the Republican press active or passive? Are you aware that the Republican party has been put at a great disadvantage through the failure of Republicans to give liberal aid and support to the Republican press?

By Hoke.

Hoke Smith—great heavens, what a name!—is from Jarry and was not in the Union army. Let us bear this fact in mind as we glance over his work. He may have warm sympathies for the crippled veteran, but it is for the fellow on the other side, not those who followed the stars and stripes. And yet Cleveland placed the destinies, the honor, the very lives of our nation's honored veterans in the hands of this man. Was it done for a set purpose, with a fixed plan to cut off and down as many as Democratic gratitude was able? We can judge by the effects of his administration.

For six months, from June to November, inclusive, of the present fiscal year there has been considerably less than one-third the usual number of certificates issued, with a saving in the first place, through the lessened volume of business, of \$15,000,000 in round numbers, and, in the second place, through the reduced rate at which these pensions must have gone on the rolls, \$2,201,160 more. Then there is economy for the treasury also in the 20,000 greater number of rejections by Judge Lochren on which the first payments would have been something more than \$2,000,000 if they had gone on the roll even at Commissioner Lochren's rate, and if at Raum's about \$3,400,000, making a total of \$19,000,000 or \$20,000,000 that has been withheld from the veterans, their widows and orphans in a single six months.

This, in a nutshell, is the astonishing result. Now look at some of the extraordinary means by which this has been accomplished, for it seems almost incredible that such a change can have taken place in the pension bureau. Men see the unusual result, wholly out of the ordinary course, and ask themselves and one another how it can have come about. Through what legerdemain it can have been reached?

Shall We Enrich a Foreign Country?

Every bale or ton of additional goods imported in competition with our own means a bale or ton less manufactured by our own labor. We cannot pay for the same thing wages to the American laborer and to the English laborer. One or the other must give way and go hungry. I wish both might be fed, but as long as only one can eat it is our duty to see that Americans earn the wages and eat the bread. Nor can you buy this additional bale or ton without paying for it. That means that you are sending money out of the country instead of spending it in the country. This signifies not only less home capital to use, but less home capital to tax. In fact, it is a question whether we shall enrich a foreign country and people or enrich our own.

## That Surplus.

In 1888 Grover Cleveland declared in his letter to Tammany Hall that a surplus in the treasury was useless and dangerous, and it was a perversion of the people's intention. He is now urging by all means, fair and foul, to have the senate pass the Wilson bill, but Senator Voorhees declares that it will furnish a surplus of nearly \$30,000,000 annually. Therefore Grover Cleveland favors a perversion of the people's intention.



HILL ON CLEVELAND.

The Senator From New York Gives Cleveland Some Hard Blows.

In his great speech on the Wilson bill in the senate April 9, 1894, David B. Hill proceeded to slice up Cleveland and his secretary of state for their action in regard to Hawaii:

## OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

"It is not denied that some mistakes have occurred. Our foreign policy, especially that relating to Hawaii, it must be admitted, has not met the expectations of the people. A sense of humiliation prevailed when the project for the restoration of a deposed monarchy was unfolded by the administration, and gratification ensued when its abandonment or failure was reluctantly announced, influenced largely by an aroused public sentiment."

Those are pretty plain facts and excellent Republican doctrines.

## A BLUNDER IS WORSE THAN A CRIME.

"That unfortunate contemplated policy was a blunder, and a blunder is sometimes worse than a crime. It was, however, the natural consequence which might well have been anticipated from that other mistake in placing the department of state in charge of a Republican statesman, distinguished and estimable though he may be, whose public services have always been identified in opposition to the Democratic party, who was without sympathy for its traditions and purposes, and whose political convictions upon the disputed public questions of the day, if changed at all, are carefully concealed."

It will hardly be claimed, however, that Mr. Gresham has voiced any Republican sentiment in his astonishing acts regarding that country. Republican sentiment is all the other way.

## DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

"It is to be regretted that the president should not have been able to find in his own party some safe and honored statesman in whom he and his party could have placed confidence, one of Democratic instincts and training, whose management of foreign affairs would have reflected credit upon the country and would have avoided the promulgation of that un-American policy—a departure from Democratic precedents—which was sought to be forced upon an unwilling people. In this view of the situation our opponents must accept some share of the responsibility for the blunders committed in our foreign affairs."

Cleveland will enjoy being informed that his wicked ex-Republican secretary of state has led him astray. If his acts do not meet Mr. Hill's approval, no more do they meet that of the Republicans, but as they have been formally approved by the Democratic majority they must be considered as the Democratic doctrine. It would be rather hard on the Republicans to attempt to shoulder off Gresham's actions onto them because he had been one of that party and had gone over to Cleveland.

## About the Situation.

Along in 1863 Artemus Ward lectured in Philadelphia and in the course of his remarks said: "I know a gentleman who has watched the progress of this war very closely, and who is certainly able to give an opinion on most matters, and asked him what he thought of the war. He said that after watching the movements of the army carefully and reading the newspapers, making inquiries of army correspondents, getting possessed of all the knowledge of the heads of departments and from the reliable telegraphic corps at Washington, he'd be d—d if he knew what he did think." A somewhat careful reading of the Mugwump press of the country leads to the belief that the secret opinion of the bewildered editors of those organs concerning the Cleveland administration might be expressed in precisely the same language. The rest of the people, not including cuckoos, know exactly what they think, and it isn't complimentary.—Indianapolis Journal.

## A Great Misfortune.

It is currently reported that some of Mr. Cleveland's English friends, as quoted in the London Times of March 26, actually find fault with their American friend of English enterprise as against American industry. It will be a sad day for old England if Grover Cleveland turns his back upon her, but nevertheless the United States will need to be congratulated if such should be the case.

## Employees Versus Employers.

While two employers are after one laborer, the question of wages is not of ten raised, but if two laborers are after one employer the question of wages is apt to be raised. The friends of protection in the United States want to increase the number of employers by diminishing the number of laborers.

## Democratic Economy.

The pension payments for the nine months ending March, 1894, show that \$13,600,000 less was paid by the Cleveland administration than by the Harrison administration, for a corresponding period of last year. Who is the soldier's friend?

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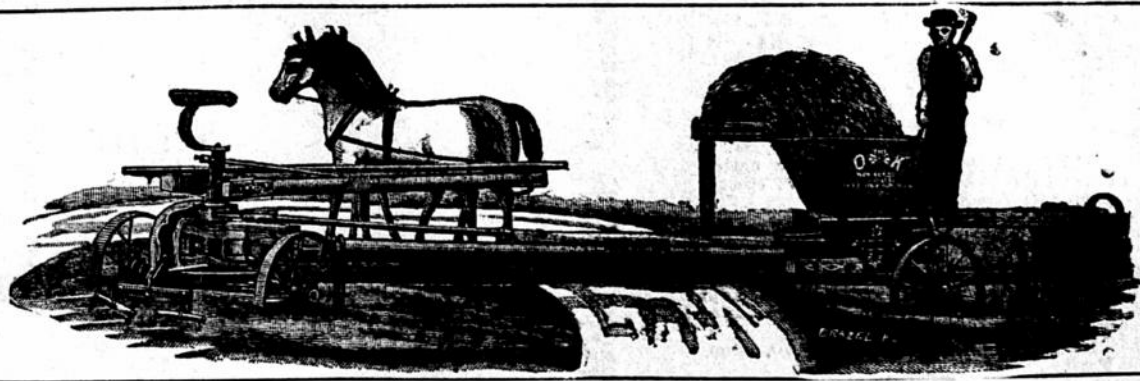
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