

JOHN SHERMAN ANSWERED.

The Prince of Demagogery and Bourbon Republicanism Pulverized.

What Is Being Accomplished by the New Administration at Washington.

Before Gov. Hoadly made his opening campaign speech, the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio designated Hon. W. D. Hill, of the Sixth Congressional District, to answer John Sherman's recent bloody-shirt harangue, which is regarded by the Republican organs as the key-note of the present campaign in Ohio, and the embodiment of whatever principles are left of the late Republican party. Right well did Mr. Hill perform the work assigned him. It is understood that he went to Washington several weeks ago and spent much time in the various departments, thoroughly equipping himself for the work. A few days ago he answered Sherman at Montpelier, Ohio. Referring to the change in the administration, he said:

The days of the United States Marshals, armed posses at polls, and internal-revenue spies have, I trust, ended in this country forever—certainly while we have a Democratic President. These reflections alone are subjects of congratulation. It is not six months since the administration of the Federal Government changed. Whatever changes follow, have been accomplished in the interest of the people. The calamities which our Republican friends predicted have not come. All the dire calamities which a diseased imagination of the gouty Republican office-holder, aided by his long-convinced gorge of power and debauchery, could invent were spread through the country as official truths. But the people were tired of being deceived, and they voted for a change. The change has begun—slowly but gradually, cautiously, prudently, safely, and fast enough.

We direct particular attention now to the stunning points made by Mr. Hill in answering the question, "What has the Interior Department done?" He said:

It issued more pensions to Union soldiers, and adjusted more old pension claims during the last quarter of the fiscal year, than were ever issued under Republican rule in any one quarter. It has stopped the cutting of timber on the alternate sections of land belonging to the Government by the great land-grant corporations. It has stopped the system of making the claims of applicants for pensions "special" where the applicants are in no trouble, except in extreme and palpably meritorious cases, thus putting all applicants upon equal footing, and preventing favored men from being jumped ahead of equally deserving invalids.

It has given all applicants for patents equal opportunities for attention, and it is no longer necessary to employ certain high-priced lawyers in order to secure promptness. It opens its doors without form, ceremony, or red tape to those who have claims to urge, petitions to present, or questions to ask, and the humblest laborer is as certain of a patient hearing as any Congressman, Senator, Governor, or foreign "grandee."

It regards the public domain as property held in trust by the department for the people, and not as a grazing ground to be fenced in by the cattle kings or a lumbering bonanza to be invaded by the wealthy timber thieves or to be stolen by the great rail road corporations.

It has reduced the price of the appointment to responsible positions of men believed to represent great land or railroad corporations.

It has saved many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Government in the matter of contracts for the coming year.

It has saved more than 100,000 in the contract for Indian supplies for the present fiscal year, as compared with the last year's expenditures.

It has adopted the policy of strict adherence and construction as regards Indian treaties, and proposes to hold the Indians to their contract.

It has banished, or begun to banish, all interlopers from the Indian reservations, and in the execution of this policy will make no distinction between the vagrant frontier brawler and the herders of hundreds of thousands of cattle.

It has restored, and is restoring, millions of acres of public lands that are now covered by fraudulent entries or distorted claims.

It has saved more than 100,000 thousand dollars a year to the Government in the cost of beef and flour alone for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians by having a new census taken of those tribes.

It has prevented a terrible Indian war on the Kansas borders by dealing fairly and firmly with the savages.

It has disregarded the claims of thirty millions of capital that claimed the right of pasture upon the lands of these Indians, and ordered them to remove their herds at once, and the President has announced his firm determination to enforce the order.

It has placed the Yellowstone Park and Hot Springs, Ark., reservation under such control as will protect them against the manipulation of rings and make them what Congress designed they should be—blessings to our people for all time.

It has proclaimed the public lands the heritage of the people, and ordered the removal of the fences that included millions of acres of Government domain in the interest of vast monopolies, cutting the settlers off from the courses, ponds, and best pasture.

This is but a beginning of the great work of the Interior Department alone, and this of itself, if no more, is enough to justify the election of Mr. Blaine and Logan and the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Then Mr. Hill turned his attention to the Postoffice Department, and said:

But, my fellow-citizens, the good work does not end with the Interior Department.

General V. L. V. has made a good beginning also. Let us see what he has been doing and is doing. First in the postal service the savings effected from April 1, 1883, to July 1, 1883, are:

Decrease in star service..... \$33,183

Steamboat service..... 72,316

Mail messenger service..... 23,523

Total net decrease in above named service..... 189,702

And this, too, without the slightest detriment to the public or the efficiency of the service.

Again, the number of ordinary postage stamps contracted for by the department for the year ending March 31, 1884, under Republic rule and serving as a basis of award, was 1,452,315,150; cost, \$14,497,76. Newspaper and periodical stamps, 2,463,270; cost, \$26,39. Postage-due stamps, 12,949,270; cost, \$1,190,38.

Under the vigilance of General V. L. V. the same stamps were contracted for as follows:

Ordinary postage stamps, 1,452,315,120, for \$10,516,88; newspaper and periodical stamps, 2,463,270, for \$26,39; postage-due stamps, 12,949,270, for \$1,099,9, making a total of \$10,615,163, against \$14,497,76. Exceeded the year before for the same items, or a saving of \$2,941,57.

For postal cards, 33,629,500; cost, last year, \$181,5,40. Two-cent cards, 68,775; \$4,47. Total, \$11,627,87.

This year the same items and the number of cards cost \$153,223,12, making a net saving of \$22,436,77.

Postoffice envelopes from Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, total number, 2,836,200; cost last year \$88,105; cost this year, \$55,667,80; net reduction, \$14,437,25.

During Arthur's administration the cost of all the foregoing was \$14,618,13; first year of Cleveland, \$317,0,6,56, a saving in one year of \$3,0,59, or nearly \$4,000 in four years. Beside this, the salaries of Postmasters have been cut down many thousands of dollars more, and there is no lack of applicants for these same postoffices at reduced salaries. The firmness and ceaseless vigilance of Secretary Whitney, he said, in discharging needless employees in the mail service, and in exacting compliance from John Boach in naval contracts, has already

saved the people millions more. The action of the Secretary of the Navy in the recent difficulties at Pensacola, and the removal of the commandant of every base American, for which it was insignificant in itself, it served notice to the world that under this administration no insult to our flag would go unrebuked. He is a typical Democrat, and there is not a young man in this whole country who is not proud of him.

In the Treasury Department 135 useless clerks have been discharged, and their places have not been filled, and never will be under this administration, thus effecting an additional saving of \$213,000 per annum, or in four years \$852,000.

Senator Sherman has thus been answered, and answered in an overwhelming, masterly manner.

Disfranchisement of Voters.

The Republicans having forced a bloody-shirt issue in Ohio and Iowa, the following interesting information is appended:

State.	Males of Voting Age.	Votes polled for President.
State.	1880.	1884.
Rhode Island	76,898	29,235
Florida	61,699	51,618
South Carolina	205,789	170,956
Vermont	95,621	65,098
Mississippi	238,532	107,078
Kentucky	376,222	264,304
Louisiana	216,787	97,201
Massachusetts	502,548	282,512
Tennessee	330,305	241,827

According to these figures, taken from the tenth census and American almanac, says the New York *World*, the worst bulldozing in 1880 was in Rhode Island, and the least in South Carolina. In Massachusetts 54 per cent voted, in Vermont 69 per cent, in South Carolina 48 per cent, in Rhode Island 38 per cent. In 1884, with the same basis for computation, Rhode Island still held the lead for proportion of voters, only 40 per cent voting in that State, while 98 per cent voted in Florida. There was no contest and no campaign in the Southern States named, while every possible effort was made to capture and defend the electoral vote of Massachusetts. Yet in Massachusetts only 60 per cent of the males over 21 voted, while Kentucky voted 73 and Tennessee 78 per cent. In Louisiana and Mississippi only 50 per cent voted, and in South Carolina only 44, but the election of 1880 showed that it was not red shirts but general apathy that kept the voters from the polls.

If disfranchisement in any State is a proper subject for criticism and complaint by the people of another State, the form and manner of that disfranchisement are not, except when brought about by State laws. In the latter case it is made mandatory upon Congress to reduce the representation of the State in Congress. And until the State laws of Rhode Island, which disfranchise half the citizens in that State, are amended or Rhode Island's representation in the House is reduced to one member, it certainly does not become Republicans to criticise the suffrage of any Democratic State which by law confers the ballot upon all its males of voting age, and thereby shows an intention and desire to conform to public sentiment, however imperfectly the intention and desire may be carried out.

Alone among the thirty-eight States of the Union, the Republican State of Rhode Island has for years not only openly defied public sentiment upon this subject, but it has defied Congress to enforce the constitutional penalty, and in this defiance it has had the solid Republican vote in Congress and in all the States at its back.

Grant Believed Tilden Elected.

George W. Childs, the firm friend of Gen. Grant, has given to the world the information that the General believed Mr. Tilden was elected in 1876. Mr. Childs is a man of truth and reliability, and such statement at this time from him is remarkable, for it certainly will not raise Grant in the eyes of the present generation or posterity, to hand the story down to history coupled with the name of the man who at that time was in command of the armed forces of the nation. The moral effect of an honest word from him at that time would have been tremendous. It would have stayed the rascally course of his dishonest party colleagues, who were bent on defrauding the people. But it was not spoken, and to know at this time that it was purposely withheld will reflect the highest credit upon him. He advises the public to seek their doubts upon the appearance of the portentous signs of disaster, and there await the passage of the storm. For their property he advises insurance, so that the losses of the individual may be shared by his more fortunate neighbors. The insurance companies which last year "wrote" \$40,000,000 in tornado policies are eagerly awaiting the completion of a map now in the process of making which will, it is expected, greatly narrow the so-called tornado regions, and perhaps show that large portions of them have never experienced a destructive storm. Upon this map Lieutenant Finley proposes to show from the complete records of several years and dates the average number of tornadoes for each locality per annum.

TORNADO WARNINGS.

Trustworthy Reports to Be Sent to Localities Threatened by the Funnel Fiend.

Lieutenant J. P. Finley's Observations—The Per Cent of Verification Gratifying.

(Washington dispatch.)

The phenomena of tornadoes, to the scientific study of which Lieutenant John P. Finley, of the signal corps, has devoted about eight years, are now so well understood as to warrant the belief that trustworthy warnings may soon be sent out to the inhabitants of localities which may be threatened with disastrous visitations. Daily predictions are in fact being made at present, having begun last year and continued during the tornado season, and resumed recently upon the return of Lieutenant Finley from an inspection tour in the West. The percentage of verification is already gratifying, though the predictions are as yet largely experimental, and are embodied in the daily published bulletins of the signal office only when the conditions favorable to the creation of tornadoes are very pronounced. In such cases "severe local storms" are noted as probable.

To a reporter Lieutenant Finley recently described the known phenomena of tornadoes and the ends toward which present researches are directed. These storms have distinctly marked characteristics, and are by no means to be confounded with hurricanes, "blizzards," cyclones, or northeasters. Their tracks are never more than a few hundred yards wide, and their forces are generally exhausted by the time they have traveled a course of forty or fifty miles, though in this latter respect they are quite variable, some having been traced by their lines of devastation more than 180 miles. Their rotary motion, which is greatest toward the center, sometimes reaches the enormous rate of two thousand miles an hour, while their forward movement, always from southwest to northeast, ordinarily does not exceed forty or fifty miles. They are usually unaccompanied by electrical disturbances, and are believed to be uninfluenced by electrical conditions, though violent thunderstorms sometimes follow them a few miles away. There is a distinct and curious relationship between the tornado and the general storm center, which is always apparent in their uniform relative positions; the tornado always occurring southeastwardly from the center of the low barometric pressure, and at a distance from one to six hundred miles. The shape of the general storm center, the direction in which its longest diameter lies, and the appearance of the upper and lower clouds enter as minor elements in the problem out of which the weather experts hope to work a complete system of tornado warnings. The visits of the tornado are commonly between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Its home is an area which includes the whole of Iowa, all of Missouri, except the southeastern corner, the northwestern corner of Arkansas, the northeastern part of Indian Territory, Eastern Kansas, Eastern Nebraska, Southern Minnesota, Southern Wisconsin, and Western Illinois. Here its season extends from April to August, inclusive. It is a frequent visitor to two or three regions. One is a strip along the Gulf and South Atlantic, which takes in the central portions of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, with termini in Mississippi and North Carolina, over which its devastations are confined to the months of January, February, and March. The other includes a portion of southern and central Ohio, a large part of Pennsylvania, a small area in Maryland, a strip across New York, and a corner each of Massachusetts and Connecticut, where it is seasonable only during the months of August and September.

Lieutenant Finley further said, while a host of interesting scientific questions respecting the origin of tornadoes, the laws which govern them, and their relationship to other meteorological phenomena remain to be answered, the more practical questions as to when and where they are likely to appear seem to be advancing rapidly toward solution. The interests which are subject to disaster from tornadoes are alive to the importance of the work in progress. Intending purchasers of farms apply to the Signal Office for information respecting the liability of their selected locality to disaster. To such are sent the records of the past as far as they are known. Whenever Lieutenant Finley travels in pursuit of his studies he keeps a record of the names of the towns and villages he passes for information. To these he says that nothing raised by the hand of man above the surface of the earth can withstand the shock of the tornado. He advises them to seek their doubts upon the appearance of the portentous signs of disaster, and there await the passage of the storm. For their property he advises insurance, so that the losses of the individual may be shared by his more fortunate neighbors. The insurance companies which last year "wrote" \$40,000,000 in tornado policies are eagerly awaiting the completion of a map now in the process of making which will, it is expected, greatly narrow the so-called tornado regions, and perhaps show that large portions of them have never experienced a destructive storm. Upon this map Lieutenant Finley proposes to show from the complete records of several years and dates the average number of tornadoes for each locality per annum.

THE CATTLEMEN.

Conference of Those Interested in Herds in the Cherokee Strip.

(Kansas City special.)

A meeting was held at the Brunswick this afternoon of cattlemen interested in the herds in the Cherokee strip and No Man's Land. Fully a dozen of the largest cattle-owners were in attendance. These are the cattlemen against whom suits aggregating nearly \$500,000 have been brought by the Texas cattlemen who were stopped while driving their herds north through Indian Territory about three months ago.

The attorneys of the Indian Territory men were present, and at the expiration of the conference the expressions of all those interested was to the effect that they had little to fear from any suits and would make a vigorous defense. The statement was also made that while about four hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle still remained on the Cherokee strip and No Man's Land, most of the cattle have been removed from the Arapaho and Cheyenne reservation, in accordance with the President's order.

THE PAPAL SEE.

It Makes Many Concessions to the Advanced Spirit of the Nineteenth Century.

The Hierarchy Invested with Power of Control Over the Material Affairs of the Church.

(Baltimore special.)

The *American* of this city publishes a special letter from Rome having reference to the confirmation and effect of the decrees passed by the Plenary Council of Baltimore. The writer says that their influence will be felt throughout America, and to a beneficial purpose. A canon, which took its origin in medieval times, and was founded on and constituted for a civilization that has almost passed away, is cut into by the decrees. They will constitute a law suitable for the time. The education of the clergy will be elevated to the wants of the time. The Christian civilization of the people will be made to keep pace with the material civilization of the time. Christianity will be brought into harmony with the education and civilization of the present age. Regulations have been made for the establishment of schools for children, normal schools for teachers, and a university for priests and for those laymen who devote themselves to the pursuits of higher knowledge. It is not by "benefices," that great feature of the middle ages by which, while education was assisted, it was also hampered, that these results are to be obtained. "Benefices" will not be brought in as a means of support. The Catholic Church in the United States wants no subsidy from the state, and thus it will not become a servant, or rather a slave, of the state, as it has so often been in European countries, such as France and Austria. The church in America prefers to depend for her support upon the free offerings of the people.

In the new dioceses it is provided that no such thing as parishes and parish priests, in the old canonical sense of the term, will exist in the United States. These were founded on "benefices," but there they will not be employed. This, however, does not indicate that pastors who have created and fostered a congregation, and made the desert to blossom as a rose, will be harshly treated or removed from the places they have built up. There will not be an absolute removable of pastors. A certain percentage of them will be declared inviolable, and this holds good except in cases where faults are ascribed to the pastor, and these faults and their consequences will be determined by a trial. A certain amount of liberty of action is required in the United States both by Bishops and clergy, and it is not advisable to remove or curtail their liberty. The dignity and authority will be increased and brought more prominently into relief. They will have their courts over those of bishops, in which appeals will be received before such appeals can be sent to Rome. In future bishops will have a permanent board or council, which they will assemble at certain intervals during the year. They will also give some voice to the clergy in the selection of bishops.

Another important decision of the Baltimore Council refers to societies or associations. A stop is about to be put to indiscriminate, injudicious, or conflicting condemnation of secret societies. Henceforward the condemnation of any secret society will be reserved to a permanent board of all the archbishops of the country, and all cases of such a nature must be referred to them for their judgment and decision.

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

Collision of Two Sections of a Circus Train on the Northern Pacific Road.

Five Men Killed Outright and Many Others Badly, If Not Fatally, Injured.

(Fergus Falls (Minn.) dispatch.)

A serious smashup of John Robinson's circus train occurred on the Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills Road, a branch of the Northern Pacific, at Ames Station, six miles west of this city. Four cars were broken to pieces, five men killed, and a large number injured. The train was in two sections. After passing Ames the coupling of the four rear cars of the forward section broke, and there being a heavy grade they ran back toward the rear section. The rear engine ran into the wild cars at nearly full speed, with a terrific crash, injuring the forward part of the engine badly and totally demolishing the cars. These were common freight-cars, fitted up with bunks, etc., as sleeping-cars for the canvasmen and roustabouts of the circus. They contained nearly 200 men, and the mystery is that so many escaped with their lives. A terrible scene followed the collision. Their were shrieks, groans, and cries from the many injured, and hoofs and curse from those who were trying to extr