

PATRIOT TUTTLE'S RECORD.

What Gen. Farrar Knows About the Iowa Warrior's Career in the South.

Cotton Planters and Buyers Summarily Arrested and Released by a Camp Follower.

[St. Louis special.]

General Bernard G. Farrar, of this city, relieved General James M. Tuttle of his command of the Department of Natchez by order of General Slocum in the winter of 1864. In an interview to-day General Farrar gave some insight into the record which Tuttle made for himself. The General said: "I commanded a Missouri regiment, and was in command of Fort McPherson, at Natchez. The air at that time was filled with rumors of cotton-jobbing, and Tuttle's name was unpleasantly mentioned. Some time in the winter of 1864, if my memory is right, Major General Slocum came to my headquarters at Fort McPherson. He referred to the cotton scandals, and said that he could no longer tolerate Tuttle in command of the department. After some further conversation between us, he said he intended to remove Tuttle that night, and appointed me to the command of the department. Soon after General Slocum left an order was promulgated relieving Tuttle and appointing me to the department command. Soon after I assumed command Tuttle left for the North. About twenty minutes after the north-bound New Orleans boat had left with Tuttle on board, the guard reported to me that a landau that was confiscated from a planter some time before, and was used at department headquarters, was missing. The landau was a very valuable one, perhaps the finest manufactured at the time. It was fully worth \$2,000. I instantly notified General Slocum, and he ordered a gunboat to pursue the New Orleans boat up the river and recover the landau. The gunboat caught up with the passenger boat at Vicksburg, overhauled it, and recovered the landau. It was returned to Natchez, and I used it while I was in command of the department, and turned it over to my successor, General Gavission, of the regular army.

"Did the affair create much scandal?"

"Yes, indeed; it was the talk of the army at the time, and was a particularly luscious morsel for the rebels. The Natchez people seemed never to tire of talking of it, and they pointed many morals from the incident. Of course our people were shocked, and endeavored to keep the matter as secret as possible, but in spite of our efforts it leaked out. When I was appointed to the command of the department the cotton scandals were so great that Gen. Slocum ordered me to make an investigation, and report upon Gen. Tuttle's administration of the department. With the assistance of the provost marshal I made the investigation, and submitted a report to Gen. Slocum. Soon after the report was made Gen. Tuttle was permitted to resign."

"What did your investigation reveal?"

"Well, very little that was creditable to Gen. Tuttle. We discovered that cotton-planters and cotton-buyers were arbitrarily arrested by order of Gen. Tuttle, confined in the County Jail at Natchez, then under charge of the military, and as summarily released in certain instances after a short confinement. We discovered that there was a certain fellow at the time who claimed to be a lawyer, and to have the ear of Gen. Tuttle at all times. This fellow was from St. Louis, and if my memory serves me right his name was Hart. He was a constant companion of Gen. Tuttle, and hung around the General's headquarters. We examined several cottonmen who were summarily arrested without warrant of law, and as summarily released without warrant of law, and each of them testified that they had paid sums running into the thousands to the St. Louis lawyers. The total amount thus paid, so far as we could discover, was \$74,000. Of course, none of this money found its way into the pockets of Gen. Tuttle, but the man Hart told the victims he could work Gen. Tuttle, and with this understanding they paid their money."

"Was it the impression at the time that Gen. Tuttle left the army voluntarily?"

"No. It was looked upon at the time as a great outrage that he was permitted to resign."

"Do you think, on the whole, that Gen. Tuttle is the proper man to voice the sentiments of the surviving veterans of the Union army?"

"I do not. I don't think that Tuttle would ever have been elected to an official position in the Grand Army organization if his record was known. Furthermore, I don't think that he should be permitted to attend the Grand Army encampment. He insulted the President of the United States, and unless the Grand Army repudiates him the organization will suffer in public estimation. I think it is only proper that the Grand Army men should understand what kind of a man Tuttle is, or rather was when I knew him. I am a Grand Army man myself, but I believe Tuttle was guilty of an infernal outrage when he objected to the presence of the President of the United States at the national encampment. I am certain also that Tuttle only spoke for himself and perhaps a few cranks when he intimated that the President would be insulted if he attended the encampment. I know that the Grand Army men would not insult the Presi-

dent of the United States, and I am willing to bet that Tuttle has only a very small following in the Grand Army. It is just such fellows as Tuttle that prevent the sections from coming completely together. No Union man who entered the army with a patriotic purpose and left it with a good, clean record can be found howling at rebels and traitors at this day."

CLEVELAND THE MAN.

Speaker Carlisle Convinced that the President Will Be Re-nominated in 1888.

Blaine the Ideal Representative of Republicanism as It Has Existed Since the War.

[From an interview with Hon. John G. Carlisle at Lexington, Ky.]

"I think the renomination of Mr. Cleveland is a foregone conclusion, and in my opinion it is the wisest and best thing the Democratic party can do. If nominated he will be elected, no matter who may be his opponent. He has given the country a sensible, business-like, and patriotic administration, and the best evidence of his capacity for the place he occupies is found in the fact that even his most vigilant and vindictive political opponents have not been able to point to a single instance in which any public interest has suffered on account of his official conduct. The pelulant tone of the party criticism to which he has been subjected throughout his administration is of itself a confession that his course in regard to large and important matters is unassailable. So long as he does the right thing at the right time and in the right way, no political capital can be made by attempts to ridicule or exaggerate his personal characteristics; and if he is renominated the Republicans will discover, long before the campaign is over, that this shot is too small for the game they are hunting."

"Mr. Blaine is the most perfect living representative of the real principles and methods of the partisan Republicanism which characterized the administration of the Government for twenty years after the close of the war; and if the party intends to make an honest and aggressive campaign in support of its actual political faith, it will compel him to take the nomination. Mr. Blaine believes implicitly in the sovereignty of the Republican party, and in himself as the impersonation of its power. He therefore claims the allegiance and active support of every professed Republican, and never forgives any one who opposes him. He is still stronger inside the party than any other man, and if nominated would receive the full partisan Republican vote, but he will never again receive such a vote as he received in 1884. The country has had time to think—time to compare the administration which Mr. Cleveland has actually given it with the administration which Mr. Blaine would probably have given it—and the result is that Cleveland is much stronger than he was in 1884, and Blaine much weaker."

"You ask what will be the issues of 1888. That depends largely upon what may be done in Congress during the next session, and to some extent also upon the public characters and antecedents of the nominees of the two conventions. Unless taxation is reduced and the revenue is cut down to such an extent as to prevent a large accumulation of money in the treasury, the tariff question will inevitably be a very prominent one in the next canvass. I suppose from present indications that the Republicans will, as usual, thrust sectional and race questions into the campaign, but they will have but little if any influence on the result. The sensible people of the North are tired of listening to the lamentations of political Jeremiahs, and the people of the South have never been troubled by them."

"What about the labor movement, Mr. Carlisle? What effect do you think will it have in the next Presidential election?"

"What was originally intended as a labor movement seems to have been converted into a mere political movement, and is now being directed by ambitious politicians instead of practical workingmen. Labor organizations formed for mutual improvement and protection, for the promotion of social intercourse, and the material and moral advancement of their members, are not only non-objective but meritorious, and should be encouraged. Laborers have a perfect right to organize for the purpose of controlling their own business; but when they organize to control the business of other people it is quite a different thing. When you speak of the labor movement in connection with elections I suppose you mean the existing political labor movement, which I regard as a very different thing from the organizations which preceded it. Permanent political parties can not be created by revolution. They must grow spontaneously out of certain conditions of public affairs, and there are no such conditions now existing in this country as to call for a new party. If, however, the labor party should continue its organization until the Presidential election, and should nominate candidates, I do not see how it can injure the Democracy, except possibly in the State of New York. The vote of the labor party will be confined almost exclusively to the large cities, and they are generally located in Republican States."

The Flags.

Now, what surprises us about these rebel flags is this: Way back in the

good old days of "Auld Lang Syne," about sixty years ago, a law was passed by Congress that all flags captured in battle by American troops should be taken charge of by the War Department and displayed in some conspicuous place as every-day reminders of the bravery and prowess of American soldiers. But, alas, for the degeneracy of the times and the fickleness of human nature, General Grant had not patriotism enough left after the war was over and he became President to "display" these "trophies" of the war, but for eight years kept them boxed up and stored away in the attics and cellars of the War Department, absolutely shut out from the gaze of every patriot. Under Hayes, the fraud, the same policy of disloyalty was pursued. Under Garfield and Arthur no development of patriotism was shown concerning these flags. Oh, how the very frame of a Fairchild or a Tuttle must have trembled and shook with indignation at this lack of patriotism on the part of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur, and how earnestly Fairchild would have indulged in one of his "palsy" prayers if these had not been Republican Presidents. Here it was that Fairchild, with an almost superhuman effort, managed to keep his lips closed, as he so dramatically tells us he had done in times past. If Tuttle and Fairchild could be as earnest, enthusiastic patriots when a Democrat is President as when a Republican is President their patriotism would overshadow that of any other citizen.—Albany (Oregon) Democrat.

SOME STUBBORN FACTS.

Pension Bills that Received the Approval of President Cleveland.

Double the Number Signed During the Present Term than Under Any Previous Administration.

[Washington special to Chicago News, Republican.]

The Pension Bureau has prepared statistics relating to the number of pension bills signed by President Grant and his successors in office that will prove interesting to Grand Army men and others. From this statement it appears that during Grant's first administration 321 special acts were approved, and during his second 254. President Hayes approved 303 special acts, and President Arthur 26. In the first two years of President Cleveland's administration he approved 826, or 275 per cent. more than during Grant's first term, 420 per cent. more than during Grant's second term, and nearly double the number, or 100 per cent. more than in Grant's two terms. President Cleveland has approved 183 per cent. more than Hayes, and over 17 per cent. more than Garfield and Arthur combined. As a still further manifestation of the attitude of the present Democratic administration toward the Union soldiers, the payrolls of the pension office alone, a bureau more closely connected with the soldiers of the country than any other, show that out of 1,531 employees 831, or 54 cent., are either sailors' or soldiers' widows, sons, or daughters, while only 700 are civilians, most of whom occupy the minor positions, as messengers, watchmen, etc. Three hundred and seventy soldiers, or their kindred, occupy the higher positions, paying \$1,200 and upward, against 292 civilians, a difference in favor of the soldiers of nearly 27 per cent.

GEN. BLACK'S APPOINTMENTS.

In reference to the appointments made by Commissioner Black it appears by the same statement that out of 416 appointments made from March 17, 1883, to June 30, 1887, 230 were soldiers or soldiers' kindred, and 186 were civilians, a net difference in favor of the soldier of 44, or nearly 24 per cent. Fifteen out of the eighteen United States pension agents receiving a salary of \$4,000 per annum each are among the number of ex-Union soldiers appointed, and one is the widow of brave Gen. Mulligan, whose fame is associated with the battle of Lexington, Mo. The only two who hold over from previous administrations are distinguished ex-Union soldiers who have been severely wounded. Gen. Black has appointed twenty-nine ex-Union soldiers in excess of the total number dropped from the roll by death, discharge, resignation, or otherwise, and this, with 150 employees less than on the rolls during the last fiscal year of the previous administration, would make a net difference in their favor of 179, which, upon the basis of the total number upon the pay-rolls the last fiscal year, would leave at present almost 12 per cent. more soldiers, sailors, or their widows and kindred, than were ever upon its pay-roll in the history of the office.

A PHILADELPHIA paper tells the republican organs that are abusing the President that "they ought to know, for it is plain to everybody else, that they are telling everybody they would rather have some other Democratic candidate to fight than Cleveland." If the fear of Cleveland's renomination felt by Republicans is to be measured by their abuse of him, they must already be appalled by the certainty of it.

A PHILADELPHIA paper thinks that a great many of Mr. Blaine's Fenian friends are likely to resent his failure to twist the tail of the British lion. On getting within range of that noble animal the magnetic statesman seems to have suddenly felt, with Bottom in the play, that "there is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living."

AFTER JOHANN MOST.

The Red-Mouthed Anarchist Charged with Inciting Incendiary Fires.

The New York Underwriters Are Much Alarmed Over the Situation.

[New York special.]

The Tribune says: "At the office of a firm of well-known insurance brokers, yesterday, it was said that the past six months had been the most disastrous in the fire record of any like period, save, of course, in that embracing the Chicago and Boston fires. So far as had been learned, only two companies had made any money in that six months. The matter has been discussed in every office and every association of underwriters.

There is one striking phase of this matter which has come to the fore prominently in a few days, and that is the relation of Herr Most and his sympathizers to many of those fires. As indicative of the extent to which insurance companies are being aroused to this question, it is only necessary to call attention to a special meeting of the New York Board of Underwriters held yesterday, to discuss this very subject and adopt ways and means to meet the emergency. Herr Most's book bearing on the subject of dynamite and phosphorus as incendiary agents was considered at length, especially his claim that many recent fires were due to their use. Copies of newspapers, the book itself, and all available information upon the point were a week before handed over to the Committee on Police and the Origin of Fires, with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the matter, and report upon some plan which would check, if possible, the great increase in the number of fires which were undoubtedly incendiary. On this point a member of the board said yesterday:

"John Most has become a factor in the subject of fire insurance. Our civilization has come to a pretty pass when such a red-mouthed, ranting anarchist's utterances have to be considered by fire insurance companies, and means devised to abate their baneful effects. There is some means of reaching this man, and what the law can do will soon be tried. He openly boasts in his book that recent fires are, some of them at least, due to anarchists. Whether true or not, his utterances have their effect."

On the subject of averting disastrous losses in fire insurance, remedies have been considered by fire underwriters from time to time. Yesterday all phases of the matter were taken up. One measure proposed is that every person insured shall, in the case of a run in such extraordinary, and for the companies exhausting losses, share in a portion of his own loss. Another suggestion was that known as the French system, in which every insured person must pay for injury done to contiguous property when the fire starts on his own premises.

This city and vicinity have been the greatest sufferers in the recent unprecedented losses. Said Mr. Kennedy yesterday: "New York has been the worst sufferer in the last six months, although Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities have done their best to keep up an undesirable rivalry. Just this morning we learn of another Chicago fire; loss, \$300,000."

One feature in insurance business which has been brought to light in the recent losses is what are termed "Jumbo" lines, and the matter is commented on with surprise in insurance circles. By this it is meant that several companies which had hitherto incurred a risk of a small percentage have been insuring much larger per cent., and thus running into the "jumbo" lines. Among those companies are said to be some well-known companies of this city, Brooklyn, and Chicago.

On the whole situation an insurance agent said yesterday: "If this thing keeps up we are going to stop; that's all. It is something like the hot weather—we must have a let-up or perish."

A FAMOUS BALL-PLAYER.

Arlie Latham, Third Baseman of the St. Louis Browns.

Rumors of the base-ball deal by which Von Der Ahe is to assume control of the Philadelphia Athletics are rife, says an exchange, and it is said that if the deal is consummated Von Der Ahe will transfer Latham, the great coacher of

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

County and District Fairs.

The County and District Fairs of the State will be held at the following time and places:

Blair, Ind.	Harford City	Aug. 23-25
Benton	Lebanon	Aug. 15-19
Chase	Logansport	Aug. 28-Sept. 2
Clark	Charleston	Sept. 5-9
Clinton	Frankfort	Aug. 22-27
Davis	Washington	Sept. 26-Oct. 1
Dearborn	Lafayette	Aug. 23-27
Deer Creek	Greensburg	Aug. 30-Sept. 3
DeKalb	Muncie	Aug. 16-20
Erikart	Goshen	Sept. 20-23
Fulton	Rochester	Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Gibson	Princeton	Sept. 12-17
Grant	Marion	Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Grange	Logansport	Aug. 15-19
Hammond	Noblesville	Aug. 22-26
Hancock	Groenfield	Aug. 23-27
Harrison	Corydon	Sept. 30-Sept. 3
Henry	New Castle	Aug. 9-13
Howard	Kokomo	Sept. 12-16
Huntington	Huntington	Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Jackson	Brownstown	Aug. 29-Sept. 2
Jasper	Rensselaer	Aug. 27-Sept. 2
Jay	Portland	Sept. 27-30
Jennings	No. Vernon	Aug. 9-13
Knox	Vincennes	Oct. 10-15
Lafayette	Albion	Sept. 27-30
Lake	Concord Point	Sept. 13-16
Lafayette	LaPorte	Sept. 27-30
Lawrence	Bedford	Sept. 13-17
Madison	Anderson	Sept. 5-6
Monroe	Bloomington	Sept. 27-30
Montgomery	Crawfordsville	Sept. 5-9
Newton	Morocco	Sept. 20-23
Noble	Ligonier	Oct. 11-14
Orange	Paoli	Sept. 7-10
Parkersburg	Rockville	Aug. 15-20
Perry	Tell City	Sept. 13-18
Pike	Petersburg	Sept. 5-10
Porter	Valparaiso	Sept. 20-23
Perry	Winchendon	Sept. 9-12
Randolph	Winchester	Sept. 2-6
Ripley	Osgood	Aug. 16-19
Rushville	Rushville	Sept. 13-16
Shelby	Shelbyville	Sept. 7-10
Spencer	Christeney	Oct. 3-8
Steuben	Angola	Oct. 11-14
Sullivan	Sullivan	Sept. 5-10
Tippencanoe	Eafayette	Aug. 29-Sept. 3
Tipton	Tipton	Aug. 15-19
Vermillion	Eugene	Aug. 22-27
Vigo	Terra Haute	Aug. 29-Sept. 2
Wabash	Wabash	Sept. 16