

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

### Why It Was Exiled from Power and Has Forfeited the Respect of the Country.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel.]

It is said that when Congress meets in December the probabilities are an investigation will be ordered which will show that the operations of Bacon, the Republican Patent Office thief, were as but a drop in the bucket compared with the scoundrelism which prevailed throughout all the departments of the Government when under Republican rule from 1876 to 1884. The people have never had anything approximating full and correct information concerning the piratical success of Hubbell in obtaining money for the purpose of keeping the Republican party in power. The Washington correspondence of the Buffalo Courier says: "An investigation will show that up to the day Grover Cleveland was elected President the extortion of money from the employes in the civil service went steadily on;" for the truth of which see the letter of Hubbell, under date of May 15, 1882, is given as follows:

"Under the circumstances in which the country finds itself placed the committee believes that you will esteem it both a privilege and a pleasure to make to its funds a contribution which it is hoped will not be less than \$—. The labors of the committee will affect the result of the Presidential election in 1884, as well as the Congressional struggle, and it may therefore reasonably be hoped to have the sympathy and assistance of all who look with dread upon the possibility of the restoration of the Democratic party to the control of the Government."

But the Republican clerks, laborers, and scoundrels were not inclined to respond as liberally as Hubbell desired. They hesitated. Many of them were convinced that the era of Republican rascality and robbery was drawing to a close. They knew that the Republican bosses were alarmed and that their methods were those of desperation, in proof of which Hubbell issued another circular as follows:

"Sir—Your failure to respond to the circular of May 15, 1882, sent to you by this committee, is noted with surprise. It is hoped that the only reason for such failure is that the matter escaped your attention, owing to press of other cares. Great political battles can not be won in this way. This committee can not hope to succeed in the pending struggle if those most directly benefited by success are unwilling or neglect to aid in a substantial manner. We are on the skilful line of 1884, with a conflict before us this fall of great moment to the Republic, and you must know that the situation now is full of danger to the next Presidential campaign. Unless you think that our grand old party ought not to succeed, help it now in its struggle. It is hoped that by return mail you will send a voluntary contribution equal to 2 per cent. of your annual compensation as a substantial proof of your earnest desire for the success of the Republican party this fall, transmitting by draft or postal money order payable to the order of Jay A. Hubbell, Acting Treasurer, postoffice lock box 589, Washington, D. C."

It will be observed that Hubbell was creating a fund for future emergencies, and it was this urgency that transformed Bacon, the Patent Office clerk, into a thief. He stole for the party. He robbed at the bidding of Hubbell, and the contemplated investigation will make, it is believed, further disclosures, showing to what extent money was stolen from 1876 to 1884 to secure the election of a Republican Congress and administration. To have some rational idea of Republican piracy, the following from the *North American Review* for September, 1882, will be read with interest:

"Could the curtain of secrecy be lifted, we should see a vast drag-net of extortion thrown out by the committee from Washington over the whole land, from Maine to California, with every humble official and laborer from those under the sea at Hell Gate to the weather observers on Pike's Peak, entangled in its meshes, and busy among them for their prey a series of tax extortioners ranging down from Hubbell, the great quonster, to little Hubbells by the hundred, each paid a commission on his collections in true Turkish fashion. These minions, book in hand, are haunting the official corridors and tracking the public laborers. They mouse around the bureaus for names and salaries, which all high-toned officials contemptuously withhold. Neither age, sex nor condition is spared by these spoils systems harpies. They waylay the clerks going to their meals. They hunt the Springfield arsenal and the Mississippi breakwater laborers to their humble homes. They obtrude their impertinent faces upon the teachers of Indians and negroes at Hampton school and the Carlisle barracks. They dog navy-yard workmen to their narrow lodgings."

"The weary scrub-women are persecuted to their garrets. The poor office-boys are bullied at their evening school; the money needed for rent is taken from the aged father and only son; men enfeebled on the battlefields are harried in the very shadow of the Capitol; lifeboat crews listening on stormy shores for the cry of the shipwrecked, and even chaplains and nurses at the bedside of the dying are not exempted from the merciless, mercenary, indecent conscription which reproduces the infamy of Oriental tax-farming. We know of the head of a family who hesitates between defying

Hubbell and taking a meaner tenement; of a boy at evening school black-mailed of three dollars while wearing a suit given in charity, and of a son pillaged of \$17 when the furniture of a mother he supports was in pawn. Pages could be filled with such cases. A newspaper before us gives that of a laborer with a family earning \$750 a year pursued by a harpy for \$15, and also that of a boy of thirteen earning \$1 a day with another harpy after him for \$3.00. To women and girls no mercy is shown."

With such facts before them the people will readily comprehend why the Republican party was exiled from power. It had forfeited the respect of the country. It was corrupt to the core. Its methods were criminal and could be no longer tolerated. The Republican party has not changed its policy. It no longer robs the people, simply because it is not in power; and honest Republicans fearlessly assert that the standard-bearers of the party—Blaine and Sherman—represent all that is vile in Republicanism. Those are dangerous men, and that they will not vote for either of them. But it matters little who the Republicans nominate. The people object to Republicanism. It is dishonesty. It corrupts, debases; has finished its mission and must disappear.

### TALK WITH A SENATOR.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees and the Coming Campaign of Next Year.

"As you view things, what will be the probable result of the next Presidential campaign?"

"I have not a doubt of the success of the Democratic party next year. Mr. Cleveland will be nominated beyond a peradventure, and, I think, as certainly elected. I have differed on some points with him, and still do. I cling tenaciously to my often expressed views on the subject of silver. It is an important part of the money of the world, and must so remain so far as we are concerned. I am also a partisan Democrat, and believe in the usefulness of party politics. I am no mugwump—haven't a taint of it in me, and would administer the government by the hands of my party friends if I had the power. I do not say that Mr. Cleveland has failed to any great or marked degree in doing this, but he has given some cause for complaint. I am glad to say, however, that such cause is growing less day by day. But aside from all these things Mr. Cleveland has been a safe and successful administrator of public affairs. He is an honest, self-reliant, courageous man, and has the general confidence of the people to a wonderful degree irrespective of party lines. As to the Republican candidate, it is very difficult at this time to make an intelligent prediction who it will be. I do not believe it will be either Blaine or Sherman. I have very grave doubts, and I have reasons for them, whether Blaine will allow his name to go before the convention. Blaine is a very bright man and no one can read the signs better than he. Sherman has serious dissensions in his own State, and I think he will go before the convention crippled and handicapped by open opposition and secret treachery from Ohio. With Blaine and Sherman both out of the way, there are three persons occur to my mind, and any one of whom may be nominated—Allison of Iowa, Harrison of Indiana, and Hawley of Connecticut. They are all men of good ability and good character, but neither of them will stand the least chance of being elected over Cleveland."

"You do not seem to have taken much stock in the late flag controversy?"

"Oh, no; not much. The order to return the flags was a blunder, from which Mr. Cleveland promptly extricated himself in a manly way. A party must be hard driven and in a very strained condition for an issue to seize upon such a matter as that. I do not think it will influence or control a vote during the next campaign. Other more practical and important things will engage the public mind.—*Hot Springs interview with Senator Voorhees.*

**The Pension Record of the Democratic Administration.**

Now that certain blatherskites of the Tuttle-Fairchild stripe are seeking to transform the Grand Army of the Republic into a Republican partisan machine, by assailing President Cleveland's record for the purpose of showing that he is an enemy of the veteran soldier, says a contemporary, it becomes a patriotic duty to present the facts to the public, so that every veteran soldier may appreciate the ineffable scoundrelism of those who would obscure the truth for the sake of partisan ends. An official document has been issued which will enable all who want to know the truth to comprehend at a glance what Mr. Cleveland's administration has done for the Union soldier in regard to pensions and positions.

It is stated that "an investigator with a keen regard for figures has gone over the statistics of the United States and Pension Bureau, and by actual count has made up these statistics regarding the Pension Office business, which shed clear light on that part of President Cleveland's administration." These figures, as to private pension acts, are of a character to silence all adverse criticism. They force the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland has stood ready to sign every meritorious claim for pension. No veteran soldier can contemplate the record for a moment without realizing that in President Cleveland the brave, meritorious soldier has a conscientious, inflexible friend. The records relating to private pension acts

and the employment of soldiers are as follows:

Gen. Grant, from 1870 to 1877, inclusive, a period of eight years, approved 485 private pension acts; President Hayes, from 1877 to 1881, inclusive, a period of four years, approved 303 private pension acts. Presidents Garfield and Arthur, from 1882 to 1885, inclusive, a period of four years, approved 733 pension acts, while President Cleveland, from 1886 to 1887, inclusive, a period of only two years, has approved 863 private pension acts.

This is 17 more than Presidents Grant and Hayes approved in twelve years, and 127 more than Presidents Garfield and Arthur approved in four years.

President Cleveland has also, to begin with, appointed more ex-Union soldiers to office than any other President. He approved the act of March 19, 1886, which increased to \$12 per month the pension of 79,989 widows, minors and dependent relatives of Union soldiers of the late war. He approved the act of August 4, 1886, which increased the pension of 10,030 crippled and maimed Union soldiers of the late war. He approved the act of January 29, 1887, which placed upon the pension rolls over 25,000 survivors and widows of the war with Mexico.

We challenge the entire Republican party to show the foregoing figures to be incorrect. There they stand—figures for the people—figures for the veteran soldiers—figures for the present and for all time.

But this is not all. The work of the Pension Bureau, during the past two years, should be studied by the people, and by the Union soldier. Here they are:

From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, inclusive, 268,699 pension certificates of all classes were issued by the Bureau of Pensions.

From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, 129,517 pension certificates of all classes were issued—an increase of 139,180 certificates in favor of the first two years under Democratic over the preceding two years under Republican rule.

From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, there was disbursed, on account of pensions, \$139,584,270.45.

From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1885, there was disbursed on account of pensions \$122,967,243.46, showing an increase of \$16,617,026.99 for the first two years under a Democratic administration over the last two years under a Republican administration.

On July 1, 1883, there were 303,658 pensioners on the rolls. On July 1, 1885, there were upon the rolls 345,825 pensioners, being a net increase to the rolls during the last two years under Republican rule of 41,467.

On the 1st day of July, 1887, there were upon the rolls 402,000 pensioners—unofficial, but a low estimate—or a net gain to the rolls during the first two years under Democratic rule of 56,875, or a net gain of 5,408 to the rolls during the first two years of President Cleveland's administration over the last two years of President Arthur's administration.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, 112,360 certificates of all classes were issued by the Bureau of Pensions, of which 54,194 were "original," being 5,017 in excess of the highest number ever before issued in the history of the bureau.

With such facts and figures in view, comment is not required—they speak for themselves. Partisan malice may assail them, but they will glow the brighter by the assault, and will become more conspicuous. Democrats may well feel proud of the record. The truth is always more powerful than a lie. The truth grows in public favor. This being the case, the Democratic party has only to keep the truth before the people.

### The Kind of a Democrat Harvey Was.

The kind of a Democrat thief Harvey was is shown by the following extract from a Blaine and Logan speech which he prepared in 1884, and which has been found in his papers with his signature:

I do not believe that the Democratic party—taking it rank and file—are safe to be trusted with the affairs of the nation to-day, and so think the people. Why is it? Because they have no confidence in its integrity. It is because it is rotten to the very center and core. In the language of George William Curtis, it is a party that "now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils." The Democratic party of to-day is a political tramp, crawling up to the back door of the Executive Mansion begging for food. The Democratic party is hungry and very thirsty. It is all teeth and empty stomach. They tell us that the Republican party is corrupt; that office and power have made it so. They want office and power, and at the same time they tell us that it is power and office that have made us corrupt. If this is so, let us keep them pure, and keep them in the path of reform by keeping them in the minority.

THE Plumed Knight is always in a bad row of stumps, and, viewing his career in that light, the *Chicago Times* remarks that "a railroad investigation can not go very far without discovering the magnetic tracks of Jim Blaine, and sure enough the Pacific Railroad Commission finds him credited with \$20,000 worth of bonds and 2,500 acres of real estate." It was such things that drove the honest element of the Republican party to withhold their votes from Blaine in 1884. Mr. Blaine's record has not improved in the least, and the same honest element of the Republican party that voted against Blaine, it is asserted, will vote against Sherman still more determinedly.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

## A FAMOUS WRITER.

### The Authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Rapidly Failing in Health.

The famous authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, although still able to go about her Connecticut home and take short walks for exercise, is failing rapidly in health and strength. She is the daughter of Lyman Beecher, and was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, on June 15, 1811. She was interested and associated with her sister Catherine in the labors of a school at Hartford in 1827, afterward removing to Walnut Hill, near Cincinnati. She was married in 1832 to the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. Mrs.



Stowe wrote several tales and sketches, which were afterward collected under the title of the "May Flower," 1849. In 1850 she contributed to the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a serial. This story followed shortly afterward (in 1852) in book form, and met with merited success, 313,000 copies being sold in the United States within the short space of three years and a half, and in all, over half a million copies, including a German edition. In Great Britain its sale was enormous. It has been translated into more than twenty languages, including Welsh, Russian, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese; there were fourteen different German, and four different French versions, and it has been dramatized in various forms. Mrs. Stowe subsequently published "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin, for Children," 1853; "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," giving the original facts and statements on which that work was based, 1853; and "The Christian Slave," a drama founded upon Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1855. "Uncle Sam's Emancipation" was issued in 1853, and in the same year she visited Europe, publishing in the year following "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." A little work entitled "Geography for My Children" was published in 1855, and the next year appeared her second anti-slavery novel, "Dred, a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," republished in 1859 under the title of "Nina Gordon." In subsequent works Mrs. Stowe has delineated the domestic life of New England of fifty or one hundred years ago. Her other published works are: "Our Charley and What to Do with Him," 1859; "The Pearl of Orr's Island," 1862; "Agnes of Sorrento," 1863; "The Ravages of a Carpet," 1863; "Religious Poems," "Stories About Our Dogs," "Little Foxes," "Queer Little People," "The Chimney Corner," "Men of Our Times," "My Wife and I," "A Dog's Mission," etc. Mrs. Stowe's home is in Hartford, Conn., but she passes much of her time in Florida, where she possesses an extensive orange plantation.

### UNION LABOR PARTY.

State Convention in New York—Synopsis of the Platform.

[Rochester telegram.]

At the State Convention of the Union Labor party in this city the Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of the Cincinnati platform, except the plank referring to the tariff and pauper immigration. The attempt of Congress to reduce the tariff is condemned; a more stringent enforcement of the law relating to imported labor is demanded, and discrimination by employers against lawful associations denounced, and should be declared by law a felony. The resolutions also declare that all prison contract work should be so labeled, and in favor of a system of compulsory education. The platform was adopted. Nominations for State offices were made. The ticket is headed by Orville Preston, of Steuben, a manufacturer and Knight of Labor, for Secretary of State.

### Prospective Lawsuits.

The pecuniary loss arising from the accident is simply enormous. Under the laws of Illinois the relatives of those killed in the disaster will, if they have any claim at all, deplete the treasury of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw of something like \$350,000, and those injured would receive at least \$250,000 more. It might be just as well, at this juncture, to recite some of the vicissitudes of the road as illustrating its condition. In 1880 it was leased to the Wabash, and when that road drifted into the hands of a receiver, the trustees for the holders of the first-mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw took possession of the road. Proceedings to foreclose this particular mortgage were had, and in October, 1886, the road was brought to sale. It was bought in for the benefit of the holders of the first-mortgage bonds. A new company was organized, which took possession July 1, 1887. The name of the road was for some reason or other changed from the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company to the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company. The new corporation is realizing from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per month on the road. Should the corporation be held guilty of negligence, and therefore at fault for the accident, the gentlemen who only six weeks ago bought in the property to save themselves will be confronted with claims aggregating little less than a million of dollars. This, of course, simply means bankruptcy.

## INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—Joseph Carver, a prominent farmer and one of the best-known pioneers in Wabash County, met a frightful death recently. Mr. Carver and a helper named James Wiley started south with a threshing-machine outfit. Mr. Carver was steering the engine, which was drawing the water-tank and separator. In attempting to cross the bridge at Miami street, Wabash, over the Wabash and Erie Canal, the center support of the structure gave way under the five tons' weight and the floor dropped, letting the engine and water-tank down to the water. Wiley jumped and saved his life, though he was considerably bruised. Carver had no time to save himself, and was pinned in between the fire-box of the engine and the heavy water-tank, which had crashed down upon him. He was only heard to utter the word "help," and became insensible. Horses were attached to the tank and it was pulled aside sufficiently to release the unfortunate man, whose body was a sickening sight. Carver lived but a few minutes. He was 70 years old and a widower.

—The following patents have been issued to Indians: Anderson, Charles, assignor to South Bend Iron Works, South Bend, slip-noose attachment for plows; Broady, Marion T., Bartle, corn-planter; Brown, James L., Evansville, nose-bag; Carr, Millard T., Whitestown, sack tie; Carter, Alfred W., Cartersburg, sawing-machine; Cline, George J., assignor to L. H. and J. M. Noble, Goshen, brush-handle attachment; Grassmann, Peter, and M. B. Cheek, Aurora, feed-water heater; Grimble, George, Gilboa, divider; James, Charles H., assignor of two-thirds to F. H. Lowry, and G. W. Blair, Wabash, weather-strip; Louis, Spencer, Boundary, grindstone frame; McGahan, Fred L., Indianapolis, boiler-fue cleaner; Miller, William L., Van Buren, broadcast seed-sower; Pershing, Henry A., South Bend, combined petting ledger and blotter; Roberts, Edward, Stilesville, fence post.

—The Indiana Grand Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor in session at Evansville, elected the following officers, to serve during the ensuing year: Grand Protector, G. H. Godfrey, New Albany, re-elected; Vice Grand Protector, James R. Robinson, North Vernon; Grand Secretary, A. S. Lane, Vincennes, re-elected; Grand Treasurer, J. T. H. Miller, Terre Haute, re-elected; Grand Chaplain, Mary E. Babbitt, Evansville; Grand Guide, Rebecca Hisslop, Brazil.

—Augustus F. Ender, a prominent farmer of Sugar Creek Township, Shelby County, started to Boggs town for a physician for his wife, riding a fractions horse. When within a short distance of the village he was thrown from the animal and struck his head on the ground with great violence, killing him almost instantly. He was about 60 years old, and leaves a family. His wife is in a critical condition.

—During the recent hot spell Mr. Hazeltine, a Rushville house-painter, lay down in the shade in the Court-house yard and went to sleep, and the sun veering round on him he was soon in a bad shape. He has recovered sufficiently to be up, but has completely lost the use of his tongue, and cannot say a word. The physicians do not know whether or not he will ever recover his voice.

—The Indiana Farmer says that fine crops of wheat and hay have been grown and harvested. The paper admits that the outlook for corn is unfavorable, but cautions farmers against cutting corn at present for fodder. The editor insists that the ear is in good shape, and claims that there is yet a possibility that timely rains may result in saving the larger portion of the growing crop.

—A carpenter named John Henry, employed on the steeple of the new St. Mary's Catholic Church, Fort Wayne, lost his footing from some cause and fell about ninety feet. He struck upon a pile of bricks which fell with and upon him. His skull was fractured and his left shoulder crushed. The deceased was a single man and his home was at Avilla.

—David Armstrong, a Rome County farmer, was driving a clover-bull, when the team became frightened and ran away. Mr. Armstrong received injuries which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs below the knee.

—John L. Casey, a brakeman, was badly crushed in the wreck of an extra freight train, five miles east of Greensburg. Seven cars were derailed by a stone, and the road was blocked for several hours. Casey's home is in Chicago.

—The general fund of the State is exhausted. A little money from time to time will come in through miscellaneous sources, principally from the insurance companies, but there will be none from the counties until December.

—Minnie, the 14-year-old daughter of William Hubbard, of Darlington, while walking a railroad trestle, fell to the ground, thirty feet below, breaking both arms and receiving other injuries, which will probably prove fatal.

—Hugh Fleming, of Wabash, a mute son of W. J. Fleming, was killed in a shocking manner. A horse which he was driving ran away, breaking the boy's legs, arms, and fracturing his skull. He died in great agony.

—A south-bound Evansville and Terre Haute passenger-train, running through Shelbyville, struck and instantly killed Thomas Dawson, an aged resident of that town, who was crossing the track on foot at the time.

—A young man named Perry Bartlett, while returning home at night, fell a distance of about thirty feet from a railroad trestle north of Milroy, the fall breaking his leg at the thigh and bruising him considerably.