THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1876.

National Republican Ticket.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

A negro ravisher, Chris. Potter, was lynched at Spring Hill, Arkansas last week. And another negro, named Raphael Williams, was lynched for a similar crime at Platte City Mo., on the 31st ult.

As a matter of course all those old rebel sympathisers who used to rejoice over the news of rebel victories, are for Tilden and Hendricks, because those two candidates were rebel sympathisers and never struck a lick, shot a gun, said a word or gave a dollar for the cause of the Union.

It was some other Tilden that equipped four companies for the Union army—it was a loyal Tilden that did that; one that was never chairman of a committee that declared the war a failure, thereby favoring a dissolution of the Union and the cause of traitors.

S. J. Tilden, *reform* candidate for President, long ago was accused by the St. Louis & Alton R. R. company of embezzling the funds of the company, and a suit is now pending in the courts for the recovery of said funds, yet Mr. Tilden don't say a word about this in his acceptance letter. Democratic newspapers haven't much to say about it either.

The party in power can work out no practical and salutary reform.—*Democratic Platform.*

Tilden, Tweed and Tammany no doubt, could work out some reform—they could reform that "bar'l of money" which will be depleted to a great extent by November, and they could turn out all the Republicans and replace them by such reformers as John Morrisey and John Kelley.

In *Harpers' Weekly* this week Nast has a cartoon which embraces a very true and striking illustration of the idea of Democratic reform. It represents little old dried up Sammy Tilden standing with his plug hat in his left hand, an umbrella under the right arm, before him lies a pile of assinated negroes. With hand extended towards them, and with smirking hypocritical face, he points to the bloody work of his friends and says "It is not I, but the idea of reform which I represent."

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, the present leader of the confederate side of the House of Representatives is a salary grabber. He voted for the bill, grabbed his $5,000 steal and went home. What, think you, did his Democratic reformer (!) constituents do to Mr. Randall for his sallary grabbing course in Congress? Did they lay him gently aside on the shelf? Not much. They re-elected him. They in Mr. Randall's case considered the back pay steal a virtue, and rewarded him for his faithfulness to Democratic principles. Here is another specimen of the sincerity of the Tilden reformers.

The hard pushed Democracy are resorting to all sorts, grades and shades of lying. They lie impudently and stolidly, on the stump and in their papers, and when they must know that they will be detected in their lies and branded as they deserve. They tell now that Governor Hayes is a "salary grabber"—that he voted for the back-pay bill, took his back pay, &c., every word of which is a lie, for Governor Hayes was not in Congress when that bill was passed nor when it was pending. This truth any one can learn that cares to know, and it is a truth that every intelligent Democrat that peddles the falsehood does know. But now it is anything—lies, fraud, intimidation, ballot-box stuffing—anything—to beat Hayes.

The seat in the present Congress of the second Virginia district was contested by —— Goode, Democrat, and —— Platte, Republican. The evidence in favor of Platte was so overwhelming that the majority of the committee reported in his favor; but notwithstanding this, the report and testimony was entirely ignored by the confederate House and the seat permanently awarded to Goode. In this unprincipled and rascally transaction in the face of law and justice, we see a sample of Democratic righteousness and reform. Right, truth, justice, the will of the majority, amount to nothing with Democratic reformers, when put in the scale in favor of a Republican against a Democrat opponent. It is a Democratic first principle to win and to win by fraud or force if it can be done in no other way.

The New York *Times* says the best commentary on Tilden's theory of civil service reform is found in his practice as governor, and proceeds to show the manifest indecency of several judicial and other appointments. It also shows how he has for months past countenanced and encouraged his own official associates and appointees in organizing themselves for the promotion of his nomination into a body of political mercenaries, governing caucuses and dictating nominations, exactly what he theoretically denounces. He is right in arguing that reform is necessary, even more in the higher grades of public service, but his pretence to be earnestly in favor of reforming it in any of its grades is as contemptible as that of the men who declared in the St. Louis platform that public offices are a public trust, while actually using them as a private perquisite.

Opening the Campaign for Tilden and Hendricks in South Carolina.

In the Hamburg massacre of negroes by the chivalry of South Carolina the Chivalry were entirely to blame. It appears to have been a pre-arranged plan to pick a quarrel with a lot of negroes to give an opportunity for murdering them. On the 4th of July a company of negroes were mustering as militia on the streets of Hamburg. While the company was formed across a street, two young white men drove up in a buggy and demanded the breaking of the line to permit them to pass. This was unreasonable, as on that national holiday streets are more or less obstructed by paraders and other demonstrations, and usually no one thinks of objecting to it; nevertheless, after some talk, the company divided and permitted the Democratic Kuklux to pass. The negroes knew this was an intended insult to them; that they were insolently ordered to do that which would not have been requested had they been white instead of black; but, rather than to have trouble, or give even a pretext for collision between the whites and blacks, they pocketed the insult and suffered themselves to be humiliated. But the matter was not terminating to suit the two quarrelsome Democrats. They wanted the negroes to resist so as to give an excuse for the killing of some of them in order to reduce the Republican vote. Therefore, on the next day the two young men had warrants issued for the arrest of the officers of the negro militia company, and they were brought before a justice for trial. The trial was adjourned till the 8th. Gov. Chamberlin, in his letter to the President regarding this affair, says: "Before the hour for trial arrived on Saturday many white citizens from the country around Hamburg began to gather in the town, armed with guns and pistols. The militia company had assembled in the mean time at their armory in the village, and at the hour for trial the defendants did not appear. * * * The militia failed to appear because of their fear of injury at the hands of the armed white men; and the trial justice, after formally calling them, took no further steps to cause their presence in his court on account of the excitement and the evidences of an impending conflict."

Why all this excitement? What reason was there for two or three hundred white men to gather armed in the town? There had been no collision; not a gun had been fired; no threats on the part of the negroes; no pretext for such a demonstration had occurred save the demonstration of the militia company on the 4th for momentarily obstructing a street. As stated, the negroes fearing for their safety, seeing this excited gathering of armed Kuklux, took refuge in their armory, a small building where they stored their arms. This armed mob demanded a surrender of the arms of the militia, which they had no right to do, for the negroes have the same right to bear arms as have the whites, and the demand was refused. A fire was then opened by the mob of negro-killers on the building in which the militia company, some fifty or sixty in number, were crowded. The negroes did not resist, as they might have done, but a shot was fired from the building and one of the attacking party killed. A piece of artillery was thereupon procured and brought to bear upon the building, which had the effect of causing the negroes to stampede and try to escape. In this effort one negro was killed and about twenty-five captured, when five were taken out and deliberately shot down in cold blood. The others were turned loose, and as they ran were fired at, and several of them mortally wounded.

Attorney General Stone thus succinctly reports this part of the affair: "Six men took A. T. Attaway out of "the 'ring.' He and his mother begged for his life, but in vain. He "was told to turn around, and was "shot to death by the crowd. David "Phillips was next taken out, and was "similarly killed. Pompey Curry was "next called out. He recognized among the bystanders "Henry Getzen and Dr. Pierce Butler, and called on them to keep the "other men from killing him. He "ran, and was shot as he ran, one bullet striking him in the leg below "the knee. Afterwards, Albert Myniart, Moses Parks, and Hampton "Stevens were killed. Stevens did "not belong to the company."

The Attorney General, who has personally visited Hamburg, thus concludes his official report to Governor Chamberlin: "Making due allowance for errors in minor details, "the facts show that the demand on "the militia to give up their arms was "made by persons without lawful authority to enforce such demand, or "to receive the arms had they been "surrendered; that the attack on the "militia to compel a compliance with "this demand was without justification or excuse; and that after there "had been some twenty or twenty-five prisoners captured and completely in the power of their captors, and without means of making "further resistance, five of them were "deliberately shot to death, and "three were severely wounded."

The Governor, in concluding his letter to the President, says: "Such "was the affair at Hamburg. If you "can find words to characterize its atrocity and barbarism, the triviality "of the cause, the murderous and inhuman spirit which marked it in "all its stages, your power of language exceeds mine. It presents a "darker picture of human cruelty "than the slaughter of Custer and his "soldiers, for they were shot in open "battle. The victims at Hamburg "were murdered in cold blood after "they had surrendered and were utterly defenseless. No occasion existed for causing the presence of a "single armed citizen in Hamburg on "the day of this massacre. No violence was offered or threatened to "any one. It is indeed said, as usual, that 'the niggers were imprudent;' but the evidence shows that "all the actual physical aggression "was on the part of the whites; that "they made a demand which they "had no right to make, and that when "that demand was refused, as it "should have been, they proceeded "to enforce it by arms, and crowned "their success in enforcing their demands by brutal murder."

This is the style of opening the campaign for Tilden and Hendricks in South Carolina.

Tilden, in his infamous circular of 1868, said "telegraph to *William M. Tweed Tammany Hall*, at once—the minute the polls are closed—the estimate of the vote. * * * *There is an important object to be attained* by a simultaneous transmission" "at the minute of closing the polls, not waiting for the count."

This was done. In obedience to Mr. Tilden's demand, he being chairman of the Democratic State committee, a simultaneous movement was made—Tweed, Tilden's partner in the iniquitous business, was informed "at once" of the vote of the State, and at once, before the count of the vote in the Tammany wards of New York had commenced, Mr. Tweed had the ballot box stuffed with the necessary number of votes to overcome the vote of the rural districts, and the "important object to be attained" was attained; the State through this fraud worked up by Tilden and Tweed, was carried for Hoffman the Democratic candidate for Governor. This fraud was afterward exposed beyond dispute or doubt, by an investigating committee of Republicans and Democrats. It was conclusively shown that the State of New York at that election was carried by the Republicans on an honest count by some 30,000 majority. Mr. Tilden never has denied his direct complicity in this ballot stuffing business. He cannot escape it or explain it away and none of his friends can do it for him. The documents are in existence and the people have them to prove these things. It is humiliating to think that any party in American politics would pretend even, to run a man for the chief magistracy of the nation upon whom such villianous practices are proven, yet such is the fact. But honest men everywhere, who read and understand, and really care for reformation in politics, will vote against Mr. Tilden and consign him to oblivion along with his old friend Tweed.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union 11 years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States—*Democratic Platform.*

How was it "happily rescued" Who rescued it? Was it "happily rescued" by the loyalty, nerve and firmness of the Democratic party? Did S. J. Tilden lead an army to the rescue of the Union? Whose victory does the Democrats now laud? Who preserved a Union for them now to resolve to and talk about? Was it Tilden, or the party he now leads? Gen. Hayes spent some three years on the battle fields of his country to "happily rescue" it, and was at the front, and is to-day a crippled Union soldier, made so by rebel bullets. Where was Mr. Tilden in those days? Did he fight for this "happy rescue" of the Union? How much blood did he shed to bring about the happy result? How many bullets has he in his hide? How many dollars did he give to "happily rescue" the country? How many speeches did he make in behalf of the Union? Mr. Tilden was in the rear of Hayes, just as he is now and always will be—he was at home frowning upon the efforts Gen. Hayes was making to "happily rescue" the Union—he was closeted with Vallandigham, Hendricks, Pendleton, Tweed, and others of his own lik, resolving that the war for the union which Hayes and the brave boys in blue were engaged in, was a failure, and demanding a cessation of hostilities, a compromise with traitors, a dissolution of the Union. But as it *was* "happily rescued" by such men as Gen. Hayes, in spite of Tilden and the Democracy, why, now Mr. Tilden would like to run it and make Gen. Hayes take a back seat.

The impudence of Democracy is without a parallel or a precedent outside of the Democratic party.

But while upholding the bond of our union and the great character of these, our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilence which is the price of liberty.—*Democratic Platform.*

To construe the above as intended it is a lie and a delusion. The Democracy as a party do *not* uphold the "bond of our union," etc. The speeches of Democrats in Congress and those on every occasion down south are full of groans and tears for the lost cause. They openly boast that when opportunity offers they will again take up the war cry of rebellion and strike for the separation of the States. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," interpreted from a Democratic stand-point—from the stand-point of the confederates who made that platform—means, "Be vigilant, and strike at the life of the nation whenever opportunity offers."

"Young man, you need not come to me for any such letter of recommendation; this war is a perfect outrage, and I will lend no assistance whatever to its porsecution.

So said the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. With such a record is it any wonder that Mr. Tilden is very popular with the Bourbon rebel sympathisers of the north and the ku-klux and White Leaguers of the South? Had Tilden been a good Union man and thought the war *not* "a perfect outrage," he would not have been a true Democrat, and nevwould have been the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. By his disloyalty Mr. Tilden has gained the esteem of his party, and his party now propose to reward him for his disloyal attitude during the rebellion by making him president.

That some Democrats are inexcusably ignorant or outrageous liars is a fact easy to demonstrate. For instance, a blatant Bourbon on our streets declared the other day that the Republican platform favors the act of Congress providing for resumption of specie payments in 1879. All any one has to do to prove such an an assertion false is to read the fourth plank in the platform. That plank simply pledges the party "to make provision at the earliest *practicable* period for the redemption of United States notes in coin," and that the obligations of the government demand a "steady progress to specie payments." The Republican party is pledged to this policy by a plain and explicit combination of word, and by no possible construction can the fourth plank be made to favor resumption in 1879 or at any other time not entirely "practicable." The corresponding plank in the Democratic platform is ambiguous and meant to be construed according to the idea of the construer, for either hard or soft money, or early or late resumption. The Democratic party is evidently based upon a foundation of lies and hypocrisy and its hopes of success are based upon falsehood and deceit.

Declination of Godlove S. Orth.

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 2.—The following to the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee explains itself:

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 2, 1876.—DEAR SIR: Feeling satisfied after a full consultation with yourself and other friends in different parts of the State, that I shall not receive the united support of the Republican party so essential to success in the approaching election, I hereby tender you my declination as a candidate for Governor. With best wishes for the success of the cause, I am yours truly, GODLOVE S. ORTH.

The chairman of the Republican Central Committee, has invited the committee, in view of this declination, to act in the premises.

The vacancy in the ticket has been filled by the name of Gen. Benjamin Havrison, of Indianapolis.

The Republican State convention of Arkansas at Little Rock on the 27th, made the following nominations:

Governor, A. W. Bishop; Secretary of State, W. L. Pheland, colored; Treasurer, A. A. Rogers; Auditor, J. R. Berry; Attorney General, H. A. Pierce.

The resolutions endorse the national republican ticket, the one term principle, and civil service reform recommended by Governor Hayes; declare the Republican party, in elevating to citizenship the colored race, is entitled to continued confidence; demand civil and political recognition of all men; denounce the present state government; oppose repudiation; favor free schools and invite co-operation of liberal Democrats.

After Tweed's rascalities in New York were exposed, and he was known to have been an embezzler of the public funds and had stolen millions, the Democracy took him up and elected him to the State Senate by a large majority. Every one of Mr. Tweed's old constituents are to-day the constituents of Mr. Tilden and are shouting for "Tilden and reform." To these Tammany birds Mr. Tilden is indebted for his nomination, and if he carries New York it will be through their influence and frauds.—"Democracy and reform!" when coupled together thou art a stench in the nostrils of all honest men—a shameless paradox—a monstrous lie.

For the Democracy of the whole country we do here affirm our faith in the permanence of the federal union.—*Democratic Platform.*

That is a different faith to that affirmed when McClellan was nominated, and they declared for a cessation of the war, a compromise with rebels which involved a dissolution of the union; and if now they really have any "faith in the permanence of the federal nation," it is because it was whipped into them by the Republican party when acting as a union army. A faith too shallow entirely.

The President on Lawlessness in the South.

On the 1st inst., President Grant sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States: In response to a resolution of the Senate, July 20, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, any information in reguard to the slaughter of American citizens at Hamburg, S. C., I have the honor to submit the following inclosure:

[Here follow a number of papers relative to the Hamburg massacre.]

The President says: "These enclosures embrace all the information in my possession touching on the late disgraceful and brutal slaughter of unoffending men at the town of Hamburg, S. C. My letter to Gov. Chamberlain contains all the comments I wish to make on the subject. As allusion is made in the letter to the condition of other States, and particularly to Louisiana and Mississppi, I have added to the inclosures letters and testimony in regard to the lawless condition of a portion of the people of the latter State. In regard to Louisiana affairs, murders and massacres of innocent men for opinion's sake or on account of color, have been of too recent date and too frequent occurrence to require recapitulation or testimony here. All are familiar with their horrible details, the only wonder being that so many justify them or apologise for them. But recently a committee of the Senate of the United States visited the State of Mississippi to take testimony on the subject of fraud and violence on elections. Their report has not yet been made public, but I await its forthcoming with a feeling of confidence that it will sustain all I have stated in relation to fraud and violence in the state of Mississippi.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, July 31, 1876.

The following is the President's letter to Governor Chamberlain, referred to above:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 26, 1876.—DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, and the inclosures enumerated therein, giving an account of the late barbarous massacre of innocent men at the town of Hamburg, South Carolina. The views which you express as to the duty you owe to your oath of office and the citizens, to secure all their civil rights including the right to vote according to the dictates of their own consciences, and the further duty of the Executive of the Nation to give all needful aid, when properly called on to do so, to enable you to insure this inalienable right, I fully concur in. The scene at Hamburg, as cruel, bloodthirsty, wanton, unprovoked and as uncalled for as it was, is only a repetition of the course that has been pursued in other Southern States within the last few days, notably in Mississippi and Louisiana. Mississippi is governed to-day by officials chosen through fraud and violence, such as scarcely would be accredited to savages, much less to a civilized and Christian people. How long these things are to continue or what is to be the final remedy, the great Ruler of the Universe only knows, but I have an abiding faith the remedy will come, and come speedily, and I earnestly hope that it will come peacefully. There has never been a desire on the part of the North to humiliate the South. Nothing is claimed for one State that is not fully accorded to all others, unless it may be the right to kill negroes and Republicans without fear of punishment and without loss of cast and reputation. This has seemed to be a privilege claimed by a few States. I repeat again that I fully agree with you as to the measure of your duties. Go on; and let every Governor, where the same dangers threaten the peace of his State, go on in the conscientious discharge of his duties, to the humblest as well as to the proudest citizen, and I will give every aid which I can find low or constitutional power. The Government that can not give protection to life, property and all guaranteed civil rights in this country, and the greatest is an untrammeled ballot to the citizens, is in so far a failure, and every energy of the oppressed should be exerted always within the law and by constitutional means to regain lost privileges and protection. A too long denial of guaranteed rights is to lead to a revolution, a bloody revolution, where suffering must follow upon the innocent as well as the guilty. Expressing hope that better judgment and the co-operation of citizens of the State, over which you have presided so ably, may enable you to secure a fair trial, and the punishment of all offenders without distinction of race or color, or previous condition, and without aid from the Federal Government; but with the promise of such aid, on the conditions named in the foregoing, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina.

What the New York Tribune Thinks of Those Acceptance Letters.

The *Tribune* says it looks as if there had been a conflict of cross purposes between Tilden and Hendricks and between hard and soft money democrats on the financial question; that Hendricks has beaten Tilden, who relied on the dead lock in the banking committee of congress to prevent amendment of the resumption act. It intimates that Goode, of Virginia, was dishonorably and unjustly admitted to the seat he contested, in expectation that he would strengthen the hard money democrats in the banking committee, but he betrayed them finally by surrender to the softs, and instantly Tilden issued his letter. This simultaneousness amounts to more than coincidency.

The *Tribune* characterizes Hendrick's letter as a very bitter, narrow, offensive, partisan document. Nothing can be worse taste than the small partisanship and low demagogueism which it has displayed in the discussion of the political situation. The points he makes and dwells upon are only those which appeal to the instincts of the demagogue and the passions and prejudices of the mob. There is no attempt at philosophic treatment or calm discussion. He rattles off the reasons for his political belief in the manner of a backwoods stump orator, without coherence, logic or sense, while through it all there runs such a strain of denunciation and abuse of political opponents as would hardly be deemed decent in the loose courtesies of oral debate.

He comes out strong for the repeal of the resumption clause, and in the earnestness with which he talks upon the subject discloses the wide difference between his views and those held by his chief. He manifests throughout the whole document the temper of a disappointed man and a determination to make himself and his notion conspicuous, whether agreeable to other people or not. It is by all odds the weakest political document of the present campaign.

The New Indian Policy—Bringing Sitting Bull to Terms.

A special telegram to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

The Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have recently had frequent and extended consultations with the President on the Indian question, and have reached a conclusion which, if put into practical shape, will soon not only make Sitting Bull and his warriors surrender, but will make another Indian war impossible. Details of the plans are not known, but it is certain that they have decided upon a positive and summary policy with the Indians, which, if carried out before, would have saved Custer and his men. They propose: First, to prevent the Indians now in the field from procuring further supplies of ammunition and stores. At all the agencies trading posts will be confiscated, and severe penalty inflicted upon any one who furnishes or attempt to furnish either hostile or agency Indians with powder and ball through friendly Indians. The authorities have recently discovered attempts to supply Sitting Bull with ammunition, and parties in communication with the Indians have been caught purchasing large quantities, but it is believed that all attempts have been prevented, and that the return of the Indians from Sitting Bull's camp to the agencies has not been for peace, as predicted, but for fresh supplies of powder. Indians on the warpath are not able to carry very much, and in their reckless method of warfare it is soon exhausted. A want of powder, General Sherman thinks, will induce Sitting Bull to surrender sooner than anything else. Second, an attempt will be made to deprive all the agency Indians of arms, and to prevent them from procuring more by prohibiting the introduction of fire arms on reservations except by the military. Reduced to the traditional bows and arrows, the Sioux would be almost defenseless. As fast as Indians from the hostile camp arrive at the agencies they are to be deprived of their arms and ponies and held as prisoners on the reservation. There is no other method of punishing them except in cases where murder can be directly proven, which are very rare. No Indian will be given rations till he surrenders his arms.

It is now claimed that Tilden armed four companies of volunteers during the war at his own expense. They must have been rebel troops.—*Omaha Republican.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Schuetzenfest—"Might makes Right" in the House—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—What the Republican Party has Accomplished—Neither Hayes nor Wheeler a "Salary-Grabber."

Correspondence Nebraska Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1876.

Notwithstanding the lowering clouds that threatened rain our German friends made a very creditable display yesterday, in their procession through the principal streets of the city. This eleventh annual return of the Schuetzenfest will be celebrated during the present week, when pleasure and good feeling will reign supreme.

No class of people seem to enjoy life with greater zest than do the Germans. They do not indulge in excesses which bring with them misery and physical depression. They recognize the doctrine "that the contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have" is preferable to the mere possession of them. "While we live, let us live," is their motto, and when restrained within the limits of prudence, it seems to be the true philosophy of existence here below.

* * * *

The action of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, in the contested election case of Platt *vs.* Goode, of the Second Virginia District, is an outrage of all that is just and right. The majority report declared the contestant Platt, entitled to the seat. The report was creditable to the majority for is ignored partisanship and gave a true discision according to the evidence.

Platt the Republican candidate at the election was, beyond all doubt, chosen, and so said a majority of the committee. Notwithstanding this, the ex-Confederates in the House, proceeding upon the principle that "Might makes right," adopted the report of the minority, and seated Mr. Goode for the remainder of the term. This is Democratic justice.

The Senate has taken a firm and proper stand upon the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The bill has been in three confernce committees, all of which have disagreed. The stand taken by the conferees on the part of the Senate is, that they will not submit to repealing existing laws in, or grafting new legislation upon appropriation bills.

The salaries of our representatives abroad are fixed by law, and while the House would so reduce them as to make it an impossibility to live respectably upon them, the Senate is determined to adhere to the original proposition, namely, to acquiesce in reductions in cases in which such reductions do not interfere with existing laws, but to stand by the law until repealed agreeably to parlimentary usages. In this, the Senate will be sustained by the country.

It is undeniable that the war of the rebellion was inaugurated by the Democratic party then in power, and that all the shedding of blood and expenditure of treasure, with which the nation was afflicted, were the direct results of that rebellion. After the close of the war the Republican party to which the people had committed the task of restoring prosperity to the country, and paying off the immense indebtedness which had been imposed upon the nation, entered upon the work with the detemination to accomplish the object with as little distress to the people as possible. What has it accomplished?

The Republican party has decreased the amount of the public debt *nearly one fourth* of what it was at the close of the war, reducing of course the annual interest in the same proportion. It has reduced taxation two hundred and sixty millions of dollars a year. The public expeditures have been decreased, as compared with 1873, to the aggregate yearly amount of twenty-six millions of dollars. The public credit has been improved, and the public faith been maintained untarnished. All this has been realized in the face of Democratic opposition.

A class of Democratic campaigners who are either ignorant or else willing to lie for the sake of catching votes, are asserting that Hayes, while in Congress, advocated and voted for the universally condemned "salary-grab" or back-pay enactment. The accusation is utterly false and unfounded. It is only made by the more reckless and unconscientious class of Democratic papers and speakers, who either know it to be false, or else do not care whether its is false or true, provided it can be used to the injury of the Republican ticket. Hayes did not either advocate or vote for the back-pay measure. He was not even a member of Congress in which that measure was discussed and passed. He was, however, a member of an earlier Congress, in which it was proposed to raise the pay of Members of Congress and of many of the employes in the civil service of the government at Washington. That proposition had no retroactive operation. It had reference to the future, not to the past. It was not the act popularly known as the "back-pay steal." and it had no reference at all to back-pay. It was very generally approved by the leading men of both political parties. It was not criticised or opposed by the press, nor was there anything unreasonable in the measure. Governor Hayes voted for the bill. So did Gov. Hendricks. So did a large majority of the Democrats in Congress.

We can readily imagine why Democratic stump-speakers and campaign papers are trying to mix this act up with the back-pay business. William A. Wheeler was in the Congress that adopted the back-pay bill, and opposed it strongly. He voted six times against it in the various forms in which it was brought up, while Sam. Randall, the present Democratic leader of the House, worked, talked, and voted for it, and then grabbed his back-pay and pocketed it like the very inconsistent "reformer" that he is. But then, those familar with Sammy in the halls of legislation do not expect consistency or even good maners in that quarter.

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