

# Republican Progress

Printed each Tuesday Morning, by

WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Publisher.

## National Republican Ticket.

For President: JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.  
For Vice-President: JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

Republican State Ticket.

Governor—WILLIAM H. CALKINS, of La Porte county.

Lieutenant-Governor—EUGENE BUN-

NY, of Henry county.

Secretary of State—ROBERT MITCH-

ELL, of Gibson county.

Auditor of State—BRUCE CARR, of

Orange county.

Treasurer of State—ROGER E. SHIEL,

of Marion county.

Attala—WILLIAM C. WIL-

SON, of Tippecanoe county.

Judge of the Supreme Court Fifth Dis-

trict—EDWIN H. HAMMOND, of Jasper

county.

Reporter Supreme Court—WILLIAM

M. BOGATI, of Warrick county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—

RANBARDAS & HORRIS, of Parkers

co.

For Congress—5th District, GEORGE W. GRUBBS.

For Judge—10th Judicial Circuit, E. D. PEARSON.

For Prosecutor—10th Circuit, JOSEPH E. HENLEY.

Republican County Ticket.

Sheriff—FRANK DOBSON, of Perry

Township.

Treasurer—ISAAC GLAMAN, of Rich-

land Township.

Coroner—Dr. JAMES D. MAXWELL, Jr., of Bloomington Township.

Sheriff—HENRY McCALLA, of Perry

Township.

County Commissioners.

1st dist.—H. F. Fulford, Washington Tp.

2d dist.—W. M. A. Kirby, Van Buren Tp.

Editor Progress: Inasmuch as the Re-

publicans of Brown and Monroe counties

have not seen fit to nominate a candidate

for Joint Representative, I desire to an-

nounce my candidacy for that office, in the

columns of your paper. I believe in

keeping alive the party tradition by plac-

ing a full ticket in the field, and ask the

votes of all of my friends.

SAMUEL GORDON.

It is to Your Interest to

Vote for Maj. Grubbs.

SOLDIERS UNDERSTAND

THIS QUESTION.

A Brown county soldier, after re-

referring to some of Congressmen

Matson's shortcomings, says:

Another thing that will cause

many of Mr. Matson's friends to

vote against him is the fact that in-

stead of advancing the interests of

the soldier as chairman of the pen-

sions committee, as was expected he

would do, he caused the Robinson

bill to pension ex-prisoners, to sleep

the sleep of death, and offered noth-

ing in its stead. The soldiers are

realizing that they can not expect

anything at the hands of the Dem-

ocrats. They know that, though

Mr. Matson may be ever such a

dear friend to them, he can do

nothing of himself, and they are well

aware that Southern Democrats are

not favorable to pensioning the

Union soldiers. They want a man in

Congress who will vote in their

interests, which Col. Matson has not

done. He votes with his party and

his party invariably votes against

the soldiers.

They argue this with one another

and with themselves, and in conse-

quence of it, they are rapidly coming to

the support of Major Grubbs. A

soldier was heard to say, just a day

or two ago, "I am a friend to Col.

Matson because he has been a friend

to me, but I fear he has befriended

me to have a claim to my vote. I

can not sell my vote for the friend-

ship of any man. I must look to

my own interest, and in doing so I

must support Major Grubbs. Major

Grubbs will vote for my inter-

est."

This is the argument of many

soldiers who have heretofore voted

the Democratic ticket. The im-

mediate friends of the soldiers ad-

ocate the same theory, and they,

too, will vote for a man to represent

them in Congress who will vote

something to the soldier as well as

assist him in obtaining what he is

already entitled to. With this

idea prevailing among the people,

Maj. Grubbs will be the next Con-

gressman from the Fifth district by

a handsome majority.

If we don't have a change of ad-

ministration presently, there is dan-

ger that the National debt will be

paid off, and a surplus left in the

Treasury. All the people have to

do to prevent this calamity is to

put in power the party that is thir-

ing for spoils and office. Hen-

dricks would at once turn out fifty

thousand efficient employes, put in

that number of hungry and famish-

ed Democrats, and the consumption

of the surplus would begin with

cheerful promptness.

No wonder England is always

intriguing to destroy the manu-

facturing industries of the United

States. She pays out annually ab-

out \$60,000,000 to foreign coun-

tries for food. At the same time

she must make this enormous sum

from the sale of her manufactures.

She sets all our people to raising

cheap food for her and at the same

time makes a new market for her

goods. Free trade would enable England to buy supplies of food of us cheaper than she now does, and at the same time would enable her to sell her manufactures at higher figures than now. Free trade would, therefore, be a good thing for England, but it would be correspondingly bad for America.

New York Truth, a Democratic paper, says: "The result in Maine must be accepted as a tolerably fair estimate of Blaine's strength—the Republican strength. Maine is not a Republican state like Vermont. Sometimes it is not Republican at all. Four years ago it was 'hell bent' against Garfield's prospects in September. The old-fashioned Republican majorities it used to give are not a part of it today. Therefore, a majority of even 10,000 must be looked upon as exceedingly favorable to Blaine. This is a fact that the people understand."

Blaine is a thorough-blood American. He believes in America. He rejoices in her progress and prosperity. He predicts her greatness. He is sure of her ability to maintain her place among the great Powers of the earth. He announces a policy that will extend her commercial as well as political influence.

He is no croaker. He does not go about whining that we are in danger of losing our liberties; that we are drifting toward a dangerous centralization; that we are becoming intolerably corrupt, and that as a Nation we are threatened with insolvency of public character.

He knows better. He believes in the robust manhood of the American people; in their disposition and ability to pay their debts, guard and preserve their liberties, maintain their reputation for honor and honesty; and build up a Nationality that shall surpass all the Nationalities past or present; a Nation abundant in resources, happy in their political and religious freedom and clothed, housed and fed as no other people have been on the face of the globe.

Blaine believes in the people, the American people, and the people believe in him.

What Do We Want?

Do we want free trade?

Do we want a tariff for revenue only?

Do we want a tariff for revenue exclusively?

Do we want a tariff, with simply incidental or accidental protection?

Do we want free trade England to dictate our policy?

Do we want to take the advice of that British free trade organization, the Cobden Club?

Do we want to legislate in the interest of a few college professors, and other professional men?

Do we want laws that will benefit the kid-gloved men who draw large salaries, and oppress the mechanic and laborer?

Do we want to build up England's manufactures?

Do we want to cripple every manufacturing industry in this country?

Do we want to turn millions of men out of employment?

Do we want to reduce wages of this country on a basis with the pauper wages of Europe?

Do we want to become a nation of one industry—agriculture?

Do we want to stop development of the great natural resources of our country?

Do we want ruin and bankruptcy instead of substantial prosperity?

Do we want to cut off the luxuries of the laboring man?

Do we want to compel the mechanic to take his children out of our free public school, and put them to work, like the children of the paupers of free trade England?

Do we want England to reduce this country to the condition of Ireland?

When we are prospering under protection, do we want to experiment with free trade?

Do we want our country to become dependent in peace and dependence in war?

Do we want to turn back the wheels of progress twenty-four years?

Do we want to change the policy of this government, so that the poor man's son can not follow the foot steps of Lincoln and Garfield?

These questions must be answered by the voters of this country when they go to the polls next November. They must be answered in the negative by the defeat of Cleveland and Hendricks, the overthrow of the Democratic party, and the election of a Republican Congress and a Republican President?

Jeff Davis, ex-President of the ex-Confederacy will vote for Cleve-

land and Hendricks. He thinks Confederate soldiers should not be discriminated against, as is done by granting pensions exclusively to Union soldiers.

The Israelite paper at Chicago, the Occident, advises the people of its faith to support Blaine, in preference to Cleveland, because "no bachelor should be a Magistrate, for he would not know how to temper justice with mercy."

Over two thousand Blaine and Logan clubs have been formed in New York State. This is equivalent to the entrance of one hundred thousand earnest workers for Blaine and Logan in the canvass, or nearly ten per cent, of the whole vote of the State.

New York Sun: "Of what use is it to contend against such a decree? The case has been settled against us, the defeat of the Democracy in 1884 has been decided beforehand in the house of its friends, and the best that can now be done is to protest against such a wrong and such a folly, and to save us much as possible from the ruins. In such a condition it is a great comfort that there is so good a Democrat as Butler for Democrats and reformers to vote for. There is even yet one way to redeem the error that has been committed, and that is to put the Democracy in the way of lasting victory. Let Grover Cleveland withdraw, and let Allen G. Thurman be nominated in his place. Then the Republican party will have to go, and the rascals will be turned out in earnest. It is not yet too late. But will it be done?"

Marion Hinkle is a thrifty fellow. He makes money out of stock buying, and out of anything he undertakes in the matter of investment. He can buy a car-load of steers for \$4.15 per hundred and taking them to the city market will straightway realize \$5 per hundred. He is lucky, they say. A man as lucky as Marion ought to buy lottery tickets. He even made money out of one of those snide insurance companies, that operated in this State two years ago. Read:

From Progress, Sept. 13th, 1882.  
A Prompt Company.  
This is to certify that the undersigned has visited the home office of the Mutual Aid and Accident Association of America at Indianapolis, Ind. I went to draw my money on the insurance I had on my father. I found sufficient quite account, and the cashier paid me off. I then went to the office of the Association for their courtesy and promptness in paying my claim fifteen days before it was due. I also recommend the Association to all those who may desire insurance, and direct them to the most efficient agent, W. M. Tate, of Bloomington, Monroe county, Ind.

Only one of them will be elected, dovote.

Then why were they both nominated at Chicago, my pretty pet?

You see, my dear, one is a Democrat and the other a Republican.

Then what is the use of having two men nominated at Chicago, my pretty pet?

I know there are always two men on the ticket. There were Tilden and Hendricks and Hayes and Wheeler. Pa told me so.

Yes; but you must understand that one is the Vice President.

"Oh, my darling darling!" exclaimed the bride, reproaching herself for her doubts; "I see it all now. Cleveland is to be President and Mr. Blaine Vice President."