

Republican Progress

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—Gen. Harrison, with his gift of condensing the pith of a question into a few sentences, put the issue of this campaign, so far as it concerns workmen, into a nutshell when he said: "I think you can all understand that it is not good for American workmen that the amount of work to be done in this country should be diminished by transferring some of it to foreign shops; nor ought this wages paid for the work that is done here to be diminished by bringing you into competition with the underpaid labor of the old country." The Republican position has never been more clearly stated.

—In a speech at Columbus, O., in 1872, Allen G. Thurman said these words:

"My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the Civil Service until you adopt the One-Term principle in reference to the Presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term, he will see the immense patronage of the government to procure his re-nomination and secure his re-election. * * * In public as in private affairs, experience is constantly developing truths that cannot with safety be overlooked. It has developed the fact that the One-Term principle is essential to purity in the civil administration of the Republic. I repeat until that principle be adopted and set up, you will have no genuine reform."

The question now is, will Thurman support Cleveland?

—Dr. Elizak Williams, the eminent and well known oculist of Cincinnati, O., died at Haslewood, Pa., on Friday last, with softening of the brain, in his sixtieth year. Dr. Williams was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, and was educated there until he began the study of medicine. This he did at Louisville, Ky., and graduated from the college there. After practicing for a time at Bedford he went to Europe, and continued his studies in Germany and France. He mastered the language of each of these countries. About 1854 he returned and began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, where he remained until overtaken by the affliction that caused his death. In the medical world Dr. Williams stood for years at the head of oculists. He was in Europe when Hooke discovered the ophthalmoscope, and he was first to introduce its use and application in England. The Doctor was placed in charge of the eye and ear clinic in the greatest London medical college, and his fame soon became world-wide. He was the father of ophthalmology in the United States. When he advocated separate treatment and scientific consideration of diseases of the eye and ear the old practitioners laughed at him, but he lived to see his vision recognized. He was the author of many able papers on the treatments of the eye and ear, and until a short time before his illness, a valuable contributor to the medical journals of this country. He made three trips to Europe and was received with distinguished consideration. Dr. Williams was probably very large five, but was a man of large heart, and frequently treated the needy poor for nothing. People came from all parts of the world to consult him.

—Atchison (Kan.) Champion: When earthquakes destroy southern cities the money to relieve the suffering caused comes from the north. When floods devastate southern states and two thousand the money needed for their relief comes from the north. When yellows comes the south the money needed to assist that section in its distress comes from the north. And yet lying blitherites like Dr. V. V. of Indiana tell the southern people that northern people hate them with implacable bitterness.

—The ORATOR SAT DOWN.—Gen. Gen. A. Sheridan of Louisiana tells another story on himself. In the old days of carpet-baggers he was paying his respects to Wm. Pitt Kellogg before a crowded audience in New Orleans. Sheridan exhausted his store of invective in dealing with his subject, and allowed his eloquence to mount to this: "If every drop of water in that mighty Mississippi, whose source is the snows of the far northwest, were a sparkling diamond, and every diamond mine, I would not stand in Wm. Pitt Kellogg's shoes. And every grain of sand along its banks transmuted into gold and the whole glittering pile strewed at my feet, mine own, I would not be in his place." The

—The Commercial says W. H. McKnight, the great carpet dealer of Louisville, will vote for protection.

—It is certain that the arguments which President Cleveland uses are those which Cobden used to employ 45 years ago, and which any English free trader would employ now.—[London Times.]

PROTECTION.

As Expounded and Defended, at the Georgia Chancery;

BY WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR., OF OHIO.

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MISLEADING AND FALSE.
What Workmen Say of Protection
Made by Miss and Others.

The following letter has been received by Congressman McKinley, of Ohio. The signer represents at least half a million workmen:

—Dear Sir.—Having seen by the papers that Mr. Mills and others, in their speech in the House, have asserted that wages paid to labor were no higher in the United States than in Europe, we, the undersigned, desire to state through you to the members of congress that such statements are misleading and false. Wages are higher in this country than in any other in the world. Notwithstanding the fact that the statements have been made by members of the House of Representatives that the tariff only benefits the manufacturers, and they receive all the advantages from the protection given by the government, we know that we receive our share of the benefits of protection on the industries we represent.

—We therefore emphatically protest against any reduction of the duties that will bring our goods with us low prices paid to labor in Europe. We insist on the maintenance of a strong protective tariff, in order to maintain an American standard of wages for American workmen. Respectfully yours,

—William Weihe, president of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers.

—William Martin, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers.

—John Conkling, master workman National Assembly Iron and Steel Workers' Knights of Labor.

—John Coffey, master workman Glass Blowers' Assembly 149.

—Louis Arrington, master workman Glass Blowers' Assembly 142.

—James Campbell, president of Local Assembly 300, Knights of Labor, Winona, Minn., and President of the Knights of Labor.

—William J. Smith, president American Flint Glass Workers' union.

—William J. Dillon, secretary, Indianapolis Journal.

—Dagger Signal—Democrats Two

Judged by the Executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress, and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will be supported by the country, place the tariff less upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade—free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "free trade"; it may be the most obnoxious slogan in the country, but it is the banner of the honest, the upright, the true, the honest, nor the inscription in con-buttress, nor, indeed, very important. The annual itself is the important fact.—HARRISON'S LETTER.

—Think Before You Vote—What Free Trade Would Do.

Plunder the poor.

Enrich the poor-farm.

Subtract the poor-houses.

Steal the public revenue.

Drive the country of money.

Drive labor largely to the land.

Lower the standard of comfort.

Scare down all salaries and profits.

Revive here the British colonial system.

Inundate this country with foreign goods.

Turn the balance of trade against us.

Destroy our capacity for cheap production.

Universally reduce the value of farm land.

Unsettle all forms of mercantile business.

Instantly cause a paralysis in iron manufacture.

Increase farm products and diminish the market.

Strike the skilled labor first and most severely.

Drive the possibility of diversified employment.

Paralyze the arm of the worker and empty his pocket.

Add greatly to the wealth of the rich and make the poor poorer.

Leave skilled labor the alternative of idleness or English wages.

Close up thousands of mills, factories, furnished with workmen.

Empty the building associations of their tens of millions of dollars.

Throw the south back to the one general industry of cotton-raising.

Put the whole labor population back to the anti-bellum condition.

Force capital out of fields of enterprise into permanent retirement.

Rip our pockets to swell the incomes of greedy foreign corporations and the comfort and necessities of life.

Reduce us from a state of commercial independence to one of dependence.

Destroy our coasting trade, from which all foreign tonnage is now excluded.

Make two blades of grass grow where one now grows* in manufacturing towns.

Rob us of our industrial prosperity for the benefit of Manchester and Birmingham.

Make labor a beggar at the feet of capital, instead of a partner and an equal, as now.

Give the foreigner an equal chance with our allies to profit by our natural advantages.

Stifle the genius of Americans for advancement in the civilization and arts and sciences.

Inveigle a struggle between home labor, on a high plane, and old world labor, on a low plane.

Enormously augment the burden of national, state, county, municipal and individual debts.

Stimulate the spirit of discord springing from the seeds of Socialism transplanted from Europe.

Substitute for the music of the looms and lathes and hammers the complaints of the rich, the lords of capital, the parasites which the Old World monopolies, which can not be reached by American legislation.

Leave no better opportunity here than there is in Europe for the success of brains and muscle combined.

Make today a seller of raw products at low rates and a buyer of finished products at high rates.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

—Dinnerboy, D.

The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is as unfair as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop our progress.

—The tariff is the principle of attack upon all forms of foreign trade. They have failed and served the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the crisis, in order to recruit the forces of protection.

A proper regulation of the revenue does not necessitate, and should not be the abandonment or impairment of the protective system.—GRANVILLE HARRISON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

—Senator Treadwell makes this broad statement: "The tariff is the broadest protection, which can be given to the people of this country, and it is the best protection for the people of this country."

—The Commercial says the American workmen must be fed and clothed and able to maintain their dignity as an American citizen. Roger Evans, workingman.

—It required a great effort in Cleveland's letter of acceptance to apologize for his administration, but he could not dodge everything.—Ohio State Journal.

—The Commercial says W. H. McKnight, the great carpet dealer of Louisville, will vote for protection.

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DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE MODEL DRY GOODS HOUSE OF TOURNER & BUZZARD,

Where You Will Find a Complete Stock of
Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, Table Linen, Cor-
sets, Notions,

And the Largest Stock of KID GLOVES
in the City.

We have just added to our stock a line of DRESS GOODS which it will pay you to examine.

Give us a trial.

West Side Square, one door North of Alley.

YOUNG MEN, OLD MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN OF BLOOMINGTON,

We have just received an immense NEW STOCK
of ELEGANT DESIGNS and fine fitting

TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS.

PRICES REASONABLE.

THE EAGLE CLOTHING HOUSE.

OLD RELIABLE LINE BETWEEN Indianapolis & Cincinnati.

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W. H. FISHER, Gea. Agt. C.H. & R. Indianapolis.
CHAS. H. ROCKWELL, G. P. & T. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
AT BLOOMINGTON, IN THE STATE OF INDIANA,
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 14, 1888:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....\$185,726 87

Overdrafts.....9,156 49

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....30,000 00

Other Stocks, Bonds and Mort-
gages.....21,861 73

Due from approved Escrow
Accounts.....52,655 53

Due from other National
Banks.....11,232 84

Due from State Banks and
Banks.....14,768 59

Real estate, furniture and fix-
tures.....7,57