

Republican Progress

Wm. A. Gage, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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BENJAMIN HARRISON.
For Vice President,
WHITE-LAW REED.

Republican County Ticket.

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COURT HOUSE, JOHN R. ROBERTSON
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FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
JOHN R. EDMONDSON.
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN WORRELL, of Hendricks Co.

SICKLES STILL DEFIANT.

He Stands Firmly at the Washington Review.

General Sickles still "has it in" for Mr. Cleveland. Addressing his old comrades of the gallant Third corps in Washington he defended the pension system, which recognizes in a practical way the services which the soldiers of the Union had rendered their country in its hour of peril. But he said more, and these are some of his words: "You are going home now, and there is something I want you to take home with you. Ponder it; teach it to your children; tell it to your neighbors. It is that truth: That the people of the United States will see that no man is ever elected to an office of profit and trust in this country who opposes the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the Union."

That was a sober thrust at Mr. Cleveland, who was never so sorry as when hunting for half a reason to veto a widow's pension. The report continues: "The general leaned on his crutches as he spoke these words and the sharp, idiomatic, mercurial sentence, clean and forcible, rang through the air like the clash of a cavalry saber. He rammed the words home hard, as Captain Bigelow did the last charge of the Massachusetts battery of the Third corps, and the effect was instantaneous, as when Captain Bigelow pulled the lockstring. In a moment what was left of the old Third corps spoke with its old charging ring its opinion of the man whose only joke was cut at the expense of disabled veterans. 'Three cheers for the man who made that speech,' cried Comrade General Carr, springing to his feet, and again the charging cry of the old Third corps rang out into the night of Grand Army place and rolled up to the White House."

General Sickles was evidently right when he waved his crutch in the Chicago convention and declared that Grover Cleveland would never receive the votes of the men who fought to preserve the Union.

PERTINENT QUERIES.

Some Knotty Questions for Democrats to Answer.

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If the United States is not producing tin plate in commercial quantities, why are sixty Welsh tin plate works idle?

If the McKinley law did not protect American wool prices, why has the price of wool fallen in the London market over 21 per cent. since January, 1890, while in the same time the fall in the price of American wool has been only 7 per cent?

Why should Democratic Labor Commissioner Peck's report, showing how the McKinley law has increased wages and given life to industry, cause such great sorrow to the free trade camp?

If the tariff has caused strikes, why were there 1,740 fewer strikes in New York state in 1891 than there were in 1889?

In the example of Grover Cleveland, who immediately before his first nomination for the presidency confessed that he "didn't know a thing about the tariff" and who wrote his tariff message at the dictation of southern free traders, a better one for Democrats to follow than that of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Benton and Randolph?

With cost of living lower and farm prices higher than two years ago, as admitted by Democratic Senators Carlisle and Harris, would not the farmer be foolish indeed were he to vote against protection, the farmer's policy?

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Harrison on the Battleground.

It was almost the middle of May, 1884, before Colonel Harrison had an opportunity to participate in one of those great battles which have become historic. Resaca was the field upon which he made for himself a reputation for boldness and personal valor which none can assail. He led on foot the charge of his brigade upon a formidable redoubt. Away in advance of the five regiments he ran across the valley which to so many was the valley of death, and still in the lead he climbed the hill on which scores fell to rise no more.

Colonel Harrison was among the first to cross the parapet. It had been said he was the very first. A hand to hand combat ensued, the gunners defending themselves with their rammers and the assailants attacking with their clubbed rifles. The battle was a picture of death. It was in fact one of the rare instances of a genuine bayonet charge without a shot fired except by the defenders of the redoubt. The air rang with victorious cheers, and for awhile the inclosure was a scene of frantic joy. The colors had all been borne inside, and to both friend and enemy in the distance they announced that the height was gained—Washington Star.

The Canadian farmer pays fifteen cents duty for taking his barley across the line into the United States. How can it be in this case be said that the consumer pays the duty? It comes out of the pockets of the Canadian farmer.—Sir John A. Macdonald.

Under the reciprocity agreement special favors have been secured for agricultural products, and our exports of such products have been greatly increased.—Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

ONE MORE.
Another Prominent Democrat Deserts Cleveland.

[Nashville Expositor.]
Federal Election Law or So-Called Force Bill.

Indiana Election Law and its Election Sheriff, Challengers and Poll Clerks.

A howl went up from the leaders of the Clevelandites hereabouts, when it was known that a number of citizens, good and true men, had petitioned for the appointment of Federal Supervisors for the county, defeated with the federal government behind him and more than 100,000 men behind all of whom ought to have been with Cleveland, but they were in the majority against him, and when the election came around again in 1884 they largely voted for Harrison. There is but one logical conclusion to this part of the political outlook, and that is: What can Cleveland do without the federal patronage in 1892 when he could not win it in 1888?

Cleveland, who became so jocular and grotesque in his thousands of pension vetoes to the poor Union soldiers' claims, will never be forgiven. He drove many nails in his political coffin when he made these vetoes. No one in all this country ever heard before of a candidate going to the people as a nominee for a great office against the expressed wishes and desires of the state delegation whence he came. In the November elections in Rhode Island the Democrats will be sure to see to it that the Cleveland following choose two Magrump candidates as the nominees for congress, and they can go down with the ill starred coterie of managers who seemed so much money to secure the services of the delegates to the Chicago convention. These same Magrumps in Rhode Island caused the defeat of the Democratic party in this state in the last April election.

POWDERY FOR PROTECTION.

The Labor Leader Leaves the Democratic Party.

A Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch says:

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"Can you tell me where Cleveland stands on the tariff?"

Mr. Black replied, "That's more than I can tell, although if you ask where I stood I would be able to tell you."

"I tell you what," said Powderly, "I don't think he knows where he stands. He is at sea. I used to admire him, but since his meddlesome interference with the silver question I have lost confidence in him. As between the Republican and Democratic parties I am a Republican this time."

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