

Republican Progress

W. A. Gabe, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
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SHE BUYS CURTAINS.

DOROTHY SELECTS WINDOW DRAP-
ERIES FOR HER BACK PARLOR.

And with her Little Feminine "Fit" she
drives a large horse spike through a
McKinley High Price—Any other we-
men may be so Enterprising.

Dorothy had determined to have only
"real" things in her home, you know;
but when it came to lace curtains for
her prospective back parlor, she had to
draw the line. They cost several hun-
dred dollars a pair, and Dorothy's ship
has not come in. While we were con-
sidering the matter I saw a private let-
ter from Marshall Field, the great Chi-
cago dry goods merchant, in which a
clerk said that such curtains as Dorothy
wanted cost "thirty-five cents more a
yard than they did before the McKinley
bill."

"And I don't believe it," said I.

"Neither do I," said Dorothy.

"Let's look it up," we both said. Upon
which we waded up our minds that we
wouldn't buy a stitch from anybody
who lied to us about 'McKinley high
prices.'

My official tariff book (you can get one
yourself by writing to Washington for
it) tells me that the duty on lace curtains
has been raised from 40 to 60 per cent
by the McKinley law.

"Why was it raised? What was the
result of it?" Dorothy and I wanted to
know. If we liked the answer we would
buy the curtains. If it was for "the rich
richer" and "the poor poorer," as the
Democrat papers claimed (I have been
reading tariff literature lately), we should
certainly not be a party to that sort of
thing. If, as the Republican papers
said, this advance in duty was really a
benefit to the men and women who work
at curtain making and to the people who
buy them I could do everything in my
power to let the women of the country
know what unprincipled, selfish people
Democratic McKinley tale fabricators
are.

We went to O'Neill's on Sixth avenue
first. They had such curtains as we
wanted, but the price was eighteen cents
a yard higher than before the McKinley
bill. We didn't deal with them.

Next we went to Simpson & Craw-
ford's. A polite man said that "the price
of curtains had not been raised in that
store anyway by the McKinley bill." He
laughed in a funny little way when
we asked the question, and seemed to
have something in mind which was a
good joke on somebody. Then he said,
"No, indeed, we can't raise the prices on
Sixth avenue; the people would get after
us if we did."

"Then it isn't necessary to charge
more?" persisted Dorothy.

"I wouldn't like to answer that, miss.
The wholesale people can tell you all
about prices." Then he gave us the ad-
dress of Mills & Gibbs, of Broadway and
Grand street.

"Yes, the duty has been raised, and
there was good reason for it," said the
man in a rather stern tone. "There are a
large number of factories trying to es-
tablish themselves here, and they could
not compete successfully with imported
curtains made by laborers who work for
one-third of what our curtain people are
paid. By raising" the tariff the curtain
manufacturers can and do pay their
workmen enough to live comfortably,
even luxuriously, as American citizens
should live. At the same time we can
compete with the imported curtains,
even though the labor on them costs the
foreign maker but one-third as much."

"Why, that is an clear as daylight,"
said Dorothy. "But when I come to
think of it we buy lace curtains
have to pay extra duty, don't we?"

"No; the foreign maker lowers his
workman's or woman's wage
enough to pay that duty."

"Well, what keeps the American man-
ufacturer from charging too much?"

"Competition, miss; sharp competi-
tion, such as is stimulated by a fairly
high protection."

"Well, then," I put in, "why are not
the American workers' wages lowered
by this competition?"

"Because there is a constant demand
for their services, and if one employer
doesn't do the right thing by a man he
can go to another."

"Well, I think that tariff is the best
thing I know of for working people, and
I don't see if it does make the rich em-
ployers keep their hands wide open. It
seems to me that Mr. McKinley has
made the poor richer and the rich a
trifle more energetic," I added.

"Now, finally," Dorothy went on, "I
want to know the truth. Is curtain
material more expensive than it was
before the McKinley law went into effect?"

"No, it is as cheap, and in many in-
stances cheaper. For, as I told you, the
foreign manufacturer pays that extra
duty."

"Well, then," Dorothy replied tri-
umphant, "please show me some white
lace curtains of fine net, with a fern pat-
tern."

"He FORCED THE VOTING.—
Rev. Waybuck faced a large con-
gregation last Sunday, as he had
previously announced a taking topic
for his discourse viz: 'Who
Lost His Necktie, Friday Night?'

Curiosity was at fever heat, when
the reverend gentleman in deep,
dramatic tones said: "Now I wish
every person in this church congre-
gation that wishes to go to heaven
to rise to dene feet, and dem what
wants to go to hell to keep seated!"

Of course there was a spontaneous
hush, and then a trite
high-pitched voice before. And Dorothy
had another treasure for us.

On our way to the station we stopped
at Mr. Horner's enormous furniture store
on Twenty-third street to see about
some furniture, and Mr. Horner himself
told us that he knew of a very large
concern "on the other side" that is com-
ing to this country if Mr. Harrison is
elected. That would mean another big
factory here with employment for ever
so many people.

Oh, it would be such a wicked thing
if Grover Cleveland should be elected.
The tariff would be changed, and that
would make it hard for people who
work "by the day." Every woman ought
to realize that and influence her husband
to vote for the party that cares for the
happiness of laborers.

Of course Dorothy and I don't know
whether Marshall Field and Mr. O'Neill
direct their clerks to tell the effect of
the McKinley bill, but, as I think it is
pretty much the same as for dry goods
concerns as mentioned each day.

GRACE ESTHER DREW.

Tidal waves in Pre-presidential
elections come every twenty years,
and those in Congressional elections
every eight years. The former oc-
curred in 1832, 1852, 1872 and
1892, and the latter in 1874, 1882
and 1890. After twelve years of
continuous power in the Presidency
the Republicans will again be laid
out in 1912, and in Congress they
will be overwhelmed in 1898—just
in the middle of a Republican
Presidential term.

ARTISTIC SHOES AND SLIPPERS AT THE CORNER."

YOU WILL BE SURE OF
SATISFACTION IF YOU
BUY YOUR FOOT
WEAR AT

"THE CORNER."

"FINE AND FANCY."
TECKS, PUFFS
AND BOWS

FOR THANKSGIVING. THE
LATEST STYLES AND
LOWEST PRICES.

"THE CORNER"

Overcoats any Cut
Color or Quality.

"THE CORNER"
DOUBLE STORE.

H. T. SIMMONS & CO.,

One Price House.

EIGHT SACKS OF BELLE
FLOUR GIVEN AWAY EACH
WEEK.

It is no difficult matter to as-
certain the result of the election in
Ohio. Tell us with what party the
saloonists of Cleveland, Toledo,
Columbus and Cincinnati affiliated
and we will tell you which party
was victorious. The saloons control
Ohio politics.—Likewise Chi-
cago.—Ind. Sun.

—Indianapolis Sun: "I will say this," exclaimed a Republican
wheel horse. "The action of our
national committee with reference
to Indiana has been damnable. They
have been appealed to in vain to furnish
the State committee with funds. I tell you this talk about
the State committee having received
big donations from Pullman and
Wanamaker is all bosh. We beg-
ged them to send us speakers. They
reluctantly granted us the services of
McKinley and Sheridan for short
engagements, but most of the stamping
by men from abroad has been done by speakers like Wan-
amaker and Haldorf and Miller, who acted independently of the
national committee. Carter argued
that the fact that Indiana had the
Presidential candidate was enough for
the election.

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CANVASSER.

The Century Magazine in '93.
It would be hard for a person who cares
for good reading to make a better investment
than a year's subscription to The
Century Magazine. No region is too
remote, no expenses too great, if it will only
produce what the Century's reader's want.
The policy that has made it, as the
Pall Mall Budget, of London, says, "By
far the best of the magazines, English or
American."

The November number begins a new
volume and contains the first chapters of
a powerful novel of New York society,
called "Sweet Bell Out of Town," written
by Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of
"The Angelimadas." In this story the
famous wedding, the "biggest" of the
boxes in the Metropolitan Opera House,
the "smart set" in the country houses are
faithfully reflected, and the illustrations
by Charles Dana Gibson, Life's well
known cartoonist, are as brilliant as the
novel.

In this November number begins also
a greater series of papers on "Bible
Science," continuing with "Does the
Bible Contain Scientific Errors?" by
Prof. Shattock of Princeton, who has
decided ground that the Bible does not
contain scientific errors of any moment, and
who most interestingly states the case
from his point of view. Other articles in
this series will include one in the December
(Christmas) number, "The Effect
of Scientific Study upon Religious Belief."
An interesting series of historical
articles between General Sherman and his
brother Senator John Sherman is also
printed in November, which number contains
also contributions from the most distinguished
writers, including an article by James Russell Lowell, which was not
quite completed at the time of his death.
The suggestion which Bishop Potter made in the November Century as to
what could be done with the world's
problem is opened in Sunday, one which
seems the most practical solution of the
problem yet offered.

The December Century is to be a great
Christmas number, full of Christmas
stories, Christmas poems, and Christmas
pictures—and it will begin the first
chapter of a striking novel of life in
Colorado, "The Golden Fleece," by Wolcott
Wells, who wrote "The Naulahks" with
Rudyard Kipling.

Papers on good roads, the new educational
methods, and city government are
soon to come.

Four dollars will bring you this
splendid magazine for one year, and certainly
no one can afford to be without it.
Subscribers can send to the publisher, C. C. C.,
12 East 17th St., New York. They should
begin with November, and so get first
chapters of all the serials, including
"Sweet Bell Out of Town."

To Prevent Night Cough.
When coughing at night is partic-
ularly troublesome, thorough
warming of the bed previous to its
being occupied will often avert an
attack. The taking of a warm
drink, preferable a glass of hot
milk, before retiring, or better, after
getting into bed, is equally good.
The opportunity to warm a bed is
not always possible, but it is generally
very easy to procure a hot
drink of some kind, no matter
where one happens to be. One of
the nicest ways to warm a bed is
by ironing the lower sheet and as
much of the upper one as is thrown
back when the bed is opened. After
this is done quickly draw up
the bed clothing and place bottles
of hot water or the old fashioned
warm logs or bricks between the
ironed sheets. Persons with con-
sumption and heart disease will
cure until comfort and many rest-
ful nights if they always go to warm
beds to sleep.

—During the jolliification at
Crawfordsville over the election an
old man was knocked down because
he would not cheer for Cleveland, and
the windows of the First National
Bank were broken in. Numerous
high hats appeared in the procession,
labelled, "Elwood is no

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the WEEKLY GAZETTE has been published every week for
One Hundred Years, and has been a favorite paper in many thousands
of homes, is evidence enough that it is all that has ever been claimed
for it—the best weekly paper published in the Central States.

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It is worth a great deal more. Send for a sample copy and see for
yourself.

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Its popularity extends from ocean to ocean. The freshest and most reliable
news is given every day in the year from all quarters of the globe. Address

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Publishers, CINCINNATI.

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Probating Wills.

Judge Brown, in the Marion circuit court, has handed down a decision in the James H. Rice will case. It will hereafter be necessary to probate wills in open court instead of the clerk's office, as has been the practice. In rendering his decision Judge Brown was governed very largely by the case of

Cochrane vs. Young, reported from the Pennsylvania courts, in which the highest judicial tribunal in the State held that the probating of a will by the registrar was a judicial act, binding upon all interested persons without notification. Reasoning from this issue Judge Brown concluded that the admission of the Rice will to probate by the clerk was by him the exercising of a function purely judicial and, therefore, unauthorized by law. The judge held further that his decision was not intended to restrict the clerk from admitting wills to probate or issuing letters of administration during the regular vacation of the courts.

—During the recent Democratic jolliification there has been some ugly work done in Hendricks and Morgan counties. Beginning at Clayton, in Hendricks county, all the tombstones placed over the graves of soldiers who lie buried in the cemetery at that town were painted a crimson red, and also in the following cemeteries: Stiles-ville, Hendricks county, and West Union, Monroe, Mount Zion, Hall and Poplar Grove, in Morgan county. Over many of these graves flags—the national emblem—had been placed by living and loyal friends, and these flags also were coated over and smeared with paint. At Hall, Morgan county, an elegant shaft placed at the grave of gallant Capt. Smith Labatue, by his bereaved widow, has been so bedaubed with red paint that it is ruined.

—That is a gloomy picture which Dr. Joseph Jenckes draws of the near future. According to his view the world will get more and more wicked, which doesn't speak well for the efficacy of the work of christians. The cholera, too, he thinks, will rage far and wide as a sign of Christ's coming. It is a good deal pleasanter to believe the post-millennial advents than the pre-millennial creed of Dr. Jenckes, for the former hold that the earth is getting better all the time and will gain rapidly in moral advancement. And it is more delightful still to hold the tenets of those who worry little about the day of judgment and Christ's second coming, but are interested in making life better and happier for themselves and those about them.—Sun-

—While hunting near Columbus, Ind., one day last week, a shotgun in the hands of Harry McCormick, son of Hon. P. H. McCormick, was accidentally discharged, the entire contents striking Homer Morganson in the calf of his left leg. He was placed in a iron bed, literally tearing his leg to pieces. Amputation was necessary, for the former had held that the earth is getting better all the time and will gain rapidly in moral advancement. And it is more delightful still to hold the tenets of those who worry little about the day of judgment and Christ's second coming, but are interested in making life better and happier for themselves and those about them.—Sun-

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