

# THE CRAWFORDSVILLE WEEKLY REVIEW.

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The Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer is one of the few, if not the only one, absolutely free from such influences. It is the most honest, thorough, able teacher and exponent of truthful knowledge, of reliable data, free from partisan bias, fair, frank and explicit to such degree that one cannot but feel edified and capable of forming correct conclusions therefrom. Such a paper should be in every household. Sample copies can be obtained by addressing the publishers, at Cincinnati, O.

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## THE REVIEW.

BY  
F. T. LUSE.

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FEB. 14, 1891

### THE FEE AND SALARY BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the fee and salary bill now before the legislature. It is the joint work of a number of members. If any bill passes at all out of the numerous ones proposed it will be this. No time is specified when it is to take effect, but will probably apply to those hereafter elected: "It is a salary bill with no fees save a percentage to certain State officers, and, under its provisions the Governor will receive \$5,000 per annum, the Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, \$3,500 each; Clerk of the Supreme Court, \$3,000, and Superintendent of public Instruction, \$2,500. The Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State, and Clerk of Supreme Court are given 10 per cent of fees, and salaries collected by them.

The salaries of the Governor's Private Secretary and the chief deputies in the State offices are fixed at \$1,200 annually, save that the Deputy Attorney-General will receive \$1,500. Salaries of subordinate clerks and assistants will range from \$600 to \$1,200. In determining the

**SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS**

The counties are divided into nine classes: (1) Those having from 10,000 to 15,000 population, census of 1890; (2) those having from 15,000 to 20,000 population; (3) those having from 20,000 to 25,000; (4) those having from 25,000 to 30,000; (5) those having from 30,000 to 40,000; (6) those having from 40,000 to 50,000; (7) those having from 50,000 to 60,000; (8) those having from 60,000 to 70,000; and (9) those having a population above 70,000.

In each class the Clerks, Sheriffs, Treasurers and Auditors are to receive the same salaries with no fees. In the first class the salary is placed at \$1,000 in the second \$1,250, and it is graded up until in the highest class, the salaries will be \$3,500. In counties where there is a population in excess of 20,000 and running up to 70,000, in addition to salaries named the county officers will receive \$50 additional for each 1,000 inhabitants over his 2,000 limit. Where the population exceeds 70,000, the officers will receive \$25 for additional 1,000 population. On the basis that Marion county has 40,000 inhabitants, the county officers will receive \$500 annually, where the salaries and perquisites now are estimated at from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

**ALL FEES OF EVERY KIND**

Are required to be paid into the County Treasuries. The number and salaries of the various deputies are left to the respective Boards of County Commissioners, but the maximum is \$3 per day, which can only be paid to Clerks of Courts in this county. The pay of subordinate county officers is not interfered with save that County Superintendents are cut to \$3 per day.

**THE "ALLIANCE" IN 1892.**

It is quite evident that the farmers' alliance in 1892 is going to cut quite an important figure in deciding the political questions and election of president in the contest of that year. The Republicans may nominate Blaine, the democrats Cleveland, but from the movements of the alliance now, the election of either of these men is a question of much uncertainty. The alliance will nominate their own national ticket, and will take away many votes from both the old political parties. This organization, mind you, is young, has existed but two or three years, yet has already managed to shew quite a number of prominent politicians. It has already changed the political situation and status of several States. Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, can not for next year be classed as reliable republican states, neither can South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana be considered as a part of the "solid south." The alliance is making these changes. The agricultural element is dissatisfied with the present condition of things. It thinks the interest of the farmer is overlooked,—that he has entirely too much tax to pay, that the government affords too much protection to the wealthy and neglects those upon whom falls the duty of producing the wealth. There is a decided spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction pervading the entire agricultural classes of this country. They are determined to not hereafter be obliged by party ties or party traditions, and hence are organizing their own party—the alliance—in every section of the United States, and, as stated, will make the great contest in 1892 very uncertain. Neither democrat nor republican can rely on this, or that state for support for their candidate, and the final contest to decide who is elected president may go to congress for settlement. While there is much in the complaint of the agricultural element that is imaginary, and much that is selfish in its demands, yet on the other hand there is much that is real and just. While we believe they can obtain all their desires by a support of the democratic principles, they do not think so, and will support their own nominees. Therefore we can look for a triangular campaign in 1892, involving much interest and at the same time one of much uncertainty as to the final result.

**IN THE AIR.**

Gen. Alger, of Michigan, one of the beacon lights of the republican party, in speaking of reciprocity, said the other day: "Reciprocity is in the air, and the more we get the better it will be for the United States." Reciprocity is the word used originally by Blaine for limited free trade. That is just what it means. He applies it, however, thus far to the Central and South American States only. It means if we can send our products into those countries free then theirs can come into this on like condition. That is democratic, but if Blaine chooses to come over to our platform we should not push him off. There should be no limit to the reciprocity business. If it is good for Hayti and Brazil why not for France and Germany? Blaine has started the movement by his reciprocity doctrine which is to greatly divide the republican party on the tariff question. Reciprocity partakes strongly of free trade. There is no protection about it. Many republican leaders favor it. Alger voices the sentiment when he says it is "in the air."

### BEASLEY'S BILL.

The statement is made that Representative Beasley, of Sullivan county, who has introduced a bill in the legislature that the official printing in all the counties of the state be let out to the lowest bidder, is working in the interest of a combination of printers and bookbinders of Indianapolis, composed of the Sentinel, Journal and Courier. From the actions of some of the agents of these firms it would indicate that there is some truth in the statement. They are always affable when there is a prospect of taking work away from the home printer, and are ready to present a fine good pen, a four-bladed knife or a box of cigars, to any county official whom they think they may be able to buy by giving him these things. They have done this repeatedly in every county in Indiana when they could find a county official susceptible to their blandishments. Sometimes they work the political racket, and claim the work on account, as they say their establishment is democratic or republican, as the case may be, while at the same time the stockholders of all these concerns are generally divided politically and politics has little to do with any of them. Speaking for ourselves, if we would have at any time to buy or bribe any county official at any time to do his plain duty in the premises we could very cordially invite him to go to Hanes, and to remain there and the less one has to do with such a character the better socially, morally and politically he is off.

**THE FEE AND SALARY BILL.**

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