

The Democrat

DECATUR, IND.

BLACKBURN, PUBLISHER.

CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON.



For President,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

OF ILLINOIS.

FROM Hellgate to Goldgate,
You'd better believe,
We'll sweep the whole country
For Cleve and Steve.

THE Red Bandana is waving for
Grover.

THE next President was nominated
at Chicago.

THE Australian ballot law will
block the blocks-of-five.

How WILL the esteemed black
brethren relish White law?

THE nomination of Mr. Cleveland
will have the effect of placing the
tariff buzzards at bay.

It would not be surprising if the
printers should knock Mr. Reid's
nomination galley-west.

THERE are no longer any anti-
Cleveland or anti-Hill Democrats.
They are all anti-Harrison.

THE Republican platform and Mr.
Harrison demand a force bill. This
demand is equivalent to the election
of Cleveland.

IT is reported that Mr. Quay has
\$1,000 to bet that Harrison will be
elected. By the way, who is Treasurer
of Philadelphia just now?

REPUBLICANS are so frightened at
the weakness of their Vice Presidential
candidate that they are begin-
ning to vilify and abuse his op-
ponent.

WHITELAW REID seems to live as
luxuriously at Ophir Farm upon the
fruits of "rat" labor in his newspaper
as Carnegie does in Cluny Castle upon
the earnings of underpaid workmen
at Braddock.

MR. HARRISON says it would hurt
his feelings to be defeated, and that's
about the caliber of all the arguments
yet advanced in favor of his re-elec-
tion.

PRESIDENT HARRISON desires it to be
understood that the politician who
helps him most in this campaign may
be Secretary of State next year. Isn't
he bargaining for goods which he
cannot deliver?

IT is to be hoped that War-Lord
Alger doesn't feel discouraged at the
turn of affairs at Minneapolis. He
can't dance, to be sure, but when it
comes to paying the fiddler he will be
taken in right among the leaders.

THERE has been a good deal of Re-
publican shouting over the fact that
Oregon was carried by the party,
though by a reduced majority, but
there is a large and impressive silence
in the organs of that party concerning
the Democratic victory in the
chief city of the State.

THE refusal of the Democratic con-
vention to insert the word "free" in
the silver plank of the platform has
made Colorado hopelessly Republican,
we are told. That is sad, but the
Democracy will, we trust, bear it
with fortitude and resignation. One
doesn't really miss very much what
one never had.

REGARDING the nomination of
Benjamin Harrison, the Voice, the
organ of the Prohibition party, goes
farther than any Democratic paper
has done when it says: "It is an in-
dorsement of debauchery at the Cap-
itol, lechery in society, hypocrisy in
the church. And the convention
that indorsed these was well fitted
for its work."

THE unkindest turn that has been
done Harrison is the raking up of a
speech he made in 1882, in which he
declared that he was "an advocate of
civil-service reform," and added,
"My experience in Washington has
led me to utter the wish with an
emphasis I do not often use that I
might forever be relieved of any
connection with the distribution of
public patronage." He is likely to
have his wish.

WHAT is called reciprocity by the
present administration means only
the exchange of such articles of com-
merce as can be produced only in one

of the reciprocating countries. We
do not wish to let in anything from
Canada that can be produced here,
and the Canadians, who are following
our own policy, do not wish to let in
any of our products that could com-
pete with their own. The natural
result is that neither country has
anything to offer the other that would
be of the slightest advantage to it.

STEVENSON's name on the ticket is
almost an absolute assurance that the
electoral vote of Illinois will be found
in the Democratic column when the
vote shall have been counted. For
years during and since the war he has
possessed the sincere devotion of the
Illinois Democracy, and the respect
and admiration of all its opponents.
Possibly no man in the Prairie State
has a wider personal acquaintance
than he among people of all parties,
and it is an acquaintance of so friendly
a nature as to insure to the ticket
bearing his name a large accession
of votes.

THE shock which tender Republi-
can sensibilities are sustaining by
reason of the proposition to admit
Arizona and New Mexico to State-
hood is really severe. One would
think the sensitive ones had never
heard of Idaho and Wyoming. New
Mexico has, to-day, a larger popula-
tion than Idaho and Wyoming had
together when they were admitted
by a Republican Congress, and Ar-
izona has quite as good claim on the
score of population as Idaho had. It
illustrates anew the difference that
it makes whose ox is gored.

THE New York Press labor-
drearly through half a column or
less of attempt to label the Demo-
cracy the "free silver party," and
cites in support of its views certain
votes cast in the House of Repre-
sentatives. The attention of the
Press is courteously but firmly called
to the fact that there is later news
on that head. The authoritative
utterance of the Democratic party on
the silver question was made at
Chicago. This supersedes all votes
in Congress or elsewhere as an ex-
position of the party creed on the
silver question.

ONE pleasant memory of the Min-
neapolis convention remains for hat-
ers of blatant demagogism. Thomas
Brackett Reed returns to the shores of
Casco Bay the picture of a bursted
boom, an example for all imitators
who would establish political fame
on impudence and conceit. The late
czar posed at the convention as a
willing statesman, and rushed to the
fore at the first call for a speech, only
to find that his vapidities fell on
tired ears. The swaggering, blustering,
empty-headed braggart may cut
a figure in town that has not grown
perceptibly in two decades. But he
shows as thin mentally as these phys-
ically when he essays a wider field.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL Indiana
Democrats would have been better
pleased had their honored leader,
Isaac P. Gray, been the choice of the
Democratic Convention for the sec-
ond place on the national ticket. But
to the nomination made—that
of Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois
—there can be raised not the slight-
est objection in any quarter. An
ardent patriot, an able lawyer, an
elegant Congressman, a skilled exec-
utive officer, a life-long, unswerving
Democrat, his name will bring
strength to the ticket and enthusiasm
to the hearts of the Democratic
masses. Stevenson's name on the
ticket is almost an absolute assurance
that the electoral vote of Illinois will
be found in the Democratic column
when the votes shall have been
counted.

CHICAGO GLOBE: The initial at-
tack on the personnel of the Na-
tional Democratic ticket was di-
rected towards the Vice Presidential
nominee, Mr. Stevenson, by an ex-
accidental Governor of Illinois, by
name Hamilton. This latter in-
dividual, who was once a neighbor of
Mr. Stevenson, but who is at present
a lawyer of small account in
Chicago, rushed into print the day
after the convention to claim his
personal friendship for Mr. Steven-
son, and the meanwhile to attack his
good name as a citizen and patriot.
Hamilton declared, without a blush,
that Mr. Stevenson was a copper-
head, so-called during the war, and
the drill-master of the Knights of
the Golden Circle, so-called, during
the internecine struggle. This and
much more calumny of the same
sort dripped from the lips of the ex-
accidental State executive. They
were all unblushing lies. It needed
only one day for Hamilton's old
neighbor to prove the contrary to
Hamilton's falsehoods by oral and by
written testimony. Mr. Stevenson
says that he was not acquainted even
with the nature of the organization
called the Knights of the Golden
Circle, that he was not thereto at-
tached, that he was not anybody's
drill master, but that he did aid in
raising a body of United States
troops, the proof of which he showed in
a letter of thanks from the Gov-
ernmental recruiting officer. Mr.
Stevenson's word is sufficient, with-
out the proofs, to set at rest the
viliifications of his ex-accidentality.

REGARDING the nomination of
Benjamin Harrison, the Voice, the
organ of the Prohibition party, goes
farther than any Democratic paper
has done when it says: "It is an in-
dorsement of debauchery at the Cap-
itol, lechery in society, hypocrisy in
the church. And the convention
that indorsed these was well fitted
for its work."

THE unkindest turn that has been
done Harrison is the raking up of a
speech he made in 1882, in which he
declared that he was "an advocate of
civil-service reform," and added,
"My experience in Washington has
led me to utter the wish with an
emphasis I do not often use that I
might forever be relieved of any
connection with the distribution of
public patronage." He is likely to
have his wish.

WHAT is called reciprocity by the
present administration means only
the exchange of such articles of com-
merce as can be produced only in one

TIS A HOLLOW SHAM.

THE REPUBLICAN POSITION ON
THE WAGES QUESTION.

Regardless of Tariff, American Farmers
and Artisans Must Compete with the
World—Samples of the Protection Af-
forded Pennsylvania Iron Workers.

"Protected" Iron and Steel Industry.
Ex-Speaker Reid said at Buffalo on
Oct. 15, 1890:

"They asked me whether I consider the
McKinley bill just to the poor. Well,
I should say so. A bill which has for
its object the aiding of the poor by rais-
ing their wages, it seems to me, is just one."

This was the unanimous opinion of all
of the great Republican politicians. And
if there was any part, more than another,
of the bill, on which these men
were willing to bank their all, it was the
metal schedule. Reid said the man-
ufacturers "obtained just what they
wanted" and, indeed, why should not they
have done so when H. W. Oliver, one
of Pittsburgh's biggest iron and steel
men, said, after the passage of the Mc-
Kinley bill, that the rates on iron and
steel "were those proposed by the man-
ufacturers themselves." The powers of
a "protective" tariff to boom the iron,
steel and tinned industries and to raise
wages in them were here to be tested
under the most favorable conditions.
Now, how it has stood the test?

As an index of what has been going
on in the iron mills we will notice some
of the effects upon Carnegie's mills.
On June 1, 1891, the employees in the
Homestead Steel Works—Carnegie,
Phipps & Co.—were forced to accept a
reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages.
During the year 1891, according to the
Iron Age, wages at Carnegie's and Edgar
Thomson's Steel Works, at Braddock,
Pa., were reduced as follows: Melters,
from \$1.05 to 65 cents per 100 tons; ves-
sel repairers, from 37 to 26 cents; ladie-
men in bloomery mill, from \$1.19 to 89
cents. And wages in other departments
were "reduced in the same proportion."

On June 1, 1891, fifty of the best paid
workmen at the Edgar Thomson Steel
Works were discharged, as was stated,
to make room for "direct process" ma-
chines for making steel from pig iron.
On May 1, 1892, there was a reduction
in the wages of the 150 employees of
Andrew Carnegie at his Lower Union
Mills in Pittsburgh. Seventy-five black-
smiths accepted the cut of about 30 per
cent. without a murmur, but seventy-
five hammersmenn struck. The strike,
however, was over in a few days, as it
is a hard thing to get work when a man
is blacklisted because he went on strike.
On June 9, 1892, the Iron Age reported
that trouble had arisen at the Home-
stead Steel Works of Carnegie, Phipps
& Co.:

"It is understood that the reason for
this is that the firm had made large re-
ductions in the scale, which they are
not willing to accept." The changes pro-
posed by Mr. Carnegie and his associates
mean a clear reduction of about 17 per cent. to every man
who works by tonnage. In addition to
this, other large reductions are made,
in some cases over 25 per cent." The workmen have been told that they must
sign the new scale "on or before June
24th."

The Iron Age of June 16 fully confirms
the worst fears of the workmen. It
publishes not only the Homestead scales
but several pages of scales in other
large companies. It says editorially:
"We need make no apology for giving
an unusual amount of space to the
wages scale, because the discussion of
them during the next few weeks promises
to be the all-absorbing topic in the
iron trade. The defeat of the Amalga-
mated Association in the East in the
last few years will keep that section of
the country out of the conflict." It
thinks the situation "foreshadows a
sharp and possibly a prolonged strug-
gle."

When the Amalgamated workers are
on strike and are holding meetings and
parades to keep up their courage, they
can carry with them the stale old
legends displayed at the Minneapolis
convention by the Boston Home Mar-
ket Club:

American Wages for American Work-
men, American Markets for the Ameri-
can People, Protection for American
Homes.

Tin-Plate Workers' Wages.

The great American manufacturers of
tin-plate are showing their hands sooner
than was expected, even by the greatest
skeptics of "protection." It was an-
nounced from Pittsburgh, Pa., June 17,
that "At the conference between the
tin-plate manufacturers and the scale
committee of the Amalgamated Association
this afternoon, the latter were astounded
at a call for a reduction of wages of the
most highly skilled classes of
workmen in the tin-plate and sheet-
iron industries."

This call for a reduction is in the face
of the assertion of the manufacturers
that the tariff put on tin-plate by the
Fiftieth Congress was necessary in order
that good wages might be paid

to the workmen.

THINK of it! Wages to be reduced so
means to the workmen.

THE foreign manufacturers of tin-plate
are not to be outdone. They have
been reducing wages in their factories
in Europe for years.

THE Doctor's Retort.

One of the brightest physicians of
Portland and one of the ablest theo-
logians of Bath were in the physi-
cal room at Bowdoin Medical School
not long ago examining, in company
with others, microscopic slides show-
ing certain peculiar glands of the in-
testines. The physician at once
launched out into a brilliant discussion
of glands and their relation to
various diseases. The theologian
grew tired after a time, and finally
said: "You doctors know so much
about the uncertainties of this world
that I should think you would not
want to live." "You theologians,"
came the quick reply, "tell us so much
about the certainties of the next world
that we don't want to die."—Lewiston
Journal.

A Copper Trust Again.

The New York Daily Commercial Bul-
letin of a recent date says: "After a
long period of negotiation the producers
of copper in Europe and the United
States have arrived at an agreement to
restrict the production after July 1 next."

The American producers have agreed
to restrict their exports of copper to
Europe, in consideration for which the
Spanish producers have pledged them-
selves to cut down their production 5
per cent. The object of this agreement
is, of course, to bring about a higher
level of prices."

Whether or not the producers can suc-
cessfully hold together to put prices
back where they were during the ex-
istence of the great copper combine in
1888-89, it is certain that all McKinley
could do is invite another copper trust

to repeat the outrage perpetrated in 1880
upon the American people. It will be
remembered that in 1880 the copper
trust sold American copper so much
cheaper in Europe than it was re-
ported and sold a profit here after
paying a duty of 4 cents per pound; and
from April to August, 1890, the foreign
copper never exceeded 8 cents and the
domestic price was never less than 12
cents. But for the duty no such differ-
ence could have existed and the effects
of the French syndicate upon our in-
dustries would have been as slight as
they were upon European industries.

The effect of high prices for raw ma-

terials of any kind is far-reaching and
disastrous. How the consumers of cop-
per were affected by the high prices of
1888 is described by James Powell,
President of the Union Brass Company
of Cincinnati, in the Engineering and
Mining Journal of Jan. 19, 1889:

"The 'Difference in Wages' Error.
Here is food for reflection for the
farmer who still thinks he is voting
money in his pocket when he votes for
'protection.' If he will ponder this fact
sufficiently he will solve the whole
tariff problem. It is quoted from 'Re-
cent Economic Changes,' by David A.
Wells.

"Indian corn can be successfully and
has been extensively raised in Italy.
But Indian corn grows in the valley of
the Mississippi, a thousand miles from
the seaboard, has been transported in
recent years to Italy and sold in her
markets at a lower cost than the corn of
Lombardy and Venetia, where the
wages of the agriculturist are not one-
third of the wages paid in the United
States for corresponding labor. And
one not surprising sequel of this is that
77,000 Italian laborers emigrated to the
United States in 1885."

"In other grains and food products
the cost is the same. In cotton it is the
same. In cotton and sugar has fallen off
from 25 to 40 per cent, with no imme-
diate prospect of an improvement. The
manipulations of the combine have
been the most disastrous calamity for
the general copper consuming indus-
tries of this country that has ever be-
fallen them."

"The consumption of brass goods for
steam, water and gas has fallen off
from 25 to 40 per cent, with no imme-
diate prospect of an improvement. The
manipulations of the combine have
been the most disastrous calamity for
the general copper consuming indus-
ties of this country that has ever be-
fallen them."

"As evidence of the American end of
this 'agreement' is made in good faith,
it is that the American end of the
tariff is imminent. That is, the
general strike is imminent in the
United States."

"In other grains and food products
the cost is the same. In cotton it is the
same. In cotton and sugar has fallen off
from 25 to 40 per cent, with no imme-
diate prospect of an improvement. The
manipulations of the combine have
been the most disastrous calamity for
the general copper consuming indus-
ties of this country that has ever be-
fallen them."

"The consumption of brass goods for
steam, water and gas has fallen off
from 25 to 40 per cent, with no imme-
diate prospect of an improvement. The
manipulations of the combine have
been the most disastrous calamity for
the general copper consuming indus-
ties of this country that has ever be-
fallen them."

"As evidence of the American end of
this 'agreement' is made in good faith,
it is that the American end of the
tariff is imminent. That is, the
general strike is imminent in the
United States."

"In other grains and food products
the cost is the same. In cotton it is the
same. In cotton and sugar has fallen off
from 25 to 40 per cent, with no im