

# The Democrat

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## CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON.



For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
OF NEW YORK.  
For Vice President,  
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
OF ILLINOIS.

"ONCE more unto the White House?"  
Says Grover: "Well, I'll go;  
I think we'll have that iceberg out  
Before the fall winds blow."

From James G. Blaine to John W.  
Foster: Think of it!

THE QUAYSTONE of the Republican  
arch is missing this year.

MR. CARNEGIE has thrown the first  
brick at the Republican ticket.

THE BACK STEP of the Cleveland  
band-wagon is already loaded down.

THE AMERICAN workingman will  
not be "worked" to any great extent  
this year.

CLARKSON will not steal the sub-  
scription list of any of the Prohibition  
papers this year.

THE FORCE BILL hangs about the  
neck of the Republican Presidential  
candidate like a millstone.

IF Mr. Harrison does not forgive  
Mr. Quay after that \$10,000 bluff he  
must have had a cold, hard heart.

J. WHITELAW REID is the style in  
which it now appears. Like J. Sloat  
Fassett, Mr. Reid was known through  
the earlier period of his existence as  
"Jackie." In both of these cases the  
J stands right out for Jonah.

IF the Democrats, in 1892, carry  
the thirty States they carried in 1890,  
they will secure 357 electoral votes,  
the Republicans will get 73, and the  
Farmers' Alliance 14. The issues are  
the same in 1892 that they were in  
1890.

AS MR. HARRISON's new Secretary  
of State has not yet threatened to  
wallop any miserable, skulking for-  
eign power, it begins to look as if the  
doors of the administration's temple  
of Janus might be shut and the in-  
terior turned into a receptacle for  
pub. docs.

THE CHEERFUL ASSURANCE of the Re-  
publican leaders in a Republican vic-  
tory next fall is based, so far as it has  
a basis, on the supposition that in  
1890 the people were fools, and that  
they have been educated up to the  
beauty of the McKinley bill by paying  
high taxes on the necessities of life.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC: What right  
had Plutocrat Carnegie to arm men  
with Winchesters and engage in pri-  
vate war against American citizens?  
Is this the nineteenth century, or are  
we getting back to the days of  
robber barons with their armed re-  
tainers? Have we destroyed the  
feudalism of aristocrats merely to sub-  
stitute for it commercial feudalism?

Detroit Free Press: The vigor  
with which Republican spell-binders  
are delving into the records of pro-  
fanage history to find out what they  
can about Adlai E. Stevenson is  
highly amusing. The deeper they go  
the more clearly is shown the wisdom  
of Democracy in nominating him as  
a clean, upright, straightforward  
man. The whole thing is a device  
for apologizing for Whitelaw Reid,  
but each new development of the  
searchers puts another scotch under  
Mr. Reid's wheel.

DES MOINES LEADER: Every inter-  
ference with trade is a check on the  
wheels of progress. He who tunnels  
a mountain, bridges a river, or in any  
way removes any impediment to the  
freest intercourse between people is  
a public benefactor. And he who in  
any way puts up a barrier to com-  
merce is a public chémie. The people  
are beginning to see this, and when  
they do see it in its fullness they will  
bury the opponents of a tariff for  
revenue only so deep there will never  
be a resurrection.

CHICAGO TIMES: Republican organs  
in Iowa should be careful how they  
stir up the ire of the People's party  
candidate for President. It is un-  
safe to provoke one who knows so  
much of Republican campaign meth-  
ods. If Mr. Weaver should tell all  
he knows of the sources from which  
he drew campaign funds for his  
Southern tour in 1880 there might  
be trouble in the plow camp. Or if  
he should tell of the funds flowing  
for General Butler in 1884 from the  
Finance Committee of the Repub-

lian party in the Fifth Avenue  
Hotel, high-tariff organs might con-  
clude that silence would have served  
them better.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS (Demo-  
cratic) refuses to support Cleveland.  
It will throw its influence to the Peo-  
ple's party. When it is remembered  
that Colorado is a Republican strong  
hold, it will be seen that victory for  
the People's party as against Repub-  
licanism in that State will inure to  
the benefit of Democracy.

THERE is one tariff journal, at  
least, which knows what duties are  
imposed for and is not afraid to accept  
the logic of a tariff like the Mc-  
Kinley act. The Pittsburgh Chronicle-  
Telegraph says that England has  
imported a large quantity of bread-  
stuffs and that "any duty it may im-  
pose on those imports must necessar-  
ily go into the price it must pay for  
them." But according to the Re-  
publican platform the imposition of  
the duty ought to bring down the  
price to the British consumer; and  
according to McKinley it should  
make no difference to him, because  
the exporter pays the duty.

CARNEGIE and the other robber  
barons would look with dismay upon  
the prospect of Democratic success.

As was well said by Chairman Wil-  
son in his opening speech to the Chi-  
cago convention: "Whoever may be  
your chosen leader in this campaign,  
no cablegram will flash across the sea  
from the castle of absentee tariff  
lords to congratulate him." Such  
congratulations come only to the nomi-  
nees of Republican conventions. But  
while Carnegie and other tariff lords  
congratulated Harrison and Reid in  
the honest workingmen whom they  
have deceived and outraged may  
contribute not a little to the better-  
ment of their own conditions by  
voting for Cleveland and Stevenson  
in November.

MR. CLEVELAND has written a let-  
ter disapproving of the use of his  
wife's name by the Frances Cleveland  
Influence Club of New York. He  
claims that the name is too sacred  
in the home circle, and means so  
much to him as wife and mother,  
that it should be spared in the organ-  
ization and operation of clubs de-  
signed to exert political influence.  
The sentiment does him great credit,  
and will be echoed in the heart of  
every true woman in the land. Be-  
sides, while Grover is fully aware of  
the importance of woman's co-operation,  
he knows that the battle of next  
November is to be fought on  
other grounds than those of mere  
sentiment. The tariff's the thing,  
and Mr. Carnegie has aroused all  
the feeling necessary for Democratic  
success.

MEMPHIS APPEAL - AVALANCHE:  
The Chicago Inter Ocean continues  
to assert that one-half the legal  
voters are not allowed to cast a vote,  
or if they are permitted to cast a vote,  
it is not counted. Why the  
Inter Ocean stultifies itself by circu-  
lating such a self-evident and clumsy  
lie we do not understand. If it will  
refer to the returns for 1888 and  
1890 it will see that Harrison got in  
the Southern States, excluding Texas,  
nearly 1,000,000 votes, while the  
Democratic candidates for Congress  
for two years afterward, when the force  
bill threatened the South, secured  
only about 1,100,000. Yet there are  
two whites to one negro in the  
South, and the great majority of the  
white are Democrats. Will the  
Inter Ocean explain how, in view of  
these facts, half of the legal voters  
are not allowed to cast a vote, or the  
vote is not counted, when the count  
in the Southern States, excepting  
Texas, gives Harrison almost as many  
votes as the Democratic candidates  
for Congress received in 1890?

THERE is great unanimity of sil-  
ence among the Republican exchanges  
on the subject of the Carnegie mur-  
ders. When an organ does refer to  
the matter it is always in an effort to  
prove that there was no politics in  
the war at Homestead; that the  
slaughter at Fort Frick was only the  
result of a "family quarrel" in which  
the public has no interest. Such  
reasoning is on a line with Mr.  
Blaine's famous contention that  
"trusts are largely private affairs."  
Unfortunately for the Republican  
party, the ordinary run of humanity  
is not at home in the specious logic  
of the high-tariff economists. The  
people understand facts. Mr. Carnegie  
is the bright and shining apostle  
of protection. He contributed liber-  
ally to the Republican campaign  
fund, and he has been awarded large  
contracts by the Government. He  
has written articles for the magazines  
on the beauties of protection. Nev-  
ertheless, he deliberately fortifies his  
works, reduces wages and hires an  
army of men to subjugate and shoot  
down his workmen. There may be  
no logical connection between Mr.  
Carnegie's theories and the Home-  
stead war, but there is not time be-  
tween now and November for the Re-  
publican organs to convince the vot-  
ers of the fact. Mr. Harrison is de-  
scribed as extremely nervous over  
what he calls Mr. Carnegie's obsti-  
nacy, and well he may be. In the  
Frick murders he sees his own  
defeat and the downfall of protection.

THE CHICAGO TIMES: Republican organs  
in Iowa should be careful how they  
stir up the ire of the People's party  
candidate for President. It is un-  
safe to provoke one who knows so  
much of Republican campaign meth-  
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he knows of the sources from which  
he drew campaign funds for his  
Southern tour in 1880 there might  
be trouble in the plow camp. Or if  
he should tell of the funds flowing  
for General Butler in 1884 from the  
Finance Committee of the Repub-

## CARNEGIE CARNAGE.

### IT WAS THE FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The "Protection to American Workmen"  
Force Demonstrates Itself - Republicans  
in a Reckless State of Denialization -  
Three Great Issues.

#### By Its Fruits.

At the time of the Carnegie-Pinkerton  
assassins were shooting down Ameri-  
can workmen at Homestead Benjamin  
Harrison and various members of the  
fat-frying National Republican Com-  
mittee were in session at the White  
House. They were discussing a new  
campaign in the interest of the protec-  
tive tariff and its thieving beneficiaries.  
They were considering the question of  
leadership, the question of ways and  
means and the question of public de-  
ception. Who was to be chairman?  
What man among them was most likely  
to fry the fat out of the Carnegie?  
What sums could be wrung from this  
industry and that? What new lies could  
be circulated to mislead the ignorant  
and frighten the timid?

At the crisis of this interesting coun-  
cil a telegram from Homestead an-  
nounced that the slaughter had begun  
and, as one telegram put it, "a deep  
frown settled on the President's face  
and his associates eyed each other in  
silence." There was no more discussion  
that day. The conference ended abruptly  
without result, and the questions  
which it had been called to settle were  
left unacted upon. And no wonder.  
The dead and mangled bodies of Ameri-  
can workingmen—the victims of protec-  
tive tariff delusion and of protective

tariff's record. It is not only recalled as  
a centennial, but it was the year in  
which the lamented Samuel J. Tilden  
carried the country by a quarter of a  
million majority of the popular vote, and  
had the Presidency stolen by shrewd  
political manipulators of the g. o. p.  
who delivered it to one Rutherford B.  
Hayes.

At that time Indiana was an October  
as well as a pivotal State. The Repub-  
licans were determined to carry the  
earlier election for the effect it would  
have upon the national contest to be de-  
termined the month following. The  
Democrats had selected for their leader  
a sturdy, honest, level-headed Con-  
gressman whose sound ideas of econ-  
omy and straightforward manner of deal-  
ing with public interests had not been  
impaired by evil associations in Wash-  
ington. He was one of the plain people,  
a loyal champion of their cause, who  
came to be known to the country  
as Blue Jeans Williams.

The Republicans pitted against him  
Congressman Orth, but he had led too  
fast a life to meet the sober approval of  
Hoosierdom, and Benjamin Harrison  
was substituted by the Republicans to  
make the gubernatorial race. The fight  
was fast and furious from start to finish.  
When it was over with, Harrison was  
laid out colder than the world's charity.  
That was the fate of a soldier and a  
statesman who never knew defeat." His  
acquaintance with it will be greatly  
enlarged in November.—Free Press.

#### Three Great Issues.

The Democracy derives not a little  
comfort and encouragement from the  
knowledge that its candidates for Pres-  
ident and Vice President will experience  
no difficulty in standing squarely upon  
the platform adopted by the Chicago

#### HIGH TARIFF ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.



THE INFAMOUS TARIFF DECLARES WAR ON AMERICAN LABOR.

—Chicago Herald.

convention. Each of the nominees may  
be said to embody in his own person the  
cardinal principles of the party, thus  
establishing perfect harmony between  
the ticket and the platform.

The three great issues which the  
Democratic party makes in the pending  
campaign and on which it intends that  
the contest shall be fought to a finish  
are as follows: 1. The robber tariff must  
go. 2. There must be no force bill in  
this country to overthrow peaceable  
elections and destroy free government  
at the South. 3. There must be no  
degradation of the money standard of  
the nation.

The three gigantic evils which the  
Democracy proposes to combat zealous-  
ly and aggressively are all of Repub-  
lican origin and each is supported, either  
wholly or in large part, by rabid Repub-  
licans or men whose political antecedents  
were Republican. The iniquitous  
doctrine of protection was nurtured  
in the rock-ribbed Republican common-  
wealth of Pennsylvania, and is to-day  
upheld and encouraged by the monop-  
olists and tariff barons of that highly  
protected State.

The idea of the force bill originated  
in the minds of Johnny Davenport, a  
New York boss; John M. Langston, a  
Virginia negro; Albion W. Tourgee, a  
wandering agitator; Thomas B. Reed,  
a political despot; and Henry Cabot  
Lodge, a puritanic theorist, who are  
one and all bright and shining lights in  
the Republican party. In the case of  
the ebony-hued Langston there may be  
some question as to his "bright and  
shining" qualities, but the genuineness  
of his Republicanism is beyond dispute.  
The Minneapolis platform likewise  
commits the Republican party to the  
support of the force bill.

The agitation which disturbs the  
financial system of the country had its  
source in the silver-producing States of  
the West which have never given

Democratic candidates for Congress  
for two years afterward, when the force  
bill threatened the South, secured  
only about 1,100,000. Yet there are  
two whites to one negro in the  
South, and the great majority of the  
white are Democrats. Will the  
Inter Ocean explain how, in view of  
these facts, half of the legal voters  
are not allowed to cast a vote, or the  
vote is not counted, when the count  
in the Southern States, excepting  
Texas, gives Harrison almost as many  
votes as the Democratic candidates  
for Congress received in 1890?

Carnegie to Harrison.

There was bloodbath, tumult, dis-  
order, oppression, anarchy at Homestead.  
But there came no word from Andrew  
Carnegie.

The Minneapolis convention named  
its candidate, and quick as lightning  
was the message from Andrew J. Car-  
negie at Sunnyside, Scotland, to Ben-  
jamin Harrison at Washington:

"The American people know a good  
thing when they get it. Heartiest con-  
gratulations. You deserve this triumph."

Why was Carnegie thus swift? When  
in 1890 more than 1,000,000 majority of  
the American freedom than is the  
election in 1892 of Cleveland and  
Stevenson. In the presence of wrongs  
like these, in the face of villainy such  
as that of the Carnegies, in the shadow  
of murder and oppression such as that  
at Homestead, there can be but two  
parties in this country—one for and one  
against the devilish greed that afflicts  
the republic like a pestilence, and is  
hurting it at break-neck speed to  
physical, moral and political death.—  
Chicago Herald.

#### Never Know Defeat.

In their reckless state of denialization  
the Republicans are making all kinds  
of unwarranted claims with a faint  
hope of regaining lost ground, or at  
least making a stand against the over-  
bearing and exultant rush of the  
Democrats. The pliant pinions who  
forced the nomination of Harrison at  
Minneapolis are now proclaiming that  
their leader is a soldier and a statesman  
who never knew defeat.

It is possible that the memories of these  
beneath who use public time and money for  
Republican campaign purposes are some-  
what abbreviated, or their knowledge of  
the country's history may be somewhat  
defective, but judged by the other ques-  
tions they are employing, it is but fair to infer  
that they are trying to hoodwink the people.

These salaried shouters are respect-  
fully referred to the annals of 1876, a  
somewhat memorable year in the coun-  
try's record. It is not only recalled as

## SPEAKING FOR ITSELF.

### YE, VERILY MR. M'KINLEY. THIS IS TRUE.

The Robber Tariff Speaks Through the  
Five Thousand Locked-Out Workmen  
at Homestead, Pa.—Wage Reductions  
All Along the Line.

#### Wage Reductions in Iron Mills.

The following, from the Iron Age of  
June 23, 1892, will give some idea of the  
magnitude of the wage reductions pro-  
posed by the iron and steel manufactur-  
ers and presented in the form of an ultim-  
atum to the Amalgamated Association  
of Iron and Steel Workers:

At the price for bar rolling and heating,  
2,240 pounds to the ton, has been  
cut down from 70 to 50 cents on a  
2-cent card; for boiling, from \$5.50  
to \$4.50; for rolling common iron on  
plate mills, from 72 to 50 cents. Put in  
tabular form some of the reductions ap-  
pear as follows:

#### HEATING SLABS AND CHENGLING.

Card Rates  
Old Rate, New Rate.

20-bar iron (re-hammered) ..... \$0.75 \$0.50

30-bar iron ..... 1.01 0.65

30-bar iron (charcoal) ..... 1.01 0.82

30-bar iron ..... Heating, 2,240 pounds.

20-bar iron ..... Heating, 2,240 pounds.

20-bar iron ..... Old Rate, New Rate.

27-64x5x16-10 ..... 12.50 8.63

27-64x5x16 ..... 10.00 4.80

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