

The Democrat

DECATUR, IND.

R. BLACKBURN, PUBLISHER.



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

HARRISON may not admit that he is whipped, but he must confess that he is clearly outclassed.

CHAIRMAN CARTER is sitting out on the back steps crying Cleveland's letter is a fatal blow to his ambition.

HAD Cleveland's election been in doubt his magnificent letter of acceptance would have insured him a victory.

If your Uncle Benjamin thinks that silence gives consent he must be immensely tickled with the letter of Mr. Blaine.

EFFECTIVE protests against combines, trusts, and other iniquities of protection can only be made effectually at the polls.

COMMISSIONER PECK's labor report was not worth the money the Republicans paid for it. It is about as important as an exploded firecracker.

AS LONG as Foraker ceased talking Republicanism Ohio was regarded as a safe Republican State. If he keeps on it will soon be on the doubtful list.

"YOUNG men to the front" cries the high-tariff Inter Ocean. The young man who goes to the front for the tariff dishonesty will eventually find himself behind.

THERE may be ten thousand arguments for a high tariff and ten thousand more for double taxation; but nothing can cover up the wrong upon which both are based.

BLOCKS-OF-FIVE DUDLEY offers to bet that the Democratic majority in Indiana will not exceed 20,000. Dudley always was a modest sort of a man in his claims.

THAT was a thrilling race between Gov. McKinley and the sheriff at Elwood, Ind., but the Governor got there in time to open the new tin plate works before the sheriff could close them.

BLAINE is going to spend the winter in Washington. He will take a good deal of pleasure in watching Harrison arrange his worldly affairs for a return to Indianapolis after March 4.

THE number of persons employed under the McKinley bill under \$5 a week amounted last year to 46,792 in the protected industries of the single State of Massachusetts. The figures are official and direct from the records.

IT won't do for Mr. Blaine to plead that he was "paired off" at the recent Maine election. If this new fangle of pairing off at election is to become popular the Republicans will soon find themselves without a Reed quorum to pass even a pension bill.

THE speech delivered at Carroll by Gov. Boies in opening the Iowa campaign shows the temper of the Western Democrats. They are in for a fight to a finish with the force bill and McKinley bill plutocracy, and under such leaders as Boies rallying them behind Cleveland, they are moving on Harrison's works.

MR. HARRISON's letter was about three times as long as Mr. Cleveland's, but there is more in the following sentence of the ex-President's letter than there is in the whole of the President's: "My record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my beliefs and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision."

THE Massachusetts Report on Manufactures shows a less increase in product for 1891 over 1890 than over 1889. In the highly protected carpet and woolen industry the percentage of the "industry product" paid in wages in 1891 showed a reduction from former years. In all industries there was an increase in the number of persons employed at wages of under \$5 a week, and they now amount to over 46,000 in that State.

THE Chicago Times devotes a large amount of its space to a long list of foreign ministers and consuls who are coming home to help pull Mr. Harrison through. There is no doubt that, when the President's army of

office holders, headed by his Cabinet, got fairly in motion they will make a strong fight, even as Sullivan made against Corbett, to protect their stomachs.

THE Republican organs are pretending to see something ominous in the fact that Hill mentioned Cleveland's name but once in his speech. How much more ominous is the fact that Blaine did not mention Harrison's name in his letter even once, and that Reed has made a dozen speeches without once referring to his party's candidate, either directly or indirectly.

THE returns for August show that our exports of breadstuffs fell off \$7,750,000 as compared with the same month last year. Another fact for farmers to consider is that the price of wheat in August of this year averaged only 84 cents a bushel, as against \$1.00 in August, 1891. Here is a lessened demand and a falling off of more than 20 per cent in price, in spite of the McKinley bill that was to bring prosperity to the farmers.

THE largest vote ever cast in the State of Maine was polled at the recent election. Compared with the next largest polling—the Presidential election of 1888—the Republican loss was 6,149; Democratic gain, 4,592; Prohibition gain, 1,090; Labor gain, 316. The Populists polled 3,005 votes. The net Democratic gain was 10,741. When one studies these figures he can well understand the anxiety of the Republican managers to have Mr. Blaine, whom President Harrison kicked out of office, go on the stump and say a few words for the national ticket.

MISERABLE failure attended President Harrison's attempt to make political capital by bulldozing feeble powers, and he now proposes a new illustration of his jingo policy by sending ships of war to Venezuela on the slim pretense that "American interests" are endangered. It is also hinted by organs friendly to the President that he proposes to rebuke Great Britain and make that nation change its policy. All this would be laughable were it not for the fact that it is humiliating for the people of this country to have other nations sneering at the effort of demagogues to secure political power by such means.

THE Republicans are now claiming that Mr. Harrison ought to be re-elected on the tariff issue because the report of the New York Bank Superintendent shows an annual increase of the savings bank deposits in New York since the passage of the McKinley bill. If the volume of savings deposits is due to the McKinley bill, then the measure has had a very injurious effect, for the annual increase of savings deposits in New York before the enactment of that bill was greater by several millions than it has been since. The Republicans would better confine themselves to the tin plate, pearl buttons, maple sugar and wildcat bank issues.

REPUBLICAN editors require a good deal of space to say there is nothing in Cleveland's letter. The Albany Express, one of his most bitter enemies, takes one and one-half columns; the Columbus Dispatch has one and one-fourth columns; the New York Advertiser—a guerrilla sheet—devotes one and one-half columns to the proposition that Cleveland's letter is not worth answering. The Brooklyn Standard-Union, Murat Halstead's paper, has two columns of fine type. The Philadelphia Ledger uses three-fourths of a column of fine type assuring its readers that the candidate of Democracy indulges in nothing but platitudes and apologies. The Ledger's columns are very long. The same article would make nearly or quite two columns in the Chicago Herald. All the rest of the partisan crew are equally prolix—and inconsistent. From which, we may judge, Mr. Cleveland is proved to have written a very excellent letter.

THE official returns from Maine show that the Republicans polled 67,870 votes and the Democrats 55,390; Republican plurality, 12,480. Four years ago the Republicans polled 79,398, and the Democrats 61,350; Republican plurality, 18,058. The Republican vote fell off this year, 11,523, and the Democratic 5,960. In other words, the Republican loss is of consequence, but a similar loss in pivotal States will be fatal to them in November. Applying the proportion to the New York vote for President in 1888, it will give Cleveland over 19,000 plurality. A similar loss would make Indiana Democratic by over 10,000, New Hampshire Democratic by 144, and Ohio Democratic by 2,275. The same ratio of loss would nearly annihilate the Republican majority in Illinois. It is very evident that, if the Republicans maintain the pace that they have set in Maine and Vermont, Mr. Harrison is beaten.

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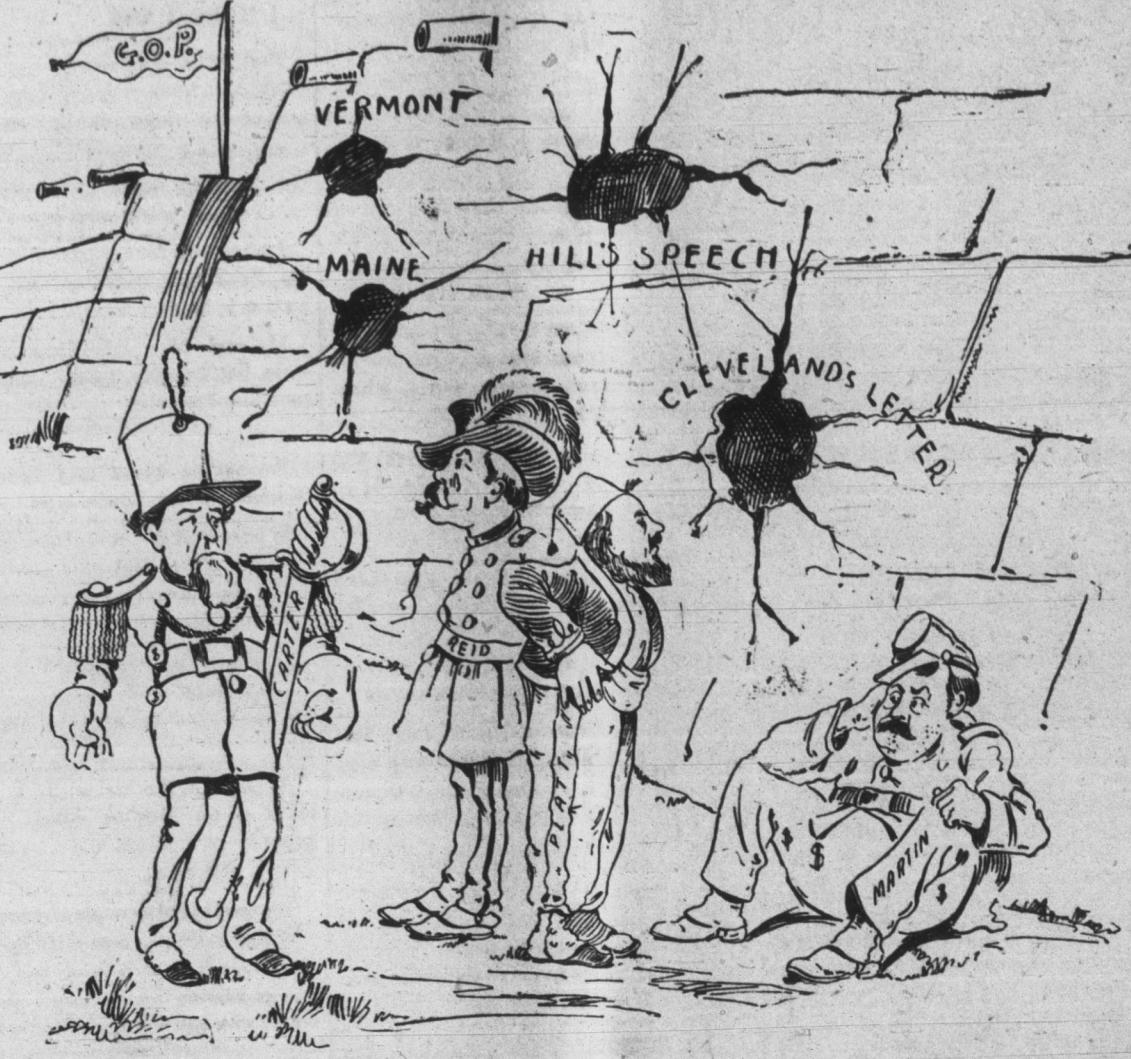
The Ex-President Tells a Vast Throng in the Academy of Music the Principles Which Underlie His Campaign—Other Proceedings.

Grover spoke nobly.

It was a mammoth Cleveland meeting, the quadrennial convention of Democratic clubs that met in the Academy of Music, in New York. The great gathering cheered the mention of the ex-President's name in a manner which showed that the abolition of entombedism from the heart. A street parade of colossal proportion preceded the convention, and then the throngs surged toward the great objective point—the Academy of Music. The delegates were in possession of 4,000 badges and tokens representing every State in the Union. This insignia of Democracy was not worn by people who wear a badge for the badge's sake, but by men who possessed votes all wool and a yard wide, and knew exactly what they were going to do with them.

In the Academy stage and galleries glowed with the national colors, from which seemed to radiate a gentle benison to the enthusiastic thousands that crowded the building as no player folk had ever been able to induce them to do. From each side of the stage entrance portraits of Cleveland and Stevenson loomed down on the multitude, while the Ninth Regiment Band added its mite to the enthusiasm which seemed to bubble from audience and speakers.

HOW LONG CAN THEY HOLD THE FORT?



—Chicago Times.

President Chauncey Black called the convention to order. He spoke briefly regarding the issues of the campaign and then introduced ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was received with prolonged cheering. He said:

Mr. Cleveland's Speech.

Mr. President, in conclusion, it affords me great pleasure to extend to you on this occasion a hearty welcome. As a citizen of this great municipality I am glad to assure you that we are in full sympathy with your policies.

In behalf of a community distinguished for its Americanism and toleration in all matters of belief and judgment, I may express a hearty greeting to all who are in sympathy with political thoughtfulness and sincerity.

As an unyielding and consistent believer in Democratic principles, I trust I need not here pledge to you the principles of organization and the good-will and frank sympathy of this Democratic city.

Your meeting is the counterpart of a general assembly of delegates, and the deliberations should be the preparations for stern conflict. All your weapons and all your equipments are soon to be tested. You have organized and labored for the protection of your organization, your readiness for the final engagement now heat at hand. This, then, is no holiday assembly, but an imminent convocation of a deadly battle, and the deliberations should be the preparations for stern conflict.

Of course, then England, which figures in all the Major's speeches as the frightful example of a free-trade nation, is also the victim of debased money.

But it happens, unfortunately for the verity of this dictum, that England is of all nations the most inflexible in hostility to any currency scheme which endangers the highest value of its money.

The Major's speeches would be more influential if his contempt of facts were not so obvious. But an advocate of high protection has to ignore facts.

Michigan Democrats Nominate.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Chief Justice Morse, an elector-at-large for the western district of Michigan and a member of the State Board of Education, convened in Lansing. Chairman Campau, of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order and made a brief speech, predicting the election of the Democratic State and Legislative tickets and seven Democratic electors from the State. Upon assuming the chairmanship Governor Winsor also spoke feelingly of the debt of gratitude he owed to the party of his choice, and expressed a fear that he would never be able to repay the interest.

Judge William Newton, of Flint, was nominated by C. E. Whitman, of Ann Arbor, and supported by Mark W. Stevens, of Flint, and others. J. H. Kishman, of Kalamazoo, William M. G. Howard of that city for the office. A call of the counties resulted in Newton's nomination on the first ballot. The nomination was then made unanimous.

John Power, of Escanaba, was nominated by acclamation for elector-at-large for the Western District, and David E. Hoskins, of Jackson, was in like manner nominated for member of the State Board of Education.

Organization of the Convention.

The general business of the convention was then entered upon.

Chauncey Black and Lawrence Gardner were re-elected President and Secretary for the ensuing year, and Governor Roswell P. Flower was appointed Treasurer.

Sentiment of the Resolutions.

The resolutions adopted warn the American people of the danger which menaces their common liberties in the manifest purpose of the managers of the monopoly party to debase the suffrage and to purchase another lease of the Presidency, and another majority in Congress, and ultimately, to take permanent possession of the federal government, through the provisions of an unconstitutional and partisan force bill, designed by corrupt and unscrupulous conspirators and endorsed by Ben amin Harrison and a Republican convention of officeholders and monopolists. They also denounce as un-American and unconstitutional the pillage of the people for the benefit of the few by unjust tax laws, the squandering of the people's money in profuse expenditures, in subsidies and in jobs, and demand a return to lower

and more equal taxation; more frugal expenditures and purer government, which can be accomplished only by the election of Cleveland and Stevenson.

Weaver's Tax of Wo.

Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia, says, in reply to the published address of Gen. Weaver and various special telegrams which have been sent out from Georgia by Mrs. Lease, that they do great injustice, not only to the Democrats but to the people of the State.

He says: "According to his own admission, Gen. Weaver received a regular hearing at Waycross and Columbus. At Albany his speech was listened to by several hundred people, and no effort whatever was made to prevent him from speaking. A prominent negro of that place, at the conclusion of Weaver's speech, took the stand to refute what he had said, and bitterly attacked Weaver, and the third party.

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