

upon the statute books taxing laws that raised a revenue from the people of over \$10,000,000 more than the necessities of the government required. That is the legacy they left the democratic party and the people of this country. It stands confessed on all hands that this ought to be reduced. There can be no question but what money taken from the pockets of the people in the form of taxation that is not needed for the honest and economical administration of the government is robbery, under whatever name it may be called. [Cheers.] And when I tell you that the people of this country paid into the treasury last year—in the fiscal year closing the 30th day of June last—\$30,949,000, you can see at a glance that we have a good deal to do. And when I tell you that all the expenses of the government, including the reduction of the national debt by the purchase of bonds not yet due to the amount of \$10,000,000 amounted to \$269,000,000, leaving a balance still uncollected for, and for which there was no use, of \$10,000,000, you will understand the magnitude of the task and the responsibility placed upon the people of this country by those revenue laws [applause and cries of "That's the talk!"] It is admitted now on all hands that this revenue ought to be cut down. The republican party admits it. The democratic party has been laboring for it ever since they got possession of the office of revenue collector. And when I tell you that there are two ways by which that can be done. Our revenues are drawn mainly from two sources, customs duties, as they are termed, by which, according to last year's revenue, there was received into the treasury of the people's money \$219,000,000. The other is the internal revenue system, levied mainly upon whisky, malt liquors, tobacco, and other articles, raised last year \$24,000,000. Now fellow citizens, you would suppose that persons who admitted that there should be a reduction of revenue would propose to reduce the burdens of the people, reducing taxation as well. That is the proposition which the democratic party has embraced in their platform, and which they have embodied in their platform following the wise recommendations of President Cleveland, made to the present congress, the democratic party proposes to make this reduction chiefly by cutting down customs duties, by first placing upon the free list the prime articles of necessity and raw material; such as sugar, cotton, and other articles of that kind, and then to reduce the different schedules by bringing down the tariff on woolen fabrics, 40 per cent.; on cotton fabrics, from 25 to 30 per cent.; on iron and steel and their manufactures, from 25 to 35 per cent.; on sugar, 20 per cent., and so on; and then in order to meet the revenue lost on the reduction of customs, to propose to take off the tax upon unmanufactured tobacco and to leave it upon cigars and cigarettes. The purpose, therefore, you see, of this reform is to lighten the burden of taxation while you at the same time reduce the revenue. On the other hand, what is the republican plan? I will state it fairly and candidly. It is drawn from their own platform. They propose in the first place to repeal not only the tax on tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes—these young men that belong to the republican party want to get cheap cigarettes to smoke around the corners of our streets. [Laughter and applause.] But to put whisky, and as they say for medicinal purposes and in the arts, on the free list, also, and then they propose to increase the tariff upon articles produced in this country for avowed purposes as stated in their platform of cutting off importations and consequently raising the price of the article by excluding foreign competition. [Applause and cries of "That's the talk!"] And when I tell you that the same income is still not sufficiently reduced they propose to repeal the tax upon whisky and malt liquor and give us free whisky, and as Gov. Gray said, dear blankets and dear clothing. That is their proposition. Now, fellow-citizens, do you suppose that any party in a country of intelligent people can hope to succeed on such a platform as that? [Cries of "never."] "They can not do it."

They say it is protecting American labor. I say that it protects American capital at the expense of American labor. [Great applause.] The system that we propose is to bring into this country any articles and all articles to which labor can add value free of any tax or burden whatever, and there give labor something to do. Increase the sphere of labor. Increase the fields which it can cultivate. Let it get out of the power of monopoly. They propose, they say, to look to the home market. I want to cover the foreign market as well as the home market. [Cries of "Hear, Hear!"] They propose to manufacture for 60,000,000 of people. [Applause.] But they say that it gives protection to labor. Fellow-citizens, you when labor in this country is protected under what we call a protective system; when they have glutted the market and cannot send their products abroad because they cost too much under their system to sent down into other markets and they have to sent up into the protected by protection of the detective. [Great applause.]

But, fellow-citizens, I shall not talk longer upon those questions to-night. I want to say a few words to you about our candidates—first our candidates, and afterwards theirs. Four years ago Grover Cleveland was nominated at Chicago as an experiment, and he has turned out a fine one. And the experiments we have ever made. [Cheers.] He went into the presidential office an untried man, but he felt the responsibilities of that high trust, and when he stood up before the American people on the east steps of the capitol and said "I take this office as a sacred trust," I felt that there was confidence that he would be repaid in his trust. He proved himself to his office in a manner that has established the fact that no wiser, no nobler, no stronger executive has been in that chair within the present generation. [Applause.] He has some of the qualities of Jackson. [Tumultuous applause.] He is able to say "No," and he has a profound respect for the people because he knows that he is expressing their sentiments and will be repaid in their favor. He has tried to hold him down because he has stood between them and the treasury for the people, and protected it against robbery. [A voice—Great God, wasn't that right?] he has felt all the time that he could rely with confidence on the people. When they bring him pension acts passed down, and in another year seen, where the evidence shows that there has been fraud and all that sort of thing, and was constrained to veto it, he said what ought to be remembered by every soldier in this country and cherished by him, that the pension roll ought to be regarded as a roll of honor. [Great applause and cries of "Amen!"] And ought to be regarded as a record of honest claims; upon that it should be inscribed every honest one that any one was fairly and honestly entitled to. Fellow citizens, there was nominated with him Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, and these two men combine the strength and wisdom of the democratic party. [Great cheering.] Cleveland personifies its strength; Allen G. Thurman its wisdom. And at Cleveland's earnest discharge of his duty he has remained me often of one of those grand propellers that may be seen upon the lakes of your country, taking in their train immense convoys of other vessels that possess no power except that which the propeller gives, and safe to port. [Applause] while Allen G. Thurman is the last link in the chain of the true Jeffersonian doctrine that is near to every democratic heart. [Applause and cries of "Amen!"] Now, fellow-citizens, with such a ticket as that is there any doubt about our success? [Cries of "No, none."] Does not every democratic heart throb at the mention of these names? And is not every democratic hand ready to be uplifted in defense of that ticket in the ballot box next November a ticket in favor of the electors who represent it? [Applause and cries of "They are all ready."]

On the other hand, what have the republicans presented? They have nominated Gen. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana and Levi P. Morton of New York. The tail of this ticket will only be known to posterity by the amount of the expenditure that he is expected to make to secure his election. [Applause and laughter.] As to Gen. Harrison, I have no hard words to say of him. Personally, he is a man, and is my neighbor. But, fellow-citizens, he is a republican with all that that term implies [applause]; he is neither better nor worse than his party [laughter]; he believes in all its dogmas, religiously believes them; he believes in that platform framed at Chicago because he was careful to say that the movement was made to him of his nomination in his speech, and he responded that he had carefully read it and approved it. He began his political career with the republican party. His first canvass was made in 1856 for the first republican candidate for the presidency, Col. John C. Fremont, and he will end his political career in November with the same ticket. [Great applause], and will thereby prove to be a man of the republicans. [Applause and cries of "Amen!"]

The democratic party is not in favor of destroying the American manufacturers, but rather in enlarging the field for them. Instead of limiting the scope to the boundaries of this country it wished to spread them the entire world for a market. They proposed to extend to the Chi-

nese the right of naturalization, and consequently the electoral franchise, he voted with them upon that; and then again when his party took the other tack—thinking they had gone a little too far and it might be unpopular and unprofitable—he voted with them there. [Applause.] As to the labor question, on that subject he has no record at all. [Laughter.] He is mentioned as a poor Bridget, who started to this country with a good character, but lost it on the way [applause and laughter]; and the reason that he has no record on that subject is that he has simply stood with his party. It has been the policy of the republican party to organize labor, and to make the rich will take care of the poor [a voice—"they won't do it;"] and they have continued to legislate on that principle until they have built up the most colossal fortunes alongside of the most abject poverty to be found anywhere. [Applause.] And, my fellow-citizens, it is just as difficult for them to make a character for Gen. Harrison on the subject of the labor question as it is to make for some of us a character on the war question [laughter] after the war is over. For instance, there is Gov. Porter and myself. [Laughter.] We were both able bodied men when the war was on, but neither of us went to it. In fact, we did not. I am not able to know, I do not think either of us was ever within range of the longest range gun that the rebels fired during the war; and as for my friend, Gen. Harrison, he ought to be a little modest on this subject also, for he suffered sixty-five regiments from Indiana to march by his door before he put on the uniform. [Cheers.] And a voice—"He ought to be modest." He was colonel of the Seventy-seventh Indiana. Therefore, he ought to be a little tender and not step on Gov. Porter's toes or on mine any too hard. I have no doubt he made a very good soldier, but he came very near missing his opportunity. [Laughter and applause.] And the reason why Porter has never been made known to the world. [A voice: What was it?] If I were to undertake to give you the reason for that I will say that we had perhaps some regard for the rebels and did not want to destroy them all. [Great applause.] And yet, fellow-citizens, they expect to nominate Porter because they claim that he has a record on the subject of the labor question, and that he can help Harrison out there [laughter], and that Harrison is to help him out on the war question. They will be very much like Jack Spratt and his wife.

"Jack Spratt could eat no fat, His wife could eat no lean; So they dined there, They swept the cloth And licked the platter clean."

And if they do nominate Porter I have very little doubt before the election that I will prove that he, and not McPherson was killed at Atlanta, and they will have his life-sized likeness down in the cyclorama. [Great applause and cheering.] We don't know what a republican can do.

But, fellow-citizens, one word more in reference to the candidates themselves and the campaign. In their platform at Chicago they have a number of "resolves" that are very curious when we come to consider them. One is that they are in favor of silver currency and denounce the administration of the democratic party for trying to destroy it when they themselves in 1873 demonetized silver, and when it had to be restored in 1878 over the veto of their president. I was there in the senate myself and know about it. [Applause.] They talk about the public lands. A man who has been a member of the corporations of this country all of the public lands that were of any value, leaving nothing but the mountain side and the sage brush, they now talk about reserving the balance of them for the settlers. [Laughter.] And then they resolve in favor of an honest election and a fair count, and then go right away and elect a corrupt and dishonest member of Congress. That is what they did. The man that is now at the helm of public affairs will be continued there four years longer. [Wild applause and cries of "He will!"] He has demonstrated to the people of this country that he is honest and a good man. [Applause.] And they propose to repeat the same thing, they say, to look to the home market. I want to cover the foreign market as well as the home market. [Cries of "Hear, Hear!"] They propose to manufacture for 60,000,000 of people. [Applause.] But they say that it gives protection to labor. Fellow-citizens, you when labor in this country is protected under what we call a protective system; when they have glutted the market and cannot send their products abroad because they cost too much under their system to sent down into other markets and they have to sent up into the protected by protection of the detective. [Great applause.]

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MR. BROWN'S VIGOROUS SPEECH.

The Hon. Jason Brown of Seymour, candidate for congress from the Third district, was the next speaker, and he is always a vigorous one. Mr. Brown is a firm advocate of democratic tariff principles to say the least, and administered some sledge-hammer blows to the sophistical arguments of the high protectionists. He said in his introductory remarks that the democrats of Indianapolis had met not only to ratify the nominations made at St. Louis for president and vice president, but also for the purpose of rejoicing in the well founded hopes of democratic success in November. The democratic party would then triumph as it deserved to triumph. The party laid it down four years ago as the law of the party, that it would reduce the taxation and not in a manner to interfere with the manufacturing interests, but rather to promote them. It promised them to reduce the expenses and also the revenue of the government. It said the same thing in St. Louis a few days ago. The republican party was in the habit of making a new platform every four years, but they had now changed. They now only swapped skirts every time they crossed a stream. The republican party said four years ago that it desired to correct the inequalities of the tariff. It confessed that there were inequalities. Who built the tariff that way? Why the architects of the republican party. This party now says that the tariff needs no correction. After the next election, however, there would not be enough republicans left to make trouble for the democratic party. [Laughter.] The republican party said it had reduced the tariff. But how? After the war there was from 73 to 104 per cent. duty on clothing, and on banks, railroads and insurance companies about 3 per cent. They have taken off the tax on the banks and corporations and left it on the clothing. That is the way they had reduced the tariff. The democratic party is not in favor of destroying the American manufacturers, but rather in enlarging the field for them. Instead of limiting the scope to the boundaries of this country it wished to spread them the entire world for a market.

STORY OF THE PENSIONS.

DEMOCRACY'S CARE OF SOLDIERS.

Indiana's Veterans Now Drawing More Pension Money Than Ever Before and Three Thousand Have the Justice Done Them Denied by Republicans.

[Indianapolis Sentinel, July 18.]

Col. Charles A. Zollinger, the U. S. pension agent for the state of Indiana, yesterday completed his yearly and quarterly reports for the year and quarter respectively ended June 30. Col. Zollinger was asked as to what facts of general interest

the report contained, and said with a laugh:

"Well, it shows pretty conclusively that republican orators and organs lie most shamefully when they declare that President Cleveland and the democratic party are hostile to the old soldiers who have been disabled, or to their widows and orphans.

"Since the inauguration of Grover Cleveland the number of Indiana pensioners has been increased one-half. In the three years from June, 1885, to June, 1888, the number of names on the roll of the Indianapolis pension office increased from 26,434 to 39,521, or 13,087. Just look at this table which tells its own story in plain, unequivocal and indisputable figures:

REPUBLICAN RULE.			DEMOCRATIC RULE.		
Year.	No. of Pens'ners	Net Increase.	Year.	No. of Pens'ners	Net Increase.
1883.	20,921	2,116	1886.	29,500	5,622,824 36
1884.	23,332	4,570,228 44	1887.	34,345	6,402,489 35
1885.	26,434	3,082	1888.	39,521	7,087,138 84
					7,629 15,129,150 63
					13,087 \$19,072,446 55

RATES INCREASED—REPUBLICAN RULE.			RATES INCREASED—DEMOCRATIC RULE.		
Year.	No.		Year.	No.	
1883.	1,785		1886.	4,353	
1884.	2,289		1887.	5,939	
1885.	3,733		1888.	6,584	
	7,827			16,887	

"What do you think of that?" continued Col. Zollinger. "Does that look as if the democratic party takes pretty good care of the soldiers?"

"Now, when you come to analyze that tabulated statement it makes a pretty good showing for the republican party, which has always claimed to be the staunch friend and particular guardian angel of the aged and infirm veterans."

"In this table I have merely made comparisons for three years, but how much stronger is the contrast when you come to think that from the close of the war until the republican party went out of power—a period of twenty years—only 26,434 original pensions were granted to citizens of Indiana, while the democratic party in only three years has granted 39,521, or 50 per cent. of the number in the previous twenty years. It must be remembered, too, that these 39,521 had all along been entitled to their pensions, but for twenty years had been deprived of them by the republican administration."

Warming up to his subject the colonel continued to pour forth facts decidedly unpalatable to the republicans, thus: "When this table is examined it will be seen at a glance that in the last three years of republican rule the net increase in the pension roll of Indiana was 7,629, while, under democratic rule for the same length of time, the net increase was 13,087, showing 5,449 more pensions granted in 1888 by a democratic than by a republican administration during a like period."

"Another decidedly interesting fact will also be observed. In the last three years of republican rule only 7,827 pensioners had increased the rates of their pensions increased, while under three years of democratic administration 16,887 Indiana pensioners had had their rates raised—a difference in favor of the democratic party of 9,060. How does that fact correspond with the assertion of the republicans, that the democrats are opposed to doing justice to the country's defenders?"

"Now, if you'll just listen a little longer I'll show you another thing which the democratic party has done for the pensioners of Indiana. In 1886 a democratic congress passed and a democratic president signed a bill increasing the rates of pensions for widows from \$8 to \$12 per month, and under this law, 5,611 increases were paid, which are not included in the number heretofore mentioned. Also in August, 1886, the rates of four or five hundred pensioners were increased from \$24 to \$30, \$30 to \$36, and \$36 to \$45 by reason of the loss of a leg, arm, or hand, and this number is not included in the number of increases. Congress has recently passed a law giving to widows who have filed their applications since 1880 arrears of pensions from date of their husband's death. This will give to this class of pensioners in Indiana a sum of four thousand dollars."

Summing up the results of his comparisons, Col. Zollinger said: "We can see from just two sets of figures how the two great parties have treated the soldiers of Indiana:

"In the three years of republican rule, '83-4-5, they were paid a total of \$15,129,150.63.

"In three years of democratic administration they received \$19,072,446.55 which shows that the pensioners are \$3,943.25-295.92 better off for having the democrats in power."

From Col. Zollinger it was also learned that the number of employees in his office is now fifteen; in 1885 there were eleven when he took charge; in 1886 it was the same and in 1887 and 1888 thirteen. In other words in 1885 there was one clerk for every 2,403 pensioners, and now there is one clerk for every 2,635, showing that the democratic clerks do much more work than the republicans. This is now the second office in the country as to number of pensions, Columbus, O.

The following table shows the amount of pensions paid quarterly in each county of the state: