

## SPRINGER TO FARMERS.

### HE TELLS WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE FARMERS.

The Great Depression that He Found in New York State and His Explanation of It—Why the Home Market Fails to Make the Farmer Prosperous.

I have been talking to the farmers this week in regard to the effect that the tariff has upon them, and I will endeavor to point out some things which came under my observation. I found they were very attentive to their business, and I have been greatly surprised to find so much agricultural depression in the rural districts. The values of the farms have depreciated within the last five, ten, or fifteen years one-half on the average, sometimes much more. Numerous instances were pointed out to me showing that farms sold under mortgage brought only one-third and even one-fourth of their value some years ago. Farms are heavily mortgaged as a rule, and I was informed by a gentleman in Broome County, N. Y., that of the farm mortgages foreclosed there were not five per cent. of them that sold for enough to pay the debt, in other words, the mortgagee had to take the farm for less than the amount of the mortgage.

It is very important that the farmers should understand the cause of this depression. The leading Republicans are trying to discover some plausible reason outside of the effect of the protective tariff. Senator Warner Miller said a few days ago in a speech at Oswego that over-production was the cause of agricultural depression. Nothing could be further from the truth or more absurd, and every farmer knows that there is no overproduction of his product. The reason is simply this: The farmers of the United States can produce more of the products of the farms than can be consumed in this country. The surplus must be sold abroad. The price at which the surplus is sold abroad, and the price of the home product. When a farmer sells his products, whether he sells to his next-door neighbor, to the elevator man, to the commission merchant, or whether he ships it to New York, he sells at the price fixed in New York, less the cost of carrying it there and commission, and the New York market is fixed by the Liverpool market, which is the cheapest free trade market in the world. There the products of the farmers of this country come in direct competition with the products of Russia, Germany, France, Italy, India, and all the countries of the world, and in competition with all the pauper labor of the world.

How is it when he comes to buy what he needs to support his family and keep his farm going? He must buy in this home market, this protective market, the dearest market in the world. If he should take his goods abroad in person, and should sell them in England, or France, or Germany and invest the proceeds in such articles as he needs on his farm and in his household affairs, when he reached New York he would be required to pay, on an average, \$50 tariff on every \$100 worth of goods he bought abroad. This, then, reduces the purchasing power of the products of his farm one-half.

If he does not buy abroad and approaches the American manufacturer of goods, the manufacturer of which is protected by a tariff, he finds this American manufacturer charging him the foreign price with the tariff added. So that in every event, whether he uses the home product or the foreign product, in buying them he finds the purchasing power of his own products only one-half what it would otherwise be were it not for the tariff.

Now this process will not destroy in a night—it does not come upon the farmer like a cyclone, and wipe him out of existence in a few minutes; but it is like the dripping of water upon a stone—it is gradually wearing him out all the time. Notwithstanding the great fertility of his land, the application of improved machinery and the use of fertilizers, notwithstanding his extraordinary industry and frugality, every day he is confronted with the inexorable fact that the products which he has to sell are lessened one-half in purchasing power by reason of the tariff. This gradual depletion has had its inevitable effect. After twenty-five years of protective tariff, maintained principally by the votes of the farmers, he finds that his situation is getting more desperate, his soil less remunerative, his farm depreciating continually in value, his indebtedness becoming greater. What consolation is it to him to reflect that a few favored individuals have become millionaires? Some of them have accumulated fortunes of twenty, thirty, forty and fifty million dollars in one lifetime. None of this is for him; he is getting poorer every year.

If protection insures the prosperity of the farmer, why is it that agriculture is languishing and groaning under the burden of tariff taxes? Surely the tariff is nothing to the benefit of the farmers of the country. Why should they, therefore, cling to the delusion longer? Why should they support the party that maintains this robbery, that fosters these great monopolies and trusts, that makes millionaires of the few and paupers of the toiling millions?

What farmers need in this country is to be permitted to purchase in the same market in which they are compelled to sell. When this privilege is accorded them, and the purchasing power of their produce is increased fifty per cent., they will begin to emerge from the depression which is now bearing so heavily upon them. If they will turn at once from the error of their ways something may be saved from the wreck of their fortunes, but if they persist in their partisan blindness, if they continue to vote for the G. O. P., which keeps up this spoliation of agriculture, they must prepare for the inevitable result. Their farms will soon pass into the hands of capitalists and be consolidated into great baronial estates; private parks and hunting-grounds will be constructed; and the present occupants, gathering up the debris which they may find scattered about, must seek new homes in the far West, or move to the cities and seek employment in factories, or roam the streets. The alternative is inevitable. Will they choose this fall between a policy which oppresses them and one which will deliver them?

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

**The Boom in New York.**  
It is reported that there is a great boom in the dry goods trade in New York. Many of the most prominent firms unite in saying that there has not been such an outlook for the immediate future in years.

Do they explain this as being caused by the prospective passage of the McKinley tariff bill? No, indeed! Out

of a large number of leading merchants that have been talked with on the subject only one was found who would venture the opinion that the prospect of McKinley's towering duties was the cause of this boom. Most of these merchants, indeed, agree that it is caused by the fact that the expectation of McKinley's high duties caused merchants to buy enormous quantities of wools in Europe and to hurry them into the country before the McKinley bill was passed, in order to avoid paying those increased duties. In this way immense quantities of goods have been thrown upon the market, and hence the boom. Everybody wants to stock up well with goods before McKinley lays his chilling hands on trade.

The same view is confirmed by a market report from Chicago, which says: "Until recently jobbers appeared to feel confident that the McKinley tariff bill would either be defeated in the Senate or shelved until December. They now think the bill will become a law ere the close of the present Congress. They have taken advantage of the condition of the market caused by the enormous importations, and made heavy purchases of all descriptions of foreign goods, including large lines for the spring trade. Ordinarily such purchases would not have been made until the close of the year, but the opportunity to save 35 to 40 per cent. by immediate purchases was too great to be neglected."

All this shows that no man likes tariff taxes when he has to pay them; that everybody wants to pay as little of them as possible; also, that the man who buys under the lower tariff is sure that he can undersell the man who buys under the higher tariff, for the tariff is a tax, talk as you will.

### TARIFF LETTERS TO FARMER BROWN.

#### NO. 1.

##### The Meaning of Some Tariff Words.

DEAR FARMER BROWN: Your letter asking me to tell you all I can about the tariff is at hand. I need not tell you I am glad to know that you are interested in that subject, and that your son Joe, too, wants to know the meaning of "all this talk about the tariff, anyway."

One thing, though, at the start. We shall have to talk politics; or, rather, there shall be a division of the labor. I will do all the talking and you all the listening. Yes, we shall have to talk politics. We cannot do as a Farmers' Alliance in a Western State did. They met together not long ago to try to find out what is the matter with the farmer; but, as some of these farmers were Republicans and some Democrats, they agreed beforehand that there should be no talk about politics. When they ruled out politics of course they ruled out the tariff, too; for, although the tariff is not at bottom a political question at all, it has unfortunately become such by the action of the two political parties, and you and I shall have to accept things as they are. Well, these farmers talked a long time about their depressed condition; one thought this was to blame and another thought that was at fault—all agreeing unanimously on one point—that there was a very big screw loose somewhere. These good farmers thought it was better to have harmony than to let anybody talk tariff in the meeting. Well, they got their harmony—all they bargained for—but after a fruitless discussion they prudently passed a resolution to the effect that they did not know what was the matter with them, and they went home.

I do not claim that the tariff is the only screw loose in the farmers' machinery, but I do know that the tariff screw is loose, and as you have asked me to tell you all I know about the tariff, I shall confine myself to that particular screw.

This letter I intend mainly for Joe as a sort of tariff A. B. C. We shall start right down at the stump; and as there are many other Joe's in your county, I shall send a copy of this letter, and of all my letters, to the county papers, in order that these other Joe's and the daddies of these Joe's may read them, too.

Now, then, after all this preliminary rubbish, we will teach Joe the tariff A. B. C. By this I mean the simplest terms that he hears in "all this talk about the tariff anyway"—such as per cent., ad valorem, duties, specific duties, and compound duties. Other expressions will be explained hereafter when we come to them.

The first thing for me to make plain is the expression per cent. The full form of it is per centum, which is a Latin expression meaning, "By the hundred." If you put it into dollars and cents it means precisely the same as the expression we hear so often, "so much on the dollar." A man fails and settles with his creditors, we say, "at so much on the dollar," or we sometimes say he pays a certain per cent. of his debts—and the two things are precisely the same in meaning.

Now let us apply this to the tariff. When the law says that a duty shall be so much per cent. the meaning is that the tax to be added to the first cost will be so much on the dollar. For example, the new tariff bill taxes common spectacles such as yours and old Auntie Brown's at 60 per cent. This means that when the New York merchant brings these spectacles into the country he has to pay the Government 60 cents on every dollar's worth of them. If, for example, he brings in \$100 worth of spectacles he will have to pay the Government \$60, making the total cost to him \$160.

Let us go a little further with these spectacles and see how the New York merchant will sell them. In calculating the money which he intended to make, he counts it by per cent. also. We will suppose that he set out to make 20 per cent., that is to say, 20 cents on the dollar. Twenty cents on the dollar on this \$100 worth of spectacles would be \$20, and if there were no duty he would sell the spectacles for \$120. But we have already seen that the Government has made him pay \$160 for the spectacles, so he will have to count his profits on this basis. Twenty cents on the dollar, then, or twenty per cent. of \$160, will be \$32, and he will have to sell his \$100 worth of spectacles for \$192. In this way each pair of spectacles will cost about three prices by the time they reach you.

Those duties which are counted at so much on the dollar are called "ad valorem" duties. "Ad valorem" is Latin, again, and means "according to value," just like "so much on the dollar." But most of the duties are not counted in this way; by far the larger part are what are called specific duties, that is to say, a certain fixed sum on each pound, bushel, gallon or yard. A duty of this kind looks simpler than an ad valorem duty; but if you do not know

the first price of any article by the pound, bushel, gallon or yard you are at sea; you cannot tell whether the duty is high or low. For example, the new tariff bill puts a duty of \$2.75 a pound on leaf tobacco, if the stems have been removed. Now, if this tobacco costs \$5 a pound, \$2.75 would not be a very high duty under our present high tariff. But get the average price of this tobacco, and you have smooth sailing. The average price, as stated by the Senate committee, is 57 cents a pound. Now change this specific duty into an ad valorem duty, and we find that for every dollar's worth of this tobacco the buyer will have to pay a duty of \$4.81—or a total of \$5.81—instead of \$7, the first cost of the pound of tobacco. For \$100 worth, therefore, we would pay \$581.

Besides these two kinds of duties, there is a third called "compound duties," and this is a very wicked kind. It means that both kinds are put upon the same article; after the buyer has paid so much by the bushel, pound, or yard he has to pay so much on every dollar's worth; in other words, the duty is both specific and ad valorem, a cross-fire from two directions.

As an example let us take the new duty on the cloth from which women and children's dresses are made. This duty is 12 cents a yard and 50 per cent. ad valorem. Now, the average first cost of goods of this kind, as stated by the Senate committee, is about 20 cents a yard. Fifty per cent. of this would be 10 cents, then adding the 12 cents a yard we get 22 cents, and the yard costing 20 cents is made by the tariff to cost 42 cents. On every dollar's worth, therefore, the duty is slightly more than 110 per cent. In other words, when a merchant buys \$100 worth of such goods the total cost will be \$210.33.

Of course he is compelled to charge this increased price up to his customers, and it goes on along the line till it reaches the women and children who wear the cloth, and there the head of the family pays the whole bill finally. No more shifting down the line then. That will do for the present. Watch for next. Yours truly, RICHARD KNOX.

#### Blaine's Brilliant Foreign Policy.

Mizner, the United States Minister to Guatemala, is a Jim Blaine sort of a diplomat. He evidently took the Secretary of State at his word, and made up his mind to give the United States a spirited foreign policy, so far as Central America was concerned. He has been involved in scandal ever since he reached his post, and he is now in danger of losing his life.

Mr. Blaine has a paternalistic and adventurous policy as to Central and South America which takes no thought of the independence or the pride of the republics to the south of us. He would marshal them into line and make them our satellites. He would quarter his friends upon them, and when they got their arms into the spolia upon their elbows he would send such choice diplomatic messages as that which Minister Hubert in Peru received from him in 1881, viz: "Go it, Steve!" He would boss the continent, and, if war came, he and his contractor friends would profit by it as they did from 1861 to 1865.

Mr. Mizner went to Guatemala thoroughly impressed with Mr. Blaine's brilliant foreign policy and has sought to carry it out. He has forced this country to make one humble apology already and now he has managed to get a man killed on an American ship where he had sought refuge, and probably will be compelled to pay a big indemnity for that. Heretofore Mr. Blaine's dazzling foreign policy has been largely in your eye, but Mr. Mizner has given us an ocular demonstration of its real nature.—Chicago Herald.

#### Why He Left the G. O. P.

Mr. W. F. Neat, of Kentucky, a Republican ex-State Senator, has deserted the G. O. P. He is proud of having been a Republican, who voted for Abraham Lincoln for President, and for every other Republican candidate since his election, but now Mr. Neat finds McKinley too heavy a burden to be borne, and so he shakes off the tariff dust from the soles of his shoes forever. He says: "I am opposed to fostering and building up monopolies. I am opposed to the McKinley tariff bill, gotten up, as the report of the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee clearly shows, in the interest of the capitalists and the moneyed class. I am opposed to legislation under the guise of protection so fraught with evil to the country that Secretary Blaine, a protectionist, becomes alarmed."

#### McKinley Not a Hero, but a Dupe.

McKinley is the creature and tool of a gigantic conspiracy against the United States. He is not a hero. He is a dupe. He is not even the author of the conglomeration of selfishness and plunder that is known by his name. It bears the finger-marks of all the monopolists in the country. It was cooked up by them in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, where no man appeared for the people and where there was no pretense that the measure was other than spoils and plunder. The Ohio Democrats who gerrymandered him into a Democratic district dignified a weak sister by giving him an opportunity to raise the cry of persecution. That is all there is in McKinley.—Chicago Herald.

#### Who Is Favored?

Some years ago the salt makers in Western New York State asked for protection and it was given to them. This protection enabled them to make such handsome profits in the home market that they could afford to sell their salt at lower prices in Canada than in the United States. For some years Canadian farmers bought New York salt at lower prices than New York farmers living a mile from the salt works.

The same thing is still true of many of our protected manufactures, especially of our farm implements. It is proved beyond all doubt that our plows, harrows, horse-rakes, in fact, all farm machinery, is sold at much lower prices abroad than at home. This fact is admitted by manufacturers themselves.

If anybody doubts whether the tariff is a tax, let him reflect upon the meaning of this fact: In France there is a duty on coffee of slightly less than 14 cents a pound; and the very same coffee that retails with us for 30 cents a pound is retailed at 44 cents in France. And yet there are so-called Republican statesmen who try to make people believe that the tariff is not a tax!

THE manufacturers of morocco leather in Lynn, Mass., are having trouble with their labor, and all the shops are going to close for the present. These manufacturers are protected, but protection somehow has failed to make them happy in Lynn.

## HOOSIER HAPPENINGS.

### OCCURRENCES OF A WEEK IN THIS GAL-LORIOUS STATE.

Run Over by the Cars—Wicked Thieves—The Science Healer—Carved with a Razor—A Supposed Murder Mystery—A Naughty, but Handsome Hunsucker.

#### Hoosier Editors.

The following officers were chosen by the Northern Indiana Editorial Association in its session at Maxinkuckee: President—E. A. Jernegan, Mishawaka Enterprise.

First Vice President—W. A. Beane, Goshen Democrat.

Second Vice President—J. W. Baker, Columbia City Commercial.

Secretary—E. G. Thompson, Ligonier Leader.

Corresponding Secretary—Louis McDonald, Plymouth Democrat.

Treasurer—C. O. Musselman, Knox Ledger.

Executive Committee—Q. A. Hossler, Daily Times, Warsaw; J. B. Stoll, Times, South Bend; W. K. Sheffer, News, Kendallville; Harry Francis, Appeal, Michigan City.

The next session occurs at South Bend in June next year.

#### Minor State Items.

—Old settlers meet at Goldsmith. Terre Haute sighs for a good big public hall.

—State convention of Universalists was held at Muncie.

—The swindler with the patent bang frizzer worked Tipton.

—The number of "best county fairs in the State" is remarkable.

—Chas. Roberts, at Eaton, is under arrest for horse stealing.

—George Ulmer, of Medora, died from injuries inflicted by a horse's kick.

—Workman's profanity has hoodooed the waterworks well at Union City.

—Andrew Haskett acquitted of murdering Silas Stillman, at Seymour.

—A gas well flowing 6,000,000 feet per day has been drilled near Lebanon.

—Burglars got \$300 from the safe in Frank Thomas' saloon at Columbus.

—John H. Alvey has eloped with Sarah Atchison, a married woman of Marion. New \$10,000 home for theological students of DePauw University will be built.

—A practical joker at Frankfort is putting eggs in the pockets of pedestrians.

—LaPorte County's Treasurer has paid bounty on 4,320 woodchuck scalps since June 1.

—Michael Haran, an aged resident of Seymour, was fatally injured while walking in his sleep.

—Patrolman Boland has been discharged from the Muncie police force because of intoxication.

—Daughter of John Holloway fell from a second story window at New Albany and was killed.

—Anderson has a new nut and bolt company, with a capital of \$200,000, headed by L. S. Taylor.

—Goshen is on the eve of securing a new industry which will give employment to about fifty hands.

—Dr. E. B. Tilford's farm residence, near Burgersville, was burned. Loss, \$3,000; covered by insurance.

—The Muncie Presbytery held a very profitable two days' meeting at the Presbyterian Church, Winchester.

—Hugh Goodman, an employe at the blast furnace at Terre Haute, had both eyes burned out by molten metal.

—Wife and daughter of Postmaster Bobbitt, of Eckert, caught measles from handling mail, and both are dead.

—A fellow named Newkirk demanded royalty of Carroll County farmers on a wire fence. The farmers fired him.

—James Culver, aged 101, was the oldest man present at the old settlers' and soldiers' reunion at Martinsville.

—John Shilland's big barn, 2,000 bushels of wheat and several horses burned near Winamac. Loss, \$9,000.

—James Doan, of Cass County, was sandbagged in Logansport by foot-pads, and robbed of his watch and money.

—John Eastman and a colored man were instantly killed by being struck by passenger train No. 3 on the Big Four.

—Going to make it sultry for physicians at South Bend who fail to report births, deaths and contagious diseases.

—Maj. W. W. Carter, recently removed from the Insane Asylum at Indianapolis to his home in Brazil, has escaped and is now at large.

—Large headed incendiary near Washington sets fire to barns by putting cheese in boxes of matches. Rats sets matches off going for the cheese.

—Ernest Reileiz, a freight brakeman sat down on the end of a tie at Fort Wayne, to rest, went to sleep and a passenger train passed. He will die.

—William Reynolds, 50 years old, a prominent farmer of Miami County, has been arrested for attempted assault upon his niece, Belle Triplett, 16 years old.

—Mrs. Anna B. Langhaus, of Posey County, has filed suit for \$25,000 damages from the E. & T. H. Railroad. Mrs. Langhaus was almost killed in a wreck.

—William Kelley, who was the first baggage-master at the Union Depot at Terre Haute, and recently employed at the car works, was horribly mangled and killed by a switch engine.

—A Mr. Oliver, of Crawfordsville, has been placed under a \$100 bond to keep the peace on account of his avowed intention to kill his wife because she has applied for a divorce.

—M's. Sarah Johnson, of New Cory, lay down as usual Saturday night, Aug. 31, to go to sleep, but has failed to awaken since, despite the best efforts of physicians to arouse her. She sleeps and breathes naturally, and the peculiar freak of sleep is baffling the oldest physicians.

—Atlas Clark, Warwick County, swore to the age of an eloping bride. He's been arrested by the girl's father for perjury.

—Ida Hunsucker was sent to the Women's Reformatory from Seymour for perjury. She is handsome, aged 23, and well connected.

—The farmers and Knights of Labor of Delaware County held a picnic at Muncie. About four thousand people were in attendance.

—Gabriel Poindexter, aged 63, ex-Mayor of Jeffersonville, and one of the largest fruit growers in Southern Indiana, died at Bartel.

—At Ladoga, John Peilly, a brick-mason, fell from the house of John Kuleff, and broke his left leg and sustained internal injuries.

—The melon crop of Jackson and other Southern Indiana counties proved very valuable this season. The hot dry weather has its advantages.

—Kenneth, the 9-year old son of conductor Hendrix, while attempting to board a moving train at Fort Wayne fell under the wheels. Both legs were cut off.

—A. U. Hamilton's barn, west of Waynetown, was burned by an incendiary, a valuable mare and colt perishing in the flames. Loss, \$1,510; insurance, \$400.

—Andy Bowles slashed Sue Gordon to death with a razor, at Evansville, and escaped to Kentucky. Both colored. Sue was Andy's mistress and he was jealous.

—The proposition to pipe natural gas to Crawfordsville from Hamilton County, via Thornton, has failed, because Crawfordsville could raise only \$80,000 of the \$100,000 needed.

—George Bright, a prominent Daviess County farmer sued for slander by Rev. Coochman, a Methodist minister. The preacher says Bright charged him with immoral conduct.

—Esther Benson, the venerable widow of Michael Benson, aged 70, died very suddenly at Madison, of heart disease. Her sister, Mrs. Aaron Marks, died similarly five years ago.

—Wm. Starkey, a well-known citizen of Jeffersonville, was found dead in his bed. He was in his usual apparent good health when he retired. Heart failure was the cause of death.

—A thief entered the residence of Fred Sheetz, Superintendent of the Water Works at Crawfordsville, and took from under his pillow \$10, a gold watch worth \$75 and a \$100 diamond stud.

—Connorsville thought it had another horrible murder mystery. There was much gore and flesh scattered about, and a new made grave in the woods. Only a worthless canine.

—The soldiers' memorial fountain, purchased by the Grand Army Post and the city of Seymour after a long delay, was placed in position in the City Park by the veterans attending the reunion.

—Walter King, a 12-year-old youth of Richmond, was induced by a stranger to ride with him in a wagon. After going some distance, the boy says, something struck him on the head and he knew no more. He was found unconscious in an out-building wrapped in a piece of old carpet.

—Romeo Mertz, a young teamster, had his left hand caught by a revolving shaft, in Cammack's saw-mill at Mulberry. His left arm was wound about the shaft, broken above the elbow, and his thumb torn entirely off at the third joint. Mertz is the only support of a widowed mother.

—Barn burners are again at work in Daviess County. Milton Jett, of Steele Township, is the latest victim of their wrath. His barn was destroyed, together with the house. This is the twenty-third barn burned there in eighteen months, and it is known to be the work of incendiaries.

—A valuable Durham bull died recently near Goshen. In its stomach was found a rattlesnake two feet long. As it was in advanced stage of decay it had evidently been in the animal's stomach for a long time. How it could have gotten there is a mystery. Some are inclined to the opinion that while coiled in the pasture the bull swallowed it.

—Under the new election law the Governor is required to appoint two Commissioners, one from each party, who will have general charge of the election tickets and returns. James B. Black, of Indianapolis, and James McBrice, of Warren County were appointed as such Commissioners, the first being a Republican and the second a Democrat.

—Mrs. Henry Staags, of Cory, died last week. On Saturday, August 30, she retired in her usual good health, but did not awake the next day, despite the efforts of her family to arouse her. She continued to sleep in what appeared to be a natural sleep until she died, never once recovering consciousness. Even a post-mortem examination failed to reveal any physical disability.

—A balloon ascension took place at Lakeside Park, Wabash, and, while engaged in inflating one of the balloons, an employe of the park, in some manner got underneath the same and was not discovered until he had been there a half hour or more. He was almost suffocated by the hot air, and his death is hourly expected, as all efforts to resuscitate him have so far been of no avail.

—Augustus Paris, the hardware merchant who deserted his family and business three years ago to escape punishment for forgeries and other criminal transactions, has been returned to Frankfort and placed in jail.

—George Bright, a prominent farmer of Daviess County, has been sued for slander by Rev. J. Coochman, a Methodist minister. He is alleged to have charged the preacher with immoral conduct. Much excitement is the outgrowth of the suit.

## INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

### DETAILS OF THE CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Milton Trusler, of Fayette County, Named for Secretary of State—The Resolutions Adopted—The Ticket as Completed by the Convention.

Secretary of State.....MILTON TRUSLER  
Auditor.....WILLIAM T. HAZEN  
Treasurer.....GEORGE W. PIXLEY  
Supreme Court Judge.....R. W. McBRIDE  
Attorney-General.....JOHN W. LOVETT  
Supreme Court Clerk.....W. T. NOBEE  
Statisticians.....JOHN WORRELL  
Supt. Public Instruction.....JAS. HENRY  
Geologist.....JAMES M. COULTER

An Indianapolis (Ind.) dispatch says: Chairman Michener, of the State central committee, called the Republican State Convention to order. Nearly all the 1,320 delegates were present.

The committee on permanent organization reported Hon. R. W. Thompson, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, for chairman, and Charles S. Landis of Delphi, for secretary. Ex-Secretary Thompson was then introduced as chairman and was received with tumultuous applause. He said that fifty years ago he attended a convention in this city whose chief duty was to condemn the Democratic party for its policy of government. He said that the history of the last fifty years had shown that the Democratic party was still incompetent to take charge of the government. He spoke for the better part of an hour, going into a history of the Republican and Democratic tariff interest, etc.

Mr. Thompson closed by a strong plea for absolute protection, and endorsed the present silver bill.

The platform was then reported. It indorses the administration of President Harrison and the conduct of Speaker Reed; condemns the doctrine of free trade, favors reciprocity, approves the pension legislation of the present Congress, approves the silver bill, opposes convict labor and child labor, favors the Lodge bill; opposes alien ownership of land, and demands laws to prevent food adulteration; denounces trusts and combinations; favors reasonable river and harbor improvements; indorses the administration of Governor Hovey; demands non-partisan control of State benevolent institutions; denounces the White-Cap outrages; demands local option and approves the original package bill; demands the election of United States Senators by popular vote; demands public improvement boards for cities; demands regulation of foreign building associations; condemns the last Democratic Legislature for filling offices with partisans; denounces the Democratic platform for making charges against the State and federal judiciary; favors free text books for the public schools; opposes any interference with private or parochial schools; condemns the financial administration of the State finances; opposes any increase in State taxation; condemns the legislative gerrymander.

The plank indorsing Harrison is as follows:

"We indorse the administration of Benjamin Harrison and the able statesmen selected as his co-laborers and advisers as being wise, vigorous, and patriotic. It has kept the pledges made to the people, has carefully guarded and zealously promoted their welfare, and elevated the condition of the public service.

"We heartily approve the action of the Republicans in Congress. Under the brilliant leadership of Thomas B. Reed they have again proved that the Republican party can be relied upon to meet and solve great public questions, and have once more demonstrated its capacity for intelligent and patriotic government."

A resolution was adopted selecting the eagle as the emblem of the Republican party, to be used on the ballot provided for by the Australian ballot system.

A resolution adopted ordering the Secretary of the convention to send a congratulatory telegram to Thomas B. Reed, formerly of Maine, but now of the United States.

Nominations for Secretary of State were then called for.

James M. Wynne, Perry Schultz, and Milton Trusler were nominated in nomination for Secretary of State.

The first ballot resulted: Trusler, 733; Wynne, 338; Schultz, 102. Trusler was declared the nominee.

Mr. Trusler is a farmer from Fayette county. He spoke at considerable length in eulogy of what the Republican party has done for the people. His speech was loudly applauded.

Col. I. N. Walker of Marion, and William Hazen of Wabash, were presented for Auditor of State. The ballot resulted in the nomination of Walker, who received 828 votes and Hazen 492.

For Treasurer of State, Hugh Barr of Daviess; John R. Henry, of Owen; George W. Pixley, of Allen, and Leonard Wild of Hamilton, were put in nomination. The first ballot resulted without choice, though Pixley was nominated on the second ballot.

The ticket was completed as follows: Judge of the Supreme Court—R. W. McBride, of Elkhart county.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Will T. Noble, of Wayne county.

Statisticians—John Worrell, of Hendricks county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—James Henry, of Morgan county.

State Geologist—James M. Coulter, of Hamilton county.