

## NATIONAL

### DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



For President.

GROVER CLEVELAND,  
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
OF ILLINOIS.

THE g. or p. has begun to whistle to keep its courage up.

HAVE your name enrolled in a Democratic club and get your neighbor to do the same.

If the workingman wants to see a genuine product of protection let him look at Carnegie.

THE relations between McKinley of 1888 and McKinley of 1892 are becoming decidedly strained.

PENNSYLVANIA lawyers favor the high tariff because it gives them plenty of work in the Criminal Courts.

THE McKinley policy is becoming more penetrating as it takes the form of bayonets advanced as arguments.

A FEW years ago Mr. McKinley was denouncing the cheap suit of clothes. Now he brags that cloth is cheaper than it ever was before.

If the force bill should ever become a law a Republican administration would have a great deal of work to let out to the Pinkertons.

PAT EGAN is another elephant. Harrison cannot afford to let go or hold on to just now. His managerie will conclude its grand tour in November.

THUS far no Republican has offered to explain why in ten years of Republicanism there were more farm and home mortgages filed in Kansas than there were inhabited houses in the State in 1890.

REPUBLICANS who do not like to compare Harrison with Cleveland may compare him with other Republican Presidents. And by doing so they will find that he is costing the country an average of \$100,000,000 a year more than Arthur did.

THE Republican rainbow-chasers are doing plenty of talking about "redeeming" the South, but they will put no money or high-grade workers there. They are simply running a bluff to which the Democracy should pay no attention.

MCKINLEY would probably say that it was an excellent thing for Canada to tax American vessels passing through Canadian canals. It would force American vessels to stay in American canals, don't you see?

THERE was a time when Tom Carter was not Land Commissioner, and it was during that time that he referred to Mr. Harrison as "two-cent Hoosier statesman." When the campaign is over perhaps Col. Carter will repeat the epithet and be able to say, "I told you so."

NEW YORK is not a doubtful State this year. There is no State of the East where the Harrison force bill will damage the Republican party as much as the one of which the commercial metropolis of the country is a part. Harrison's administration has given more unrest and disquiet to the great legitimate business interests of the East than any other in our history.

AN Iowa statistician says that "the tariff and reciprocity have brought the price of hogs in this State to 6 cents a pound." It is now in order for the statistician to say whether it was the tariff or reciprocity. And when he has solved this problem he may address himself to the task of proving that one or the other has made food cheaper for the laboring-men.

HAVING explained to the Western farmer that the tariff has raised the price of wheat he produces and sells to the American consumer, Maj. McKinley is going East to explain to the consumer that the tariff has reduced the cost of everything, including the products of the farm. Mr. Orator Puff "with two tones to his voice" was not a circumstance to the modern protectionist orator striving to fulfill the requirements of the situation.

SINCE the Alabama election the force bill is more necessary than ever to get the negro vote at the South counted for the Republican party. The Alabama election shows that nothing short of bayonets at the polls will induce the negroes to keep on voting the Republican ticket. As for the negro vote in the border

States, it will be largely a colonized vote, paid for in advance.

### HARRISON'S CHANCES.

#### MANY REPUBLICANS NOT SUPPORTING BEN.

The Maine and Vermont Elections Have Revealed This Fact to a Certainly-Peck's Bogue Testimony—The Elwood-Tin-Plate Fake—State Elections.

#### Outlook for Harrison.

The Vermont election revealed the presence of many Republicans in the populous strongholds who are not supporting Harrison. The general extension of the comparative falling off in the vote of the two parties in Vermont would mean a Waterloo for Harrison.

In Maine the falling off of the Republican vote is even greater and more significant than it was in Vermont. In Vermont the Republicans showed a slight gain on their vote of 1890, though they lost heavily on their vote of 1888, but in Maine they are losing heavily even from the vote of 1890. One hundred and sixty "towns," which in 1890 gave only a little over 5,000, and Maine only claims the State by 11,000, at the outside, while the latest returns from 177 towns give hardly 10,000 for the entire State.

The highest Republican vote ever polled in Maine was 77,779 for Governor Peck in 1884. This gave them 19,779 pluralists, while they had a plurality of 20,000 for President with a vote of 71,716. In 1888 they polled 73,734 votes for President and 64,214 for Governor in 1890. Their

hundred years. They can sell the product for 50 cents a box and pay the freight. They can make glass bottles and blow the buyer's portrait in the side. They can manufacture window panes, and build a railroad as straight as an arrow's flight to connect the mills and the monkey who swears by them. Sixty millions of people, with treasure such as these people possess, can do almost anything they wish. But that doesn't prove that the business will pay. If the Elwood mills should prove a permanent establishment—which they will not; if they should work their imported men and their transplanted machinery for the next ten years, and fill our markets with American tin, it would only prove that the American people permitted themselves to be robbed.

It can be made in this country and sold in competition with abroad, then it is a good business and a profitable addition to the industries of America. If Americans must keep up the margin of loss between the price at which it can be sold and the price at which the import article can be sold, then Americans simply throw away their money. The manufacturer compels an unnatural profit by robbing the purchaser of more than the article purchased was worth. By stealing a little from each citizen and adding the steals together the manufacturer can conduct a losing business in any line. And that is all that is contemplated at Elwood. —Chicago Herald.

The 4th of July was put on the market for the enrichment of a class. Commissioner Peck should try once more to serve the frauds for whom his alleged statistics were prepared. He will probably again confuse them with his efforts.—Chicago Times.

#### Inventing Statistics.

When the McKinley bill was under consideration in the House, a great deal was said about its being a "farmers' tariff." Mr. Blaine pretty effectually knocked out this claim by his famous remark about the markets which the bill did not open for flour and pork. Then the reciprocity section was added in the Senate, and the talk about reciprocity took the place of that about the "farmers' tariff"—the latter having referred altogether to the rates on farm products, none of which we sell in competition with the world.

The Indianapolis Journal, however, has plucked up courage to return to the charge, and publishes a list of agricultural imports in 1890 and 1892 to show how the importations of agricultural products have fallen off. One specimen iron this table will show how much reliance is to be put on all. The imports of flax and hemp for 1890 are put at \$9,529,977. We turn to the report of the Bureau of Statistics for that year and find that the imports are given as follows:

Flax.....	\$2,046,782
Hemp.....	1,794,665
Hemp, tow of.....	102,071
Total.....	\$3,928,528

Under the same head is put manila

### TRADE OBSTRUCTIONS.

#### TOLLS, TAXES, AND TARIFFS THE CHIEF ENEMIES.

Bad Roads, High Freights, Etc.—Are Minor Hindrances—How the Farmers' Earnings Are Deposited in Custom Houses—The Sugar Trust Supreme.

#### Enemies of Industry.

The typical protectionists are a queer set. From McKinley down, they all continually cry, "We must protect American industry," as if they alone, and not all Americans, were in favor of any and every policy that will protect and benefit our own people and country in preference to all other peoples and countries. But, at the same time, it is clear from their actions—when they come to substitute actions for words—that they have a correct idea of what industry is. Doubtless, some will say, "What an unfounded and ignorant assertion!" "What a 'free-trade lie'!" But let us reason about it a little and see wherein the truth lies.

Industry consists of two factors, or

of purchasing influence in other quarters. "Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled on this subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes without violating the principles of the constitution and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption and must end in ruin."—Jackson's Farewell Address.

#### High Prices to Be Advanced.

The greed of the sugar Trust is unbounded. Aided by the duty of 4¢ per pound, which McKinley left on refined sugar for no other purpose than to swell the profits of the trust, which would have been enormous without any duty, this combine, as its power has extended, has mercilessly reduced the price of raw and raised the price of refined sugar. At present there appears to be no relief from its oppression. A few months ago the wholesale grocers of the United States, who had been in league with the trust, and had been receiving a rebate of 4¢ per pound for handling "trust" sugar only, became dissatisfied with the rising prices, and threatened to erect a big refinery in Brooklyn. It now transpires that the trust people have again established friendly relations with the grocers by slightly extending concessions to them, and perhaps by making other concessions unknown to the public. As is evident from the following notice sent out by the trust on Sept. 10, the monopoly is stronger than ever before:

"We inclose herewith invoice of sugar of even date on which a commission of one-eighth of a cent a pound has been deducted, in addition to our usual terms of one per cent. cash in seven days and one per cent. trade discount on 10-barrel lots, the understanding being that with your remittance the certificate below is to be returned duly signed by you as a voucher."

THE A. S. R. C. O.

"We hereby certify that we have not sold, nor will we sell, nor has any employee, salesman or agent sold in any of the territory specified on the back of this certificate either directly or indirectly any of the sugars for which we are now remitting, for less than your daily quotations, nor for more than your daily terms as to credit or cash discount."

The only independent refinery in the country is the small one of Nash-Swallow & Co., at Boston, that can have no effect on the market. The quarantine regulations due to the cholera scare have caused the price of raw sugar to advance 4¢ per pound. Taking advantage of the situation which practically prohibits the importation of sugars, for a few weeks at least, the trust has advanced the price of refined sugar 4¢ per pound, and authorities say that prices will go still higher.

The following quotations show clearly the effects of the trust upon prices:

	9¢ deg. cen. centrifugals.	Granulated Cane, Cts. per lb.	Dif. Cents.
Dec. 31, 1891.....	33¢	4¢	3¢
April 1, 1892.....	35¢	4¢	1¢
May 1, 1892.....	35¢	4¢	1¢
Sept. 10, 1892.....	39¢-40¢	5¢	15¢-16¢

It should be remembered that there were several large refineries outside of the trust until last March. When these had all been gathered in, prices of raw and refined sugar began to diverge. The cost of refining is about 4¢ per pound. At present prices the trust is making net profits of more than \$100,000 per day or \$40,000,000 per year, and every additional difference of 1¢-16¢ of a cent adds \$2,500,000 to this amount. Twenty millions of dollars of these profits are extracted from the people by means of the 4¢-cent duty, and helps to swell the pockets of the rich refiners. None of it finds its way into the coffers of the nation, though a few thousand may get into circulation through the medium of the Republican National Committee.

That Free Breakfast Table.

Whitelaw Reid said, in his speech of September 10, that, by bringing together "protection and reciprocity," his party had given us "a free breakfast table," which the Democrats propose to destroy by "restoring the revenue duties on coffee, tea and sugar."

The only thing the Republicans did to give us a free breakfast table was to reduce the duty on refined sugar to about 2½ to 3½ cents per pound. For this we would have been thankful if it had not reduced our revenue by nearly \$60,000,000, to give an opportunity to impose more onerous duties upon other articles of food and clothing—duties that would not, like the sugar duty, put almost as many dollars into our treasury as it took from the people, but that would take three dollars from every people, one of which would reach our breakfast table and two of which would be caught on the fly by "friends" of the administration. No, we have not free sugar yet for our breakfast table; the 4¢-cent duty must be paid to the sugar trust. It is this duty that the Democrats propose to remove, and that they would have removed months ago if a Republican Senate and President had not blocked the way.

As to tea and coffee, they have for years been on the free list. The only possible effect of "reciprocity" upon them would be to reimpose duties and to tax them, as has been done by decree of President Harrison in some cases. For such a "free breakfast table" we are not especially grateful to the protectionists.

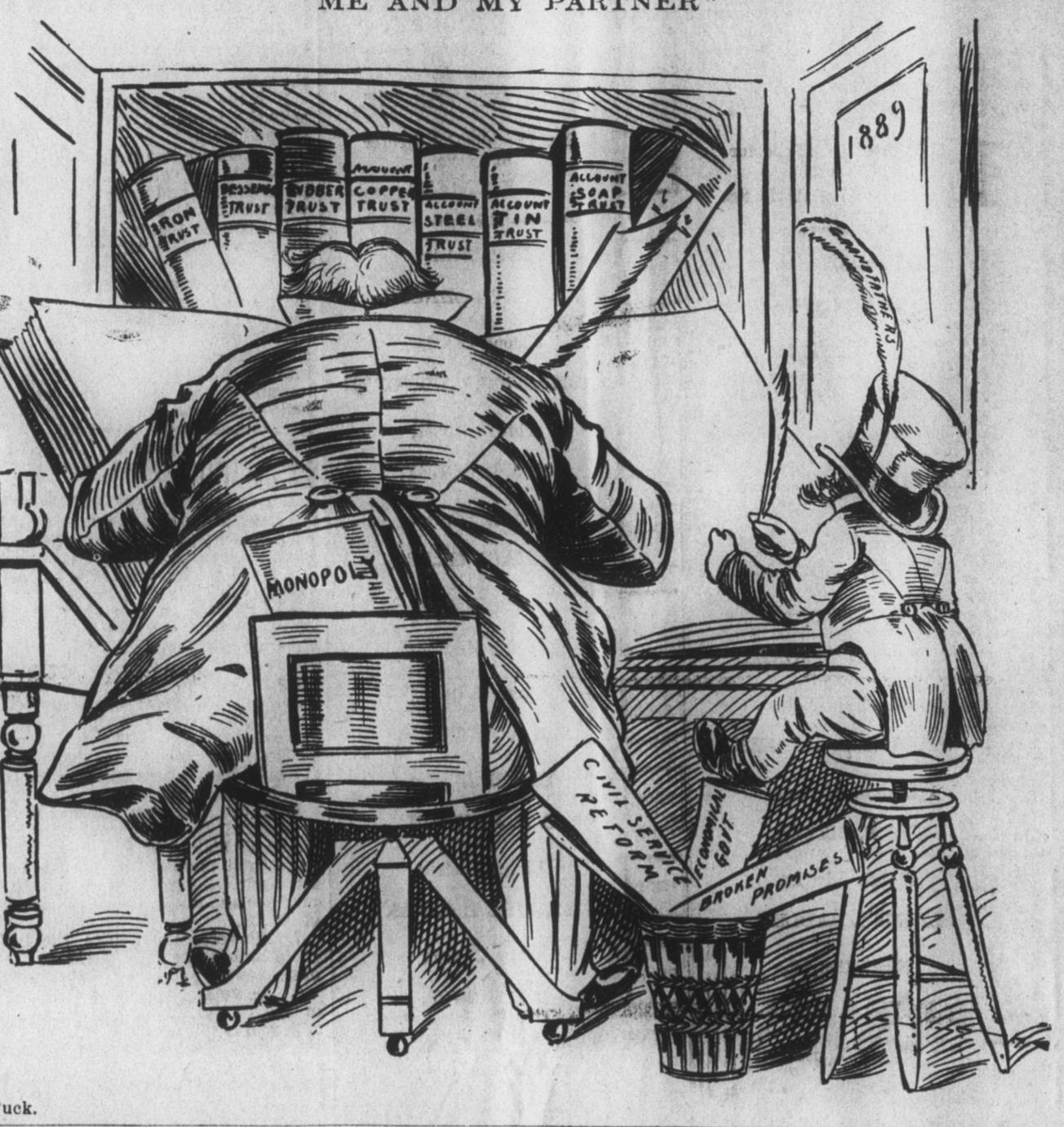
#### Benighted Greenlanders.

The Arctic explorers are back, and bring with them much interesting information in regard to the strange inhabitants of the northern portion of Greenland. It appears from Lieutenant Peary's reports that these Greenlanders have very few of the ordinary comforts of life. Their tables are but scantily supplied with apples, oranges, watermelons, potatoes, sugar and other ordinary fruits and vegetables. Even wheat, corn or rye bread is almost unknown there. The people are also backward in dress, and could not tell American shoddy from English all-wool goods; in fact, they pay no attention to Parisian fashions, and do not even wear collars or cuffs. They have no railroads, no telegraphs, self-lighting lamps, organs or world's fairs. What is the cause of this sad state of affairs?

The lack of tariff protection. They have no major McKinley there to teach them the art of levying duties on imported products, so that while producing any article to advantage in any climate and sold they could at the same time build up "home" markets, provide increased employment at advanced wages, and collect their taxes from the commercial foreigners who might seek Greenland's markets. Benighted inhabitants! Let them send their statesmen to our World's Fair next year. McKinley and his trained assistants may possibly have a school there, where instruction will be given in McKinley government, religion and morals.

In taxing imports encourages wealth production their geographic boundaries cannot stay the hand of high duties. Pennsylvania ought to grow still richer were Jersey's products shut out. Where is the protectionist who dares follow his logic?—St. Louis Courier.

The trap with the bait labeled "protection" is being set for the Eastern workman. The same cage, with reciprocity as the lure, does duty among the hayseeds.—St. Louis Courier.



Puck.

pluralities since 1884 have been as follows:

1884—Governor.....	13,703
1884—President.....	20,060
1884—Governor.....	12,681
1884—President.....	12,681
1884—Governor.....	18,883

In 1884 the Democrats polled 58,070 votes in the State; in 1886, 56,242; in 1888, 50,481; in 1890, 45,331. So by a remarkable coincidence the election of 1890 shows on each side a little over 13,000 "fishermen" when the comparison is made with the largest vote ever polled in the State.

The total vote of 1888 was 128,000, and according to the Manley report the total vote is now 12,000 less, or about 116,000. This is over 2,000 more than the total vote of 1890, while the Democrats have some 1,000 and odd votes behind their pluralities of 1890.

This shows very clearly that while the Maine Democrats are "coming out of the woods," the Maine Republicans are going fishing in increasing numbers. They have polled only a sufficient vote to hold their own locally, and have not given one vote to encourage or endorse Harrison. Indeed, it is evident that the Democrats by calling out only a part of their reserves could have carried the State. This they did not care to do. It is well enough that Maine should be just as it is until November. If the Democrats poll their full vote and the Republicans keep on fishing, the result will be the loss of the State to the Republicans.

This is not probable, however. The state will probably give Harrison about 5-10 pluralities, but even conceding him twice that in Maine, it would mean his defeat in New York, Indiana, in Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The Democrats are likely to get out their votes to make this certain. The Republican party is not going to pieces at present, but there are thousands of Republicans who see that they must unite to stop Harrison, to prevent a recurrence of 1890, when it would mean complete political disarray.

The present indications are that Harrison will not poll 40 per cent. of his vote of 1888. A full Democratic vote will retire him and his radical faction from politics.—St. Louis Republic.

#### Elwood.

How like a pair of clowns McKinley and Chase have been at Elwood, Ind. Each of the Governor's and the President's respective and