

THE REPUBLICAN

Thursday, August 2, 1894.

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Six Months 75
Three Months 50

Official Paper of Jasper County.

CALL TO ELECT DELEGATES TO CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Jasper county, or those who will be voters, and all other persons who will be voters and will co-operate with the Republican party, at the coming November election, will meet in mass Primary precinct, township or delegate district conventions on Saturday,

AUGUST 18TH, 1894.

at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of selecting in each of such primary conventions one delegate and one alternate delegate to represent Jasper county at the Congressional nominating convention, to be held at Logansport, Cass county, Indiana, on the 22nd day of August, 1894, to name a candidate to represent the 10th Congressional district, in Congress.

The basis of representation will be 1 delegate for each 100 votes cast for Benjamin Harrison, in 1892, apportioned as nearly as is practicable. Each precinct township or delegate district will meet at the places herein designated, and will each be entitled to one delegate and one alternate delegate, as above provided.

PLACES OF MEETING.

Marion tp., South precinct, Rensselaer Town Hall.

Marion tp., East Precinct, east side court house.

Marion tp., West precinct, west side of court house.

Carpenter tp., South precinct, Remington Town Hall.

Carpenter tp., East Precinct, Remington Town Hall.

Carpenter tp., West precinct, Durand Hall.

Newton and Jordan tps., School House south of Lamson bridge.

Kankakee and East half of Wheatfield, Wheatfield school house.

Keener and West half of Wheatfield tp., DeMotte school house.

Barkley tp., Center school house.

Walker tp., Kaiman school house.

Hanging Grove and Milroy tps., Marlboro school house.

Union tp., Wild Lily school house.

By order of the Jasper County Central Committee.

In the apportionment of delegates, the old division of Marion township into three precincts, is followed.

THOS. J. MCCOY,
Chairman.

C. E. MILLS, Secy.

Valparaiso has a court of Independent Order of Foresters named after General Milroy. A hero, like a prophet, is not without honor save in his own country.

Mr. Cleveland's firm stand for free coal is, doubtless, due, in a large degree, to the fact that his personal and political friends would profit enormously by the free admission of Nova Scotia coal. Can it be that his anxiety for free iron has a similar origin? It has come to light that the Cuban iron mines are controlled by the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Pennsylvania Steel Company, both of which were liberal contributors to the Democratic campaign fund in 1892.—Indianapolis Journal.

The official call for the election of delegates to the Republican congressional convention appears in this issue. The apportionment of delegates in this county, and

the division into delegate districts together with the places of meeting, are the same as in the primaries for the former convention, except in the townships of Carpenter and Marion, in each of which the method of electing each delegate separately requires each precinct to meet by itself. These various places of meeting are specified in the call.

Senator Gorman, democratic leader, says of the President's letter:

In patriotism the democrats of the Senate had gone to work to save the country, to keep their party in power, when suddenly, in the midst of the struggle, there came the President's letter. It was the most uncalled for, the most extraordinary, the most unwise communication "that ever came from a President of the United States. It placed this body in a position where I must tell the story as it occurred. The limit of endurance has been reached.

This is Unkind.

Lafayette Call.

The nomination of Valentine Zimmerman by the democrats of the Tenth district as their candidate for congress, should make it possible and very easy for the republicans to elect in that district. Judge Winfield and Charley Pollard, both of whom are possessed of some brains and ability, were candidates, but laid aside for Zimmerman, in much the same way that many another bright and capable man has been ditched for some backwoods ignoramus who happened to reap the benefit of local prejudice and that unaccountable propensity of men which so often leads the mediocre to combine and prevent the man of real talent from taking the station to which his genius entitles him.

Ode to Val.

[The Author has escaped.]

My name is Val,
Valentine Zimmerman.
I hail from Rochester,
Rochester on the banks

Of the race that runs from Manitou

To the soft and sinuous Tippecanoe.

At twilight when the sun goes down

I listen,

Listen to the wooing of the frogs

And to the lowing of the kine.

'Tis music to mine ear;

And it reminds me,

Brings back old Germany

And bock and schweitzer,

And weinerwurst,

That toothsome fruit.

Aud limburger,

That poem.

But I digress.

Those were happy boyhood days.

But now

I am a candidate for congress.

Hank Barnhart

Says so

And

Hank knows.

I beat Windy

And the Cass county bar,

Madelaine Pollard

And Pat Keefe.

Hank Barnhart

Says so

And

Hank knows.

I am a democrat

Because any man

Can be a democrat

And be consistent.

Everything goes

With democracy

So you vote the ticket.

If you want everything

Vote for me,

Valentine Zimmerman of Rochester.

And if you want to know
How I stand
Ask Hank,
Hank Barnhart,
For Hank knows.

WAS THE REVENUE SUFFICIENT?

Mr. Horace Wing, of Zanesville, N. Y., propounds question to Hon. R. G. Horr which has often been asked and which has received different answers according to political bias. The question is: Did the McKinley tariff law provide money enough for the necessary running expenses of the Government during Mr. Harrison's administration.

Mr. Horr answers in the New York Tribune in his usual terse and convincing manner as follows:

"Mr. Wing has not asked ex-

actly the question which he in-

tended to ask. The Government

of the United States has other

large revenues besides those re-

ceived from the duties on goods

imported from foreign nations.

The money received from internal

revenue taxes amounts each year

to a large sum. The post-office

receipts are also very large.

The question this correspond-
ent doubt intended to ask was
this: 'Were the receipts from the
duties collected under the McKinley
law, together with the other
revenues of the Government dur-
ing the administration of Mr.
Harrison, sufficient to meet the
running expenses of the Govern-
ment?'

"I answer, most certainly they
were. During the administration
of Mr. Harrison, the Secretary of
the Treasury purchased and re-
tired over \$250,000,000 of Govern-
ment bonds besides meeting the
running expenses of the Govern-
ment. The revenues of the Gov-
ernment began to shrink, however
as soon as the result of the elec-
tion of 1892 was known. Mr.
Harrison was compelled to man-
age for four months with receipts
growing less. He no doubt pur-
chased and retired more bonds
than he would have done had he
known what was going to happen.

The revenues arising from the
McKinley law must be considered
as at a time when the law was in
full force, not as after the mark-
ets of this country had been in-
jured by the prospects of free
trade and low tariff legislation.

It is singular how the demo-
crats attempt to show that the
duties collected under the McKinley
law were too small to supply
the needs of the Government.
Why do they adopt an income tax,
if it be not for the purpose of
raising revenue so as to make up
for an unexpected deficiency un-
der their new bill?

The hue and cry of these gen-
tlemen have been for twenty-five
years that protection collected too
much money. When you want
some one to blow hot and blow
cold in the same breath I would
refer you to the ordinary, plain,
free trade democrat of North
America."

The Flag Tattered in the Dust.

Rochester Republican.

One of the cars of the special train that carried the delegates and Zimmerman boomers to the Democratic congressional convention, at Hammond, Wednesday, had a banner tacked on both sides of it, upon which was painted in large letters "Fulton County Democracy." The banners kept their places all right going to Hammond, and during the stay at that place, but upon the return trip one of them seemed to be ashamed of the crowd and made a desperate effort to get loose and finally succeeded in severing itself from the car near Marshland station. The next morning a brakeman on a freight train discovered the banner, and after carefully examining the long piece of muslin and the inscription, he tacked it upon a double decked hog car, loaded with fat porkers for the Chicago market. Of course "Fulton County Democracy" attracted the attention of all beholders along the line of railway, and especially so at Hammond, where it was a familiar sight to citizens generally, who expressed the opinion that the Dems had come back for another drink.

Austin & Co., have private funds to loan on real estate at the lowest rates. No delay, no red tape, but if your title is good you can have the money in 5 hours.

Foreign Wages.
The weavers of Manchester, Eng-
land, earn on an average \$6.63 a week
of fifty-six hours. The spinners aver-
age \$5.53. Girls from 18 to 20 years of
age receive from \$1.40 to \$1.50. Piece-
workers earn on an average \$4.38 a week; bob-
bin boys from \$1.76 to \$1.95.

In France, the daily wage for forty-
one hours' work in Cambrai and the
Department de l'Aisne is from 13 1/2 to
19 1/2 cents, for weavers.

The representatives of a large Ger-
man factory employing 1,500 hands
and running 90,000 spindles reported
in 1892 the average earnings of girls
and women at \$1.45 for a week of six-
ty-six hours.

Japan is taking away from both
Manchester and Bombay and is mon-
opolizing the Chinese trade. Last
year 360,000 spindles were in operation
in Japan and by the end of the
present year the number will have
been increased to 750,000. The Japanese
factories are at Osaka. They have
the advantage of cheap coal as well as
cheap labor. The average wages at
Osaka are 16 1/2 cents a day for male
operatives and 8 cents a day for fe-
males.

The question of securing foreign
markets for American cotton goods
and also of retaining the American
market for American manufacturers,
under the Wilson bill, rests on the
ability of American workers to accept
foreign wages.—Seattle Post-Intelli-
gencer.

Tariff Reform.



Sugar at Half Price.

The sugar planters of Louisiana
must indeed feel proud of the attitude
of their representative in the United
States senate. These men were re-
cently elected to congress with spec-
ific instructions to care for the best
interests of the state which they rep-
resent. Neither Senator Blanchard
nor Senator Caffery has done so.

Louisiana can and will only be thor-
oughly protected by the republican
party which represents protection.
The two southern senators thought
otherwise. They made a trade; they
bartered away the certain prosperity
of their state for a vague and in-
definite nothingness. They have as
soon as the result of the elec-
tion of 1892 was known. Mr.
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cold in the same breath I would
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America."

Results of Protection.

Many great American inventors
have earned world-wide fame. Fitch
and Fulton for steamboats, Whitney
for the cotton gin, Evans for milling
machinery, Whittemore and Jenks for
looms, Hoe, Adams and Gordon for
printing presses, Stuart for sugar re-
fining, Baldwin and Wina for loco-
motives, Pullman for sleeping cars,
Collins and Root for air making, Ames
for shovels, Woodworth for wood ma-
chinery, Fairbanks and Howe for
scales, Howe and Crosby for pin mak-
ing, Knott and Mott for stoves, Terry,
Ives and Jerome for clocks, Wood for
plows, Lorillard for tobacco making,
Edwards for leather making, Blanchard
for lathes for turning irregular
forms, Spencer for geometrical lathes,
McCormick and Ketchum for reapers,
Colt, Spencer, Sharp, Smith and Wes-
son for firearms, Phillips for matches,
Wells for hats, Goodyear for india
rubber, Ericsson for naval construction
and hot air engines, Howe, Wilson,
Singer, Gibbs, Grover and Baker for
sewing machines, Morse for the
telegraph, Tatham for lead pipe,
Whipple for screws, Chickering and
Steinway for pianos, Burden for horse-
shoes, Yale for locks, Roebling for
wire cables, Corliss for steam engines,
Dissot for saws, Stephenson for
horse cars and Gatling for quick
guns.—Baltimore Journal of Com-
merce, May 26, 1894.

We Greet You

With the First Annual

CLEARANCE SALE,

of 1894.