

Lawn Tennis & Tourist Hats.

IN MANY SHAPES AND SHADES.

We have an elegant line of the above goods, and everyone contemplating a trip or wanting to play Lawn Tennis, should see them. These Hats are very popular for street wear.

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In all kinds of Millinery.

Mrs. R. M. Strattan,

Two Doors North of Post Office. Greencastle, Ind.

THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. A. SMITH.

Stevenson's Block, 2nd Floor, East Side.

GREENCASTLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 23, '88.

"American wages for American working-men; American Markets for the American People, and Protection for American Homes."

Joint Representative Convention.

The delegates to the joint convention from the counties of Clay, Montgomery and Putnam, will meet at the court house in Greencastle, Putnam county, Ind., on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Republican for Joint-Representative for said counties.

J. C. GIFFORD,

Char. Clay Co. Com.

J. H. BURFORD,

Char. Mtg. Co. Com.

S. A. HAYS,

Char. Put. Co. Com.

August 28, 1888.

Republican County Central Committee.

The members of the Republican County Central Committee will meet at the office of the chairman next Saturday at 1 o'clock sharp. Presidents of Republican clubs of the county are invited to be present.

S. A. HAYS, Chairman.

Democratic legislation always did have a tendency toward deficiencies.

There will be time enough to go fishing for Canadians after the election. We will elect a President first.

MR. CLEVELAND is a little bit late in developing his fighting qualities. He should have begun twenty-five years ago when there was a chance.

The people will go on pondering the question of free trade and protection just the same as if there was no such thing as a fisheries question.

HAD the President shown his warlike disposition in 1860 it might have been early enough to do him some good. It is now everlastingly too late.

If the Democratic party does not mean free-trade why is it that a free trader when he reaches the flopping point always goes over into that party?

Hovey and Matson will reach Indiana this week. The "key notes" of the campaign may be expected about the 1st and for the nine weeks intervening before election the war will be a merry one.

THE expenses of the present administration are shown to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 greater than the last. This is Democratic simplicity and economy. Do our people want any more of it?

McKINLEY, the "Ohio giant," made a profound impression among the thinking people of Georgia. His speech was a quiet, dispassionate appeal to business men on a business subject, and was received with marked approval.

THE Mills bill should now be withdrawn. The awful "condition" has turned out to be a "theory" at last, and with a Democratic Congress to make appropriations there will be no need of any reduction in order to get rid of the surplus.

A vote for prohibition in Indiana this year is a vote to postpone desired temperance legislation for another

decade. A vote for the Republican local option plank is a vote for immediate action.

TAKING its text from the TIMES the Star-Press goes into an extended disquisition on beef which is neither very interesting nor relevant. In the course thereof the Star-Press says:

"The price which gives him (the farmer) the largest profit for his product, is the price paid by the foreign consumer, and this being true it is to the advantage of the American farmer to make exchange and traffic with these foreign customers as free as possible."

This is a very candid and damaging admission. If it does not mean free trade what does it mean? That the premise upon which the admission is based is wholly false and delusive has been proven by history, and can best be shown by permitting history itself to answer. Back in the forties the Democratic party succeeded in inaugurating just such a low tariff era as they now propose. It was accompanied by wide spread panic, disaster and distress.

In his message to Congress on December 2, 1851, President Fillmore said:

"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$98,791,921 in 1847, to \$20,051,375 in 1850, and to \$21,818,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year. The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontrovertibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy."

Again he said in his message of December 6, 1852:

"Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message in favor of discriminating protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is the effect of large importations of this country upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufacturing leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England."

Thus under Democratic free trade rule things went from bad to worse until in 1857 poor old Buchanan, the tail end of Democratic Presidential creation, was compelled to say in his message:

"The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country in its monetary interests is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions, and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

In 1860 the Republican party took charge of things and soon thereafter inaugurated the high protective policy that has since made our nation the wonder of the world. As we have remarked before, there are evidences that the American public are not ready to try any more experiments.

No Prohibitionist, of Republican antecedents, looking at the matter from any standpoint whatever, can arrive at any other conclusion than that already reached by most of the earnest men of that persuasion in this locality, and elsewhere in the State, this year. That conclusion is simply that having taken the bold and open stand it has upon the temperance question, the Republican party deserves the support of every mother's son who is desirous of temperance reform by the speediest possible method. Under our present constitution and Supreme Court prohibition is not possible in Indiana. Voting the prohibition ticket this, or any other year, will not make it possible. The Republican party offers the best known and only possible substi-

tute. What then is left but to adopt it, and fall into line to remove the obstructions already placed in its way by misguided and undirected effort? Earnest effort in behalf of a possibility is business like and commendable. Equally zealous effort in pursuit of an impossibility can be likened only to the story about the man and his bootstraps. In *Sweet vs. City*, of *Wabash, 41 Indiana 7*, the Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that prohibition is unconstitutional. In *Groesch vs. State, 42 Indiana 547*, the same court has declared local option constitutional. Will it be a vote for theory, or a vote for practical reform?

YOUR average free trade prophet goes about proclaiming with a loud mouth, that were the protective duties repealed our manufactured products would be able to conquer the markets of the world. Their cry is give us free raw material and we will rule the earth. As has proven the case with several of our local prophets these persons do not seem to know that raw material for manufactured exports is and long has been practically free. Sections 3019 to 3022 of the U. S. Statutes provide for the remission of all duties on foreign raw material used in manufactures for the export trade, so that any manufacturer in America can put his products upon the markets of other countries on exactly the same level as foreign manufacturers, so far as home tariffs are concerned. That he does not get in on the same level in all respects is shown by the fact that he cannot undersell the foreign manufacturer and must therefore be content with that part of the trade which he can command by reason of the superior quality of his wares. The reason that he cannot undersell his foreign competitors is plain enough, and is to be found in the single fact that *American labor is not on the same level with that abroad!* This is the inevitable condition that will not down, and which must be removed before the free trade Democratic millennium can be reached. It costs just twice as much to establish a plant of any given capacity in America as it does abroad. After it is established our operator must pay twice as much to his operatives for doing a given work as does his competitor abroad. Herein lies the whole and only secret. The only alternative is set forth in the prophetic words of Mr. Blaine to the workmen of the United States: "If you will agree to live in as poor a house, and eat as poor food, and receive as poor wages as the people of England receive, we can produce as cheap goods as a Democratic administration wants to see." We do not believe the workmen of the United States will agree to anything of the sort.

The full text of the President's message to Congress on the fisheries question will be found on our inside pages today. The whole force of his appeal is broken when it is remembered that the power for which he asks is already vested in him as fully and fairly as could be done by any new legislation. That he has not already acted upon the line which he now suggests is wholly his own fault, and can be accounted for only upon the ground of cowardice and fear of the consequences. The disadvantageous and compromising terms of the un-American treaty upon the subject, which his administration has engineered during the meantime, has been thoroughly and very properly denounced by those best calculated to judge of its merits. And now, when a critical condition of his political fortunes demands a stroke of policy, he bliviates warfully about retaliation expecting thereby to patch up his woefully wrecked record as to Americanism. The message should be treated in the light of the facts that prompt it and no other. It is a campaign document promulgated for the two-fold purpose of exciting interest in an international problem, and distracting public attention from the vital—and to the administration fatal—issue of the tariff. Inasmuch as this fisheries question has already been allowed to drag itself along through many months without settlement, Americans generally will take it that there is abundant time for action upon it after the one great question of the present political contest has been determined. This problem must and will be settled decisively and finally in this campaign, and nothing whatever should be permitted to divert attention from it.

ALL classes of voters should bear in mind that ability and experience are the great requisite points to be

considered in an election to the judiciary. The race for the judgeship in this district is not a political contest, but one in which every good citizen is interested beyond any possible partisanship. County pride and county convenience should count for a great deal, and were there no other points in Judge Williamson's favor these should elect him. In addition, however, are the potent facts that Mr. Williamson possesses the age, the dignity, the ability, the experience and the fund of legal lore requisite to the able administration of a competent court. All these essentials are largely lacking in his opponent, who has the race only by reason of the death like grip his family has for years maintained upon the Democratic party of Clay. No man however partisan on other things should hesitate to vote for the best man for judge of a court.

PROTECTION is one of the foundation stones of our Republic. The second act ever passed by the Congress of the United States, established it in the following ringing declaration:

"WHEREAS, it is necessary for the support of the Government, for the discharge of the debts of the Nation, and for the ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF MANUFACTURERS, that duties be levied on imported goods, wares, and merchandise, etc."

With the exception of three marked periods of disaster, dearth and deterioration under low tariff legislation, this policy has served us with marvelous distinction. The warfare now made upon it by the coterie of free traders who have captured and are running the Democratic party will result in the fourth period of destruction which the American people are not yet ready to see. The Democratic party must be beaten.

THE fisheries treaty was an abject and disgraceful surrender of American rights and interests. It was consummated by Cleveland and his Commissioners against the better sense and judgment of Americans generally and those particularly who were well acquainted with its merits. Its rejection by the Senate was altogether meet and worthy, and is generally applauded. The after clap of stolen Republican thunder indulged in by President Cleveland is a weak and flimsy attempt at creating capital by twisting the lion's tail. Mr. Cleveland should have shown his pugnacity sooner.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has contributed \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. If there is yet anywhere a solitary one of those purity mugwumps of 1884, let him turn his back upon the shattered idol of his hopes, and break for the tall weeds. The purity business has petered most pitifully.

A Clear Record.

Mystic Tie lodge, No. 639, Knights of Honor, of this city, was instituted May 4th, 1877. During its eleven years existence it has never lost a member by death. It is thought there is no other lodge with a like record. The order in the United States has paid out in insurance during the last 15 years, \$24,444,001.04

For the Next 30 Days

Lyon & Glenning will make you finely finished and highly finished cabinet photographs at \$4 per dozen. They guarantee the best of work. 9 and 11 E. Washington street over the When clothing store. 39 4t

BROAD CLOTHS

are well named. The cloth is broad or wide, the range of colors is broad or many.

We are prepared to furnish them now but upon narrow margins of profit.

Fine wool Henriettas are equally stylish for handsome dresses. The new shades are beautiful. We have them ready for your inspection.

Butterick's Fashions are in for fall. Come and get the latest sheets free.

ALLEN BROTHERS,

Dry Goods and Carpets.

THE WHEN,

Promoters of Low Prices.

69 CENTS!

For Men's Late Style Stiff Hats, either in black or Brown Colors, sold nowhere else for less than \$1.25.

- Men's Jeans Pants.....50 Cents.
- Men's extra fine, all wool pants.....\$2.50.
- Men's extra fine all wool suits.....\$8.00 and \$8.50.
- Men's fine unlaundried shirts.....35 cents.

Men's working shirts in great variety, all prices. Gold-headed silk umbrellas at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.50. Campaign plug hats, at \$1.00. Campaign Caps at 15 cents. We guarantee you a saving of 25c to \$1.00 on every hat bought at

THE WHEN.

J. R. LOTSHAR, Manager.

GREENCASTLE, IND.

Fine Drinks,

We have secured the agency for

Chase & Sanborn's Roasted Coffees.

- Rio, Golden Rio,
- Combination-Java-Maricuba,
- Choice Rio and Standard Java.

These are extra fine goods, and are sold at same prices as inferior coffees. Try them and you will use no others.

DARNALL BROS. & CO.

B. F. HAYS & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

HATS, CAPS and TRUNKS,

LAUNDRY AGENTS.

Ladies and Gents collars and cuffs a specialty. Goods received until Wednesday and returned Saturday.

To the Citizens of Putnam County.

Having failed in finding a purchaser for my stock of stoves and hardware in Greencastle, I am assorting up my heating stoves for wood and coal, for the fall trade.

D. W. Stevenson remains in charge, and will be pleased to wait on all customers who give him a call, selling goods as low as the lowest.

The following class of goods, consisting of Doors, transoms, window sash, window blinds, glass of various sizes, a lot of stove elbows, and eve-troughs for spouting will be sold at a sacrifice, as these articles must be sold during the fall.

Robert Ingle,

By W. D. STEVENSON.

40-2m