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One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, city, township, county or State in the United States of Territories, that General Harrison ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for my workman."

One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody, under the same conditions, who will produce the proof that General Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in 1877, that "if he [Harrison] was in power he would put men to work at the point of the bayonet, and if that would not do, he would shoot them down like dogs."

The money is in Fletcher's Bank.

On and after July 21, the word "Subscriber" will be stamped on all papers delivered by carriers in the city. This plan is adopted to prevent stolen papers from being resold by dishonest newsmen, who have given all the papers here much trouble by following up the regular carriers and stealing the papers from door-yards and verandas. When a paper is offered for sale, having stamped on it the word, "Subscriber," the purchaser may know that the boy selling it has stolen it from some regular patron; and if parties will report all such cases to this office they will confer a favor and help to break up a very annoying and dishonest practice.

PROGRESSIVE free trade and progressive un-Americanism seem to go hand in hand.

In your township, ward or voting precinct thoroughly organized? If not, it ought to be.

THERE ought to be a thousand Republican clubs organized in Indiana within the next thirty days.

THE oldest woolen manufacturer in the city says "If the Mills bill becomes a law, we shall close our mill for the winter, at least."

"PROGRESSIVE free trade," as advocated by the Democracy, simply means progressive ruin to American industries, nothing more nor less.

AFTER twenty-five years of American administration and four years of un-American, the people ought to be prepared to say which they like best.

THE Democratic party has become so enamored of foreign manufactures that it imports even its political opinions ready made. Free trade is a British product.

THE "Mills mosaic" is one of the names it is known by now. "Crazy patch-work" better describes it to the untravelled American, who isn't familiar with mosaics.

THE Philadelphia Record hears that the Democrats are preparing to carry Illinois. This report probably grew out of the discovery that Anarchists were arranging to destroy prominent Republicans with dynamite.

THE duty on calico is 3 cents a yard under the present tariff, and yet calico is sold at the mills in New England of the sort subject to this duty for 24 cents a yard. Had not Mr. Cleveland better revise his absurd free-trade message?

GREEN SMITH has been interviewed, and thinks General Harrison cannot carry the State. The Auditor of State has been interviewed, and it appears that Green Smith still owes that two dollars, out of which he beat the public treasury.

THE President, so it is reported, thinks that a few changes in the Mills bill may have the effect of attracting one or two Republican votes, and thereby securing the passage of the bill. Is one of the changes he has in mind a restoration of the tariff on wool?

ISN'T it a little queer, the universal disapprobation expressed by Democratic papers of displays of enthusiasm, or what they call spectacular features of campaigning? Perhaps if a little more enthusiasm were visible in Democratic ranks they would feel differently.

MR. HENRY WATTERSON, the author of the St. Louis platform, on which Grover Cleveland is the candidate, said: "The Democratic party, except in the persons of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is a free-trade party." The Indianapolis Sentinel says it is not for free trade.

A LETTER from Salem, this State, gives the fact that an agent has been there soliciting subscribers and readers for the Indiana State Record, a third party temperance paper, published in Charlestown, Clark county. The agent is trying to introduce the paper into the homes of Republicans, and is obtaining the names of supposed doubtful Republicans. At one or more places in the town he was pushed to the point of admitting

that he had voted for Cleveland, and intended to do so again, although working in the interest of the Prohibition party. This is only cumulative proof of the perfectly patent fact, that the Democrats have undertaken the third party canvass, and the Democracy and the third party are hand in glove in this contest to secure the election of Grover Cleveland. How many candid, honest, sincere, high-minded temperance men in Indiana will be misled by so foul and corrupt an alliance?

"IN THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE SUCH A POLICY [FREE TRADE] HAS BEEN ADOPTED, THE WORKING PEOPLE HAVE BEEN IMMENSELY THE GAINERS."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

WAGES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A book has very recently been published by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, entitled "Is Protection a Benefit? A Plea for the Negative." The author is an Indiana man, and strong efforts are being made to circulate the book among the free-trade opinions among Republican working men. The statements of the author are often very surprising, and sometimes contradictory.

I write to ask if the statement on page 136 of the book is correct. It is to the effect "that the average wages of all the employees in the English cotton-mills is \$251 annually for fifty-six hours of labor per week" and "that the average wages of the same class of operatives in the American cotton-mills were \$244 per year for sixty-six hours of labor per week." If the statement is correct, as well as another, "that the cost of living is 13 to 20 per cent. less in England than in America," how does it happen that emigration of such laborers is from England to America, instead of from America to England? ERASTUS TEST.

WESTFIELD, Ind., July 21. The book referred to is by Edward Taylor. We were not aware that he was an Indiana man. As the entire work is an attempt to prove the superiority of British free trade over American protection, it is not surprising that the author should attempt to prove that wages in England are higher than they are in the United States. Nobody knows the falsity of this better than English workmen who have left that country and come to this to better their condition. Our correspondent punctures the falsehood very effectively when he asks, if it be true, why the tide of emigration is not from America to England instead of this way. The statement of Mr. Taylor, above quoted, is untrue. All classes of laborers, skilled and unskilled, receive much higher wages in this country than in England. The difference may be less in cotton manufacturing than in any other, but it is very marked in every industry. The annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor for 1883 gave a mass of facts upon the relative condition of workingmen in Great Britain and Massachusetts. The comparison was based on pay-rolls obtained from 210 establishments in Massachusetts and 110 in Great Britain, covering different sections of the country and many cities. It showed that in twenty-five different industries the average weekly wages paid in Massachusetts were \$10.31, against \$5.86 in the same industries in Great Britain, being nearly 100 per cent. greater on this side. The rate of difference varied, but this was the average. Thus, in the manufacture of edged tools British wages were \$4.89 per week, American \$11.80; in boots and shoes British wages were \$4.37, American \$11.63; woolen goods, British wages \$4.86, American \$6.90; worsted goods, British wages \$3.60, American \$7.32; glass, British wages \$6.94, American \$12.28; furniture, British wages \$7.96, American \$11.04; cotton goods, British wages \$4.63, American \$6.45. And so on through the entire list. These averages include wages paid to men, women and children. A later report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, that for 1885, showed that the total average earnings of a family of five workers, including children, in Massachusetts was \$893.47, and in Great Britain \$517.47. The cost of living in this country is somewhat higher, but the principal item of difference is rent. Most of the necessities of life are cheaper in this country than they are in England. Rents are higher, but it must be remembered that the American workingman lives in very different style from the British. The American writer who asserts or attempts to prove that the condition of American workingmen is not vastly superior to that of British workingmen in all respects is either grossly ignorant of the facts or deliberately insults his countrymen and the government under which he lives. If Great Britain is, as Mr. Edward Taylor implies, a much better country than the United States for workingmen it must be a much better country for all classes, and if he is really of that opinion he should emigrate from the United States. Down with the bandanna and up with the American flag.

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WHO ARE FOR "FREE WHISKY?"

In the National Temperance Advocate for February Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the famous temperance speaker and writer, said:

"The repeal of all internal revenue laws * * * is desired by all temperance people on moral and economic grounds."

Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, a well-known temperance man, has an article in the same journal, in which he takes a similar stand. Mr. Metcalf says:

"The national tax has built up a powerful oligarchy that defies all moral laws. * * * The liquor traffic has greatly thriven through the quasi-participation of the government, and that the moral sense of the Nation has been greatly debauched by the receipt of enormous sums of money collected from the beer and whisky interests."

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in recent pamphlets and speeches, advocates the removal of the whisky tax. She says:

"It stands as the strongest bulwark between the liquor traffic and annihilation."

Horace Waters, in a recent pamphlet, declares that the evils of the liquor traffic are "largely to be charged to those Christian voters who have permitted the government to become its principal partner and all-powerful supporter."

The White Ribbon, a leading temperance paper published in Pittsburg, strongly condemns the whole internal revenue system.

Whenever you hear anybody yawning about the "free whisky" plank of the Republican party on temperance grounds, set him down as a fraud. All advanced temperance thought favors the repeal of government tax on liquors. The objection to the "free whisky" plank comes only from the advocates of free trade, too dishonest and cowardly to confess their real opinions.

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If the Sentinel will cast its eagle eye over the Republican national platform, and over the record and speeches of the Republican national candidate, it will find that editor Halford, as it sees fit to personally refer to him, has been amply vindicated. At the conference of Republican editors the position was taken that to ignore or minimize the issue of equal suffrage, equal representation, and equal citizenship, and to attempt to make the campaign on the issue of tariff duties alone, would lead the Republican party to inevitable defeat. In his speeches in Pittsburg, Detroit, and Chicago, General Harrison forced the issue of an equal ballot and equal representation to the front, and largely because he so fitly represented that fundamental question the Journal earnestly advocated and worked for his nomination. The Republican platform places that issue just where General Harrison placed it—in the front of the fight—and so, when the Chicago convention had completed its work the Journal was enabled to say, without any assumption of vanity, that both platform and candidate were made after the pattern it had set. The Sentinel should keep on quoting from the Journal, and from those responsible for the Journal's utterances. The chief objection to that paper is, that there is scarcely enough of such extracts, and they are not set in sufficiently large type. Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver, and the Sentinel should print them in the largest type at its command.

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REDUCED WAGES AND HOME-BUYING.

In this city and State there are a great many building and loan associations—more, probably, in Indiana than in any other Western State. The members of these associations are largely workmen and wage-workers. Thousands of them are paying from \$4 to \$6 a week to the association with a view of getting a home. Perhaps they have already borrowed the money, built a house, and are paying off the mortgage on it, or they have bought a little place on time, and have to meet the deferred payments. In either case the payments have to be promptly met. If the man's wages are, say \$12 or \$15 a week, he can, with close economy on the part of himself and family, meet his payments. But suppose we have free trade. The first result will be a reduction of wages from 25 to 33 per cent. The man who gets \$12 a week now would then get \$8 or \$9, and he who now earns \$15 would then earn perhaps \$10. Democrats admit that free trade would reduce wages, but they say this would not hurt the workingman, because the cost of living would be reduced in the same proportion. This is not true. The cost of living in this country at present is very little greater than in England, the principal item of difference being rent. The cost of living would not be materially reduced by free trade. But for the sake of argument, grant that it would. Grant that the actual cost of living would be reduced in the same proportion as wages. What would become of the workingman who has to pay a

fixed sum every week toward getting a home or paying off a mortgage? Free trade would not reduce that obligation any, and while with his reduced wages he might be able to meet current expenses and keep soul and body together, he never could keep up his payments to the building and loan association. There are thousands of workingmen in this State whom free trade would affect in just that way. Whatever might become of others, their case would be hopeless. Therefore, down with the bandanna and up with the American flag.

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AN EXPLANATION THAT DOESN'T EXPLAIN.

That is a curious explanation Rev. Brooks, vice-presidential candidate of the Prohibition party, makes of his connection with the rebel army. He asserts that he was not in the army either as combatant or chaplain, and then goes on to say that he was compelled to close his Kentucky school and either go into the army or go to prison. He chose the former course, and was "with the army" for several months, but "took no part in its active operations." Mr. Brooks is quoted as saying that he is glad to put this matter straight; but he would confer a favor upon a bewildered public if he would kindly straighten matters a little further, by stating the precise position he occupied while "with the army," if he was neither a combatant nor a spiritual adviser. Was he a guest of the Confederacy, or did he, perhaps, attach himself to the commissary department? Did he leave the army at the end of several months by permission, or did he run away in order that he might live to fight the Republican party another day, as he is now doing? It isn't a matter of much consequence, although the fact that he went with the army voluntarily may prejudice his case with some good Prohibitionists; but brother Brooks really ought not to excite a curiosity which he does not dispel. His army experience would doubtless form an interesting feature in campaign literature.

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For coarseness and brutality it would be hard to parallel that. With their present educational advantages, deaf mutes compare favorably in all points of good citizenship with any other class, and the Herald's insulting reference to their infirmity is as unjust as it is inhuman. There are several hundred deaf mute voters in Indiana who will know how to answer the insult of Mr. Cleveland's New York organ.

EX-JUDGE DONOHUE, for fourteen years judge of the Supreme Court of the county of New York, makes a quaint illustration. He says:

"Protection either protects or it does not protect. If it protects it is like a fence around a field; if it is high enough to prevent a cow jumping over, no need to make it a foot higher or a foot lower—if protection against foreign injury is desired, but if the reduction is intended to let down the bars then that ends protection and gives the foreign cow free trade in the domestic pasture. If the fence when lowered is still to give protection, then why all this hullabaloo about this labor of lowering it? The fact is, that when you begin talking down the fence you are experimenting at the best, and the first thing you know that foreign cow will jump higher than dreamed of by the fence-foolers or tariff tinkers, and she'll be right in among us, eating up the fodder of our domestic animals. If Great Britain did not force that sort of thing she would not be so staunch an upholder of Mr. Cleveland's free-trade policy."

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county, 203,222; total number in both counties, 344,927. This year Knox county reports 125,944, and Licking county 174,622, showing a falling off in the two counties of 44,261 in one year. If the mere prospect of "progressive free trade" has such results what will the thing itself do?

It is understood that the Wise or anti-Mahone electoral ticket in Virginia will be withdrawn, and the entire body of the Republican voters concentrated upon one electoral ticket. If there could be an actual, earnest fusion of all wings of Virginia Republicanism there would be the very best chance of carrying the Old Dominion for Harrison and Morton; and in some degree, at least, the grand old State could recover her former proud title of "the Mother of Presidents."

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ONE of the pleasing discoveries which the Northern veterans made at the recent Gettysburg reunion was that not a few of the ex-confederates have become Republicans, particularly those who live in Virginia.—New York World.

ONE of the pleasing discoveries in the Chicago convention was to find that from one of the Southern States the delegation was exactly evenly divided—eight ex-confederates and eight colored men. The statement of this unique fact was received with one of the heartiest outbursts of applause that occurred during the entire week's session. It was a prophecy and pledge of that good time coming when, under a beneficent Republican national policy, all evidences of sectionalism will be utterly wiped out and forgotten; when such miserable creatures as Colquitt and Stewart will have gone to their own, and we shall be one people, one and inseparable.

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THE NEW YORK MAIL and Express recently noticed the fact that a large majority of deaf mutes in the United States are for Harrison and Morton and that they were preparing to make their influence felt by organizing campaign clubs. To this the New York Herald responds:

"From the above it would appear that the Chinese who can't read English and the deaf mutes who can't read or speak it, are for Harrison, pigeon English and silence."

For coarseness and brutality it would be hard to parallel that. With their present educational advantages, deaf mutes compare favorably in all points of good citizenship with any other class, and the Herald's insulting reference to their infirmity is as unjust as it is inhuman. There are several hundred deaf mute voters in Indiana who will know how to answer the insult of Mr. Cleveland's New York organ.

EX-JUDGE DONOHUE, for fourteen years judge of the Supreme Court of the county of New York, makes a quaint illustration. He says:

"Protection either protects or it does not protect. If it protects it is like a fence around a field; if it is high enough to prevent a cow jumping over, no need to make it a foot higher or a foot lower—if protection against foreign injury is desired, but if the reduction is intended to let down the bars then that ends protection and gives the foreign cow free trade in the domestic pasture. If the fence when lowered is still to give protection, then why all this hullabaloo about this labor of lowering it? The fact is, that when you begin talking down the fence you are experimenting at the best, and the first thing you know that foreign cow will jump higher than dreamed of by the fence-foolers or tariff tinkers, and she'll be right in among us, eating up the fodder of our domestic animals. If Great Britain did not force that sort of thing she would not be so staunch an upholder of Mr. Cleveland's free-trade policy."

In a recent editorial controverting the idea that protection fosters trusts, the Journal said: "Trusts are an inevitable product of large capital, accumulated wealth and high commercial conditions. Protection has nothing to do with them, except as it has contributed enormously to the prosperity and wealth of the country. Democratic free trade would destroy trusts just as it would destroy manufactures and all industries and enterprises dependent on large wealth. It would destroy combinations of capital by destroying capital itself."

Out of this the Sentinel takes the words, "Democratic free trade would destroy trusts," and makes them the basis of editorial comment. This is two-cent journalism.

EX-SENATOR BROWN thinks "there has been too much agitation of the tariff in Georgia." "It tends to hurt the Democracy in the doubtful States;" therefore, this protection Senator would not "agitate" the question. This should be a hint to the Republican national committee—agitate, agitate, agitate the tariff in the doubtful Southern States.

A COLUMBUS, O., dispatch says the assessors returns now coming in show a great falling off in the number of sheep during the past year. The number reported in Knox county last year was 141,705; in Licking

obligation of any kind for less than par value? Did they borrow money at 12 per cent interest? If so, what was the cause? R. W. F. FLETCHER, July 23.