

REPUBLICAN TICKET



For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON, OF INDIANA. For Vice President, WHITELOW REID, OF NEW YORK.

In this retaliation business many Democratic papers are standing up for Canada.

That irruption of Democratic anarchy which the Homestead affair called out will cost Cleveland dearly in the canvass.

The Democratic party has never since the war placed on a presidential ticket a man who volunteered to fight for the Union.

Imports of all kinds of "iron and steel, and manufactures of," in 1891 were valued at \$53,241,022. In 1892 they were \$28,423,883.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT: "Illinois is doubtful!" The doubt is as to whether her Republican majority will be 35,000 or only 25,000.

They don't set much value on rotten eggs in Alabama. The Democrats use them to throw at the orators of the People's party.

It is estimated that the Kansas wheat crop this year will put \$40,000,000 in the pockets of the Kansas farmers. It will also put a crimp in Senator Peffer's neck-warmers.

It is safe to predict that Cleveland will not write any letter about the Democratic split in Texas, and yet it is far more important than many other things upon which he has epistolated.

It makes the Democrats mad to have the Government redeem its Treasury notes in gold, but the Republican policy of financial honesty and good sense will not be changed on that account.

Will the epistolizer of Gray Gables kindly tell us whether it is not an exhibition of "ghoulish glee" when free-traders gloat over the destruction, by fire or otherwise, of American tin-plate factories?

Those who have heard Jerry Simpson's reckless assertions upon the stump will not pay much attention to his alleged discovery of Republican assessments upon cattlemen. Jerry is probably talking through his socks.

"Ours is not a destructive party," says Grover Cleveland, and he is demonstrably correct. His party, however, tried to be a destructive party in 1861, but the party of Lincoln and Grant entered an effective objection to its programme.

MAIL AND EXPRESS: The ticket which the Republicans of Michigan have nominated is the strongest that could be named. Hon. John T. Rich, a popular farmer, heads it. We look for the State's redemption by the Republican party this fall.

CLEVELAND LEADER: There is only one road to a safe and permanent bimetallic monetary standard, and that is by an international agreement covering the principal countries of Europe as well as the United States. President Harrison and his party are seeking the goal of all true and intelligent friends of the silver dollar by the only sensible road.

MR. CLEVELAND has informed a friend—by letter, of course—that he expects to carry New York, Massachusetts, one or two Western States, and in short enough electoral votes to make him President. Everybody will be glad to know that Grover is in a cheerful frame of mind at this stage of the campaign, for the Lord knows he will have enough grief later on.

SINCE the passage of the McKinley law there has been an average increase of 18.67 per cent. in the selling price of agricultural products. The farmers know this, and they will be slow to believe lies told by Democratic newspapers and orators to the effect

that they are oppressed by the tariff, especially when they know that there has been a decline in the prices of all manufactured articles which they have to purchase

EX-GOVERNOR GRAY, of Indiana, whose boom the Tammany tiger clawed into carpet rags at Chicago, announces his readiness to do anything he can for the ticket. Evidently Brother Gray feels that none but a mighty man would raise a disturbance at a funeral.

THE negroes of the South may get a chance to vote this year. They may not all vote the Republican ticket. In fact, it is pretty certain that many of them will support the People's party, and some of them will cast their ballots for the Democracy. This little detail, however, is of minor consequence. The big fact is that they are likely to vote and to have their votes counted.

AS YET there is no evidence that Mr. Cleveland's large and justly celebrated "personal comfort" is going to play any prominent part in the campaign. This is indeed gratifying, and it indicates steady progress in the right direction. Nevertheless, it has taken Mr. Cleveland eight years to discover that there is not nor ever will be any personal comfort in a political contest.

THE speech of Senator Aldrich, in answer to that of Senator Vest, is the most noteworthy defense of protection, and especially of the McKinley bill, that we have seen since the great speech of Gov. McKinley on reporting the bill that bears his name. It bristles with facts and is eloquent with the eloquence of experience. If ever a man was squelched in an argument that man was Senator Vest. Mr. Aldrich's speech will be a strong campaign document for use in the coming fight.

SOME of the Democratic papers are evidently getting alarmed at the effects of the extreme declaration of their party's platform against the policy of protection, and they are resorting to the poor and absurd device of working their candidate against their platform. They are trying to make Mr. Cleveland out to be "a moderate protectionist Democrat." Now, if he is that sort of a Democrat, what sort of views would a moderate free-trade member of the party of Jefferson, Jackson, Pierce, and Tweed entertain?

THE free trade Chicago Times says: "The iron production of the United States still continues larger than that of any other country in the world. Two years ago we passed Great Britain for the first time, and we are certain to now hold the lead. While the production of the world has increased 25 per cent. in the last decade, that of the United States has more than doubled, and almost the entire gain in the total has been in the production in this country." That is a truthful statement, but the free trade Times forgot to add that the protective tariff has been the only method by which the United States could have excelled England in the production of iron.

THE consistency of the free-trade Democrats is something remarkable. The Democratic platform denies that our country has prospered. Edward Atkinson, a distinguished Democratic free-trader, says that it was never so prosperous before. The Democratic platform asserts that prices are higher and wages lower since the new tariff law passed. Two Democratic Senators, Carlisle and Harris, agree with the other members of the committee that prices are lower and wages higher since the enactment of that law. But, then, what consistency can be expected from a party whose sole claim to power has rested on the howls of calamityites and the vapors of cranks?

IF Chairman Carter had dared to hold on to the office of Land Commissioner while engaged in directing the movement of the Republican campaign, the Mugwumps and other hypocrite reformers would have sprained their throats in denouncing his action as wicked and subversive of good government. The spectacle, however, of Chairman Harry clinging with a vise-like grip to the fat office of Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania while he devotes nine-tenths of his time to booming the cause of Cleveland and free trade, strikes these pious souls as being eminently proper and correct. The Mugwump ear is so large and so finely attuned that it can detect a difference between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum without the aid of an audiphone.

THE WORK IN THE WEST

REPUBLICAN MANAGERS ARE ACTIVE.

They Know All About That Proposed Democratic Crusade in the Upper Mississippi Valley—Democrats Will Find Our Line Well Guarded.

Democracy and the West. It will be well for the masses of the Republican party of the country at large to understand that the Republican campaign managers in the West are fully informed as to the necessities and requirements of the situation. They know all about that proposed Democratic crusade in the upper part of the Mississippi Valley and on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The possibility of such a movement as this has been foreseen from the beginning, and has been intelligently and adequately guarded against. Doubtless the Republican campaign managers have no expectation that this Western crusade will reach formidable proportions. In all probability they are convinced that it will collapse before election day arrives, notwithstanding the boasts of its promoters and the confidence, or pretended confidence, reposed in it by the inner circle of the Democratic magnates. They are treating it seriously, however, and making all needful preparations to defeat it. In every Western State the local Republican managers are getting the party into effective fighting shape, and the National Committee is doing its part toward making the party's position impregnable. All the machinery of the organization is being

while nearly 600 stood for that which was taken from the rebel constitution. That constitution declared that no "duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations shall be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry." The Democratic platform at Chicago declares it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only. The close resemblance between the purpose of this plank and the declaration of the secession constitution on this subject is readily seen.

Do the people of the United States propose to vote for candidates who adopt as their tariff principle the nullification declarations of the Confederate constitution?—Mail and Express.

That Dreadful Deficit. Four years ago it was the surplus that troubled the Democrats. If it had been the traditional "man on horseback," they could not have been more thoroughly frightened. President Cleveland wrote a message about it, in his most ponderously elephantine style, pointing out the grave dangers to which it exposed the republic.

This year it is not a surplus, but a deficit that the Democrats are frightened at. They say there is danger that there will not be money enough left in the Treasury to pay current bills, and that a deficit stares the country in the face. Surplus and deficit seem to be almost equally terrible to them. They do not know what to do with either. If there should be a deficit of a few millions—that is, if the expenditures of the Government during the fiscal year should run a few millions over the re-

long ago made. His speech at Springfield is evidence that the Republican party has been neglectful of its duty in not calling him to the post-union years ago. His speech was a logical, masterly effort, eminently suited to the occasion and the audience, and presenting Republican doctrine in a clear and forcible manner. Every line reveals the close thinker, the logical reasoner, and we do not see how any man of intelligence could listen to Mr. Reid's effort and not have his faith in Republicanism confirmed and strengthened.—Toledo Blade.

The Tariff and Strikes. Drowning men catch at straws!

Probably that is the reason why the Democrats are making such desperate efforts to show that the McKinley bill is the real cause of the labor disturbances in Pennsylvania and Idaho, and that the only possible relief is by restoring the Democrats to power and so obtaining the much vaunted blessings of "Free Trade."

The natural inference from this would be that under Cleveland's administration there were fewer strikes than under Harrison's.

What are the facts? In the first half year of McKinleyism we find two strikes in "McKinley protected" textile industries in Connecticut.

In the corresponding six months of Cleveland's administration there were four strikes in the clothing factories, six in the cloth mills and thirty-nine in the foundries of the same State.

In New Jersey during the same period there were two strikes in "McKinley protected industries."

In President Cleveland's second year

MR. STEVENSON'S PATRIOTIC SERVICES.



"Stevenson said he was glad Lincoln had been shot and that he should have been killed earlier."—Affidavit of William B. Whiffen, editor of the Metromora Sentinel, where Stevenson resided in 1892.

"Stevenson was throughout the war a friend of the Copperheads."—Affidavit of Rev. G. B. Shodder, pastor of the Methodist Church in Mr. Stevenson's home in 1862.

placed in good working order. The mistake of underestimating the ability and resources of the enemy is not being committed. All the documents needed to set forth the record of the two parties on the chief issues of the day are being distributed. Some of the most effective stump speakers in the country are coming to spread Republican doctrine and revive and quicken Republican zeal throughout the Western States.

The Democrats will find in their assault on the Western Republicans a legion that every part of the line is well guarded. They can make no conquests in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota or Iowa. The interests of the Republicans in those States seem to be adequately defended. It is altogether likely that the party's lead in none of them will be as broad as it was in 1888, yet undoubtedly it will be sufficient for all practical purposes. In Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas the Democrats and third party men appear to believe that victory is within their reach, but to the Republicans the situation is not at all discouraging. The prospect at this distance from the election is that the Republicans will secure the electoral votes of all these States. Colorado is no longer doubtful, for the silver men are more hostile to Cleveland than they are to Harrison. Nobody need be surprised if the Republican majority in that State this year is larger than it was in 1888. Wyoming and Idaho, which are also inclined, to some extent, by the silver issue, are safe for the party. So, of course, are Oregon, California, and Nevada. The only Northwest State which the Republicans have much chance of losing is Montana. But in that State, as well as in the older and larger ones, the Republicans will make a vigorous canvass. They will nowhere and in no particular trust to their popularity in the past for victory in the present. They will, all through the West, go to work with the same earnestness and activity in the campaign as if every State was doubtful, and as if the result of the election would depend upon the vote of each.—Globe-Democrat.

That Confederate Plank. The Democratic platform contains a plank that was taken almost bodily from the constitution of the deunct Southern Confederacy. It is its tariff plank, which declares that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, and that this Government has no right to protect its home industries and the workmen to whom they afford employment.

This means that the Government has no right to forbid the entrance of contract laborers from abroad, or of the product of their labor, by the imposition of legal penalties on the first and of a tariff on the second. It is fair to say that the tariff plank, as originally presented at Chicago, distinctly provided for the protection of domestic industries and the wages of American workmen, and that 352 members of the convention voted for the original plank,

"Stevenson sold revolvers to traitors."—Affidavit of Aug. 6, 1892, of Parker Gardner, Wabash, Ind.

"If 'General' Stevenson could produce even one little bit of a speech or public utterance made by him in 1863 or '64 in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, or sustaining the hands of Abraham Lincoln, loyal people may forget, or believe themselves mistaken in their firm recollection that in

1863 and 1864 A. E. Stevenson was a rank Copperhead, politician and embezzler for office in Woodford County."—Ex-Governor Hamilton of Illinois, who lived at Bloomington during the war.

"Stevenson's name appeared on the record of membership of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which I captured."—Statement of Major J. Olmstead, now of Los Angeles, Cal.

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Free Trade Editors Challenged. There is not a Democratic editor in the land from Cape Cod to Key West, who is not to-day buying the very paper on which he prints his McKinley prices falsehoods for less money than he paid before the McKinley bill was passed. We know of our personal knowledge that it is true of the New York free trade dailies—one of them is saving \$90,000 a year in the fall of the price of its paper below the price actually paid for it, before the new tariff was enacted.

The American Protective League will pay \$1,000 to that Democratic editor who will show that paper of the quality and kind used by him to publish his McKinley prices falsehoods can not be purchased in the open market from 5 to 20 per cent. cheaper than it cost under the old tariff.

The Democrats and the War. The Democratic party has never since the war placed on the Presidential ticket a man who volunteered to fight for the Union, but they have placed there several who like Grover bought substitutes.

Nothing to Stand By. There is not one article in the list of American goods that is not cheaper to-day under protective tariff than it was under free trade of 1860.

WONDERFUL FEAT.

Jacob Myers Stands Upon One Foot on a Tree 178 Feet High.

Jacob Myers, of near Fortuna, Cal., was photographed recently while he stood upon one foot on the top of a limbless tree, 178 feet high and 14 inches in diameter at the top. Mr. Myers, it is claimed, performed the



THIS TRIMMED BY JAKE MYERS, FORTUNA, CAL.

wonderful feat of dancing a jig on the top of the tree. "Few people," says Mr. Myers, "like to go up so high, but I have never yet seen a place too high for me. It is no trick at all for me in these great red woods to climb a tree, cut off the top, and stand on it. I have stood on the extreme top of an electric tower in Tipton, Iowa. The tower was 150 feet high, and I stood on a one-inch rod with one foot. Of this you can get proof from Tipton. I was a stranger there, but you can find that I did so by asking the people of Tipton."

Maria's Breach of Etiquette.

"Lightning plays some queer pranks," said William Cathcart, to the writer. "I was traveling through Coles County, Ill., some years ago, and sought refuge from a thunder storm in a farm house. The farmer undertook to build a fire in the kitchen stove to dry my damp garments. He was down on his knees blowing the coals vigorously, when there was a terrific clap of thunder, and a bolt of blue fire shot out of the stove into his face. He fell back as limp as a wet newspaper. The lightning tore all his clothing off with the exception of one boot and trousers leg. There was a streak down through his beard, across his breast and down his leg as though made by a red-hot poker. I suppose he was as dead as a door nail. His wife picked up a large crock of milk that stood on the table and dashed it over him, and in less than three minutes he sat up, surveyed himself and mournfully remarked: 'Maria, you oughten to treat me that way afore strangers.'"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Abandoned Farms in the East.

There are not now so many "abandoned farms" in the New England States as people who have heard of them, without examining the facts regarding them, may think there must be. Official reports about the abandoned farms of Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire have recently been made by the Boards of Agriculture of these States. There were only 406 of them in Vermont last spring, and a good many of these have been taken up since that time. There were 906 of them in Massachusetts at the same period of the year, not a few of which have been purchased and brought under cultivation since then. There were 1,442 of them in New Hampshire two years ago, but hundreds of buyers have gone to the State and made selections from them within these years.—New York Sun.

Enormous Wealth of the Country.

When Mr. Porter of the eleventh census gets around to it he may be able to show that the capital invested in commercial enterprises in this country is not far from \$60,000,000,000. In 1880 it was something over \$40,000,000,000. It has been estimated that Mr. Porter's figures would show the present amount to be \$50,000,000,000, but some estimates indicate that it will be \$10,000,000,000 above these figures. England can show nothing like it. This is an enormous increase in ten years and shows the earning power of the money which is invested in business enterprises in the United States.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

No More Blanket, No More Hallelujah.

Mashoupa, in Kaffirland, was once the residence of a missionary, but the church is now abandoned and falling into ruins, because when asked to repair the edifice at their own expense the men of Mashoupa waxed wrath and replied irreverently that God might repair his own house; and one old man who received a blanket for his reward for attending divine service is reported to have remarked, when the dole was stopped: "No more blanket, no more hallelujah." I fear me the men of Mashoupa are wedded to heathendom.—Fortnightly Review.

Slot Telephone Machine.

Two California inventors have devised a toll-collecting apparatus for telephones. It consists of the usual coin-in-the-slot device, with the addition of a clockwork apparatus that automatically cuts out the telephone when the time for talk has expired.