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TERMS FOR DAILY.

TERMS FOR WEEKLY. One copy one year, in advance, ...

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN MARRISON. of Indiana.

> FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their deligates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader and immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people. Abraham kincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratifude the heroic names of any large leading to the second cover the

membrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councils, Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conking. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living herors whose memory will be treasured in the history both of republicans and of the republic. The name is that of the noble soldier and favorite child of victory. Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders and of our devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism at doppression which is the fundamental idea of the republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation which completed the abolition of slavery throuhout the two American continents. We earnestly hope we may soon congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home

Trish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland. WE AFFIRM OUR UNSWERVING DEVOTION to the national constitution and to the indis-soluble union of states to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution, the personal rights and libertles of citizens in all states and territories in the union and es pecially to the supreme and sovereign right of every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to east one free ballot in the public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold a free and honest popular ballot and just and equal representation of all people to be the foundation of our republican government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purit, of elections which are the fountains of all pub

of elections which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal milification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncrompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against the destruction proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe

VE WILL SUPPORT INTERESTS OF AMERICA We will strickly like issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protectiv-system must be maintained. Its abandonmen-has always been followed by general dis-ste to all interests except those of the unsure

and sheriff.

We denounce the Mills' bill as destructive to general business, labor, and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriolic action of the republican representatives in congress in oppoing its passage. We condemn the propositi of the democratic party to place wool on the free list and insist that the duties there shall be adjusted and maintained so as to fu nish full and adequate protection to that it

The republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an arrogance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical pur-poses, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports or such articles are produced by our people, the production which gives employment to our labor, and re lease from import duties these articles of for-eign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced at home, there - half still remain a larger revenue than is requisit for the wants of government, of internal taxes rather than surrender any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky ring and agents of foreign manufacturers.

AGAINST PAUPER AND LABOR TRUSTS. We declare hostility to the introduction int this country of foreign contract labor and cuthinese labor allen to our civilization and our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of existing laws against it and favor suc immediate legislation as will exclude such la

immediate legislation as will exclude such la-bor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combina-tions of capital organized in trusts or other-wise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will be agent the execution of all schemes to oppress the recombe by undue charges on their smaller. the people by undue charges on their si or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market.

we approve legislation by congress to pre vent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrim ination between states.

PUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION. We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the Uhited States to be home-steads for American citizens and settlers not aliens, which the republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of the democrats in congress, which has brough our great western domain into magnificent developement. The restoration of uncarned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur should be continued. We deny that the democratic party has ever restored one ages to has ever restored one acre to the people, bu declare that by the joint action of republicals and democrats about fifty million acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the con-struction of railroads, have been restered to the public domain in pursuance of conditions inserted by the republican party in the origin-al grants. We charge the democratic adminis-tration with failure to execute laws securing to settlers title to their homesteads and with us-ing appropriations made for that purpose to harrass innocent settlers with sings and proseharrass innocent settlers with spies and prosentions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law,

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES, The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become states in the union: therethey may become states in the union: therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local governorm. ernment therein the people of such territories should be permitted, a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union. governments and be no affice into the union. Pending preparation for statehood all officers thereof should be selected from bona fide thereof should be selected from bona fide residents and citizens of the territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the democratic house of representatives of the democratic house of representatives. fusal of the democratic house of representa-tives, for partisan purposes, to favorably con-sider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-govern-ment, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Wishington, North Dakota and Montanna territories to form con-stitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The republican party pledges inself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states. Such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and others as soon as they

THE MORMON QUESTION. The political power of the Mormon church in

The Plattsmouth Weekly Berald and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute book legislation stringent enough to divorce political from ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy

The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonstize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage

to 1 c ut per ounce. In a republic like ours, where the citizens is the sovereign and the official the servant where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sover-eign reople should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation. Therewhich is to preserve us a free nation. Therefore, the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good commonschool education.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE,

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken in congress in the eractment of such legislation as will best secure the rebabilita legislation as will best secure the rebabilita-tion of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by congress of a free ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those en gaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards. We de-mand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy, for the construction of coast fortilications and modern ordinance and other fortifications and modern ordinance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities, for the payment of just persions to our soldiers, for necessary works of national im-portance in the improvement of the harbors and channels of internal, coastwiser and foreign commerce, for the encouragement of the shipping laterests of the Allantic, Gulf and Pseific states as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increased security to our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our products and cheaves the secmarkets for our products and cheapen the cost of transportation. We aftern this to be far better for our country than the democratic policy of loaning the government's money without interest to "pet banks."

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The conduct of foreign affairs by the presen administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by republican administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into a better market, it has neither affected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adher-ence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign in-fluence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has re-fused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organizytion for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vtal importance to he maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the further coasts of th

FISHERIES QUESTION. We arraign the present democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of all privileg-s to which our fishery vessels are entitled in Canadian perts under the treaty of 1818, the rectprocate marintine legislation of 1850 and comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the rolley of the present administration and the democratic majority in congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspiciously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensible resource of defense against foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all cilizens of the republic, and imposes upon men alike the same obligation of obedience to the aws. At the same time cilizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears We arraign the present democratic adminis-

be the panoply and safeguard of him who wear it, should shield and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The men who abandoned the republican pary in 1884 and continue to adhere to the demooratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, but of sound finance, of freedom and purity of the ballot but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the dedges because they have broken theirs, operause their candidate has broken his. W therefore repeat our declaration of last, towit The reform of civil service auspiciously begun The reform of civil service auspiciously begun under republican administration should be completed by a further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applied. The spir t and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at varience with the object of existing reform leg-islation should be repealed, and that the dan-gers to free institutions which lark in the pow-er of official patronage may be wisely and ef-

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be assured except by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably were the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent on private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the democratic house of representatives in refusing even consideration of general

support of the principles berewith counclated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, especially of all working men whose prosperity is seriously threatened men whose prosperity is seriously intreatened by the free trade policy of the present admin-

THE last clinche for free trade is by Mr. O'Morrisey, of the Omaha World. Mr. O'Morrisey is running emptions on the tariff question by comparing English and German wages, and if we can judge of the symptoms of his mania, he is down on the Dutch. A three hundred yard hoss can't run in the Derby. You had better side track, Mr. O'Merrisev.

THE Journal flies the track and leaves report but venture to say when it is examined it gives no argument in favor of English wage workers, on the contrary Mr. Blaine is authority with us on the tariff question and we have and will quote, not garble, him right along to the entire satisfaction of the Journal.

An interesting fact to whoever admires the work of Emerson is that his family have at length broken through their rule to have no anthology made from the writings of the sage. They have allowed the Rev. William C. Gannet, who as the son of the late Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannet has been the life-long friend of the family, and who as a philosopher, a poet, and a man of musical taste and wisdom, is a little pamphlet of about thirty pages Mission, and published at the office of conferring a favor on the readers of The compiled as a work of love, and as it is

Republican State Convention. The republican electors of the state of

Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln Thursday, August 23, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state offices. Governor.

Lieutenant Governor. Secretary of State.

State Treasurer. Auditor of Public Accounts. Attorney General.

Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

And the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention. THE APPORTIONMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, judge, in 1887, giving one delegate at large to each county, and for each 150 votes, and major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES.	VOTES, COUNTIES.	AOAR
Adams		
Antelone	9 Kearney	
Arthur	9 Kearney 1 Keyha Pah	
Blaine	2 Keith	i endrance
Boone	sknox	
Box Butte	8 Knox 4 Lancaster	
Brown	9 Lincoln	
Buffalo	14 Logan	
Butler	9 Long	
Burt	9 Loup 9 Madison	
lass	16 McPherson	2014/10/2000
Cadar	5 Merrick	
Chase	5 Merrick 5 Nance	
Cherry	Nemaha	
Chevenne	11 Nuckolls	
Clay	HOron	(STATES AND A
Colfax	7 Pawnee 7 Perkips	******
Cuming	7 Perkies	
Custor	17 Pierce	*********
Dakota	5 Palls	*******
Dawes	7 Platte	******
Dawson	17 Pierce 5 Polk 7 Platte 8 Phelps 6 Richardson	
lixon	6 Blebardson	
)odge	12 Red Willow	
Jourglass	27 Saline	
hindy	4 Sarny	
Fillmore		
Franklin	7 Soward	
Frontier	10 Shoridan	*** *****
Fornas		XXXX) 753.5
Llago	10 Stone	*******
Cartield	19 Sioux 3 Stanton	10.0
Corner	E Phoron	
Compet	Thomas	*** *****
Crooler	I Homas	
diverey	4 Valley	
Hamilton	11 Washington	become en
Hamilton	10 Wayne	
Harian	8 Webster	
Hayes	4 Wheeler	*******
thelencock	6 York 14 Unorganize	
Hoff	14 Unorganize	d Ter
Howard	are and the second	74
Jefferson	9 Total	6

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which the proxies are given. To Chairmen County Central Commit-

Whereas, At the republican state convention held at Lincoln October 5, 1887. he following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the state central committee be instructed to embrace in its call for the next state convention the submission of the prohibition question to the republican voters at the republican pri maries.

Therefore, in accordance with the above resolution, the several county central committees are hereby instructed to include in their call for their next county convention the submission of the prohibition question to the REPUBLICAN voters at the republican primaries.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Chairman, WALT. M. SEELEY, Secretary.

Ir appears to us that no enthusiastic angler can think that he has paid proper homage to his favorite sport, unless he has read the excellent article, "A Rare Fish," in Outing, for August. It deals with the wonderful salmon fishing of the Saguenay river. The interesting text is ably supplemented by the beautiful illus-

CONTINUALLY asserting with idiotic argument that a tariff for protection is a manifest injury to the country, we witness the democratic press and politicians denying that the party is for free trade and claiming that they favor a tariff reduction, only. Why dont you be manly about the matter? Why persistantly lie about it? If tariff for protection is ruinous to the country why are you not squarely against it and for its utter abolishment? If it is such an inquitious affair how does it come that our country has prospered so wonderfully under the wrong? You are not honest about the matter else your press and leaders would be square out for free trade before the people as you are in fact among yourus with the Premier on the wage ques- selves. The people understand. You tion. We have not Mr. Blaine's so-called and your leaders might just as well announce their out and out free trade pro-

THE democratic party of New York is already in a "hot box" over the mugwump press. Having been received into full communion, that delightful and loveable minority is kicking up a dust at the first Hill it is asked to pull the democratic load up; and, imagining it is the big end of the party. It at once demands that no one be run for office that does not have the letter "M" branded on the left hip. The idea of the dog wagging the tail, is a thought no well regulated. double-geared, back-action, mugwump will entertain for a moment. Oh no! the prehensile appendage must be allowed especially fitted for the task, to compile to swing the big dog at will, else it will lash the air with feline ferocity. Goverfor the series of tracts called the Unity nor Hill must step down and out, he is not nice enough, nor brave enough, for Unity, Chicago. The pamphlet is such | the mugwump who is careful of his assoa perfect little casket of gems that it is ciations. About the time the gifted mugwump gets his breath, after the first crash. Book Buyer to call attention to it. It was in the setting down act, in a well regulated democratic convention he will exclaim | nign influences of free trade at home. sold for five cents, it cannot be published in the language of Mr. George William from moties of anything but philanthro- Curtis' prayer book: "From all such

FOR REVENUE ONLY" OR "FREE TRADE," WHICH:

the locality they put their foot through the free trade net. The trouble with the party is its double dealing with the question at issue. Mr. Cleveland, who is unquestionably for free trade, and whose manufactured in the United States for far as possible, luxuries only excepted, necessity of reducing the revenue of the gave the Englishman the control of our government; incedent to this necesity he markets. The result was our iron mills argues that the duties, as now scheduled, are oppressive to the consumer, etc.

the party for "tariff reform" another for prices at once ran up to \$75 per ton. "tariff for revenue only," that is they From 1850 to 1854 the Englisman conwould impose enough duties on the for- trolled our markets completely, and at eigner seeking to trade in American markets and on foreign goods, to barely tons and upwards of railroad iron at \$75 meet the receiving expenses of the government; while another section, of the neat sum of \$60,000.000 paid to the party, are for free trade out and out and | British railroad iron monopoly, and was each one of these divisions claim that taken right out of the pockets of Amerithey are the true exponents of the St. Louis platform which takes up and makes lingmen. Now attempt to compute the Mr. Cleveland's surplus message its tariff loss to all other branches of American plank. Now, while the democratic party | industry occassioned by this one blunder as a party is unquestionably the enemy of the free traders, and the reader can of a protective tariff, it will claim, in the eastern states, to be for reduction of American working man. Some \$60,000, duties only; in the northwest for revenue | 000 was directly taken from the country only, and at the south largely for free Great industries were destroyed and with trade; and hence, will have to be met them the home market they afforded, upon all and each of these pretended is. Thousands of well-paid workingmen sues. If for "revenue only," the effect were thrown out of employment and of such a policy would be to reduce or compelled to enter other branches of inlower, a little, the duty on articles manu- dustry, competing with fellow laborers, factured in this country; that would pulling down wages, destroying the castimulate foreign trade and build up the pacity of all to purchase, either at home import, so that the result would be very much larger amounts of imported goods and the reduction would simply increase. instead of diminish our revenue and instead of wiping out the surplus, which of the democratic party; which is again has offended Mr. Cleveland so much, it demanding that the voters of this country would be filed up still higher. A child place it in the power of that party to des in finance can see that this would be the result of a "tariff for revenue only;" se that the "revenue reformers" and "tariff for revenue only" statesmen would, so far as the surplus question is concerned. simply "step out of the frying pan inte the fire." This leaves "free trade" as the only logical ground upon which a demoerat can maintain himself in this indus trial controvers; and the democratic par ty dare not be honest with the country and bravely occupy that ground, which it unquestionably would occupy, if was only brave enough to face the certainty of stepping down and out for principle certainly it is not an enviable position to occupy for a great political

As we have been giving our democrat c neighbor some figures on European and | the solid south was not supported by the American wages, which have, so far as we are advised, been "kindly" received, Mississippi has held its prohibition conwe cannot refrain from again returning to the subject and here give the following extract from the Chicago Inter Ocean which was evidently called out by the over zealous and uninformed swagger of some free trader at Agusta, Illinois. It is poor policy for the free trade theorist to allow the working man's attention to be challenged to the prices paid for any kind of labor in England. Here is the extract which speaks louder than a thousand blasts from the free trade trumpets | Mississippe was willing to send delegates of the Cobden club:

Augusta, III , July 17 .- To the Editor .- The Inter Ocean will please state the wages, per diem, paid Carnegie's employes, and oblige many readers. D. G. BRADFORD.

Carnegie pays the standard scale of wages recognized by the Amalgamated Association of American Iron and Steel Workers; it compares thus with English and Belgian rates; the rate per day is

	SQLYXIII.		
	Carnegie and	Westernan	Way con
13	all U. S. makers. Machinists \$2 75	England.	Beigini \$ 9
e	Blacksmithe 3 00	1 18	- 8
	Blacksmith helpers, 1 90	80	- 6
	Carpenters 2 50	1 15	9
	Brick-layers 4 00	1 15	- 8
	Coal miners 2 25	1 10	9
	Iron ore miners 2 25	1.25	. 8
B	Biast Furnace keepers3 25	2.60	8
	Blast Furnace helpers 2 60	2132	. 7
	Converter men 8 25 4 50	1 45	6
	Pitmen (5 75	1 15	7
	\ 4 00	1 20	. 8
	Rail mill heaters 8 50	1 60	1.0
	Rollers 5 75	2.50	1 6
	Rail Straighteners 10 00 Common labor 1 50	1 35	1:0
	Common labor 1 50	62	4
Ш	THOROUGH THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN		

THE Journal refers with pride to the so-called caricatures which appear at Mr. White's political headquarters, and says the pictures of Messrs. Cleveland and Harrison are true as life or words to that effect. We can see very little in the free trade point the distinguished (?) artist imagines he is making, and if his object is to show that the price of the shoes a tariff price he will perhaps show how much cheaper the same goods can be purchased in free trade England. It is wonderful how these English fellows come over to this country to work for pauper wages and pay high prices, when they have such a soft snap under the be-

The young man should now touch upthe \$7 a day mud sills who are laying

"REVENUE REFORM" "TARIFF "PENNY WISE AND POUND WHAT IS A PROTECTIVE TAR-FOOLISH."

> great object for her iron manufacturers. were ruined and the thousands of workmen engaged in the business were thrown advancing prices sold us some 800,000 per ton. This little item footed up the can manufacturers and American workform some estimate of the loss to the or abroad, and all this loss was entailed upon the country in this single industry at the demand of a slave-driving, free-trade oligarchy, under the guidance and name troy our home markets.

Our prohibition friends are solicited o view the remains of the prohibition party in Mississtppi. You know the re publican temperance people have been oundly berated by your apostles Finch and St. John for not leaving a temperance party to throw (as the republican emperance vote calls it) their votes away and thus indefinitely keep the democratic party and the saloon, in office; and you further know, that these republican tem perance men have charged that the prohibition party was managed by leaders who were in point of fact, more interested in the welfare of the democratic party than than of the prohibition cause; and also, that the claim that a strong independent temperance movement existed in facts. It appears now that the state of vention and, as was expected, the said prohibition convention "went democratic," refusing to put an electoral ticket in the field and refusing to endorse the internal revenue plank of the national prohibition party. In other words the zealous (?) prohibitionist of Mississippi does not propose to do anything which in, even, a remote degree would jeapordize the success of Grover Cleveland and the democratic party. The prohibitionist of and urge on the divided north to fight for the third party, but he is not ready to jeopordize the success of the national democratic party, of which he is a member, by any such toolishness in the south An instructive lesson, it seems to us, can be gathered from "The Mississippi plan' by our prohibition friends, if they will look at the matter in a practical light.

WE gave our demecratic friends the views of Mr. Hare of Texas on the Mill bill the other evening. That loyeable free trader, true to southern democratic instincts, did'nt seem to have a very high opinion of the American ("Mud bill") workingman. If he could live and clothe himself on ten cents a day Mr. Hare thought that was enough. Now hear Mr. Heny-hill a prominent free trader from South Carolina "I believe in "buying in the cheapest market and," if 'you please I believe in buying labor in "the cheapest market." These are the fellows sent to congress by the aid of stuffed ballot boxes to make laws for the working men of this country. Democracy is a very nice thing yet it cannot hide

THE temperature of the dog-days has had no depressing effect on the conductors of Harper's Magazine. The Number for August is as fresh and vigorous as May or early June. Most of the staff of well-known contributors are represented in its pages, with here and there a new name. From an artistic point of view, there is no chance for fault-finding. Abbey, Parsons, and Thulstrup furnish some of their best work. In fiction many strong chapters are offered, while the supply of solid reading is in no way the territories as exercised in the past is a menance to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we pledge the republican party to appropriate legislation, asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all such that the past is a diminished. The frontispiece is a hay-bridge the sanction of the American diminished. The frontispiece is a hay-bridge the restriction of the American demonstrate how protection is ruining them. Perhaps he will leave this for the past is a diminished. The frontispiece is a hay-bridge the sanction of the American demonstrate how protection is ruining them. Perhaps he will leave this for the past is a diminished. The frontispiece is a hay-bridge the restriction of the American demonstrate how protection is ruining them. Perhaps he will leave this for the Journal.

The political power of the introduction of the American demonstrate how protection is ruining them. Perhaps he will leave this for the Journal.

When the democratic party succeeded It is a tariff upon foreign imports so Every time the democratic shufflers on | in 1842 in repealing the tariff, England | adjusted as to secure the necessary revethe tariff attempt to adjust themselves to seized upon that opportunity to flood this nue and judiciously imposed upon those country with her goods. To control the foreign products the like of which are American market in railroad iron was a produced at home. It imposes the duty upon the competing foreign product; it At that time railroad iron could not be makes it bear the burden or duty, and, as "Surplus message deals entirely in free less than \$50 per ton, and the English permits the non-competing foreign protrade sophistries, cases, unfortunately for | manufacturer at once placed his railroad | duct to come in fee of duty. Articles of his party, his demand for a reduction of iron in the hands of our builders at \$40 common use, comfort and necessity, protective duties financially, upon the per ton, and the difference of \$10 per ton | which we cannot produce, it sends to the people free from custom house exactions, It says to our foreign competitor, if you want to bring your merchandise here, your farm products, your coal and iron In consequence of this peculiar position out of employment and driven to other ore, your wool, your salt, your potof the president we find one section of pursuits. This accomplished, the English tery, your glass, your cottons or woolens, and sell along side of our producers, we will make your product pay for the privi-Jege of doing it. It makes the competing foreign article carry the burden, draw the load, supply the revenue; and in performing this essetial office it encourages at the same time our own industries and protects our own people in their chosen employments. This is what the republican party is fighting for.

> There is a conflict of interests between the several classes of producers and consumers in the United States. That which benefits one benefits all. The farmer, the manufacturer, the laborer, the tradesman, the producer and the consumer, all have common interest in the maintainance of a protective tariff. The establishment of a furnace or factory or mill in any neighborhood has the effect at once to enhance the value of all property for miles surrounding it. The farmer has a better and nearer market for his produce. The merchant, the butcher, the grocer, have an nereased trade. The carpenter is in greater demand; he is called open to build more houses. Every branch of trade, every avenue of labor will feel instantly the energizing influence of a new inclustry. Republican.

> We have been giving figures showing wages paid in this country as compared with wages paid in England in the manufacture of cotton goods and here give a table showing the difference in wages between a woolen mill in Aberdeen, Scotland, and one in New York State, as shown by the books of the mills. The Aberdeen mill represents English prices:

			Control Branch Control Control
	NEW	VORK	BUGTLAND
Wool serters	Overseers	\$18 0D	8 7 50
44	Men	19 00	5.50
Dyers	Man	7 00	
Cardina Over	Men	5 EVE	
Committee Cryet	SUULS	 SSERI-ATER 	
aru tenners	Girts	4 00	
Spining Over	Se 18	18 00	7.00
	Men	12 00	2000
	Hovs	4 000	1.50
Warning Ove	Parers	T8 (W)	
TATOMSHOT TANKED (T.	11 (15 MT (11)	141 541	women 4 50
	Children	31.581	In St. 1 50
Wenvers Ove	rscers	700 000	
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF	EGUIDAD D D P	 POM 3/ME 	16:50
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These figures are taken from the consurlar reports which were submitted to our government upon request "upon the state of labor in Europe" and represent weekly wages. The same tables show labor in all classes in Great Britain to be from one third to one half less than that. paid in the United States, viz: Farm labor in that country only averaged in 1878, and it is about the same today, \$3.40 to \$4.25 per week. Printers averaged \$7.52 and in Chicago at same time \$12.18. Blacksmiths \$7.04 to \$8.12, in this country \$10.14. Painters \$8.16 and in this country \$10.16. Does any one dispute that cheap labor is a national curse? Yet those who would venture on the democratic plan must be in favor of cheaper labor in America.

ENGLAND grew rich under a gigantic system of protection for 500 years; until she had established the manufacturing interests which her statesmen proudly believed would rule the commerce of the world. Mr. Blaine says, commenting on the tariff of that country: "When by long experiment and persistent effort England has carried her fabrics to perfection! When by the long accumulation of wealth and the force of reserved capital she could command facilities which poorer nations could not rival! When by the talent of her inventors, developed under the stimulus of large rewards she had surpassed all other countries in the magnitude and effectiveness of her machinery she proclaimed free trade and pursuasive urged it upon all lands with which she had commercial intercourse. Maintaning the most arbitrary and most complicated system of pretection, so long as her statesmen considered that policy advantageous. she resorted to free trade only when she felt able to invade the domestic markets of other countries and undersell the fabries produced by struggling artisians who were sustained by weaker capital and by less advanced skill. So long as there was danger that her own markets might be invaded and the products of her looms and forges undersold at home. she rigidly excluded the competing fabric and held her own markets for her own wares." Is it wise in the face of these historical truths to take the advice of "The Cobden Club", or had we not better take care of the American market? Men and brethern this latter is the Yankee platform of the republican party and it will receive the sanction of the American votes in November next. Let us have

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