Douditions in States Where They Have Absolute Control Shows Absolute Indifference to Rights of Labor-The Conviet Lease System in the South.

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- The workingnon of the country are finding in the recent labor trouble in the south a beautiful opportunity to judge of the real animus of the two political parties toward fabor and laboring people. That the Democratic party has been the foe of free abor is a recognised feature of the earlier listory of this country, and that it is still ndifferent to the interests of the laboring element must be apparent to anybody who stops to study the situation as brought sharply into notice by the present condition of affairs in the south. Word comes from Tennessee that in spite of the promises of the governor the conlittons in regard to the use of convict labor in competition with free labor have not at all improved.

Absolute Centrol Shows Real Sentiment. It is only in the states or localities in which a party has absolute and undisputed control for a long period that its real attitude toward any element of society is clearly shown. Where the maparty leaders to hide their real sentiments in order to continue their control. But in the southern states, where they nave had enormous majorities and held them constantly by their own peculiar methods, they have shown their entire disregard of the interests of free labor and to the laboring element generally. Convict Labor Leased in the "Safe Dem ocratic" States.

Take the "safe" Democratic states of the country at large as an example. There are perhaps a dozen which have been considered absolutely safe to the Democracy under all circumstances, located of course in the south.

In ten of these twelve states they have out convict labor into direct competition with the workingmen of the state. In only two of the safe Democratic states has the party omitted to show its hos-tility to labor by failing to put convicts in striped clothing into open competition with the workingmen. Scattered all over these "safe Democratic" states are camps of convicts, worked upon plantations or in the mines in competition with the laboring men of those states, and if the laboring people dare protest, that favorite argument of the outhern Democracy, the rifle, is turned

Brutal Treatment of Prisoners. The tales of horror which come from these convict camps are shocking, not only in the matter of their cruelty to the convicts themselves, but to the working people at large whose interests are over-ridden by a party which thus shows its absolute contempt for their interest and appeals. Prisoners are beaten, starved, threatened with death in order to force them to perform heavy tasks and thus increase the competition which their la-bor produces against the free labor with which they are brought into competition. These questions have been brought to the attention of the authorities time leased for forty cents per day, and driven to its utmost tension with floggings and threats of death, is calmly put into competition with the working people at large, and they are held in subjection by the use of rifles and Gatling guns, while Democratic governors and legislators refuse them relief.

Compare This with I epublican Methods. This could not happen in any but a solidly Democratic community. At least it does not happen in any other. There are twice as many "safe Republican" states at the north as there are "safe Democratic" states at the south. Yet there is scarcely a single one of the certainly Republican states which permits convict labor to be brought in any way into competition with the laboring ele-Convicts are worked in prisons,

and care is taken to select for ployment in the occupations which will

bring them as little as possible into com-

petition with free labor or skilled work-

men, and prevent their personal contact

Convict camps and convict competi-

tion with the laborer are things un-

known in Republican states, and only

prevail in states where the Democracy

shows its true colors by the enjoyment of an enormous and absolutely safe ma-

jority. And the more absolute the ma-jority the more absolute in this regard

of the rights of the laboring man. In ten-twelfths of the solidly Democratic

states leased convict labor is put into

competition with the workingmen of the

of the Union which lease their convict

labor are solidly Democratic states, for

there are but two states outside of the

solidly Democratic south that have even a modified form of convict lease system.

Seen in National Affairs.

Not only has the Democratic party

shown its indifference to the rights of

munities. Ten-twelfths of the states

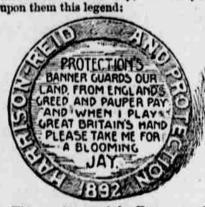
THE "BLOOMING JAY." HAPPY REPUBLICANS

THE PANIC AN AMERICAN TIN PLATE CREATED IN NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

How an Innocent Campaign Souvenir Was "Suppressed" by Tammany-How Children and Grown People Can Outwit Tammany, Harrity and Grover.

The Democrats are evidently afraid of the tin plate argument. They know that under the McKinley law the manufacture of tin plate in this country has not only become practicable, but many millions of dollars have been invested in it, forty or fifty establishments for its manufacture opened, and thousands of workmen given employment at good prices. So they see that the feature of the McKinley law, which they most strongly denounced, is already proved a blessing. But they want to conceal that fact and prevent people talking or thinking about it, or about the benefit which protection brings. And they have decided to use the official machinery of Tammany in New York city to prevent it.

This was the way it came about: The Protective Tariff league, through its secretary, Mr. Wilbur F. Wakeman, decided to bring the tariff question, and particularly the tin plate feature of it, to the attention of the families of New York by distributing to the school children as they came from the schools daily some cute little tin plates, made of American tin, which bear a suitable legend and are a matter of interest to everybody. So they sent men to the school buildings to distribute them free of cost as the children trooped out at the end of the day. The children went wild over it. Every one wanted one of the pretty, shining toys for himself or herself, and one or two for the sister or brother at home. The result was that hundreds of thousands of the bright, handsome little plates were going into the families of the city, and carrying



This was too much for Tammany. To see beautiful little souvenirs of this kind bearing protection sentiments going into the families of Democratic New York would not do. So a consultation was held in the secret chambers of Tammany, and blue coated policemen were detailed to stand guard at the schools and prevent 'ie distribution of the plates. Of course they carried out their orders, and when the eager children next day looked anxiously for the distributers they found them not. They had been informed that they would be arrested if they continued their distribu-

But it will not stop here. Under re-publican administration of the United little tin plates, which is accurately -and grown people, too-of the city disconcert and break up its plans?" and the whole United States are smart Cleveland Finds Things Mixed in enough to know that. They can outwit Tammany Hall and Chairman Harrity and Mr. Cleveland and all the Democratic machine by sending a two cent stamp to Wilber F. Wakeman, Protective Tariff league, New York, and asking for one of those cute little tin plates to be sent by mail. And they will get

European Bribes.

Nothing has proven more conclusively the great advantage which our reciprocity treaty gives the United States over the Enropean countries than the

development of the scheme on the part

of Germany to induce South American

DEMOCRATS LEAVING THEIR PARTY IN LARGE NUMBERS.

Thousands of Democrats Announce Their Conversion to Republicanism - The Tariff, the National Bank Law and Other Features Drive Them Out.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- According to the Democratic national committee Great Britain has grown tired of her free trade and is about to put a tariff on certain American products upon the American protective theory. The literary bureau of the Democratic headquarters announces that the English parliament will as soon as it meets pass an act placing a tariff on American wheat, for the double purpose of getting even with the United States for our high tariff duties and at the same time protecting British colonists and British interests in wheat growing Australia, Canada and India. Thus it seems that the British are actively co-operating with the Democrats of this country to try to scare the farmers of the United States into voting against Republican doctrines of protection, while at the same time they are admitting their value by proposing to adopt them for the benefit of British colonists whom they propose to protect against United States farmers. It is not believed that this joint attempt of the British and the Democratic party to bluff the farmers into voting the Democratic ticket will be a success.

Democrats Badly Alarmed. The fact is the Democrats have become very much alarmed about the situation. They have received reports from the west which convince them that the stories of prospective Democratic success in the western states are the merest moonshine. They have lost hope of carrying Illinois, Wisconsin and others of the western states which a month ago they were claiming with great persistency. Their only hope lies now in the "assistant Democratic party," as the People's party has re-cently been denominated. If they can get enough Republicans to vote with that party in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas to carry the electoral votes against the Republicans they will thus accomplish all that they now expect. But there is little prospect of that. The epublicans of those states are seeing clearly that they are being made game of and that the Democrats are attempting to use them as a cat's paw to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. They see that a vote for Weaver and Field is indirectly a vote for Cleveland and

The South and the Soldiers. While upon this subject of the attitude of southern Democrats toward Union soldiers, it may be interesting to quote something from the Lynchburg Va.) News as an evidence of the real feeling of the southern Democrats toward the old soldiers. Speaking of the possibility that the outbreak of cholera might interfere with the Grand Army encampment at Washington that paper said: "If that is all the harm the cholera might do, we think the nation will be benefited by its appearance, for we think it is high time that these camp meetings of the G. A. R. were broken States government the mails are open up and discontinued. They originated to all who want to use them, whether and are designed to keep alive the sec-Democrat or Republican, black or tional divisions and animosity growing white, old or young, of American or out of the war and to promote the inforeign birth. And one of the pretty terests of the Republican party. The gathering in Washington is simply to represented in the cut, can be sent help Harrison to the presidency. Who with safety by mail. And the children cares if the approaching cholera does Cleveland Finds Things Mixed in New York.

Ex-President Cleveland, who has come to New York for a permanent stay, finds that he came none too soon. The leaders are in a panicky condition. Not only are they depressed over the discovery that they cannot carry any of the rainbow states for which they had vainly hoped, but they see the ground slipping from beneath their feet in New York. Almost every day some prominent Democrat announces his transfer to Republican ranks. Not only has General Sickles by every public utterance since the Chicago convention shown his ab-

many other old soldiers are also doing the same. General Beers, formerly of a New York regiment, and a lifelong Cost of Living Under Low Tariff of 1857 Democrat, has announced his unwilling-

Our commercial rivals in Europe do not regard this reciprocity policy as a "sham," acy they have long enjoyed .- Harrison's

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Chairman Carter Dissects It in an Interesting and Vigorous Way. Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance

is conceded to be the weakest document that he as given the public. It was generally criticized as a pitiful attempt to straddle all the doubtful issues of the campaign and make enemies of nobody, Here is what Chairman Carter of the Republican committee said of it:

It is rather difficult to figure out from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance precisely what he believes about any ining. He starts out by saying that he is more than ever confirmed in the belief that all the things which he has heretofore believed are true and excellent. I suppose that nobody will doubt Mr. Cleveland's regard for his opinions. Still in the present situation, the Republican party having declared plainly and explicitly in a tariff so devised as to protect American industries while raising the revenues necessary to support the government, and the Democratic party having explicitly declared that such an arrangement of the tariff is unconstitutional, it would have been interesting to know whether Mr. Cleveland agreed with the Republican or Democratic the-

It will be remembered that in 1884 Mr. Cleveland ran for the presidency and was elected on a platform which stated that the Democratic party simply desired to reform the tariff, and that in reforming it they did not intend to disturb existing industries. They said that they were aware of the fact that many industries depended on the protective tariff, and that all changes of existing law must take note of the interests of the labor and capital invested. This was one of those characteristic Democrat dodging planks which was intended

mean, and did mean, anything to any body. Mr. Randall stumped New York saying that it meant protection; Mr. Hurd stumped Ohio saying that it meant free trade; Mr. Mills stumped Texas saying that it meant an income tax; Mr. Watterson stumped Kentucky saying that it was exactly in line with the views of the star eyed goddess of reform.

But the Democratic convention of 1892, when this identical plank was presented to it by its platform committee, overwhelmingly threw it out, and by a vote of 546 to 343 the convention declared itself for free trade pure and simple. To have regard for any other purpose, it said, in devising a tariff, than the one purpose of raising revenue, was unconstitutional. In dealing with this plank Mr. Cleveland has twisted in evident distress. He means what the plank means, but does not dare to say so. Instead he says he believes what he always believed, and that everybody knows what he has always believed, and that that ought to be enough. Finally he says the people cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade, which means, if it means anything, that the people must have confidence in him and his party, because they do not really mean what they say, and have not the

courage of their convictions. This is certainly a curious ground or which to appeal to intelligent people for their suffrages. The Democratic convention declared at Chicago in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state bank issues. This has excited the profound alarm of every believer in a stable currency the country over. Those of our people who lived before the war and affairs when everybody was permitted to start a bank and print slips of paper called money to the extent of his inclination. Millions on millions of more or less worthless money floated around the country, nobody knowing precisely what the bills he had in his pocket would be received for at the bank, nor indeed

The Republican party is fighting in this campaign for protection to American industries and American labor. The Democratic party is fighting for free trade. Mr. Cleveland dodges the issue. The Republican party is fighting in this campaign for honest money-dollars of equal value, and that value 100 cents on the dollar. The Democratic party is fighting for wildcat money-an unlimited issue of meaningless paper. On this issue Mr. Cleveland is sient.

THEN AND NOW.

and Protective Tariff of 1892.

A Very Bad Guide for a Willfully Blind

Suggested by New York World.

Mr. Cleveland while president ordered

his attorney general to make use of the

federal election laws to promote his own

re-election. These federal election laws

comprise the same principles found in

the so called force bill.

whether they were genuine or counter-

on arbitrary word used to designate the y bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off



Here's the idea The bow has a proces The bow has a groove on each end. A construction of the pendant (stem) and inta into the groove, firmly locking the bow to the pendant see that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by their, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with Jas. Boss Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark—

All watch dealers sell them without extra cost, Ask your jeweler for pamphlet, or send to

KeystoneWatch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

SOUTHERN "CHIVALRY."

It Threw Rotten Eggs at General Weav

and His Wife. The beautiful sentiments of the Democracy which find expression in the north in the cry of "No force bill" took another form, but with similar meaning, in Georgia when General Weaver, the People's party candidate for the presidency, spoke there. Rotten eggs were thrown at him and his wife. The missiles were effective, for they struck Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Lease as well as the general, and resulted in the cancellation of General Weaver's engagements. Mrs. Lease, who was with the party, thus tells the story:

"No, I did not speak at Macon," she said, "although I went there with the intention of so doing. After supper at the Lanier House General Weaver went upon the front porch, Mrs. Weaver and myself following him. In front of us was a howling mob of several thousand people. Mrs. Weaver stepped behind a table, upon which were three lamps burning brightly. Hardly had she seated herself before she was struck violently on the head with a rotten egg.

"At this juncture a gentleman rushed up to me, and catching me by the shoulders begged me to come inside in order to escape any danger. 'No,' I said to him, 'if this cause needs martyrs I will be the first.' All during this the general was cool and collected, although the crowd continued to throw eggs, striking persons who were not with our party. General Weaver attempted to speak three times, but each time was silenced.

"It was not the boys of Macon and the hoodlums who attempted to break up the speaking, but some of that town's most prominent citizens were on hand. The people of Macon will receive' retribution for egging Mrs. Weaver, who is a pure Christian woman and president of the state W. C. T. U. of Iowa. Already eighty cotton planters have announced that they would withdraw their patronage at once.

SOLDIERS DESERT GROVER.

General Beers Tells the Old Soldiers Why He Cannot Support Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland is not popular with the boys in blue. General Sickles, the one legged veteran, who reiterated at Washington his belief and hope that the old soldiers will not vote for Cleveland, has an earnest supporter in General E. O. Beers, of the Thirtieth New York regiment, a brave and valuable officer of the war. In a long letter to the old soldiers General Beers says:

"I have arrived at the age of fully threescore and have been a lifelong Democrat. But I am fully satisfied that Mr. Cleveland is not the friend of the Office under F & M Bank

soldier boys of 1801-5 and is not entitled to and should not receive our support. It seems very plain to me that what what past record of Grover Cleveland is any veteran casts his ballot for how not flat only stultifies himself, but gove the upon every comrade of the Union many. We must not let General Apathy rim this campaign; let us enlist once more under General Activity and carry on one more vigorous campaign in the maintenance of our rights.

In another part of the letter he says: "Mr. Cleveland occupied the president tial chair for four years, but I have yet to learn of an instance where he interested bimself in the procurement of a single pension, no matter how work av or needy the applicant. On the contrary, his almost universal use of the veto on pension bills : . convincing argument of his hostilit, co granting pengions."

SOUTHERN WAS CLAIMS.

Hundreds of Millions of Dollars' Worth Pressed for Payment by Democrats. The committee on war claims have reported in favor of more than \$79,000,000 worth of claims for damages caused by the devastation of war. If there is any thing settled in law it is that no nation

ever undertakes to repair the damages of war. Where the accident of destruction falls, there it rests. But there is grave danger at this very moment that we shall at this late day be cajoled into vast payments in that behalf. These claims come to us under the sanction of religious societies, to pay for rent of churches, to pay for damages to schools and colleges. Each is for a small amount, but the aggregate will appall the country. In addition to the \$70,000,000 already reported by the committee on war claims \$400,000,000 and perhaps \$600,000,-000 of such claims have been referred to the court of claims .- Ex-Speaker Reed.



The Editorial Quilp-Well, I can at legst whack that old force bill man of straw.-New York Commercial Adver-

Wildeat Banks.

An official estimate puts the losses by holders of state bank notes during the last ten years of the existence of that wretched system at \$75,000,000. Thompson's Bank Note Detector of 1858 gives the following list of broken, closed and worthless state banks:

Maine 48	Virginia 3
New Hampshire 22	North Carolina 2
Vermont 12 Massachusetts 58	South Carolina 2
Massachusetts [8]	Georgia 13
Rhode Island 13	Ohio 64
Connecticut 10	Indiana 68
New York 189	Illinois 16
New Jorsey 58 Pennsylvania 63	Michigan
Pennsylvania 63	Wisconsin
Maryland 23	Kentucky
Delaware 3	Tennessee T
Alabama 9	Louisiana 10
District Columbia 46	
and the second s	A CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

FARM LOANS Cheapest fever offered in this

county. Straight 8 per cent Annual Interet with option.

Straight 7 1-2 per cent Semi-Annual interest with option.

Loans made 5 1.2 per cent by paying cash commission of 1 1.2 J. H. BAILEY. Red Cloud, Neb.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Oplum, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oll. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is the mars' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria dest feverishness. Castoria prevents Bour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Coli. . ria relieves teething troubles, cures constipat flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for childten. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Da. G. C. Ossoon,

"Castoria is the hest remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real nterest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which one destroying their loved ones, by foreing optim. morphine, soothing syrup and other hursing egents down their throats, there's sending

Da. J. V. K. acuelos, Conway. Act

Castoria. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that

I recommend it as superior to any prescription

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn. N. Y. in cians in the children s depart-

oken highly of their experite practice with Castoria, only have among our what is known as regular ire free to confess that the in has won us to look with

HOSPITAL AND DISPERSANT,

The Centaur Company, T' A New York City.

workingmen of the country.
O. P. Austin.

use by the government, thus proposing

labor under slavery and under the con-vict lease system, but also by the words and votes of its officials at Washington. When the Mills bill was before congress a Republican amendment proposing to exclude from the United States goods manufactured by convict labor was defeated by Democratic votes. A similar section in the McKinley bill was almost solidly opposed in the vote by the Demo-cratic members of the house. Mr. Cleve-land while governor of New York vetoed the bill abolishing convict labor in prisons, and while president vetoed the anti-convict labor bill in 1886 and again in 1888, and in his message to congress in 1888 recommended the employment of government prisoners in the manufac-

to put them in competition with the

governments to break off their reciprocity treaties with the United States. The evidence seems to be beyond question that ar. offer was sent from Germany to President Heureux, of San Domingo, proposing to pay him \$50,000 a year if he would break off the reciprocity treaty with the United States. President Heureux, it seems, sent a spe cial envoy to the United States to see if this country would make a higher bid. Secretary Foster replied promptly that "The United States is neither to be blackmailed or bullied. If your country breaks the treaty it must be prepared to bear all the consequences, for in my mind the word 'reciprocity' is associated with 'retaliation.' "

Pension Bill Vetoes. The following is an accurate record of the number of pension bills to which the presidents since 1860 have refused their signatures. It is verified by statements of the Democratic campaign text book,

and its accuracy therefore will not be Lincoln None
Johnson None
Grant S Hayes......Garfield..... Arthur None Cleveland fee

The Democratic campaign text book says of the present system of national losses from discounts and exchanges have been light; that the system was of great assistance in the struggle for the Union; that depositors have lost little and that note holders have lost nothing." This ture of such articles as are needed for seems to be a sufficient argument against exchanging it for the wildest currency but as a serious threat to a trade supremunder which the losses in the decade prior to the war amounted to \$75,000,000. Letter of Acceptance.

ness to support Cleveland and Stevenson. A prominent colored citizen-an exconsul-who has heretofore co-operated Beef, roast, per pound. 17
Lamb, fore quarter, per pound. 18
Starch, per pound. 12
Linseed oil, per gallon. 10 with the Democrats, in a long letter to Chairman Harrity tells him why he cannot support the Democratic nominee, who has shown himself unfriendly to Linseed oil, per gallon 1 10
Turpentine 58
Cotton knit goods 98
Pearl buttons, per dozen 20
Linen, per yard 80
Calico, per yard 14
Gingham, per yard 16
French beaver, per yard 80
Shirtings, per yard 15
Flannel, per yard 70
Clothing, suits 15 00
Shoes 350 the colored race. Hon. George Ticknor Curtis, a distinguished Democrat and a lawyer of great prominence, has announced his withdrawal from the Democratic party and his determination to support Harrison on a tariff and other grounds. Colonel Cohen, who was a Democratic candidate for state senator two years ago, has announced his withdrawal from the Democracy. Florien Grosjean, the proprietor of an im-mense manufacturing establishment on Long Island, and a warm personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, announces his withdrawal from the Democracy on tariff grounds and a determination to vote with the Republicans. Mr. Glover, a prominent manufacturer of Gloversville, N. Y., announces that his experience with the McKinley tariff has led him to decide to transfer his allegiance from the Democracy to Republicanism. Colonel Cockerill, of the New York Commercial Advertiser, for many years a prominent Democrat, is working actively for Republican success. And there currency; "It is readily conceded that are hundreds, yes, thousands, of others the currency has been uniform; that the all over the state and all over the great manufacturing sections, where a change in the policy of the nation toward manufactures would prove disastrous.