The American Doctrine of Profection Must Be Sustained-Sallent Features tives on the free wool bill on March of the Republican Declaration of 15, in which we find the following

Principles at Minneapolis.

New York Press: These are the salient features of the platform on which the Republican party proposes \$10,000,000. Under the McKinley law to carry the coming election:

We believe in the American doctrine of protection.

We believe that articles, except luxuries, which can not be produced in the United States should be admitted free

of duty.

We ask the people to pronounce a

We believe in reciprocity, which has the workshop and the farm.

and silver money. We demand that every dollar.

whether of gold, silver, or paper, shall be equal to every other dollar.

We believe in an international consilver throughout the world. We demand that every citizen, rich

or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, shall be permitted to cast one ballot and have it counted as he cast it.

We propose to keep on fighting till we have honest elections in every State.

We favor the revival of our foreign commerce in American ships We demand a navy to protect our in-

terests and maintain the honor of our We demand that arbitrary combina-

tions of capital to control trade conditions shall be rigidly regulated. We believe in wise and consistent

civil service reform. We believe in admitting all the Terri-

are qualified for entrance.

WHY WE DO BATTLE. the free trade extremists have diverted THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE IS ONE doubted?" from the party's support a great body

Is This a Tin Plate Lie? Congressman Scott of Illinois made a speech in the House of Representa-

statement: "During the year ending June 30, 1891, there was imported over 1,000,000 pounds of tin plate. This would have cost the consumers under the old law it cost \$22,000,000, being a direct tax upon the consumers of tin of \$12,000,-000 over and above what they would

have paid under the former law." We print this as an example of the many reckless assertions which are made daily by the would-be "reform-We demand that on all imports competing with the products of American labor duties should be levied equal to plate, the value of import price of which was \$36,355,579.79; on this duties were the amount of \$10,577,115.01 making the price of the tin plate, duty verdict upon the cowardly course of paid, about \$47,000,000. So Mr. Scott the Democrats in attacking the tariff is just about \$1,056,000,000 pounds out of the way as to the quantity of tin plate imported and \$37,000,000 as to the price opened new markets for the products of paid for it. But the crowning absurdity of all is the statement that becaus We believe in the use of both gold of the McKinley law we paid \$12,000, 000 more for this tin plate than we would have paid under the old law. Mr. Scott, it will have been observed, speaks of the year ending June 30, 1891, now, the tin-plate clause of the McKinference to secure a parity of gold and ley bill only went into effect on July 1, 1891.

Can it be that this is a tin-plate lie? -American Economist.

The Sugar Tax and the Sugar Bounty. One of the most impudent things we have seen for a long time is the following editorial reflection from the St. Louis Republic:

"This Republican shuffle in raw sugar was really an increase in taxation of some \$10,000,000 a year, or by the amount of the bounty paid annually."

The duty on sugar was a revenue duty, a duty of the regular free-trade type and was therefor a tax on the consumer, being entirely paid by him. This tax amounted in the year before its abolition to almost \$54,000,000. Let Kinley tariff on Canadian agriculture, tories into the Union as soon as they it not be forgotten that when a Canadian contemporary says: "In

Free Lumber Bill.

Objection is made by Democrats to the passage through the House of the free lumber bill "until after election." as it might endanger North Carolina to the party. The effect of passing the free iron-ore bill is also dreaded in Alabama and Tennessee. No one advocates delay any longer than after

A Tariff Picture.

The prices of American gloves have not risen under the McKinley law, but the wages of the glovemakers have risen. For example, glove cutters who \$2 per day

in 1890 now get \$2.25 per day.

Grover's Gall. Grover's got a running mate Different from his 'c8, And he hasn't got his State— All he's got 's his same old weight. He may think that he can run, He may think the fight is wot --He will have a lot of fun Long before the work is done.

Ta ra ra boom de ay

Has Bolted Cleve and. F. P. Olcott of New York, a leading emocrat and president of the Central Trust company, has openly bolted the nomination of Cleveland. He says leveland is a Mugwump Republican, and if he has to vote for a Republican he prefers to vote for the simon pure article, which is Harrison.-N. Y. Tribune.

Has Surrendered.

The South Carolina Democracy has surrendered bodily to the Farmers' Alliance and the two have blended, the Farmers' Alliance platform being adopted in toto. But the great central creed of both, which is not in the platform, continues the true bond of union; "Down with the dam nigger."

Why Not Grover?

The Socialists are talking of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. That is their privilege, but what's the matter with G. Cleveland? Henry George says he is just a lovely candidate, and Henry is a good enough Socialist for any of

Speaking of the effects of the Mcwe demand the restriction of crim
the Republicans, in accordance and barley trade have been all but destroyed," which simply means that American farmers inal, pauper, and contract immigration, duty should be levied on an article and horse raisers are now supplying We demand that the employes of which we are not able or sure of being portions of our markets formerly suprailroads, mines and factories shall be able to produce in adequate quantity to plied by Canadian farmers.



ROVER TO FOLITICIAN-To Gat the Nomination He Bows Before the Goddess of Purity; to Get Elected He Bows Before the Tammany Hall Bummer.

protected against all needless dangers. supply the home demand-voted to re We sympathize with the oppressed in every land.

the press. We believe in popular education.

We believe in self government for

Territories. We believe that the Columbian expo sition should be made a success worthy

of the dignity and progress of the nation, and that the government should aid in this if necessary. We sympathize with all legitimate

efforts to promote temperance and

We pledge to the loyal veterans of the war for the Union the recognition that is theirs by right.

### REPUBLICAN GAINS IN CITIES. The New York Sun (Dem.) Hits the Nall Squarely.

"No careful observer can have failed to notice one distinguishing feature in tunity.-National Bulletin. all the elections held this spring in various parts of the country, both East and West. That is that the Republicans appear to have made decided gains in all the large cities. This was seen in Chicago, in Providence, in Milwaukee, in the Michigan town elections, and in those nearer home in New York. particularly in Rochester, Syracuse, Lockport, Utica, Albany and Oswego. Again it has just been seen in Jersey

Yet it is upon the cities of the country that the Democracy absolutely depends for success in all the doubtful States of the North this year. Unless the cities do their full duty, the triumph of the Democratic candidate nom-

inated in Chicago otherwise assured, will be imperilled. "Why should the Republicans in the spring elections of 1892 gain generally in the industrial cities of the country, unless it is that in the discussion of the

peal the duty on sugar, the Democratic free-traders united to a man in oppos-We demand freedom of speech and of ing this provision. As far the bounty, the object of which was to stimulate experiment, that amounted last year to We favor the construction and con- little more than \$7,000,000. Thus the trol of the Nicaragua canal by Ameri- balance on the right side of the ledger -i. e., in the consumer's pocketscomes to \$47,000,000, all of which was saved to him by the McKinley tariff. The tariff-is-a-tax liar and the McKinley-prices liar are already things of the past. The tin-plate liar is in the last throes. Is the sugar-bounty liar the next on the bill?-American Economist.

## Tarsney's Jaw.

Tarsney of Missouri, don't see why a man who can talk so beautifully and intensely about the wrongs of the workingman should not be chosen to investigate the Homestead trouble and to whoop it up for the Democratic ticket. The rumor of Tarsney's resignation is unfounded, as his jaw cannot, at this crisis, be deprived of its oppor-

## With No Good Result.

The present Congress has appropriated just as much money as the "billion dollar" Congress did. The cuts where money is really needed, and still the record is one of more money spent than in the previous Congress.

Adial's Place in History.

The Minneapolis Tribune says: "The only Adlai we read about in Scripture was put to death, while his father was hanged."

The Democrats have nominated a hanging ticket. It will be remembered that Grover Cleveland hanged two men with his own hands rather national questions incident to this than pay some poor deputy \$10 to do pear's bastle the revolutionary plans of the job for him.—Inter-Ocean.

# It Killed George.

After the Democrats had circulated his free trade, communistic volume, "Progress and Poverty," as a campaign document, it is as little as Henry George can do to howl for Cleveland .-National Bulletin.

## A Bold Robbery.

From Albany, N. Y., comes the story that in July, 1888, the bunco artist, John Price, now serving a nineteenyear sentence at Dannemora, slipped up behind P. K. Dedrick just as he left his carriage on the front of the Farmers and Mechanics' bank and extracted from the seat a package containing \$35,000 in negotiable bonds. A few days ago the bonds were received by ex-District Attorney Hugh Reilly. The package was it , and the accumulated interest in .. es them worth about \$43,000. There is no clew from where they came except that they were sent from New York city. The mystery lies in the fact that they were returned at all, as they are negotiable.

## Traveling in Africa.

Still another African traveler, Captain Binger, has gone through the savage regions of the west coast and the Niger without an escort and in safety. This Frenchman says that the natives only difference is that they have worked were everywhere peaceably inclined with no regard to the needs of the pubtoward him, and he was surprised at lic business, but simply with a regard their honesty. At one place he found to make a record of economy before the five or six sheds filled with merchanpeople. The result is that the public dise and nobody was needed to guard business is crippled with injudicious them, as there were no thieves among the people.

Tom Hyde Hiding.

Tom Hyde, a somewhat notorious character at Grafton, N. Dak., after receiving a ten year sentence, escaped last week. A very handsome reward is awaiting the person who can reveal his whereabouts.

A Singular Fatal Accident. Walter Maroney, of Burlington, Is., while on a steamboat excursion to Muscatine, broke the back of the chair in which he was sitting, fell overboard and was drowned

## WHY HE LEFT.

FRANK MCGRATH TELLS WHY HE LEFT THE ALLIANCE.

The Ex-President of the Kansas Alliance Gives His Reasons for Going In and for Going Out of the Third Party Move.

Kansas City Journal, BELOIT, KAS., July 31-[Special.] About one and one-half miles from this handsome little city in Mitchell county, busy at work in his harvest field, a representative of the Journal tound Farmer Frank McGrath, expresident of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, and one of the practical farmers who organized the people's movement in this state.

·Let's go into the shade under that tree," he said. "It's blamed hot in the sun today. I guess the boys can keep up with the machine, and I'd just as lief rest a half hour as not

can't work as steady as I used to." "Mr. McGrath, some weeks ago you wrote a letter which was published, and in which you announced your withdrawal from the People's party. Would you mind stating more fully than you did in that letter your reasons for your withdrawal, and will you give your idea of the general condition of the People's movement in Kansas?

"I will tell you why I went in, and why I came out. I first went into the Alliance, a secret organization, which was expressly declared to be nonpolitical, but solely for the mutual benefit of the farmers, in the way of cultivating closer relations socially, and for mutual assistance in practical education and business interests. I soon discovered that the Alliance proper was only a cunning plan to create a new political movement. Well it was called 'a farmers' movement' and I being a farmer, and being ready at all times to join any movement that would better the condition of my own class, without injustic to other classes, went into the new political deal heart and soul, believing that from the political organization of the farmers would come purer politics and a remedy for some of the wrongs that farmers have suffered in the past.

"That's why I went in. I came out because the movement has ceased to be what it started out to be, a farmers' movement. My idea of a farmers' movement is that it ought to originate and to remain under the direction and control of farmers, and not drift into the hands of jack-leg lawyers and professional politicians.

"You say the farmers' movement in this state has drifted into the control of lawyers. Now, suppose I came to this state from St. Louis on a mission of importance to the independent party. where would I go and to whom

would I go to consult the party." "You would go to the independent headquarters at Topeka. There you would find no farmer, no artisan, no mechanic, no laboring man, but a lot of lawyers, who sit around all day and smoke cigars, and piot and pian how they can best keep the wool over the farmer's eyes, and make him think that it is his movement and that he is really "in it." You would find there running the farmers' movement and day to become state printer. You would find Noah Allen, a lawyer, who, in connection with Mrs. Lease, organassociation, the object of which is to find John Bridenthall, a lawyer and ali find Lawyer Doster, a communist, who all lands should be held in common. You would find Nicholson. another lawyer, and Sam King. another lawyer, who began twenty years ago as one of the 'young and rising sort' but who has never yet 'Then you don't think that risen to plead a case in any court Van Wyck will be nominated for higher than that of a justice of the peace.

## Why He Got Off the Wagon.

"I tell you that the clientless lawyer is driving the farm wagon in this state and that is why I got off. If I've got to have my politics dished up to me by lawyers, I prefer to go with the lawyers who have some standing in their profession, and who are able to make an honest living out of their profession instead of whining around the farmers, advocating what they don't believe for the sake of a political job.

·it's the same way up in Nebraska. If you went there today and started out into the country to find some of the farmers who are managing the farmer's movement you would be laughed at You would be directed to a couple little editors in Lincoln who have heads about as big as a cocanut, and you will find around their office in consultation with them two or three alleged lawyers, who never go to court except as spectators. But priest of the People's movement in Nebraska you would go to Paul Vanfessional lobbyist all the way from the state capital at Lincoln to the national capital at Washington. You would find this man Vandervoort devoting his entire time to the People's movement

After spending twenty years of his life as a hired go-between, assisting corporations and land syndicates to plunder the farmer, he now blossoms out as a farmer's friend, and any day you can see him dodging in and out of the hotels, holding council in a low- party are farmers?" keyed voice with the cheap editors who flit back and forth through the state on railroad passes, fixing things for the state convention. You would see at Omaha a little pop-eyed babyfaced lawyer named Strickler, who was chief chambermaid at the late national convention, and is now the

The spectacle of a lot of strong. thrifty farmers being led around and managed by such brazen demagogues and such little puppets is enough to it ever had in "farmer" sense.

Fooling the Farmers.

"And yet these farmers call it their movement, and get together and chuckle and congratulate each other that Paul Vandervoort and little Strickler have come over to the Peopie's party. If you went out into the country in Nebraska where the real farmers are, who are supposed to be the beneficiaries of this movement. you would see them meeting together in county conventions and talking together in groups and making plans with as much earnestness and enthusiasm as if they really had something to say in the matter of who should be nominated on their state ticket on August 3. But, in the meantime, Paul Vandervoort and the little popeyed Strickler and the cocoanutheaded editors have had it all arranged for months; and they have set aside John H. Powers, who is poor in everything but honest manhood, and they have set aside J. Burrows, who has been working disinterestedly in this movement for ten years-they have set aside these men because their methods are plain and honest; they have slated Van Wyck for the governorship and for the United States senatorship because, they say, he is skilled in all the devious ways of the old parties, and, having become rich out of political plunder in the past, he is now able to compensate Paul Vandervoort and the little popeyed lawyer and the little cocoanut-headed editors for their services in behalf of the dear farmers.

"But it may be that Van Wyck is the strongest man for them to put up by reason of his experience and his monev."

. No, he is not the strongest candidate, if you mean by that his ability to get votes. No man who is a notorious demagogue and who has been a professional officehunter all his life can be a strong candidate on the people's ticket in a farmer state where the voter takes his Australian ballot into the little stall and there remembers that one of the cardinal principles of the people's party is that the office should seek the man and not the man seek the office. No! Van Wyck's money can buy the truckling support of the cocoanut-headed editors and the little pop-eyed lawyer and the puffing braggadocio of l'aul Vandervoort, but it can't ony the votes of thousands of independent farmers who are to-day humiliated at the spectacle of the most shameless scramble for office that Nebraska ever witnessed.

## Kept Tab on Nebraska.

"I have kept tab on that state pretty close for several years and I have never yet seen in either of the old parties a man running for governor and United States senator both at once, and chasing from town to town, night and day, for six months before the nominating convention. Why look at that man when he was in the United States senate from New York! He has never denied that he made a miliion doliars by introducing bluff resolutions to depress the stock values of different railroads, speculating on these Dr. McLailin, who is scheming night stocks all the while himself, under the direction of Jay Gould, and now he comes back to the farmers of Nebraska and calls himself the farmers' friend. ized a so-called Farmers' Protective When he wants to go to New Orleans or San Francisco, or his old home in or crook, the enforce- New York, or anywhere in this broad ment of legal contracts. You would country, he carries a letter from Gould, asking courtesy of the different lines. round sharp practitioner. You would But when he goes on short trips in Nebraska, from town to town, among advocates repudiation, and that the farmers, he buys a ticket at each station and takes good care that all the farmers standing around see the ticket, and whenever anyone happens to catch him with a pass he impudently calls it foraging on the enemy."

governor and that the independents will carry Nebraska this fall?

"No; I didn't say that. I think Van Wyck will be nominated all right for he has the party by the throat and it can't wiggie, but I don't think it will win the election this fail. I teil you there are thousands of independents who went into the movement two years ago because they thought it was an honest movement. as I aid, but who are today ashamed of the whole business and will wash their hands of it at the poils next November"

...What do you think about fusion?" "I don't think it will work. It's a trick; and no national election was ever yet won by a fusion trick. You can sometimes work a trick on a little there is a dignity and a patriotic sentiment in party doctrines that shames the petty tricks of ward politics.

Farmers Not Working That Way.

"And I believe the Democratic leadwhen you want to see the grand high ers in Kansas have blown their light out forever, as far as their party is Nebraska you would go to Paul Van-dervoort, who is notorious as a pro-their candidate into the White house under farmer petticoats, but I don't believe the farmers want a president elected that way, and I think the good sense and honest conscience of the nation will brand the fusion scheme as dishonest on the part of both parties to the contract. And it will make the straight forward honesty of the Republican party stand out more conspicuously in the eyes of the nation than ever before."

.. What per cent of the independent

"Seventy-eight per cent."

.. What per cent of the independent party as it now stands are in it solely for what good they believe it will bring to the country in general?"
"About four-fifths of the independents

are honest and conscientious, and they are in the movement for what good national committeeman from that state. there is in it. About one man in ev-

ery five is scheming for an office personal benefit of some kind, and i don't care a straw what wild scheme are proposed, only so it catches votes make the whole country laugh out I tried hard to keep these crazy schem loud and lose forever all the confidence ers out of the party but it was no use

.. What do you mean by craschemers?"

Hun by Crazy Schemers, .Well, the sub-treasury schemers for instance. That was the most un practical, as well as the most caten. ing doctrine they ever invented. set the people wild with enthusiasm I denounced it in the councils of the party from the very start, but the restless agitators who were beating the bushes for recruits said it was no matter whether the scheme wa practical or not, 'it catches votes like wildfire. We need it to arouse the people.' Why! I tell you it caught like wildfire, I received hundreds of letters from farmers ali over the state asking when we thought it would be come a law and when they would be likely to get relief by it, as they needed it to relieve their present embarrassment and to pay off matured loans.

. The worst trouble in the whole movement is that the lobbyists of the party, those whose whole business was to lash the people into fury and arouse class prejudice, have carried the peo. ple off their feet and turned their heads completely into a condition o hate and jealousy and crazy restiess. ness, until a man almost doubts the whole of popular government. If the farmers were let alone they are no unreasonable, and they will do no harm; but the trouble is that the far. mer don't run it. The agitator runs the movement and the rank and file recklessly applaud and follow, and the fellow with the wildest scheme gets the loudest cheer. I am sorry for the course things have taken. I in farmer organization, but I don't believe in a farmers' movement manipulated and managed by reckless agitators and snyster lawyers."

### How the Tariff's Not Added!

We are pleased to see the strenuous persistency with which the enemies of protection hang on to the assumption that the tariff is added to the price of home productions. They yet do this, knowing as well as we that it is all their hope -and when that assumption is knocked from under them, their case falls to the ground. We are glad they hang on this, for they are losing ground on that score every day the campaign advances, and are bound to be brought down from out this tree before it closes.

The status of the protective principle, as we have heretofore stated it is just this: The protective duty is levied on the foreign product not on the American made. The American made has steadily grown cheaper under protection -- so that we do not have to use the tariff taxed article No man can set it aside! Now we wish it distinctly observed that we do not make assumptions without proof. and we will proceed to prove our assumption by referring to mostly articles of necessity:

The working girls dress (called) a fabric of substantial print, neat patern, worn by majority of the working poor: Duty 5 cents a yard; can be bought in the open market in New York for 3] cents a yard. Will somebody explain to the people how the tariff is added. According to Mr. Bryan's ridicule at the hall the other if the tariff is added in thi case, the original price is below nothing! But Mr. Bryan's ridicule does

not alter broad facts! Working girl's dress (wool-homespun) Duty on this suit, if imported, would be \$4.13; was bought of a democratic merchant in New York ail made up ready to put on for \$3.98-15 cents less than the tax. How is the tax added? And what becomes of the lie that the common necessar ries are higher?

Working girl's cloak ( . Pattern circular"—Beaver) heavy double gar-ment for winter: Duty \$5.13; retail price \$3.98. These are New York prices where most working people live. But what becomes of the tax?

Poor girl's dress (wood and cotton dress goods): Duty, when imported. \$1.79; bought at home for \$1:80. Now. to borrow some of Mr. Bryan's ridicuie, all you have to do is to abolish the tariff and you can get the suit for one cent!

Working girl's apron (calico): Tariff taxed oc a yd; retail price 41c. The enemies tell the people this poor giri's apron "is taxed 110 per cent" This may not be an outright lie-but isn't it meaner than a direct lie?

Working girl's summer dress (chaltown caucus or a county election, but lis, wool and cotton): Tariff taxed 9! when you get into national politics cents a yard; retait price 7 cents a yd. This goods is good enough for any importer's daughter, but the working girl can buy it without the tax being added.

> Poor boy's pants (good, firm material) taxed 43c a yd; can be bought for 27c a yd. Who pays the 43 cents? Poor boy's suit (all wool good enough and fine enough for Vanderbilt's boy.) Duty on whole suit \$1.24;

> it costs only \$1.20 complete. Where's the tax come in? Poor man's shirt (flannel - all wool) The shirt is taxed 80c; but it was purchased for 11c less than the tax. How

> do democrats reconcile this? They don't reconcile, they just assume! Working man's shirt (shirting

prints) Taxed 5c a yard; retails for 5c a yard. According to Bryan's ridicule the purchaser simply pays the tax and takes the shirt along for

nothing.
Poor man's blanket (not the finest material, of course, but what most working men sleep under), tariff 95c. which, Van Wyck once told us at the opera house, the poor man paid; it is purchased at 90c. We all know how Van lied to us. He lies this way w the people wherever he goes.