

THE GRAND OLD PARTY



IT IS TRUE TO THE FLAG

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD. MADE DURING NINE MONTHS OF CONGRESS. THESE ARE AMONG THE BILLS PASSED.

1. A FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.
2. A PROTECTIVE TARIFF LAW.
3. SILVER RESTORED.
4. OBSTRUCTION KNOCKED OUT.
5. A JUST PENSION LAW.
6. CONTRACT LABOR FORBIDDEN.
7. CONVICT LABOR FORBIDDEN.
8. AN EFFECTIVE 8 HOUR LAW.
9. THE AMERICAN HOG VINDICATED.
10. A UNIFORM BANKRUPTCY LAW.
11. TWO MORE NEW STATES.
12. SIX NEW SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.
13. HARBOR FORTIFICATIONS.
14. SUPREME CT. RELIEVED.
15. SHIPPING BILLS.

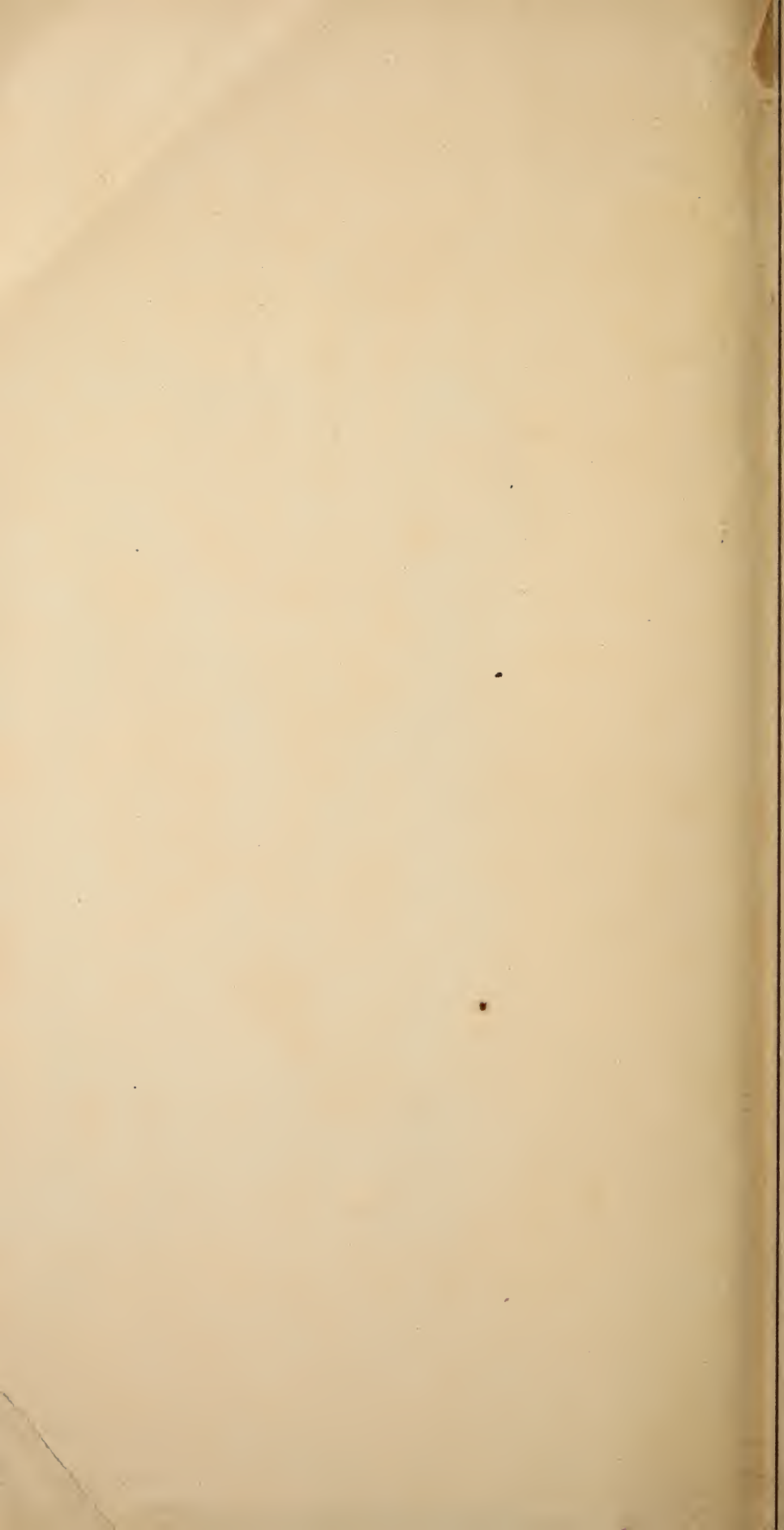
HAYES

GARFIELD

ARTHUR

HARRISON

G.O.P.



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REPUBLICAN PROMISES PERFORMED.

IN NINE MONTHS THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS HAS REDEEMED ALL ITS PLEDGES.

A RECORD QUITE UNPARALLELED.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS SAVED BY ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION.

AND A RISE IN AGRICULTURAL VALUES OF AT LEAST ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS BROUGHT ABOUT BY WISE LEGISLATION.

The national elections about to take place are for members of the Fifty-second Congress. This Congress will not be erected until March 4, 1892, and will assemble in its first regular session in the succeeding December. The present Congress has been in session but nine months, and its Republican majority appeals to the people for a renewal of their confidence upon a record still incomplete. It comes before the country, however, with this assurance: that if the people really want what they demand, and if they believe in a party that keeps its promises, they must return the Republican party to power in this election.

Indirectly the Administration which was chosen in 1888 is also before the people for a sign of their approval, and it, too, enjoys a similar confidence. President Harrison has taken the people at their word. He has assumed that by electing him to the Chief Magistracy they meant to have him carry out the platform upon which he was presented for their suffrages. He has acted on this safe assumption. All the resources of his great office have been employed to carry out the public will as it was expressed in his election. In his recommendations to Congress and in the character and purpose of his executive acts he has been moved by the spirit of the people as it was displayed in the majorities cast in November, 1888.

NOTABLE REFORM IN ADMINISTRATION.

Economy, efficiency and good sense have guided the Administration in all its Departments. The Samoan controversy has been honorably settled in conformity with American demands; closer relations have been cultivated with our South American neighbors; the Navy is being rapidly rebuilt with ships than which there are no finer in

the world ; harbor fortifications and coast defences are being quickly constructed ; numerous military reforms have been accomplished ; the postal service has been purified of Democratic abuses and replaced upon its former efficient standing ; the Indian service has been greatly improved, and is moving rapidly towards the destruction of the reservation system and towards the introduction of a real civilization among the red people ; the crazy and seemingly malignant policy of the Democracy towards miners and settlers on the public lands has been overturned, while in financial administration, reforms of the greatest importance have been perfected. An increase in internal revenue collections of \$7,000,000 a year may be credited to Republican honesty and efficiency, and an actual saving of more than \$32,000,000 to the Government has been made by the Treasury's amazingly low purchases of bonds. But above and beyond all this, **the rise in the values of American farm crops, resulting from tariff and silver legislation, is a grand total greatly in excess of one thousand millions of dollars.** Let Democratic orators explain away these facts if they can. The Republican party is cheerful in the belief that they are the kind of facts which the people do not wish explained away. The Democracy's capital offense is that it did nothing to make them, but everything it could to prevent them. It can only add to its offense by seeking to explain them away or to dwarf their vast value.

The National platform upon which this Republican Congress was chosen and which it was therefore commissioned by the people to execute, declared in favor of these reforms :

- 1st. A Federal Election Law.**
- 2nd. Tariff Revision in Conformity with the Policy of Protection.**
- 3rd. The Restoration of Silver to its Money Uses.**
- 4th. Just Pension Legislation.**
- 5th. The Revival of the American Merchant Marine.**
- 6th. The Exclusion of Contract Labor and all other Forms of Cheap and Degraded Labor.**
- 7th. The Admission of such Territories as are Fit for the Duties of Statehood.**
- 8th. The Revival of the Navy and Harbor Fortifications.**
- 9th. Cheap Letter Postage.**

This was the wise and beneficent programme which the people directed President Harrison and the Republican Fifty-first Congress to put into effect. Let us see what has been accomplished in carrying out the people's will.

DEMOCRATIC OBSTRUCTIONS.

SHALL CONGRESS BE AN ORDERLY, DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLY OR A LAWLESS MOB?

HOW THE DEMOCRATS CONSPIRED TO PREVENT ALL REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION, AND HOW THEY WERE DEFEATED BY COMMON SENSE AND COURAGE.

At the very beginning of the session the Democrats announced their unpatriotic intention of preventing any legislation whatever in the direction of these reforms. Their purpose and the means they took to accomplish it were equally shameful. A Republican Congress was on trial; it had but a few months of effort before the country would again be in the throes of a Congressional election, and the Democrats boldly, openly and with reckless insolence, declared that these few months should be barren of good works; that the Republicans should be compelled to go to the country on an empty record. This, of course, would involve the people in a direct loss of at least \$5,000,000, and would check or kill legislation most profoundly needed. But such considerations did not interest the Democratic leaders.

Their scheme was simple. It consisted merely in the interruption of all business with motions to adjourn; to recommit; to amend, strike out, and insert—all frivolous in purport and insincere in motive, but most effective in the consumption of time; and when these devices failed to bury a given measure, they proposed to sit in their seats silently during a roll-call, not responding to their names. This would almost certainly leave the record apparently showing that the House was without a quorum.

HOW THE CONSPIRATORS WERE BEATEN.

Speaker Reed had scarcely taken his seat before these contemptible tactics began, and when the House settled down to business, they were adopted in full force by the Democratic side. But they did not dismay the Speaker. He declined to entertain frivolous and obstructive motions, and he held that no member could remain within the Speaker's vision and declare himself present or absent according to the partisan ends he wished to serve. In other words, no member could deny his presence in order to break a quorum, and then affirm his presence to revive the quorum, being all the while, as a matter of fact, actually present in the House. It is for maintaining against Democratic wails, howls, rage, violence and vituperation, these simple propositions, so clear in common sense and so just in common honesty, that the Speaker is denounced by our friends, the enemy, as a tyrant and a Czar. His only offense was that he declined to let them lie themselves out of sight when they wanted to prevent the passage of measures which they did not have the voting strength to defeat.

Mr. Reed's decisions were finally incorporated into the Rules of the House, since which time the public business has gone forward in an orderly manner.

GOOD RULES MUST NOT BE PROSTITUTED TO BAD ENDS.

(From a decision of Speaker Reed refusing to entertain a dilatory motion.)

There is no possible way by which the orderly methods of parliamentary procedure can be used to stop legislation. The object of a

parliamentary body is action, and not stoppage of action. Hence, if any member or set of members undertakes to oppose the orderly progress of business, even by the use of the ordinarily recognized parliamentary motions, it is the right of the majority to refuse to have those motions entertained, and to cause the public business to proceed.

LET THE JOURNAL TELL THE TRUTH.

(From the speech of the Hon. Wm. McKinley, Jan. 31.)

Now, Mr. Speaker, what is this question? We are contending that members who sit in their seats in this Hall shall be counted as present, because they are present. They want the Journal to declare a lie; we want the Journal to declare the truth. Let us be honest with each other and with the country; let us defeat bills in a constitutional way or not at all; give freedom of debate, opportunity of amendment, the yea-and-nay vote, and we will preserve our own self-respect, give force to the Constitution, and serve the people whose trusts we hold. **The position of the gentlemen on the other side means that they will either ruin or rule, although they are in the minority. We insist that while we are in the majority they shall do neither.**

DOES THE CONSTITUTION COMMIT SUICIDE?

(From a speech of the Hon. Benj. Butterworth.)

After quoting that clause of the Constitution which provides that each House "may compel the attendance of absent members," Mr. Butterworth continued:

Compel them to attend—for what? To leave the House in precisely the same condition as before they were brought in—a condition which rendered it necessary to bring them in to change and improve it? Was this authority conferred only to enable us to go through the farce of bringing in the absentees and learning after each had been seated in his place that while under the Constitution he is actually personally present to make a quorum to do business, yet when an attempt is made to do the thing which required his presence he at once, by merely closing his mouth, becomes constructively absent?

MR. SPRINGER SUSTAINS SPEAKER REED.

In the Forty-sixth Congress Mr. Tucker (Dem.) brought in a rule precisely similar to the decision of Speaker Reed. In supporting Mr. Tucker, the Hon. W. M. Springer, who has been in this Congress the leading Democratic obstructionist, and the sturdiest assailant of the Speaker, employed these words:

A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business. That majority do not vote, but they must be here. If the majority is here the quorum is here. If we may compel the attendance of absent members what virtue is there in this provision unless it is to compel them to be here to constitute a quorum? What is the constitutional provision for? What is it worth in the Constitution if, after having been exercised, it amounts to nothing at last and the man is not here? I wish to say by our legislative system our fathers understood that when this power was exercised the man was here, and all we have to do is to recognize that fact.

ISSUE No. 1.

Do you wish your Congress to be an orderly, deliberative assembly, or do you wish it to be a lawless mob?

THE GRAND OLD PARTY.



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FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

WHAT THE SITUATION IS AND WHAT THE REPUBLICAN HOUSE HAS DONE TO CURE IT.

A FAIR, HONEST LAW, FOR FAIR AND HONEST MEN.

BUT A BAD LAW FOR THUGS, BALLOT-BOX-STUFFERS AND RASCALS GENERALLY.

AND THAT IS WHY THEY KICK.

In its National Platform, adopted at Chicago, June 21, 1888, the Republican party proclaimed this doctrine :

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion * * * especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign-born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and have that ballot counted. We demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections.

The Republican majority in Congress set promptly at work to redeem this pledge, and have passed a bill the merits of which are an issue in this campaign.

WHERE CONGRESS'S AUTHORITY COMES FROM.

(Section 4, Article I, Constitution of the United States.)

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators

HOW THE SUPREME COURT CONSTRUES THIS CLAUSE.

(Ex Parte Siebold, 100 U. S., 371.)

"Make or alter!" What is the plain meaning of these words? There is no declaration that the regulations shall be made either wholly by the State Legislatures or wholly by Congress. If Congress does not interfere, of course they may be made wholly by the State; but if it chooses to interfere, there is nothing in the words to prevent its doing so either wholly or partially. On the contrary, their necessary implication is that it may do either. **It may either make the regulations or it may alter them.** If it only alters, leaving, as manifest convenience requires, the general organization of the polls to the State, there results a necessary coöperation of the two governments in regulating the subject. But no repugnance in the system of regulations can arise, for the power of Congress over the subject is paramount.

THE NATION IN A DREADFUL DILEMMA.

(Ex Parte Yarborough, 110 U. S., 651.)

If the Government of the United States has within its constitutional domain no authority to provide against these evils (force and

fraud), if the very sources of power may be poisoned by corruption or controlled by violence and outrage without legal restraint, then, indeed, is the country in danger, and its best powers, its highest purposes, the hopes which it inspires, and the love which enshrines it, are at the mercy of the combinations of those who respect no right but brute force on the one hand, and unprincipled corruptionists on the other.

HENRY WATTERSON'S CONFESSION.

HE SAYS 'THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS AN HONEST ELECTION IN THE COLORED DISTRICTS.

(From the *Louisville Courier-Journal*)

I should be entitled to no respect or credit if I pretended that there is either a fair poll or count of the vast overflow of black votes in States where there is a negro majority, or that in the nature of things present there can be.—HENRY WATTERSON, Leading Democratic Editor of the South.

JUDGE CAMPBELL'S CONFESSION.

HE SAYS A RESORT TO FRAUD AND MURDER SHOULD BE AVOIDED "IF POSSIBLE."

(From an address recently issued to the people of Mississippi by Judge J. A. P. Campbell, now a member of the Supreme Court of that State.)

I know full well we can continue to govern this country. I have no fears as to that. But if we should have to resort to shotguns and Winchester, or to fraud, that would be too undemocratic for me, and it would be destructive of that liberty, equality and fraternity so dear to us, and should be avoided if possible.

GENERAL SPINOLA'S CONFESSION.

HE SAYS IT IS COSTLY AND BOTHERSOME TO ELECT A DEMOCRAT IN THE NORTH, BUT THEY HAVE THINGS NICELY FIXED BELOW THE LINE.

(From a speech in Congress by the Hon. F. B. Spinola, Tammany Democrat.)

With us it is a struggle to put a man in this House. Below Mason and Dixon's line it is an easy matter. One gentleman is declared to be the candidate, his neighbors rally round him, he is put to no expense, he is called upon to perform no labor in the canvass, the ballots are printed, and they are deposited and he is elected.

CONGRESSMAN HEMPHILL'S CONFESSION.

HE TAKES A SOLEMN AND SIGNIFICANT OATH AS TO THE THING THEY WON'T DO.

(From a speech in Congress by the Hon. J. J. Hemphill (Dem.), of South Carolina.)

We know we must either rule the South or leave it. Now, I swear we will not leave it!

SOUTHERN ELECTION LAWS.

NO SUCH THING AS HOME RULE IN THE SOUTH.

IN ORDER TO PERPETUATE DEMOCRATIC RULE THE ELECTORAL MACHINERY IS CENTRALIZED AND CONTROLLED BY A FEW POLITICIANS.

(From a speech by the Hon. N. P. Haugen.)

In none of the southern tier of States is the choice of election officers lodged in the community in which they are to serve. In Virginia the system is a perfect wheel with the Legislature at the crank. There never was a more perfect invention for self-perpetuation in office. In Maryland from the very beginning of colonial

government down to the session of the last Legislature, the power of appointing local election boards was vested in the Sheriff of the county. But some of the counties elected Republican Sheriffs, and the late Democratic Legislature placed the power of appointing local election officers in the hands of the Governor. In Mississippi an electoral commission, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, forms the fountain-head from which flows all authority to supervise and control elections. In Alabama this power is vested in certain county officers; in South Carolina it is in the State, and likewise in Florida and North Carolina. In short, you may look all through the Southern States in vain for a discoverable trace of the home, town, or city government inherited from New England. The tendency is all the time in the opposite direction—to rob the local community of the privilege of controlling its own affairs.

AND THIS IS WHAT THE SYSTEM PRODUCES.

(From a speech in Congress by the Hon. L. E. McComas.)

Within a short period the treasuries of half the States in the South have been plundered by defaulting State treasurers: by Vincent, of Alabama; by Polk, of Tennessee; by Tate, of Kentucky; by Burke, of Louisiana; by Nolan, of Missouri; by Hemmingway, of Mississippi, just convicted, and by Archer, of Maryland. Minority rule is inevitably corrupt rule.

TAKE A LOOK AT THESE FIGURES.

THEY SHOW HOW THE REPUBLICAN VOTE IN THE SOUTH IS SUPPRESSED.

(From speeches delivered in the present House.)

In 1886 the total vote returned in Georgia for ten Congressmen was 27,520—less than were returned in any one of 164 Northern districts in that same election. Georgia's voting population is not less than 350,000. The entire South Carolinian delegation sits here on this floor—seven members—with fewer votes behind them than were cast in the districts represented by Mr. Peters, of Kansas, Mr. Townsend, of Colorado, Mr. Snider, of Minnesota, or Mr. Dorsey, of Nebraska. Let us compare Mississippi and New Jersey, both Democratic States, both having in 1880 almost exactly the same number of inhabitants. In 1888 Mississippi cast 115,567 votes, New Jersey cast 303,741. Mississippi's seven Congressmen sit here representing an average of 16,459 votes cast and counted. New Jersey's seven Congressmen represent an average of 43,335 votes. In Mississippi there were males of voting age, in 1880, to the number of 108,254 whites and 130,278 colored. These figures tell the story.—Mr. LODGE.

In 1886 there were 27,430 votes cast for members of Congress in Georgia. There were 283,590 votes cast for members of Congress at the same election in Wisconsin. The 27,430 votes in Georgia elected ten Congressmen. The 283,590 votes cast in Wisconsin elected nine Congressmen. The average vote of a Congressional district in Georgia was 2,743. In Wisconsin it was 31,510. One vote cast in Georgia has the same influence upon national government, upon questions of taxation, internal improvements, control of corporations, pensions, etc., as 11½ votes cast in Wisconsin. In Georgia 1,604 votes elected my friend Mr. Crisp. The lowest vote cast in any one district in Wisconsin was in the district of my Democratic colleague, Mr. Brickner, which cast 25,916 votes. Comparing these two districts, the district in each State casting the lowest number of votes, we find that 1,604 votes elect a Representative in Georgia, while it takes 25,916 to accomplish the same thing in Wisconsin. In other words, one vote in Georgia on this basis is equal to 16 votes in my colleague's Democratic district in Wisconsin.—Mr. HAUGEN.

In 1888 (it was much worse in 1886) a total vote of 595,075 in five Southern States elected thirty-eight members of the House, while in the States of New York and Connecticut it required 1,470,873 votes to elect the same number. The atrocity of this outrage upon the ballot will appear in a still more vivid light when it is remembered that the enfranchisement of the colored race brought to the Electoral College in the South an acquisition of thirty-eight votes, which the Democracy have appropriated to swell their Congressional representation, while the colored Republicans in most sections remain unrepresented.—Mr. BROSIUS.

WHAT THE NEW LAW IS.

DEMOCRATIC LIES ABOUT ITS CHARACTER EXPLODED.

IT DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH LOCAL SYSTEMS AT ALL,
BUT MERELY PROVIDES A WAY BY WHICH FRAUDS
CAN BE DETECTED AND PUNISHED.

(From the speech in Congress of the Hon. R. M. LaFollette.)

What are the provisions of this bill?

It makes false registration a crime.

It makes unlawful interference with registration, by violence upon, or intimidation, or bribery by any person lawfully entitled to vote a crime.

It makes wilfully keeping any false poll-list or knowingly entering false names or false statements thereon a crime.

It makes giving or accepting a bribe to induce a person to vote or refrain from voting a crime.

It requires the ballot-box to be placed in plain sight of the voters and in such a position as to enable the election officers, National and State, and the voter when voting, to see that the ballot is in fact placed in the box.

It makes the wilful rejection of legal votes, knowing them to be legal, a crime.

It makes the wilful acceptance of illegal votes, knowing them to be illegal, a crime.

It makes the fraudulent substitution of one ballot for another for the purpose of having the vote rejected, or for the purpose of having it counted for a person other than the voter intended, a crime.

It makes wilfully placing ballots not lawfully cast in any ballot-box among ballots lawfully cast, for the purpose of changing the result, a crime.

It makes unlawfully removing ballots from a ballot-box lawfully cast, for the purpose of affecting the result of the election, a crime.

It makes a wilfully false canvass of votes or the false certification and return of such vote a crime.

It makes it a crime for every officer charged with a duty under the law to wilfully neglect to perform such duty or to be guilty of any corrupt or fraudulent conduct or practice in its execution.

It makes false swearing, in matters pertaining to such Congressional election, perjury.

It makes stealing the ballot-box or the ballots a felony.

And it provides just punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or both, for each of these crimes against a government by the people through manhood suffrage.

That is this bill. There is not a section, line, or syllable in it besides this more than is necessary to enforce with certainty these provisions.

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PROSPERITY ASSURED.

THE MCKINLEY BILL—ITS MOTIVE AND EFFECT.

IT SURROUNDS THE FARMER WITH SURE GUARANTEES OF
BETTER TIMES.

IT ASSURES THE MECHANIC OF MORE WORK AND HIGH
WAGES.

AND IT COLLECTS THE GREATER PART OF THE NATIONAL
REVENUES FROM FOREIGNERS WHO SEEK AMERICAN
MARKETS FOR THEIR WARES.

In its National Platform of 1888 the Republican party
proclaimed this doctrine :

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of Protection. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the National Revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such a revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of articles produced by our people.

PROTECTION DISTRIBUTES WEALTH.

(From Blaine's reply to Gladstone, January, 1890.)

In no event can the growth of large fortunes be laid to the charge of the protective policy. Protection has proved a distributor of great sums of money ; not an agency for amassing it in the hands of a few. The benefit of Protection goes first and last to the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces.

BISMARCK SAYS PROTECTION SECURES PROSPERITY.

(From a speech in the Reichstag, by Prince Bismarck, May 12, 1882.)

The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern time. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within the territory, and **still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of**

America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States.

WHO BELIEVE IN FREE TRADE.

(From a speech in Congress by Thomas B. Reed.)

On the face of the earth to-day there are but two sets of people who believe in Free Trade—the Democratic party and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with Ireland suppressed. Russia, the granary of Europe, has abandoned Free Trade. France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and the Dominion of Canada, that child of Britain herself, have all joined the army of Protection. It is the instinct of humanity against the assumptions of the book men. It is the wisdom of the race against the wisdom of the few.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

WHAT IT IS, WHAT IT SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH, AND HOW IT WILL AFFECT THE REVENUES.

In accordance with its pledge the Republican party has passed what is called the McKinley bill, a comparison of which with the Mills bill reveals at once the economic differences between the two parties. The Republican bill places a duty on wool, the Democratic bill places wool on the free-list. The Republican bill places a protective duty on all animals, vegetables, barley, hemp, tobacco, flax and all products of the soil; upon cotton goods, woolen goods, crockery, glassware, iron, steel, hardware and cutlery. The Democratic bill places vegetables on the free-list, leaves but a revenue duty on all animals, on barley and tobacco; moves toward a revenue duty on cottons, woolens, crockery, glassware, iron, steel, hardware and cutlery. The Republican bill places sugar on the free-list; the Democratic bill places the duty on sugar at 65 per cent. It will be seen that these measures are most marvelously unlike. It is not accident or chance. It is because one bill favors the protection of American agriculture, manufactures and labor, and the other bill opposes this policy.

THE PROTECTIVE THEORY.

IT MAINTAINS THAT THE CHEAPEST WAY TO RAISE REVENUE IS TO COLLECT IT FROM FOREIGNERS.

(From a speech in Congress by the Hon. J. H. Walker.)

A protective tariff is not an "arbitrary restraint upon trade."

As well say a bit and bridle, by which we guide, control, and develop to our use the power of the horse, is an arbitrary restriction on travel.

Protection compels every European manufacturer to pay into the Treasury of the United States the money he has saved by not paying his workmen as much as American workman receive, before he is allowed to sell his goods in this country.

THE CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER SAYS THE THEORY WORKS ALL RIGHT.

(From a speech in the Canadian Parliament by Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier.)

Suppose the man has 100 acres on the Canadian side of the line and 100 acres of land on the American side of the line. Suppose he grows 1000 bushels of barley on each of his farms. He takes his 1000 American bushels to the American market and gets \$1 a bushel for it. He takes his 1000 bushels of Canadian barley to the American market and gets but 85 cts. per bushel, because he has to pay 15 cts. duty for taking it across the line. How can it, in this case, be said that the consumer pays the duty? It comes out of the pockets of the Canadian farmers.

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF.

WHERE AND HOW HIS ADVANTAGE IS SECURED BY THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

THE CAUSES OF PRESENT DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS LEND THE MEANS TAKEN IN THE MCKINLEY BILL TO REMOVE THEM.

(From a speech in Congress by Mr. LaFollette.)

The farmer is not suffering to-day, as gentlemen upon the other side contend, "because the tariff has greatly enhanced the cost of what he buys." All that he buys is cheaper to-day than it has ever been. Since 1880 barb wire has dropped from 10 to 4 cents a pound, wire nails from \$6 per keg to \$2.20, chains from 22 cents a pound to 12, zinc from 15 cents a pound to 10, tin-ware 50 per cent, window-glass 25 per cent, kerosene 25 cents a gallon to 13, salt from \$2.25 per barrel to \$1.25, crockery 25 per cent, calico from 7 cents to 5, worsted dress goods 25 per cent, ready-made clothing 30 to 50 per cent, boots and shoes 33½ per cent, and furniture 40 to 50 per cent.

The farmer, I repeat, is not in distress to-day because of the high price of what he buys, but because of the low price of what he sells.

AN ERA OF LOW PRICES.

That this statement is undeniably true is proved by these facts:

First.—A dollar will go further for a farmer to-day than at any other time since the war. Examine this table. It shows comparatively the prices of farmers' implements since 1860, and illustrates the operation of protection:

Articles.	1889	1880	1873	1865	1860
One-horse steel plow, wood beam..	\$2.75	\$3.50	\$6.00	\$8.00	.....
Two-horse steel plow, wood beam..	12.00	15.00	20.00	26.00	.....
One-horse iron plow, wood beam...	2.00	3.00	5.00	.....	.....
Two-horse iron plow, wood beam..	8.00	10.50	13.00	.....	.....
Two-horse side hill or rev'sible plow	10.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	.....
One potato digger.....	7.50	12.00	20.00	25.00	.....
Old-fashioned tooth-harrow.....	6.50	10.00	15.00	20.00	.....
One-horse cultivator.....	3.50	5.00	7.00	10.00	.....
Two-horse corn cultivator.....	15.00	25.00	28.00	35.00	.....
One-horse mowing machine.....	45.00	70.00	85.00	105.00	\$120.00
Two-horse mowing machine.....	50.00	75.00	90.00	110.00	125.00
Horse-rake, sulky.....	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00
Common hand-rake, horse.....	3.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	10.00
Common iron garden rakes, 10-tooth steel, per dozen.....	37.50	5.75	12.00	16.00	.....
One-horse horse-power.....	25.00	35.00	45.00	60.00	.....
Two-horse horse-power.....	35.00	50.00	65.00	80.00	.....
Reaper.....	75.00	85.00	95.00	120.00	140.00
Binder.....	135.00	300.00	25.00	(*)	(*)
Thrasher.....	400.00	475.00	475.00	.....	.....
Bagger.....	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....
Corn-sheller, one hole.....	6.00	8.50	11.50	15.00	.....
Fanning-mill.....	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	.....
Common hoes, cast-steel socket, per dozen.....	3.50	5.75	6.50	8.00	.....
Common rakes, wood, per dozen....	2.00	2.75	3.00	4.00	.....
American grass scythes, per dozen..	7.50	12.00	16.00	21.00	.....
American grain scythes, per dozen..	9.50	16.50	21.00	26.00	.....
Patent scythes, sneaths, per dozen..	4.50	9.50	11.00	16.00	.....
Ames' shovels, per dozen.....	9.50	15.00	18.00	20.50	.....
Ames' spades, per dozen.....	10.00	16.00	18.50	21.00	.....
Crow-bars, steel.....	.06	.08	.....	.....	.....
Crow-bars, iron.....	.05	.06	.10	.15	.....

CHEAPER GOODS HERE THAN IN FREE TRADE COUNTRIES.

Second.—A dollar will go further for a farmer in Protective America than it will in Free Trade England, as this table witnesses:

Prices of Agricultural Implements in America and England.

ARTICLES.	American Prices (Chicago).	Prices in England.		
		John G. Rollins.	J. & F. Howard.	Samuelson & Co.
One-horse steel plow.....	\$10.00	\$14.85	\$15.60	.....
Two-horse steel plow.....	20.00	25.29	.....	.....
Potato digger	11.00	12.45	13.20	.....
Two-horse mowing machine	60.00	75.00	76.64	\$72.80
Horse rake	25.00	39.49	38.40	.....
Reaper .....	.....	119.55	124.80	.....
Reaper and binder	130.00	.....	249.60	.....
Hay tedder.....	45.00	64.00	60.00	.....

Consequently, the trouble is NOT that Protection increases the American farmer's expenses.

BUT THE TROUBLE IS RIGHT HERE.

THE FARMER CANNOT OBTAIN LIVING PRICES FOR HIS OWN PRODUCTS UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS.

Third.—But the American farmer's market is being usurped by foreign farm products. Importations of food have grown enormously under the tariff of 1883. Last year they amounted to more than \$65,000,000, as this table shows:

Importations of Farm Products into the United States during 1889.

Horses, sheep and cattle.....	\$3,917,031
Barley.....	7,691,763
Other grains.....	169,199
Potato-starch and dextrine.....	230,000
Eggs.....	2,419,004
Flax.....	2,060,664
Hemp.....	2,047,927
Hay.....	1,082,685
Hops.....	1,100,408
Meats and dairy products.....	1,769,892
Flaxseed and seeds.....	4,557,198
Tobacco.....	8,603,163
Potatoes, vegetables and beans.....	2,295,499
Lumber.....	9,768,644
Wool....	17,432,758
Total.....	\$65,132,519

THE REMEDY.

HOW THE MCKINLEY BILL HAS MET THIS SITUATION, AND HAS ASSURED THE FARMER OF BETTER THINGS.

Republican legislation has provided three efficacious remedies for this state of things:

First.—It has increased the duties on foreign farm products so as to shut off importations.

Second.—It has opened the way for reciprocal trade relations with South American countries.

Third.—It has restored Silver to its money uses.

THE FARMER'S SCHEDULE.

Various organizations representing the farmers of the country have been in communication with the Republican

leaders in this Congress. They have understood themselves very well and have fully appreciated the situation. They have submitted drafts of the legislation in their judgment necessary to secure a revival of husbandry, and their just demands have been fully recognized. **This table shows what the McKinley bill has done for the better protection of the farmer.** It shows comparatively the importations of 1889, the late duties, and the duties under the McKinley bill :

ARTICLE.	Imported 1889.	Late duty.	McKinley bill.
Horses and mules.....	\$2,146,514.50	20 per cent.....	\$30 per head.*
Cattle.....	542,764.71	20 per cent.....	Over one year, \$10 per head. Under one year, \$2 per head.
Hogs.....	4,770.80	20 per cent..	\$1.50 per head.
Sheep.....	1,189,192.38	20 per cent.....	\$1.50 per head.
Barley.....	7,678,763.58	10 cts. per bush.	30 cts. per bush.
Buckwheat.....	25,469.85	10 per cent.....	15 cts. per bush.
Oats.....	10,178.19	10 cts. per bush.	15 cts. per bush.
Oatmeal.....	55,995.00	½ cent per lb..	1 cent per lb.
Butter.....	17,689.41	4 cts. per lb....	6 cts. per lb.
Cheese.....	1,132,143.28	4 cts. per lb....	6 cts. per lb.
Milk.....	5,664.87	10 per cent.....	5 cts. per gal.
Beans.....	759,802.28	10 per cent.....	40 cts. per bush.
Beans, peas, and mushrooms prepared or preserved.....	No data.	35 per cent.....	40 per cent.
Peas :			
Green or dried.....	Included with beans.	10 per cent.....	40 cts. per bush.
Split.....	52,738.00	20 per cent.....	50 cts. per bush.
In papers, cartons, or packages.....	No data.	Not provid'd for	1 ct. per lb.
Cabbages.....	No data.	10 per cent.....	3 cts. each.
Eggs.....	2,419,004.37	Free.....	5 cts. per dozen.
Hay.....	1,082,685.50	\$2 per ton.....	\$4 per ton.
Hops.....	1,100,408.00	8 cts. per lb....	15 cts. per lb.
Onions.....	No data.	10 per cent.....	40 cts. per bush.
Plants, trees, shrubs, etc.....	323,762.82	Free.....	20 per cent.
Potatoes.....	321,120.26	15 cts. per bush.	25 cts. per bush.
Garden seeds, agricultural seeds, etc.....	187,448.69	20 per cent.....	40 per cent.
Vegetables :			
Prepared or preserved.....	389,512.42	30 per cent.....	45 per cent.
Pickles and sauces.....	334,920.71	35 per cent.....	45 per cent.
In their natural state.....	437,377.37	10 per cent.....	55 per cent.
Straw.....	28,921.00	Free.....	30 per cent.
Apples :			
Green or ripe.....	No data.	Free.....	25 cts. per bush.
Dried or prepared in any manner.....	No data.	Free.....	2 cts. per lb.
Bacon and hams.....	45,899.51	2 cts. per lb....	5 cts. per lb.
Beef, mutton and pork.....	14,393.09	1 ct. per lb.....	2 cts. per lb.
Poultry :			
Live.....	154,866.26	{ 10 cts. per lb..	3 cts. per lb.
Dressed.....		{ 10 cts. per lb..	5 cts. per lb.
Flax seed or linseed, poppy-seed and other oil seeds.....	3,959,640.00	20 cts. per lb....	30 cts. per bush.
Leaf tobacco for cigar wrappers :			
Not stemmed.....	1,417,302.40	{ 75 cts. per lb..	\$2 per lb.
Stemmed.....		{ \$1 per lb.....	\$2.75 per lb.
All other tobacco in leaf :			
Not stemmed.....	8,126,091.34	35 cts per lb....	35 cts. per lb.
Stemmed.....	473,679.25	40 cts. per lb....	50 cts. per lb.
Cigars, Cigarettes, cheroot of all kinds.....	3,657,316.02	\$2 50 per lb. and 25 per cent....	\$4.50 per lb. and 25 per cent.

* Provided that horses valued at over \$150 shall pay an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

IT IS A MECHANIC'S BILL, TOO.

ITS SCOPE IS NATIONAL, ITS EFFECT WILL BE FELT IN EVERY INDUSTRY.

LABOR IS EVERYWHERE CONCERNED IN THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.—HOW IT IS OPERATING TO KEEP THE AMERICAN MECHANIC'S WAGES AT DECENT FIGURES.

While guarding by every wise and lawful means the interests of the American farmer, the McKinley bill has skilfully maintained the conditions which have contributed so marvelously to the prosperity of the American mechanic

in the past twenty years. Every industry in which foreigners are enabled to compete with Americans in the American market by reason of their lower scales of wages has received that sort of attention which aims at equalizing the situation. The industrial question becomes every year more and more a question of labor. So soon as the workmen of this country are desirous of reducing their wages to the British level, American manufactures can be in all cases as cheap as British manufactures. The reason of the McKinley bill is found in the following figures. It is a bill which enables American manufacturers to do a profitable business notwithstanding the dreadful disparity in the price of labor which is witnessed here. The figures are from official sources, and they are both true and typical :

Trade.	America.	England.	France.
Carpenters :			
Man.....	\$700.00	\$383.00	\$310.00
Woman.....	300.00	153.20	124.00
	\$1000.00	\$536.20	\$434.00
Supplies.....	216.00	206.00	206.00
Possible savings.....	\$784.00	\$330.20	\$228.00
Laborers, common :			
Man.....	\$300.00	\$235.00	\$188.00
Woman.....	200.00	94.00	75.50
	\$500.00	\$329.00	\$263.90
Supplies.....	216.00	206.00	206.00
Possible savings.....	\$284.00	\$123.00	\$57.90
Blacksmiths :			
Man.....	\$650.00	\$368.50	\$290.00
Woman.....	300.00	147.40	116.20
	\$950.00	\$515.90	\$406.20
Supplies.....	216.00	206.00	206.00
Possible savings.....	\$734.00	\$309.90	\$200.20
Locomotive engineers :			
Man.....	\$1250.00	\$456.00	\$516.00
Woman.....	300.00	182.40	206.40
	\$1550.00	\$638.40	\$722.40
Supplies.....	216.00	206.00	206.00
Possible savings.....	\$1334.00	\$432.40	\$516.40
Locomotive firemen :			
Man.....	\$750.00	\$255.00	\$342.00
Woman.....	300.00	102.00	136.80
	\$1050.00	\$357.00	\$478.80
Supplies.....	216.00	206.00	206.00
Possible savings.....	\$834.00	\$151.00	\$272.80
Tinsmiths :			
Man.....	\$550.00	\$325.00	\$273.00
Woman.....	300.00	130.00	109.20
	\$850.00	\$455.00	\$382.20
Supplies.....	216.00	206.00	206.00
Possible savings.....	\$634.00	\$249.00	\$176.20
Tanners :			
Man.....	\$450.00	\$350.00	\$347.00
Woman.....	300.00	140.00	188.80
	\$750.00	\$490.00	\$485.80
Supplies.....	216.00	206.00	206.00
Possible savings.....	\$534.00	\$263.00	\$279.80
Weavers :			
Man.....	\$500.00	\$350.00	\$250.00
Woman.....	300.00	140.00	100.00
	\$800.00	\$490.00	\$350.00
Supplies.....	216.00	206.00	206.00
Possible savings.....	\$584.00	\$284.00	\$144.00

OTHER PROTECTION MEASURES.

LAWS TO PREVENT REVENUE FRAUDS AND TO CORRECT TARIFF INEQUALITIES.

In perfecting their revenue system the Republicans have enacted a customs law to prevent undervaluations, to

secure just and uniform appraisals on imported merchandise, and to assure the honest collection of the revenues.

Under a construction given by the courts to the law of 1883, worsteds have been admitted hitherto at lower rates of duty than other woolens. Other decisions had the same effect upon ribbons imported as trimmings. These inequalities have been corrected. All woolens in the present law are woolens, and all ribbons are ribbons, and they all pay an equitable duty.

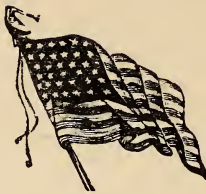
TAXATION GREATLY REDUCED.

The McKinley bill makes many changes in our tariff schedules. The free-list is greatly enlarged. Many duties are lowered, many raised. The effort has been in each case to do what is fair and right, according to the present condition of the trade. No man can tell precisely the degree in which its operation will affect the revenues. There can be no doubt that it will materially reduce them, probably in the sum of \$65,000,000. Relatively the reduction is ten per cent. Imports are placed on the free-list which last year paid a duty of \$60,936,536. The question involved in the other changes is how far reduced duties will stimulate importation, and how far increased duties will restrain importation. This question can be determined only by a test, but if experience is a good teacher, Government revenues will fall off under the McKinley bill about \$65,000,000.

ISSUE No. 3.

This Bill preserves in operation, adapting it to the present state of trade, that revenue system which the greatest statesman of Europe declares himself constrained to imitate; a system which has given us a material development "the most illustrious of modern time"; a system which first creates the finest market in the world and then controls it for our own principal enjoyment; a system which has raised the American farmer to a dignity enjoyed by no other tiller of the soil, and the American mechanic to a place in society and in affairs which is the envy of his brethren in every land. Are you ready to abandon this system? Do you want to open your doors to the cheap, serf-wrought goods of other countries? Do you want to create here the very conditions that all our millions of foreign-born citizens have fled from? IF NOT, YOU MUST RETURN A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

THE GRAND OLD PARTY.



IT IS TRUE TO THE FLAG.

SILVER AT \$1.20.

ITS MONEY USES ARE FULLY RESTORED BY REPUBLICAN ACTION.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY RICHER BY \$90,238,000 BY SILVER'S RISE.

ALL AMERICAN CEREALS HAVE GROWN IN VALUE, TOO.

AND, AS USUAL, THE DEMOCRACY OBSTRUCTED.

In its last National Platform the Republican party declared this doctrine :

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 demonetize silver.

In conformity with this pledge, the Republican Congress has passed, against the unanimous opposition of Democratic members, a silver bill, than which there has been no more useful and inspiring act since the resumption of specie payments. It provides, in brief, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, at the market price, and issue in payment therefor legal tender Treasury notes, redeemable in coin. This affords an annual increase in money of over \$60,000,000. The Democratic Bland Act, under which the value of silver fell to the lowest figure it has ever reached, and the value of farm products to figures shockingly disastrous, afforded an annual increase of \$24,000,000. But this money was of doubtful reputation. It was money that was good to-day and bad to-morrow. The money provided by the present Republican Congress is as good, and must in all circumstances remain as good, as any money the world has ever seen.

Happily, the country has not had to wait for the beneficent results of this legislation. They came as quickly and as surely as blossoms under a May-day sun. Indeed, the very presence of a Republican President in the White House and a Republican Congress in the Capitol, exercised an inspiring influence upon values and upon all commerce. In the wake of Democratic rule had followed a prostration of industry and an accumulation of farm mortgages, but the election of 1888 was received by the country as the sure promise of better days. That these better days are now arrived is unerringly revealed in the figures shown in this table :

Changes in the Value of Silver.

Dates.	Significance.	Price of Silver in London.— Pence.	Equivalent value in U. S. Money.	Price of Silver in New York.	Value of Silver in a Silver Dollar.
Feb. 28, 1878	Date of passage of the Bland act.....	55.	\$1.20 ⁵	\$1.19 ⁵	\$.93 ²⁵
Mar. 1, 1878	Day after passage of the Bland act.....	54 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	1.20 ⁴	1.20	.93 ¹⁵
Mar. 22, 1878	Three weeks after passage of the Bland act.....	54 ¹ / ₄	1.18 ⁹	1.20	.91 ⁸⁸
Mar. 1, 1879	One year after passage of the Bland act.....	49 ¹ / ₂	1.03 ⁵	1.03 ⁵	.83 ⁹³
May 19, 1888	Lowest price reached....	47 ³ / ₈	.91 ²⁴	.91 ¹ / ₂	.73 ⁵⁷
Mar. 4, 1889	Inauguration of President Harrison.....	42 ⁹ / ₁₆	.93 ³²	.93 ³	.72 ¹⁸
Dec. 1, 1889	Republican Congress met	44 ³ / ₈	.97 ²⁷	.96 ¹ / ₄	.75 ²³
July 14, 1890	Passage of the new silver law.....	49 ¹ / ₄	1.07 ⁹⁶	1.08	.83 ¹ / ₂
July 15, 1890	Day after passage of new silver law.....	50.	1.09 ⁶	1.10	.84 ⁷⁷
Aug. 13, 1890	New silver law went into effect.....	51 ¹ / ₄	1.10 ¹⁵	1.13	.85 ¹⁹
Aug. 30, 1890	About three weeks after the silver law went into effect.....	54 ¹ / ₂	1.19 ⁴⁷	1.19 ¹ / ₂	.92 ⁴

RESULTS OF INCALCULABLE VALUE.

The significance of this table is tremendous. The Democratic Bland Act found silver at \$1.20¹/₂. On the very next day it fell, and it kept falling steadily. Grover Cleveland, who could not even wait until he was inaugurated before he gave silver a blow, pounded it until he and his party forced it down to 91¹/₂ and the silver dollar to 70⁵⁷/₁₀₀. The day after President Harrison was elected, silver began to revive, and when the Fifty-first Congress met it had climbed up to 96¹/₄. To-day it is worth \$1 20, and its monetary uses are fully restored. **Was ever a clearer, sharper contrast drawn by hard fact between Republican wisdom and competency and Democratic folly and incapacity than is shown in these uncompromising figures!**

Why, the value of our silver coin since Harrison's inauguration has increased \$90,238,000.

But this is not all. Wheat, barley, oats, rye—all the products of the farm, have similarly grown in value. The wheat crop of 1889 amounted to 490,560,000 bushels, and its value was \$342,491,707, an average of a little less than seventy cents a bushel. **That same crop would sell at to-day's prices, which have increased to \$1.02¹/₂ a bushel, for \$154,526,400 more than was actually realized.** This table shows the facts:

Date.	Significance.	Price No. 2 Spring Wheat	Price No. 2 Yellow Corn.	Price No. 2 White Choice Oats.	Price No. 2 Rye.
Dec. 2, 1889..	Date of meeting of Republican Congr's	\$0.79	\$0.31¾	\$0.23	\$0.45
July 14, 1890..	Date of passage of the new silver law.....	.88	.38	.34	{ No sales 48½ bid.
Aug. 13, 1890..	Date new silver law went into effect ....	.99	*.50¼	*.41	*.63
Aug. 30, 1890..	Date of present statistics.....	1.01½	.48¾	.37½	.63

* The exceptional advance, during the month, was partially due to the material lowering in the condition of the crops. Rye is a cereal not extensively cultivated in the United States; the figures given under that heading are, consequently, only important as showing the general rapid advance in prices of farm products from December 2d, 1889, to the present date.

In the presence of such facts as these the Democracy must stand dumb or argue itself an ass. Its representatives in Congress voted bodily against the silver bill. They have been occupied ever since cursing themselves and their blind leaders!

ISSUE No. 4.

Do you want good money and plenty of it, or bad money and not even enough of that to go around?

THE GRAND OLD PARTY.



IT IS TRUE TO THE FLAG.

LAWS TO HELP LABOR.

NOT CLASS LEGISLATION MERELY, BUT MEASURES OF NATIONAL VALUE.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN AID OF INDUSTRIAL REFORM BY THIS CONGRESS.

A STRIKING REVIEW OF FACTS SHOWING HOW CAREFULLY THE INTERESTS OF THE POORER PEOPLE HAVE BEEN GUARDED AGAINST ENCROACHMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

This was among the declarations which the Republican National Convention of 1888 submitted to the people for their approval :

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

It may fairly be said that the only direct assurance of legislation in accordance with what may be called "labor's demands" which the Republican party has given, which it became the duty of this Congress to pass, related to the prohibition of cheap and degraded labor. But in performance the Grand Old Party has far exceeded its promises. It does not recognize the existence of sections and classes among the people, each to be coddled and wooed for election purposes. The Republican party regards the people as a mass, itself of that mass, inspired by that mass, and moved by the will of its intelligent and patriotic majority. It has not passed labor bills as class bills, but as measures vitally affecting the interests of the whole people.

Every important piece of legislation passed by this House has been a "labor bill." The Elections law is immensely a labor bill, for if the will of the poor and lowly voter—he who constitutes four-fifths of the people—can be thwarted by an arrogant aristocracy or an unscrupulous company of political bandits, free government is on a gallop to its grave! The Tariff bill and the Silver bill, the Bankruptcy Act, the Land-grant forfeitures, the Shipping bills—all these, as we have seen, are moving toward the development of trade with the resistless force of so many Corliss engines. They are all "labor bills."

LABOR REFORMS ACCOMPLISHED.

But it is also true to say that no House of Representatives that has assembled in the National Capitol since

Washington first set the machinery of government in motion has done so much as this House in response to the appeals of labor organizations for measures directly affecting the social and industrial reforms they have at heart. Democratic Congresses have set year after year, all heedless of the cries of the workingmen, deaf, dumb and blind to anything else than their pet sophistry—Free Trade! Their every effort has been to spread mortgages all over American farming lands and to fasten chains upon American factories!

In one week of this session the Republican majority—of course against Democratic objection and obstruction, has passed no less than five labor bills, pure and simple—measures asked for by the labor societies of the land. Look at the list.

1. An effective prohibition of alien contract labor.
2. An effective eight-hour law, constituting eight hours a full day's work for all Government employes.
3. An adjustment law, enabling claimants under the old eight-hour law to submit their cases to judicial arbitrament.
4. A law prohibiting the employment of convict labor on Government works.
5. A law prohibiting the use of the product of convict labor by the Government in any of its Departments.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

CONGRESS HAS VINDICATED HIS HONOR AND OPENED FOREIGN PORTS TO HIS TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

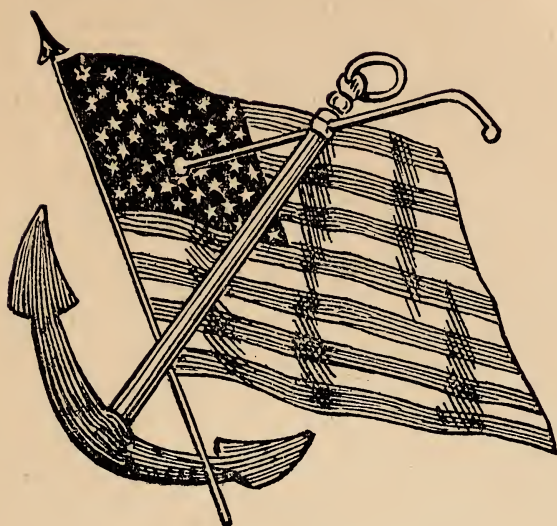
In addition to these measures, several others have been enacted dealing directly with the welfare of the farmer and the mechanic. The enumeration of them affords a striking proof of the Republican party's broad and general solicitude for the advantage of the whole country.

1. The Meat Inspection bill, providing for the inspection of all meats intended to be sent abroad, and prohibiting the exportation of all adulterated articles of food or drink, and enabling the President to prevent by proclamation the importation into this country of impure food products. This bill is intended to bring about, as it inevitably must, a better treatment of the American hog by the foreign nations that are now holding their ports hard against it, to their own injury and to ours.
2. The Compound Lard bill, defining lard to be the article commonly known as lard, made exclusively from the fresh fat of slaughtered swine, and defining compound lard to be any imitation of pure lard, and imposing upon it a tax sufficient to secure a proper regulation of its manufacture.
3. A Bankruptcy law, providing, at the urgent request of both debtor and creditor, a uniform system of bankruptcy. This measure, in its relation to commerce, great and small, is almost as valuable as the Republican system of uniform banking.
4. A law providing for the forfeiture of unearned land-grants.
5. A law endowing agricultural colleges.

ISSUE No. 5.

Will the workingmen and their organizations stand by the party which keeps its promises and performs its duties to them, or will they prefer the party which violates its promises and doesn't see its duties?

THE GRAND OLD PARTY.



IT IS TRUE TO THE FLAG.

LET'S HAVE OUR OWN SHIPS.

REPUBLICAN MEASURES TO REVIVE THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

WHY WASTE \$150,000,000 A YEAR ON FOREIGNERS WHEN WE CAN JUST AS WELL KEEP IT OURSELVES?

WHY CONTRIBUTE THESE MILLIONS TO THE BUILDING UP OF FOREIGN SHIPPING AND POSSIBLY HOSTILE NAVIES, WHEN WE CAN JUST AS WELL USE THEM TO BUILD UP OUR OWN?

Pending in the House, having already passed the Senate, are the two important measures known as the shipping bills. Of their final passage by the House, probably at this session, certainly in the next, there can be no doubt. Their effect upon the revival of the American merchant marine, in the establishment of new lines of travel between our ports and those of South America, will assuredly be to build up a large and important trade that has too long been neglected.

The first of these bills provides for the payment to American built and American-owned vessels of more than 500 tons register, engaged in the foreign trade, of certain small bounties according to the distances sailed, and under certain conditions. It is estimated that the amount paid to vessels complying with the act would be about one-half the sum of their annual interest, insurance and depreciation accounts. Probably \$3,000,000 will be required to meet the bounty demands in the first year after the bill becomes a law and possibly as much as \$8,000,000 when its stimulating influences have had their full effect. This bill has been

asked for by the chambers of commerce of more than 500 cities and by at least 1800 other commercial societies.

ENGLAND'S ENORMOUS SUBSIDIES.

The second bill is in the interest of the foreign postal service, and provides a liberal rate of payment to American steamships carrying our foreign mails in case they shall be built according to certain naval specifications, in case they shall make at least 20 miles an hour, shall carry certain naval forces, and be subject to the call of the Government for naval service.

Congress has been forcibly impressed with the fact that public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of these bills. They take the only means possible for the protection of an American carrying fleet against the subsidy laws of other nations. Many denials, inexplicable and foolish, have been made of the fact that England, Germany and France are to-day subsidizing their merchant marine. These denials are based on the principle that the character of a transaction can be changed merely by changing its name. The cold fact, that can only be denied by a cold lie, is that in the last sixty years England has paid no less than \$275,000,000 in postal subsidies and bounties and that she now pays an average of \$3,750,000 per year. The United States pays to its vessels less than \$100,000—not enough to defray the expense of mail transportation.

HONOR AND SAFETY AT STAKE.

No nation can hold a truly great position among its contemporaries without a foreign commerce, without flying its flag on every sea and landing its products in every port. National pride, national interest, every prompting of patriotic sentiment, every dictate of commercial selfishness requires that we should re-assume the place we once held among the maritime countries of the world. That place was acquired by protection. It was lost by free trade. The duration of our supremacy was coincident with the operation of our protective laws. The duration of our inferiority has been coincident with the operation of our present careless system. We found a thousand advantages in supremacy when we held it. We are losing in national prestige and in money every day, and must lose so long as as we leave our shipping to compete unaided with the subsidized shipping of other nations.

LET'S BRACE UP AND DO BETTER.

(From President Harrison's last Annual Message.)

There is nothing more justly humiliating to the national pride, and nothing more hurtful to the national prosperity than the inferiority of our merchant marine compared with that of other nations whose general resources, wealth, and sea-coast lines do not suggest any reason for their supremacy on the sea. It was not always so, and our people are agreed, I think, that it shall not continue to be so.

A DRAIN UPON NATIONAL RESOURCES.

(From a special message of President Grant, March, 1870.)

It is a national humiliation that we are now compelled to pay from twenty to thirty million dollars annually (exclusive of passage money, which we should share with other nations) to foreigners for doing the work which should be done by American vessels, American built, American owned, and American manned.

WHY BE HELPLESS WHEN WE MIGHT BE STRONG ?

(From a speech in Congress by Senator Frye.)

Why should we fear to resort to bounties and subsidies? Why should we pay \$150,000,000 a year to foreign ships for carrying our cargoes? Why should we carry our mails under a foreign flag? Why should every passenger who desires to sail from America abroad be compelled to sail under a foreign flag? Why should we, with our immense wealth and our great power, our ship-yards and mechanics, our enormous coast line, depend upon foreign nations to do all of our foreign carrying business for us? Why should we permit them to pay subsidies, as England has for fifty years, and quietly surrender the possession of all this business? Why yield to Spain and Germany and Italy and Holland and the Argentine Republic?

ISSUE No. 6.

Are you in favor of a merchant marine, do you wish to see the Stars and Stripes restored to their old place on the high seas, or are you willing to have America remain dependent on foreign ships for a foreign trade?

THE GRAND OLD PARTY.



IT IS TRUE TO THE FLAG.

MORE PENSIONS.

THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS A YEAR ADDED TO THE PENSIONS ACCOUNT.

REPUBLICAN PLEDGES TO VETERANS REDEEMED.

OUT OF EVERY FIVE DOLLARS COLLECTED AS NATIONAL REVENUE, TWO DOLLARS GO TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO SAVED THE UNION AND TO THEIR DEPENDENT FAMILIES.

The Republican party in its last National Platform proclaimed this doctrine :

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 wore the Federal Uniform shall become the inmate of an alms-house or dependent upon private charity.

In harmony with this recommendation, which the people indorsed, the Republican Congress and the Republican President have placed an additional annual sum of \$35,000,000 to the credit of the pension fund for the benefit of 250,000 just claimants whose names have until now been absent from the rolls. The pensions of 50,000 men already there are increased from \$2 per month to \$6. The pension list is enlarged to include a total of 750,000 beneficiaries, and a total of \$150,000,000 per year is applied for their relief. **For the coming year the Government will pay two dollars out of every five collected for the maintenance of the infirm, maimed and dependent heroes who offered their lives in its defence.** History contains no instance of such a practical demonstration of gratitude on the part of a nation to its soldiers and sailors! This was accomplished at every stage, as perhaps was only natural, in the face of a violent, bitter, relentless Democratic opposition. The party which, in the eloquent words of George William Curtis, the orator who now prostitutes his eloquence to its service, "fell from power in a conspiracy against human rights and now sneaks back into power in a conspiracy for plunder and spoil,"—that party would naturally starve the heroes who escaped its bullets. That it has failed to do so is not the fault of its Congresses or its President.

ISSUE No. 7.

Do you wish the nation to keep its promises to the men who kept its flag aloft, or would you have it leave them to the tender mercies of poor-houses and private charity?

MORE NEW STATES.

THE DAKOTAS, MONTANA AND WASHINGTON ADDED TO THE UNION.

IDAHO AND WYOMING WELL ALONG ON THEIR WAY.

Among the promises made by the Republicans in their National council was one in favor of the prompt admission of such Territories as were plainly ready to enter upon the duties and obligations of statehood. This promise was made at a time when the Dakotas, Montana and Washington were knocking at the door of a Democratic Congress, and knocking in vain. The Republican Senate had voted to admit them, but the Democratic House, for no reason in the world but the utterly mean one that they were Republican communities, had shown a plain intention to keep them and their lively, thriving affairs in the embarrassments of territorial government. The conduct of the Democratic Administration toward the far western territories afforded a most reckless and indecent exhibition of partisanship. Everything that rulers could do to hinder and oppress the ruled was done in these territories. Settlers were robbed outright in many cases of the lands they had earned, and in many others they were subjected to big and little annoyances, the sum of which amounted to a national outrage.

When the election of 1888 had occurred and a Republican President and House had been chosen, some of the Democratic members were wise enough to see that the time had come to stop this sort of business unless they wished to turn the entire West more than ever against their party. A few of them then reversed their positions and voted with the Republicans to admit the four new States. President Harrison took office in time to extend his welcoming hand to the new States, and they are now admitted "on equal terms with the original thirteen."

Two other Territories have been brought in by the present Congress—Wyoming and Idaho, of course, against a united Democratic opposition. Untaught by their earlier lesson and unmoved by treaty pledges and considerations of public duty, the Democracy stood stubbornly against their admission, this time pretending that the conditions imposed in their Constitutions upon Mormons were harsh. **The Republican party does not consider the perpetuation of polygamy to be one of its missions,** and it fully endorsed the constitutional laws under which their disfranchisement was accomplished. Wyoming and Idaho came into the Union with masterful resources and a sterling population. The Nation is to be congratulated on their acquisition.

MORE SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CONTINUES ITS WORK OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The Republican party promised the people in 1888 that it would proceed rapidly towards the rebuilding of the Navy and the construction of works for the protection of our harbors and great cities. Important steps have been taken in the redemption of this pledge. Among the naval appropriations passed by this Congress is one providing \$23,000,000 for the construction of three large battle ships, one large cruiser, one small cruiser and one torpedo boat, adding six fine ships to the new navy.

The sum of \$4,232,935 has been appropriated for harbor defences and fortifications; for the purchase of torpedoes, marine guns, mortar batteries and armaments; for the establishment of an American gun factory and for the building and repairing of important fortifications.

These acts make a considerable progress in the line of national safety.

SOME GENERAL LAWS.

RELIEVING PRESSURE IN THE SUPREME COURT.—A BLOW AT THE LOTTERY.

The act relieving the Supreme Court from the congestion which has almost paralyzed it, by the establishment of an intermediate court, is one of the most useful features of Republican legislation. The difficulties under which the Supreme Court have labored have amounted to a denial of justice. It is now able to proceed with its business in a rapid and orderly way.

Important too, for the honor, not less than the welfare of the country, are the anti-lottery bills, which successfully take the United States Post-Office out of the service of that infamous institution known as the Louisiana State Lottery.

THE GRAND OLD PARTY.



IT IS TRUE TO THE FLAG.

THE RECORD MADE UP.

AND THERE NEVER WAS A BETTER ONE SINCE CONGRESS FIRST BEGAN TO MAKE HISTORY.

Briefly, and all too briefly, this is the record of the Republican party in the House of Representatives during nine months of the two years in which it must perform its work. The history of this country, splendid as it is in the passage of safe, wise and helpful legislation, contains no example in times of peace of a session of Congress so remarkable for good. Its work has been done quickly, quietly, resolutely, and in the face of an opposition which has been bitter and unscrupulous in an equal degree.

A hundred issues might be presented as a result of the differences between the two parties developed during this session of Congress. These are the paramount ones :

Shall Congress be a deliberative assembly wherein public measures may be properly considered, duly debated, and then, without waste of time, actually voted upon ; and wherein the American principle of "majority rule" shall be respected, **or shall it be a mob**, incompetent to act, powerless to carry out the public will, with a majority so overcome by its own rules that it is dependent upon the minority for its authority and power ?

Shall we allow the Capitol to be filled up with men who obtain seats in Congress not as the result of a free ballot and a fair count, but **by the forcible suppression of franchise rights**, by wholesale frauds, by murder, arson, brutality and other crimes ?

Shall we abandon the policy of Protection, after all it has done for us, to enter upon a policy which we have tested many times to our immediate, unflinching and tremendous loss ?

Shall we again rob ourselves of the rewards which have so richly come from the **restoration of silver**, and once more play into the hands of foreigners who have been for years buying our silver at low prices and using it against us in the grain markets of the world ?

Shall we pay our money, \$150,000,000 a year, to build up the merchant marine of England, to increase her strength upon the sea and her hold upon the foreign markets of the world, when we might as well as not be paying it **for our own advantage in all of these respects ?**

Shall we keep our plighted faith to the loyal men who offered their lives in defense of freedom and union and to the protection of whose families from **want and misery** we gave our word as a nation?

These are the chief and the most sharply defined issues upon which the country is asked to cast a deciding ballot this fall. Every effort is being made to side-track them, to envelope them in clouds and to carry the people away from them here and there on false pretenses. The Democrats start off in the next Congress, as usual, with thirty-one **stolen seats**. They have that number of seats to their credit without a campaign. By infamous gerrymanders, especially in Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky and Indiana, **they expect to steal twenty-one other seats**. This gives them an immense advantage. To the Republicans it is an awful handicap. **But if the intelligent, thoughtful and patriotic people of the land will do their duty as citizens, if they will stand sturdily by their guns, if they will vote as they wish and think, the result will be a glorious Republican victory and a prompt and happy completion of the work which President Harrison and this Congress have carried forward so wisely and so well.**

SEPTEMBER, 1890.

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No man is good enough to govern another without his consent.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

There is not a single election precinct in all this broad land where a Democrat may not cast his vote in peace and safety and have it counted as cast. But there are hundreds of precincts in which it is as much as a man's life is worth to appear at the polls with a Republican ballot in his hands. If this evil is not soon cured what will become of free government?

—U. S. GRANT.