

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, W. M. BRADDOCK, OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. LEVY P. MORTON, OF NEW YORK.

FOR SENATE JUDGES, JAMES T. MITCHELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR SENATE JUDGES, JAMES T. MITCHELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, LOUIS E. ATKINSON.

FOR STATE SENATOR, JOSEPH M. WOODS.

FOR ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM HERTZLER.

FOR SHERIFF, JAMES MCCAULEY.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, ANSON B. WILLS.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, PHILIP HARLEY.

WORKINGMEN intend to make the 6th of next November the Apomattox of free trade.

IT is no use to say that the Mills bill is not free trade.

FROM every section of the country come loud complaints about the wretched mail service.

DON'T one of you excellent Republicans sit down and fold your hands just because there is a split in New York.

THE great sensation at Washington, and in England, last week was the published letter of Sackville West.

THE South fought for slavery. Slavery is dead.

THE natural conclusion after reading the above, must be that the American producer must either pull the weights of his employees down to the level of the Free Trade European labor employer.

AMERICANS must surely see the force of this simple story. It is, of course, only an article that is referred to, but what is true of salt is also true of every article produced in this country for general use of our people.

MAKE sure that your vote is cast for Protection and stand by America in preference to aiding Europe for Free Trade ideas.

BUILD up our Own.

SENATORS must be raised, under enough to buy thirty one pounds of nails, and under a protective tariff his one day's labor buys ninety pounds of nails.

THE farmers are told, and some of them do, that a reduction of the duty on starch would not hurt them.

A large manufacturer of starch in the interior of New York State, who employs hundreds of men, many of whom have worked for him for twenty five years, says his men altogether own homes assessed at \$300,000.

THE Mills Free Trade bill would in a short while turn these hundreds of men out of a job.

THE placing of starch on the Free list, as contemplated by the Mills bill, would take from our American Farmers the profits, resulting from the production and sale of hundreds of thousands bushels of corn and other starch producing products and thus cripple the Farmers.

THE bad effects of Free Trade are far reaching and the American voter, if revision of the tariff laws is necessary, should cast his ballot for the party, that is not an enemy to the policy of Protection.

TRUST none but friendly hands to meddle with it.

WHEN Mr. Manning retired from Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet and Mr. Jordan resigned from the office of treasurer, the two gentlemen established a bank in the city of New York and the administration of Mr. Cleveland loaned them Government funds without interest as a fixed and permanent deposit \$1,100,000 of the people's money.

IN the days of Louis Napoleon's most absolute power, if he had found five and one half million francs out of the public purse to two friends as an aid to a private enterprise in banking, the barricades would have been across the streets of Paris and a revolution inaugurated against the government that could indulge in a favoritism so ruinous.

IF Queen Victoria should request of the English Treasury that the same amount should be issued to two of her personal friends as an aid to a speculative venture in banking, the ministry would have made an inquiry into the soundness of her Majesty's mind upon a proposition so extraordinary.

AND yet Mr. Fairchild, acting for the President, ordered \$1,100,000 of the people's money that went into the bank of Messrs. Manning & Jordan, and authorized the bank to "hold that sum as a fixed balance."

I quote the Secretary's exact language. It has been there for more than a year, and will probably remain there for many years more if the Democratic party retain the power to abuse their trusteeship of the people's money for a private purpose.

FROM Mr. Blaine's Chicago Speech.

THE Producer of Salt.

A SALT producer in New York State illustrated the effect of the Mills bill on his productions as follows: "I go to New York with a boat load of salt. Then I meet a man from Europe, who also has a boat load of salt. He enters his cargo into the port of New York free. Both of us sell our cargoes to the same man at the same price. Now then my cargo has paid a school tax, a highway tax, a poor tax, a law and order tax, a pension tax, a county tax, and a State tax. What has the British importer paid? Nothing at all. He carries his money away with him to the land where labor costs scarcely one-half what it does in this country. I bring my money home, pay my taxes, pay my employees living wages and improve my lands and locality."

THE natural conclusion after reading the above, must be that the American producer must either pull the weights of his employees down to the level of the Free Trade European labor employer in order to compete with him or else he must close his works and leave the market clear to his foreign rival.

ONE result of this would be, in a very short time, the price of European salt would be raised and the American house-keeper would be compelled to pay dear for this table necessity.

AMERICANS must surely see the force of this simple story. It is, of course, only an article that is referred to, but what is true of salt is also true of every article produced in this country for general use of our people.

MAKE sure that your vote is cast for Protection and stand by America in preference to aiding Europe for Free Trade ideas.

BUILD up our Own.

SENATORS must be raised, under enough to buy thirty one pounds of nails, and under a protective tariff his one day's labor buys ninety pounds of nails.

THE farmers are told, and some of them do, that a reduction of the duty on starch would not hurt them.

A large manufacturer of starch in the interior of New York State, who employs hundreds of men, many of whom have worked for him for twenty five years, says his men altogether own homes assessed at \$300,000.

THE Mills Free Trade bill would in a short while turn these hundreds of men out of a job.

THE placing of starch on the Free list, as contemplated by the Mills bill, would take from our American Farmers the profits, resulting from the production and sale of hundreds of thousands bushels of corn and other starch producing products and thus cripple the Farmers.

THE bad effects of Free Trade are far reaching and the American voter, if revision of the tariff laws is necessary, should cast his ballot for the party, that is not an enemy to the policy of Protection.

TRUST none but friendly hands to meddle with it.

WHEN Mr. Manning retired from Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet and Mr. Jordan resigned from the office of treasurer, the two gentlemen established a bank in the city of New York and the administration of Mr. Cleveland loaned them Government funds without interest as a fixed and permanent deposit \$1,100,000 of the people's money.

IN the days of Louis Napoleon's most absolute power, if he had found five and one half million francs out of the public purse to two friends as an aid to a private enterprise in banking, the barricades would have been across the streets of Paris and a revolution inaugurated against the government that could indulge in a favoritism so ruinous.

IF Queen Victoria should request of the English Treasury that the same amount should be issued to two of her personal friends as an aid to a speculative venture in banking, the ministry would have made an inquiry into the soundness of her Majesty's mind upon a proposition so extraordinary.

AND yet Mr. Fairchild, acting for the President, ordered \$1,100,000 of the people's money that went into the bank of Messrs. Manning & Jordan, and authorized the bank to "hold that sum as a fixed balance."

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, W. M. BRADDOCK, OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. LEVY P. MORTON, OF NEW YORK.

FOR SENATE JUDGES, JAMES T. MITCHELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR SENATE JUDGES, JAMES T. MITCHELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, LOUIS E. ATKINSON.

FOR STATE SENATOR, JOSEPH M. WOODS.

FOR ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM HERTZLER.

FOR SHERIFF, JAMES MCCAULEY.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, ANSON B. WILLS.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, PHILIP HARLEY.

WORKINGMEN intend to make the 6th of next November the Apomattox of free trade.

IT is no use to say that the Mills bill is not free trade.

FROM every section of the country come loud complaints about the wretched mail service.

DON'T one of you excellent Republicans sit down and fold your hands just because there is a split in New York.

THE great sensation at Washington, and in England, last week was the published letter of Sackville West.

THE South fought for slavery. Slavery is dead.

THE natural conclusion after reading the above, must be that the American producer must either pull the weights of his employees down to the level of the Free Trade European labor employer.

AMERICANS must surely see the force of this simple story. It is, of course, only an article that is referred to, but what is true of salt is also true of every article produced in this country for general use of our people.

MAKE sure that your vote is cast for Protection and stand by America in preference to aiding Europe for Free Trade ideas.

BUILD up our Own.

SENATORS must be raised, under enough to buy thirty one pounds of nails, and under a protective tariff his one day's labor buys ninety pounds of nails.

THE farmers are told, and some of them do, that a reduction of the duty on starch would not hurt them.

A large manufacturer of starch in the interior of New York State, who employs hundreds of men, many of whom have worked for him for twenty five years, says his men altogether own homes assessed at \$300,000.

THE Mills Free Trade bill would in a short while turn these hundreds of men out of a job.

THE placing of starch on the Free list, as contemplated by the Mills bill, would take from our American Farmers the profits, resulting from the production and sale of hundreds of thousands bushels of corn and other starch producing products and thus cripple the Farmers.

THE bad effects of Free Trade are far reaching and the American voter, if revision of the tariff laws is necessary, should cast his ballot for the party, that is not an enemy to the policy of Protection.

TRUST none but friendly hands to meddle with it.

WHEN Mr. Manning retired from Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet and Mr. Jordan resigned from the office of treasurer, the two gentlemen established a bank in the city of New York and the administration of Mr. Cleveland loaned them Government funds without interest as a fixed and permanent deposit \$1,100,000 of the people's money.

IN the days of Louis Napoleon's most absolute power, if he had found five and one half million francs out of the public purse to two friends as an aid to a private enterprise in banking, the barricades would have been across the streets of Paris and a revolution inaugurated against the government that could indulge in a favoritism so ruinous.

IF Queen Victoria should request of the English Treasury that the same amount should be issued to two of her personal friends as an aid to a speculative venture in banking, the ministry would have made an inquiry into the soundness of her Majesty's mind upon a proposition so extraordinary.

AND yet Mr. Fairchild, acting for the President, ordered \$1,100,000 of the people's money that went into the bank of Messrs. Manning & Jordan, and authorized the bank to "hold that sum as a fixed balance."

I quote the Secretary's exact language. It has been there for more than a year, and will probably remain there for many years more if the Democratic party retain the power to abuse their trusteeship of the people's money for a private purpose.

FROM Mr. Blaine's Chicago Speech.

THE Producer of Salt.

A SALT producer in New York State illustrated the effect of the Mills bill on his productions as follows: "I go to New York with a boat load of salt. Then I meet a man from Europe, who also has a boat load of salt. He enters his cargo into the port of New York free. Both of us sell our cargoes to the same man at the same price. Now then my cargo has paid a school tax, a highway tax, a poor tax, a law and order tax, a pension tax, a county tax, and a State tax. What has the British importer paid? Nothing at all. He carries his money away with him to the land where labor costs scarcely one-half what it does in this country. I bring my money home, pay my taxes, pay my employees living wages and improve my lands and locality."

THE natural conclusion after reading the above, must be that the American producer must either pull the weights of his employees down to the level of the Free Trade European labor employer in order to compete with him or else he must close his works and leave the market clear to his foreign rival.

ONE result of this would be, in a very short time, the price of European salt would be raised and the American house-keeper would be compelled to pay dear for this table necessity.

AMERICANS must surely see the force of this simple story. It is, of course, only an article that is referred to, but what is true of salt is also true of every article produced in this country for general use of our people.

MAKE sure that your vote is cast for Protection and stand by America in preference to aiding Europe for Free Trade ideas.

BUILD up our Own.

SENATORS must be raised, under enough to buy thirty one pounds of nails, and under a protective tariff his one day's labor buys ninety pounds of nails.

THE farmers are told, and some of them do, that a reduction of the duty on starch would not hurt them.

A large manufacturer of starch in the interior of New York State, who employs hundreds of men, many of whom have worked for him for twenty five years, says his men altogether own homes assessed at \$300,000.

THE Mills Free Trade bill would in a short while turn these hundreds of men out of a job.

THE placing of starch on the Free list, as contemplated by the Mills bill, would take from our American Farmers the profits, resulting from the production and sale of hundreds of thousands bushels of corn and other starch producing products and thus cripple the Farmers.

THE bad effects of Free Trade are far reaching and the American voter, if revision of the tariff laws is necessary, should cast his ballot for the party, that is not an enemy to the policy of Protection.

TRUST none but friendly hands to meddle with it.

WHEN Mr. Manning retired from Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet and Mr. Jordan resigned from the office of treasurer, the two gentlemen established a bank in the city of New York and the administration of Mr. Cleveland loaned them Government funds without interest as a fixed and permanent deposit \$1,100,000 of the people's money.

IN the days of Louis Napoleon's most absolute power, if he had found five and one half million francs out of the public purse to two friends as an aid to a private enterprise in banking, the barricades would have been across the streets of Paris and a revolution inaugurated against the government that could indulge in a favoritism so ruinous.

IF Queen Victoria should request of the English Treasury that the same amount should be issued to two of her personal friends as an aid to a speculative venture in banking, the ministry would have made an inquiry into the soundness of her Majesty's mind upon a proposition so extraordinary.

AND yet Mr. Fairchild, acting for the President, ordered \$1,100,000 of the people's money that went into the bank of Messrs. Manning & Jordan, and authorized the bank to "hold that sum as a fixed balance."

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, W. M. BRADDOCK, OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. LEVY P. MORTON, OF NEW YORK.

FOR SENATE JUDGES, JAMES T. MITCHELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR SENATE JUDGES, JAMES T. MITCHELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, LOUIS E. ATKINSON.

FOR STATE SENATOR, JOSEPH M. WOODS.

FOR ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM HERTZLER.

FOR SHERIFF, JAMES MCCAULEY.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, ANSON B. WILLS.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, PHILIP HARLEY.

WORKINGMEN intend to make the 6th of next November the Apomattox of free trade.

IT is no use to say that the Mills bill is not free trade.

FROM every section of the country come loud complaints about the wretched mail service.

DON'T one of you excellent Republicans sit down and fold your hands just because there is a split in New York.

THE great sensation at Washington, and in England, last week was the published letter of Sackville West.

THE South fought for slavery. Slavery is dead.

THE natural conclusion after reading the above, must be that the American producer must either pull the weights of his employees down to the level of the Free Trade European labor employer.

AMERICANS must surely see the force of this simple story. It is, of course, only an article that is referred to, but what is true of salt is also true of every article produced in this country for general use of our people.

MAKE sure that your vote is cast for Protection and stand by America in preference to aiding Europe for Free Trade ideas.

BUILD up our Own.

SENATORS must be raised, under enough to buy thirty one pounds of nails, and under a protective tariff his one day's labor buys ninety pounds of nails.

THE farmers are told, and some of them do, that a reduction of the duty on starch would not hurt them.

A large manufacturer of starch in the interior of New York State, who employs hundreds of men, many of whom have worked for him for twenty five years, says his men altogether own homes assessed at \$300,000.

THE Mills Free Trade bill would in a short while turn these hundreds of men out of a job.

THE placing of starch on the Free list, as contemplated by the Mills bill, would take from our American Farmers the profits, resulting from the production and sale of hundreds of thousands bushels of corn and other starch producing products and thus cripple the Farmers.

THE bad effects of Free Trade are far reaching and the American voter, if revision of the tariff laws is necessary, should cast his ballot for the party, that is not an enemy to the policy of Protection.

TRUST none but friendly hands to meddle with it.

WHEN Mr. Manning retired from Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet and Mr. Jordan resigned from the office of treasurer, the two gentlemen established a bank in the city of New York and the administration of Mr. Cleveland loaned them Government funds without interest as a fixed and permanent deposit \$1,100,000 of the people's money.

IN the days of Louis Napoleon's most absolute power, if he had found five and one half million francs out of the public purse to two friends as an aid to a private enterprise in banking, the barricades would have been across the streets of Paris and a revolution inaugurated against the government that could indulge in a favoritism so ruinous.

IF Queen Victoria should request of the English Treasury that the same amount should be issued to two of her personal friends as an aid to a speculative venture in banking, the ministry would have made an inquiry into the soundness of her Majesty's mind upon a proposition so extraordinary.

AND yet Mr. Fairchild, acting for the President, ordered \$1,100,000 of the people's money that went into the bank of Messrs. Manning & Jordan, and authorized the bank to "hold that sum as a fixed balance."

I quote the Secretary's exact language. It has been there for more than a year, and will probably remain there for many years more if the Democratic party retain the power to abuse their trusteeship of the people's money for a private purpose.

FROM Mr. Blaine's Chicago Speech.

THE Producer of Salt.

A SALT producer in New York State illustrated the effect of the Mills bill on his productions as follows: "I go to New York with a boat load of salt. Then I meet a man from Europe, who also has a boat load of salt. He enters his cargo into the port of New York free. Both of us sell our cargoes to the same man at the same price. Now then my cargo has paid a school tax, a highway tax, a poor tax, a law and order tax, a pension tax, a county tax, and a State tax. What has the British importer paid? Nothing at all. He carries his money away with him to the land where labor costs scarcely one-half what it does in this country. I bring my money home, pay my taxes, pay my employees living wages and improve my lands and locality."

THE natural conclusion after reading the above, must be that the American producer must either pull the weights of his employees down to the level of the Free Trade European labor employer in order to compete with him or else he must close his works and leave the market clear to his foreign rival.

ONE result of this would be, in a very short time, the price of European salt would be raised and the American house-keeper would be compelled to pay dear for this table necessity.

AMERICANS must surely see the force of this simple story. It is, of course, only an article that is referred to, but what is true of salt is also true of every article produced in this country for general use of our people.

MAKE sure that your vote is cast for Protection and stand by America in preference to aiding Europe for Free Trade ideas.

BUILD up our Own.

SENATORS must be raised, under enough to buy thirty one pounds of nails, and under a protective tariff his one day's labor buys ninety pounds of nails.

THE farmers are told, and some of them do, that a reduction of the duty on starch would not hurt them.

A large manufacturer of starch in the interior of New York State, who employs hundreds of men, many of whom have worked for him for twenty five years, says his men altogether own homes assessed at \$300,000.

THE Mills Free Trade bill would in a short while turn these hundreds of men out of a job.

THE placing of starch on the Free list, as contemplated by the Mills bill, would take from our American Farmers the profits, resulting from the production and sale of hundreds of thousands bushels of corn and other starch producing products and thus cripple the Farmers.

THE bad effects of Free Trade are far reaching and the American voter, if revision of the tariff laws is necessary, should cast his ballot for the party, that is not an enemy to the policy of Protection.

TRUST none but friendly hands to meddle with it.

WHEN Mr. Manning retired from Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet and Mr. Jordan resigned from the office of treasurer, the two gentlemen established a bank in the city of New York and the administration of Mr. Cleveland loaned them Government funds without interest as a fixed and permanent deposit \$1,100,000 of the people's money.

IN the days of Louis Napoleon's most absolute power, if he had found five and one half million francs out of the public purse to two friends as an aid to a private enterprise in banking, the barricades would have been across the streets of Paris and a revolution inaugurated against the government that could indulge in a favoritism so ruinous.

IF Queen Victoria should request of the English Treasury that the same amount should be issued to two of her personal friends as an aid to a speculative venture in banking, the ministry would have made an inquiry into the soundness of her Majesty's mind upon a proposition so extraordinary.

AND yet Mr. Fairchild, acting for the President, ordered \$1,100,000 of the people's money that went into the bank of Messrs. Manning & Jordan, and authorized the bank to "hold that sum as a fixed balance."

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, W. M. BRADDOCK, OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. LEVY P. MORTON, OF NEW YORK.

FOR SENATE JUDGES, JAMES T. MITCHELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR SENATE JUDGES, JAMES T. MITCHELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, LOUIS E. ATKINSON.

FOR STATE SENATOR, JOSEPH M. WOODS.

FOR ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM HERTZLER.

FOR SHERIFF, JAMES MCCAULEY.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, ANSON B. WILLS.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, PHILIP HARLEY.

WORKINGMEN intend to make the 6th of next November the Apomattox of free trade.

IT is no use to say that the Mills bill is not free trade.

FROM every section of the country come loud complaints about the wretched mail service.

DON'T one of you excellent Republicans sit down and fold your hands just because there is a split in New York.

THE great sensation at Washington, and in England, last week was the published letter of Sackville West.

THE South fought for slavery. Slavery is dead.

THE natural conclusion after reading the above, must be that the American producer must either pull the weights of his employees down to the level of the Free Trade European labor employer.

AMERICANS must surely see the force of this simple story. It is, of course, only an article that is referred to, but what is true of salt is also true of every article produced in this country for general use of our people.

MAKE sure that your vote is cast for Protection and stand by America in preference to aiding Europe for Free Trade ideas.

BUILD up our Own.