#### EDUBLICAN NEWS ITEM. CHARLES L. WING, Editor.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Court Justice. JOHN P. ELKIN, of Indiana County For Presidential Electors. Electors at Large-Robert Pitcairn, Atlegheny; Levi G. McCalley, Chester.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. For President Judge. HON. E. M. DUNHAM, of Laporte. For Member of Assembly. DR. M. E. HERRMANN, For Sheriff. FRANK W. BUCK.

For Congress E. W. SAMUELS,

#### IMPROVING FARM LIFE.

The Need of Good Roads In Rural Communities.

"Before I close I am anxious to speak of a feature of the case which is too often overlooked," said a speaker at a recent good roads convention. "We are hearing a great deal about dissatisfaction on the farm. Recently a num-ber of Indiana educators have devoted much time to the consideration of ways and means of keeping the boys on the farm. While we have no desire to repress the rural genius who needs the life of the city to bring him to his best development, it is, of course, a most important matter that a feeling of dissatisfaction shall not take hold of or unsatusfaction shall not take hold of our rural districts and unsettle a dis-tribution of labor which long experi-ence has shown is economically desir-able. Dissatisfaction with rural able. Dissatisfaction with rural con-ditions can often be remedied by other means than removal to the city. "The opening up of interurban lines,

the extension of telephones into farming regions, the development of the rural free delivery service-all these rural free delivery service—all these have done a vast amount toward light-ening the burdens of farm life. They have helped to infuse into the dull drudgery of farm work the life and gayety of the city. They have helped to bring together young men and wo-men whose social instincts for companionship cannot be repressed. It is small wonder that farmers' sons and daughters will fret and struggle to be freed from an environment which keeps them prisoners several months out of the year because the roads are impassable.

The effect of good roads has been not only to help banish discontent from the farmers, but also to brighten the lives ail classes of our citizens. It is not too much to say that an era of go roads will bring with it an era of opti mism. I remember a few years ago of hearing one of Indiana's well known ry men speak of the feeling of nal happiness and buoyancy that literary to him from the reflection that least a dozen hard, well kept stone ads led out of his home in Crawfordsville, bringing him within easy reach of his farm and his favorite fishgrounds and opening up to him the

whole book of nature. It gave him a roster view of life. "And so it must be always and ev-erywhere that better opportunities for the enjoyment of life's blessings will us happier, better citizens. the things that are large facs in bringing on this era of good feeling 1 give a prominent place to the development of good roads."

It was in 1808 that the Pennsylvania state grange established a bureau of information as a center of communicaor, as it were, an exchange be-en the Patrons of Husbandry of that It was intended to bring producer and consumer together and as-sist the former in disposing of surplus products and make it possible for the consumer to buy at lower prices or at least to do away with the services of

## ENGLAND'S DILEMMA.

# How to Hold Her Own Market Against Competition.

A convincing illustration of the hand icap which free trade has laid upon Great Britain in the race for industrial and commercial supremacy is to be found in the testimony given by J. Stephen Jeans, secretary of the British Iron Trade associatio. Its perfore the board of investigation appointed in connection with Joseph Chamberlain's

protection plan. Equally conclusive is the proof of the oundness of the contention that through the enlargement of production as a direct result of protection low cost has been secured and high wages main-tained. The overshadowing value of a protected market appears in the fact that the United States consumes every year 15,000,000 tons of iron and steel. whereas England sells at home scarce ly more than one-fifth and Germany

one-third of that quantity. Assured of a market for 15,000,000 tons, it is easy to see that the producers of iron and steel in the United States have had and still have a tremendous advantage over all the rest of the world—the double advantage of low world—the double advantage of low production cost and high wages. Lack-ing the help which protection has giv-en to her competitors across the sea, Great Britain, which only a few years ago led the world in iron and steel production, now finds herself third on the list, having been passed by the United States and Germany, both of them pro-tection countries.

In his testimony before the Chamberlain commission Mr. Jeans showed that during the last ten years British iron production has only a little more than held its own, while the total amount handled, native and imported, has shown an increase so small in com-parison with the increase in other countries that the result is most unsatisfactory. During the same period the American output of iron and steel

has been trebled. England's failure to keep pace with her competitors in iron and steel production is attributed by Mr. Jeans chiefly to the wider home market of both the United States and Germany, by which they are enabled to produce in larger quantity than England can and to lessen cost by the economies possible in extensive operation, such as a freer use of automatic machinery and

special appliances. So it all comes back to the one vital point—assurance of a market. British producers have no such assurance. They are not able to control their own home market as against the competition of the United States and Germany, while In the markets of the world they make but a poor showing against their pro-tected rivals. It is no wonder that Joseph Chamberlain should have reached the conclusion that a remedy for this condition is imperatively required and that the right remedy is protection.

# TARIFF IS THE ISSUE.

Consequently Republicans Have No Fear of the Result. So the tariff is to be the great issue of the campaign. Well, every Repub-lican and protectionist will welcome the issue. Shall we continue McKinleyism and Dingleyism or return to the tariffs of 1846, 1857 and 1894? The wage earners will decide the question, and they of all classes will vote for con-tinued employment, for high wages, for progress and prosperity. Even with the temporary lull of a campaign year we are all far better off than during the free trade periods before the civil war and from 1893 to 1897. Our farmers were never so prosperous as now, and they, too, will vote solidly for a continuance of protection which insures them a continuance of a good home market, the best market in the world. As for revising the present tariff, it should be done by protectionists when it is done-when it can be done without

injury to business. As to reciprocity, we want only that kind which reciprocates, which gives an equal exchange in noncompeting products and which will not injure any American industry. Republicans are ready to discuss this issue to the full, and there is no fear of the outcome.— Springfield Union.

It Is to Laugh.

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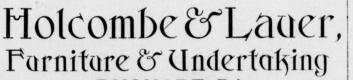
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the middleman and save at least one At the last session of the Pennsylva

nia state grange another step was taken with a view to bringing producer and consumer in touch with each other consumer in toten with each other more easily. Mr. George W. Oster of Osterburg, Pa., was placed in charge of the bureau of exchange, and he was authorized to issue an exchange buletin as often as once a month, to con tain a list of the wants, for sales and notices of patrons, and the bulletin was to be mailed to each subordinate grange in the state, where it is posted in a conspicuous place after having been read in open grange. The first bulletin issued contained for sale no tices of three farms, Jersey cows, apple trees, fowls, hay, maple syrup, eggs, etc., and wants of a "girl for plain cooking and general housework," "a quan-tity of barley for feed," "Holstein ealves," "white Leghorn cockereis," etc. This shows the intent of the bulletin exchange plan. We consider the idea a good one and

the plan practicable, but its value to all concerned would be enhanced were the bulletin issued weekly or bimonthly at least. Monthly or quarterly is too infrequent. We commend the idea to the state granges of other states as a method of carrying out the principle of co-operation in grange affairs which is a fundamental one in our declaration It is also an avenue of principles. It is also an avenue through which the state granges may work to make the subordinate granges more helpful to their members.

Democratic platform demands "that the restraint of such illegal com-binations shall be intrusted to the Democratic party." Meanwhile Mr. Rockefeller and other trust magnates are making up a fat purse to help the Democrats carry the election. This is a funny old world and the Democratic party is contributing its share of the mirth.-Burlington Hawkeye.

Perfidy and Dishonor. Republicans are not likely to worry much over Grover Cleveland's declaration that their claim to superior tariff legislation is an "impudent assertion" when they recall that Democratic tariff framing was denounced by him as "party perfidy and dishonor." Providence News.

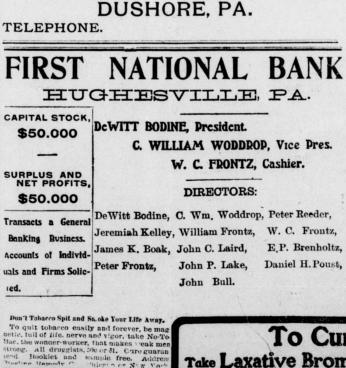
Bryan's Little Stunt. Bill Bryan took the Parker boom And hit it with his chin. The night was hot, but after that The breezes started in.

"He will not speak!" Bill Bryan cried. "He's not a word to say!" And then the crowd arose and said, "Hooray! Hooray! Hooray!"

"He's slient as a clam, he is. He does not work his jaw." This time the crowd arose and yelled "Hurrah! Hurrah!"

"Think of a man who will not talk On issues of the day!" And o'er the hall again there swept That happy yell, "Hooray!"

That mappy year. Thus Bryan did his little stunt, And he was pleased to know That he had made a hit and that The people cheered him so. —Brooklyn Times



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