

SAMPLE OFFICIAL BALLOT

GENERAL ELECTION,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1892.

HILL ON THE TARIFF.

Some Wise Words from New York's Junior United States Senator.

The issue between the two parties upon the tariff question was never more sharply defined than in the present campaign. No one ought to be deceived as to the attitude which they respectively assume. Both believe in a tariff sufficient to raise the principal revenues necessary for the support of the government. The Democratic party there stops, and declares that no other or larger tariff should be imposed than may be required for such purpose, while the Republican party goes further, and insists that it is the right and duty of the government to impose even higher duties than may be deemed necessary to prevent competition with domestic industries, to the extent, if desired, of absolute prohibition to imports.

I suggest to our opponents that their should declare upon its face something like this: "Whereas no more revenue is already provided for is now needed for the support of the government, but it is desirable that certain rate industries of the country should be encouraged and protected at public expense, therefore, under the taxing power vested in congress, the following duties are hereby imposed for the purpose of affording the encouragement and protection desired." Such a recital would fairly raise the precise question at issue between the two parties, and its determination would place one or the other of them in the wrong. Will any Republican friends accept my proposition?

The position of the Democratic party upon the tariff question is so plain and simple that every schoolboy understands it. It is commending itself to the sincere and thoughtful people of the country, who believe that we are right and that we deserve to succeed.

The Democratic party proposes a revision of import duties. It does not propose the destruction of the tariff, but it proposes simply a modification of it. We believe that the primary and direct purpose of a tariff is the raising of revenue, and that no greater duties should be exacted than are absolutely required for the needs of the government. We stand where we have ever stood—upon the doctrine laid down by Jefferson, who said in his first annual message to congress that "agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise."

The Republican party, emboldened by their successes, have gradually assumed a more ultra and objectionable position upon this subject. Not many years ago they were content to insist not that tariff should be made larger solely for the sake of protection, but that in the imposition of whatever tariff duties should be necessary for the purposes of revenue there should be exercised a discrimination so far as possible in favor of home industries, or such an adjustment of such necessary duties secured as might accomplish that purpose.—Senator Hill's Speech at Tammany Hall Ratification Meeting.

Blaine Is Not Hopeful.

The most significant fact to be mentioned in connection with Mr. Blaine's speech is that he gave the Republicans no reason to suppose that he expects them to elect their president. He discussed briefly several points; but "never a rainbow" did he chase. If there is any reason to hope that Mr. Harrison is to be re-elected Mr. Blaine not only neglected to name that reason, but forbore to maintain that there was any such reason in existence. As dumb as an oyster on the prospects of Republican success, he said nothing either in beginning, continuing or closing his miserable failure of a speech which could curtail the hopes of the Republicans or cast doubt over the mind of any true Democrat.—Richmond Dispatch.

It Is Too Late.

The man who was not well enough to run for the presidency is humbly petitioned to make a speech for his late chief. But Blaine is not a well man. His voice is weak. He naturally fears that the excitement of a political demonstration might be prejudicial to his health. If his voice improves, however, he may consent to "appear" on the platform. And thus the matter stands. It is only a straw, but the drowning man clutches at it. But Blaine's letter did not prevent the Republican plurality in Maine from falling off 6,000, and a speech from Blaine cannot save New York for Harrison. It is too late.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

These Are Substantial Rainbows.

Colorado and Nevada certainly, North and South Dakota and Minnesota probably, and Nebraska and Kansas possibly, will give their electoral votes to the Populist candidates for the presidency. There is nothing impossible about Democratic rainbows in the northwest this year.—Chicago Times.

WAGeworkERS DECEIVED.

Big Tariff Spoils Do Not Reach the Workmen's Pockets.

The workman, who is not an unreasonable being, will submit to a reduction of his wages when he sees the necessity of it. But he will be the more unwilling to admit such a necessity under any circumstances the more reason he has been given to look upon himself as at least one of the intended beneficiaries of the laws which have done so much to make his employer rich. He will be rather inclined to argue that under these laws he had hardly had the full share of the benefit that was promised to him, and that somebody else had unlawfully made off with a large portion of what was the workman's due. And if upon this view of the case the laboring man works out for himself a theory of rights far beyond this, we must not be altogether astonished to find that the tariff, with all these promises with which it has been commended to the favor of the workman, has become one of the most effective propensities of socialist ideas.

The workman will gradually open their eyes to the fact that these fair speeches have most cruelly deceived them. They have only to look at the rates of wages in the different countries of the world to satisfy themselves that high wages are not caused by a high protective tariff, and that low wages are not caused by the absence of a high tariff. We are constantly told, when comparing American wages with English wages, that wages in the United States are made higher than wages in England because we are blessed with a protective system while England is not. But it is a notorious fact that wages in free trade England range much higher than wages in Germany and in other European countries blessed with a protective tariff. Now, if in one high tariff country wages are higher than in one free trade country, and if at the same time wages in that free trade country are

higher than in several high tariff countries, then it cannot possibly be that the high tariff makes a high rate of wages and the absence of the tariff a low one.

If the workman pursues his inquiries further he will find that during that famous period when the United States had a low tariff from 1830 to 1860, wages here were as much higher than those in any European country as they are now, and that during that low tariff period they were steadily rising. He will find that wages in this country have always been higher than European wages, not on account of any tariff, but on account of the circumstances surrounding us—the large quantity of cheap, fertile and easily accessible land; the almost inexhaustible abundance and variety of natural resources inviting enterprise; the numberless opportunities for fruitful activity; the exceptional energy and productiveness of labor in this country, and so on.

He will find that the wages of persons engaged in such labor as is not protected by any tariff at all—such as employees of transportation companies, house servants, bricklayers, carpenters, bakers, longshoremen, plasterers and many others—are among the highest compared with corresponding wages in Europe. Finally, he will find that employment and wages are as dependent on the labor market and the state of business in high tariff America as in free trade England, and no less; that labor organizations have as much influence upon the wages here as in England, and no more, and that the promise with which the protective policy is commended to the favor of the laboring men cannot possibly be fulfilled by any tariff law, and are therefore a delusion and a snare.—Harper's Weekly.

Decline of Prices in England.

The Republican journals which are now claiming that the McKinley law has reduced prices upon the admitted fact that some prices, chiefly of articles the duties on which were not raised by the McKinley bill, are now lower than they were two years ago, would do well to extend their observations beyond the limits of our own country. If they would, for example, investigate the course of prices in England they would find that a general downward movement had taken place there. A late number of the London Economist gives the prices of many staple articles in that country on Feb. 1, 1890, and compares with them the prices prevailing Aug. 1, 1892. The table of The Economist shows the following changes, the figures being for tons of 2,240 pounds:

	Feb. 1, 1890.	Aug. 1, 1892.
Scotch pig iron	£12 60	\$10 20
Steel rails	32 80	19 00
Cleveland bar iron	22 28	17 00
Copper (Chili bar)	220 48	210 00
Lead	62 81	58 00

The raw materials of the textile industries also showed a decline. Cotton of course fell as it did here, about four cents a pound. Flax fell off \$2.50 a ton, jute remained the same, while manilla leapt inside the astonishing drop of \$11, or very nearly one-half. Most of the principal articles of food are of course somewhat higher, just as with us, a result caused by the partial failure of the grain crops in Europe last year.

The question suggested by these figures is this: If prices declined so much in England without any tariff law, how can a much slighter decline in the United States upon some articles be claimed as a result of the McKinley act?

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I hereby certify that the foregoing is an official and exact copy of the ballot to be voted in Jackson County, down to the township ticket, at the election on November 8, 1892.

John H. Killip

Auditor of Jackson County.