

**FISHBACK.**

[The Indianapolis News.]  
Hon. Stanton J. Peelle:]  
I had a talk a day or two ago with  
Republican who said: "I agree with what  
you have been saying, and see clearly  
enough that our party sooner or later  
must change its course in this tariff  
business, but I believe we can carry the State

of a "selective tariff." You see in this the assumption of the "practical politicians" that the voters, the common people, the workmen, can be cajoled into accepting that enormous bounties paid to a few selected monopolists will produce an extra abundance of food and clothing for those who work for wages. There is danger that our party leaders may thus underestimate the intelligence of the masses. It is safe to feel the people to the top of their bent while they are in the humor to be fooled, but they make quick and thorough work with their deceivers when they open their eyes to the real state of the case. To show you that they are already opening their eyes I quote

"I am employed in one of the largest shops of \_\_\_\_\_ in this place and am brought into contact with large numbers of the mechanics and workmen about \_\_\_\_\_ place, and find your letters are heartily endorsed by a large portion of the Republicans about the works. My object in writing you is to assure you that there has been in the last two years a radical change among the workmen of \_\_\_\_\_ place in reference to the tariff. I help organize the Republican party in Indiana and am not at all the time far from identified with the party and have been brought into close contact with the leading portion of the party, and therefore speak advisedly when I say that the

importing duty free paper labor to compete with them. I think you may say to our leaders that if they attempt to bring in duty free paper labor, the platform they will be worse supported than they were last fall. The fact is, the Republican party must face about or this year.

Our man represents a large class who are tired of hearing platform talk about protecting home industry, while they see the men who write such platforms enacting laws which increase hardships on the laborers, while they try to the enormous wealth of the men who employ the laborers. Statistics, such as Mr. Kelley produces showing the accumulation of wealth in the country, may gratify one's national pride, but will shield interest us more to know how the wealth is distributed. Wealth is equally distributed, where the inequality is not the result of legislative interference, but comes from thought and industry.

plaint. But where laws are enacted, such as the tariff laws we have been examining, at the dictation of the rich and powerful, the effect of which is to diminish the food and clothing of the poor and weak, there will be signs of discontent. A good citizen should take no pride in the growth of great private fortunes or corporate wealth if it results in widening and deepening the gulf which separates the rich from the poor. Poverty disfranchises.

Sissy Jape says that when her teachers told her that the school was expelling her class about National Property, she said: "Now, this school room is a national asset." And in this nation are fifty million people, she said. "If I am expelled, I am expelled. Girl number twenty, isn't this a promise to our own nation, and at what you in a thirty-year state?" Sissy being twenty years old, she knew, and thought she couldn't know whether it was a prosperous nation or not, or whether she was in a thirty-year state, and she said she would not get the money and whether any of it was hers.

Sissy Jape's hesitation was natural. The French peasant, gathering together his meagre brood for his stung children, to meagre satisfaction in the knowledge that nobles of Paris were enjoying their money, was not to be expected to be reasonably expected on the part of Irish peasants who are barely subsisting on a small allowance of "third rate poor law money."

afflict them thus, and the affliction comes none the less because it is said by the prophet, "The poor shall be multiplied." Men with bellows will find a way to invest or correct such evils before they are brought to a diet of nettles soup—a soup which we are producing in this country. I am sure that the people of this state in a community where the rich are so numerous and the poor are so numerous, are of things which, continued a few years longer, will bring many of our working classes to this nettles and potatoes soup. I am sure that you have heard that Jay Gould approves your kind of legislation. It should make any man who thinks can and consider what you are doing. I am sure that you have heard what genius for villany, aided by corrupt legislation and a corrupt judiciary may accomplish. Jim Fisk, the economic genius of the day, has been able to acquire money by the slow process of legitimate business when it could be obtained by the expedient method of obtaining property from its owners. The State of New York has been able to

the first petty larcenies of these footpads—a mere bagatelle to the later devil's regulations of the surviving parties who have been the beneficiaries of the \$100,000,000. Every dollar of that sum represents a hard day's work of some laborer. Not a dollar of it has been gained in legitimate business pursuits. (I have seen the corrupt Judges and the corrupt legislators who have been the means to flitch it from the pockets of men who labored to produce it. For one I am not puffed with the spectacle. I take comfort in the assurance that Mr. Gove's \$100,000 was not the first dollar of the fund in 1850. It is probable that he had contributed liberally to the fund in which Senator Sherman was carrying on the unile trade in Indiana, for he is a Republican not Democrat, but worked with either party when it helped

[illegible]

Indianapolis News: Governor Porter has chosen well in the case of Judge Woods' successor. The appointee, Mr. [redacted], has recognized legal attainments, experience as a judge, and a splendid record as a soldier.

The big cow, "Kansas Queen," raised by Mr. Gittinghouse, of Coffey county, Kansas, is now owned by Forepaugh the showman, and could not be bought for ten thousand dollars.

General Butler has the power of going to sleep at any time he chooses to do so.

Marlatt, dec'd.  
May 11, 1883--83.

ch 3, 1883-83, Jasper Circuit Court.

