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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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—BY—

JAS. W. McEWEEN.

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Washington street, below Austin's hotel, ten per cent. interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than six months.

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Is promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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Is a general Banking business; gives special attention to collections; remittances made on day of payment at current rates of exchange; interest paid on balances; certificates bearing interest, issued; exchange bought and sold.  
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THOMAS THOMPSON.  
A. McCOY & T. THOMPSON, successors of A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers, Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collections made on all available points. Money loaned on all specified time deposits, &c. Same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.  
April, '81

## FARDEN & NOLAND.

### Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

A complete line of light and heavy shoes for men and boys, women and misses, always in stock at bottom prices. Increase of trade more an object than large profits.  
See our goods before buying.  
FARDEN & NOLAND,  
8 Doors East of P. O.  
Rensselaer, Ind.

### Gents' Furnishing Goods!

### N WARNER & SONS.

DEALERS IN

### Hardware, Tinware, Stoves

South Side Washington Street,  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

## BEDFORD & WARNER,

Dealers In  
Groceries,  
Hardware,  
Tinware,  
Woodenware,  
Farm Machinery,  
BRICK & TILE.

Our Groceries are pure, and will be sold as low as elsewhere. In our Hardware, Tinware and Woodenware Department, will be found everything called for. Our Farm Machinery, in great variety, of the most approved styles. Brick and Tile, manufactured by us, and kept constantly on hand. We respectfully solicit your patronage.

### BEDFORD & WARNER.

COVERT'S  
**MODOC**  
STOMACH BITTERS  
WILL POSITIVELY CURE  
Dyspepsia, Chills and  
Fever, Kidney Disease,  
Liver Complaint,  
Blood Purifier.  
\$500 REWARD FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE CASES THAT THIS MEDICINE WILL NOT CURE OR HELP.  
They will stimulate the secretory organs, assist digestion, produce a healthy and laxative effect, and remove all varieties of disease calculated to undermine the natural vigor of the body. Their object is to protect and build up the vital strength and energy while removing causes of disease, and operating as a purgative and blood purifier. It is a preventive of all classes of similar ailments, by building up the system to a good and perfect state of health, and making it proof against disease. One bottle alone will convince you. For sale by first-class Druggists. Send for pamphlet and testimonials.  
NIMMONS & COVERT, BLUFFTON, IND.

## A MAN WHO KNOWS WHAT HE IS TALK- ING ABOUT.

HIS REASONS FOR CUTTING THE PRO-  
TECTIVE SCHOOL IN WHICH HE  
WAS REARED.

### He Didn't Think "A Good Thing Required so Much Lying About."

A Courier reporter yesterday met J. H. Beadle, formerly well known in this city, and now proprietor of an independent free trade paper at Rockville, and found in the course of two hours that he still retained fair use of his vocal organs. After a conversation ranging from Plymouth Rock to San Diego and from miners, Mormons and "Injuns" to the balance of trade and the wheat crop the two finally got down to the question of tariff and the following is a part of what was said:

Reporter.—Mr. Beadle, you seem to be seventeen degrees ahead of the democrats on free trade.

Mr. Beadle.—Slightly. I don't believe in indirect taxation at all for that matter—don't think it is fair or honest. If I had my way I would collect the needed revenue from land, incomes and a specific tax on luxuries, but we don't expect to have our way in this obfuscated world, and the best we can do practically is to return to the principles of the Polk-Walker tariff of 1846, the best and fairest tariff this country has had since the war of 1812.

R.—But you was a radical republican and Parke is a strong republican county. How did you become a radical free trader?

B.—Well, I always had an instinctive feeling in favor of freedom; it always seemed to me that industrial and commercial freedom was just as good in its way as civil freedom, religious freedom, or personal freedom. I couldn't see why, if the government had no right to forbid my choosing a religion in Palestine it had no right to forbid my choosing a market in Europe—I didn't believe it would pay in the long run in either case. Here is the way I put it up; I earned this dollar, earned it honestly; and in spending it honestly I earned the right to spend it where I please and it is a vulgar impertinence for the government to interfere except to prevent crime or immorality. In the long run the people will certainly lose money by such interference. Free trade means just what it says; it is something every unperverted mind feels to be an inherent, God-given right, if such a thing exists. So I felt when I thought about it at all; but seldom thought about it and knew very little about it before October, 1880.

R.—And what did you think then?

B.—I was making speeches for Garfield. (By the way he was the second man I ever got a vote for, for President, and both men I voted for were assassinated!) About three weeks before the state election they suddenly sprung this tariff question on us. I came home to hear what the great men said about it and the very first speech I heard disgusted me. It was stuck full from first to last with the grossest mis-statements—versions of history falsehoods about other countries, and even false quotations from our own statistics. It struck me at once as very queer that a good cause should require such fearful lying to back it up. The very first sentence I heard from a high tariff orator was a palpable lie—one that it seemed to me that every intelligent hearer should have known to be such at the start.

R.—What was it?

B.—Here it is: I copied it verbatim: "Fellow citizens, you all know that before the war we had no manufactures, and no home market; per market was in Europe; we were an exclusively agricultural people and had low wages and hard times. We have always had hard times under a free trade and prosperity under a tariff, etc." Now if that man had been under bonds to get eight lies into one paragraph he would have gone acquitted. By looking at the census you will see that in 1860 our manufactures exceeded in value \$1,800,-

000, not counting small concerns in country towns; from 1850 to 1860 our manufactures increased 86 per cent., or more than twice as fast as the population; that wages rose almost uninterruptedly from 1845 to 1861; that the foreign market in 1860 took but three per cent of our wheat while it now takes 36 per cent., and that wages have fallen on the average of forty per cent. to each worker since 1870. By reference to Bradstreet you will see the heavy failures in 1874-1878 under our highest tariff outnumbered all those in all the low tariff years of our history; and the records show that in the one year of 1877 we had more strikes and labor riots, more tramps and enforced idleness, more militia calls and malicious destruction of property, more walls of woe from the suffering, and appeals for charity, than in all the fourteen free trade years from 1847 to 1861. Of course nobody pretends that tariff caused all this; but what was I to think of a man who in face of such facts would make such a statement? It made me feel like a fool to even listen to him. And yet as late as last October, Governor Porter made substantially the same statement in his speech at Rockville. I have often wondered whether the Governor really did not know better or whether he thought he was talking to a lot of country gillies, the latter I suspect. It makes me about half mad when a man comes to town and talks to our people as though they were a lot of noodles.

R.—But this did not make you a free trader?

B.—Oh, no; it only set me to wondering why a good thing required so much lying. When I read law with Judge Iglehart about the first thing I learned was that "truth is always consistent with itself and has no need of falsehood." So I read and listened. Another point much harped on then was that free trade was a dismal failure in England—had reduced laborers to poverty, etc. Now, while I know that British laborers were worse off than Americans, I thought everybody admitted they were far better than in 1800 to '40, the tariff times. So I sent for the consular report—eighteen full volumes, and examined the evidence, and there, especially in the consul-general's summary, I found it set down and clearly proved that the people of England are thirty per cent better fed, forty per cent better clothed, fifty per cent better housed, and one hundred per cent better educated than when England had a protective tariff. But I found lots more in these consular reports—in fact they are full of red meat. It is here shown that travel where you will in other countries, the rate of wages goes down exactly as the tariff goes up. This is an unquestioned and most suggestive fact. Free trade England pays the highest wages of any country in the old world, and low tariff Australia the highest of any new country; Austria has the highest tariff in Europe and pays the lowest wages; Mexico the highest in America and the lowest wages; Germany has a tariff a trifle lower than Austria and pays a trifle higher wages, and France is midway between England and Germany both in tariff and wages. Without a single exception in Europe you will find high tariff and low wages together.

R.—Now you have struck a point on which I want facts. It is charged here that British laborers are wretched; and there is much published just now about low wages there. What is your opinion?

B.—The tariff commission, I think, has stated the truth very fairly. Their report says that averaging all trades the American laborer gets \$3 where the Briton gets \$2; but clothing, rents, fuel and groceries (not meat or bread) are so it is cheaper in England that it makes up about half of the difference, so the advantage in nominal dollars is fifty per cent, and in actual commodities about twenty-five per cent. In 1790, before the revolution, according to Adam Smith, wages were twice as high in America as in England and if both countries had free trade, or both a tariff, they would naturally be more than twice as high here, this country having but

twenty to the square mile, and that three hundred. On the matter of wages as between free trade England and the tariff nations of Europe, you will find a very interesting table in Spofford's American Almanac, and a very good book to read is John W. Forney's Letters from Europe—written in 1867. The funny part of it is, he was a hyper calvinist on the tariff and spatters his book all over with warnings against free trade, and yet it is conclusive proof that protection and custom houses are a curse to Europe. But does not common sense tell you without any statistics, that if one country could get ahead of another by restricting trade, that other country would be equally free to adopt the same device, and so the whole thing would reduce to mutual injury in the end. The other nations of Europe have been tariffing to hurt England for a century and now what's the result? England is ahead of all of them, and the longer the tariff against her the less able they are to equal her. The English have no more skill and industry than the French and Germans; they have more freedom—that's the secret of it.

R.—But they say this is all very well for old countries, that it don't apply to us, our circumstances are so different.

B.—In other words, "What do we care for abroad?" They ought to add that there is a great difference, and that difference is overwhelmingly in our favor. We have a new country, a vast area of fertile land, more coal, iron and water power than all Europe, and more gold and silver than all the rest of the world; with fourteen thousand miles of interior navigation and two hundred branches of manufacture in which no country can compete with us. And then to speak of needing "protection!" Bah! I should be ashamed to look a foreigner in the face and talk of "protecting" this country by forbidding freedom in commerce.

R.—Do you think we can compete with the cheap labor of Europe?

B.—We do. In our untariffed industries we undersell them right at home. Here is the curious feature in all this business: While the "protected" industries are crying all the time for more "protection" and protesting they cannot live without it the manufactures which spring up under free trade are going right ahead, rarely troubled by strikes or collapses paying the highest kind of wages and extending their markets all over the world. And the strangest feature of all is that when the panic came the "protected" manufacturers turned 300,000 men out of employment while the others kept right along and did not reduce the wages much until a year and a half after the panic.

R.—What about unprotected manufactures?

B.—The greatest, perhaps, is agricultural tools and machinery, of which we make more than the rest of the world. One county in England has three hundred American reapers. They are being shipped from a Odessa, on the Black Sea, into the wheat fields of Russia. The same with plows, hoes, forks and many others. Also with wooden and willow ware, furniture, musical instruments, sewing machines and scores of others. None of them ever had a cent of "protection"—they are the legitimate offspring of free trade, many of them were invented in free trade times, and yet men who boast of our beating the world in these free industries are horrified at the idea of competition. But I have worse charge than this to make against protection—more than one article of American production is sold in America at high tariff prices, and in Europe from the same mine or factory at free trade prices. A similar result occasionally follows our patent laws. For instance: During all the years that sewing machines were sold in this country at \$60, they were retailed in England at \$40 from the same factory, and the American fork (four-tined Oswego) while it retailed here at one dollar, sold in the hay districts of England at eighty-five cents. Since the patent ran out the home price is down to the export price. But to

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]