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Physicians and Surgeons.
Washington street, below Austin's hotel. Ten per cent. discount will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN.

Physician & Surgeon,
Rensselaer, Ind.
Sells promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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Citizens' Bank,
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Does a general Banking business: gives special attention to collections; remits money made on day of payment at current rate of exchange; interest paid on balances; certificates bearing interest issued; exchange bought and sold.
This Bank owns the Sunlight Safe, which has the premium at the Chicago Exposition of 1876. This safe is protected by one of the latest and most perfect of the world's best safes as can be built. It will be seen on the foregoing that this Bank furnishes as good security to depositors as can be.

AMBER M. COY.

THOMAS THOMPSON.
Banking House
of A. McCoy & T. Thompson, successors to A. McCoy & T. Thompson, Bankers, Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collections made on all available points. Money loaned at low rate of interest. Interest paid on specified time deposits, &c. Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.

THOMAS J. FARDEN.

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.

THOMAS J. FARDEN,
3 Doors East of P. O.,
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SOLID COMFORT
LADIES' SHOES
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS J. FARDEN.

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.

5500 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 connected with 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 cure; but are no less useful as 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 Druggists. Look for pamphlet and testimonials.
NIMMONS & COVERT, BLUFFTON, IND.

PAYING BLAINE.

Globe Democrat: Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, implored Mr. Blaine, while the latter was Speaker, to make him Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Blaine declined and gave the place to another man.

A year or two later the Cincinnati Convention came along. Mr. Cessna was a delegate. "I want to be Chairman of the Committee on Rules," said Mr. Cessna to the anti-Blaine men in Cincinnati, "and if I don't beat Blaine you may take my head for a foot-ball."

Cessna was made Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and in that capacity made a report to the effect that after any State had cast its vote for President that vote could not be changed until after the result of the whole ballot had been announced. Very few in the Convention saw the import of this rule when it was reported and adopted—but it, and it alone, beat James G. Blaine as a Presidential nominee.

The original plan of the Blaine men was to force a nomination on the first ballot—to get enough changes from complimentary to Blaine to make the latter's nomination certain before the result was announced. The Cessna rule stopped all that. The stampede to Blaine could not be started, and Blaine was beaten.

"I guess," said Mr. Cessna, as he watched the operation of his own scheme, "Jim Blaine is not much ahead of me now."

HOW THE TARIFF PROTECTS LABOR.

Washington Post: The wages of nearly a thousand men employed in Roebling's Wire Mills at Trenton, N. J., have been reduced 10 per cent.

The tube manufacturers of Pittsburgh are considering a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of their employees.

A 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of the miners of the Clearfield region of Pennsylvania went into effect on New Year's Day.

The Pioneer Silk Company, at Paterson, N. J., has reduced wages from \$3 to about \$2 a day. The workmen are now on a strike.

The operatives employed in the thread manufactories at Newark and Kearny, N. J., have been informed that they will have to submit to a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent.

There is a strike in the Grinnell Cotton Mills at New Bedford, Mass., against a 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of the operatives.

It is not a low tariff that is bringing about this stage of things, for we are still living under a high protective system; it is not the tariff revision of last year, for that, we are told, has not been well enough tested to enable a fair judgment of its merits; it is not the tariff legislation of the present Congress for not a Revenue Reform bill has yet been introduced.

It will doubtless be found in a great majority of instances similar to those above cited, and that the reduction of wages have been necessitated by overproduction is something always to be feared, so long as the cupidity of producers is abnormally stimulated by high protective legislation.

Mr. Hewitt's letter on this subject will bear repetition in this connection.

"Excessive profits," says Mr. Hewitt, "are especially injurious to the workingmen of the country who are the chief sufferers when the inevitable reaction to unnatural expansion narrows the fields for the employment of labor."

It is to the relief of the condition of the workingmen of the country, now being thrown out of employment in all directions, that Congress should first address itself. The way to relief lies through a reduction of the tariff—a reform of

the revenue—protection to the weak rather than to the strong.

TARIFF REFORM.

Views of a Notable Business Man. "Protection Forces Down Wages"—The Short-Sighted Policy that Has Lost Us the Carrying Trade—A Party's Great Opportunity.

New York Herald: Mr. Royal Phelps, the head of the venerable and well known shipping and banking house of Maitland, Phelps & Co., was yesterday asked by a Herald reporter for his views on the tariff question as an issue in 1884.

"The question is one involving every interest in the country," said Mr. Phelps, "and one on which few men can give an offhand opinion worth very much. But, such as it is, I have no hesitation in giving it to you if you think it can do any good. There is no issue to-day of such absorbing interest as the tariff. It is an interest that must be met squarely or not at all. All over the country I hear of failures in all forms of enterprise. Mills are closing, producers can not dispose of their surplus, and laborers have to be turned away or else accept lower pay."

"Do you connect this state of things with the operation of the tariff?"

"I do, most unquestionably. The high duties which are levied at the custom house have the effect of cutting off the competition of foreigners. The result of this is to give the domestic manufacturer the control of the home market, or even in some instances, monopoly. Now, it inevitably happens, where the government gives undue advantage to one set of manufacturers, that these make in the beginning such large profits as to induce others to embark their capital in same form of enterprise. This competition among domestic manufacturers soon result in over production, the domestic market becomes glutted, the people won't take any more, the manufacturer cannot ship his goods to other

WHY WE CANNOT EXPORT.

"Excuse me, but what is to prevent him?"

"The tariff again. The very same laws that give him the monopoly of the home market and allow him to force Americans to buy his goods, make the cost of his manufactures so dear that when he has a large stock idle on his hand he cannot ship any of it to Mexico or the West Indies in competition with England."

"Then do I understand you to say that manufacturers are not benefitted by protection?"

"I have not the figures at hand to demonstrate what I say, but I am firmly convinced that if all the duties of a protective nature were to-day removed our manufacturers would be in a more healthy condition than they were under our high tariff. You see, a manufacturer pays so much more for his plant, his tools, his raw material and his labor on account of the tariff that the duty on the manufactured article helps him but little."

THE WORKINGMAN AND PROTECTION.

"How would the abolition of a protective tariff affect the laborer?"

"Here, again, volumes of figures could be produced to show that 'protection' does not protect the workingman. But figures are dangerous things to handle; they are sharp tools that need skillful using. This question, however, can be well determined by the experience of any old mill operative. I think any man who remembers the cost of living in 1860, when the tariff was a low one, on an average nineteen per cent. will tell you that in those days he was better off than he

is to-day with the tariff at forty-five per cent. on an average. I mean that he could give himself better clothes, give his children more comforts and all around enjoy life more than to-day. Perhaps his wages did not look so big, but he got more for them."

"But would not wages be reduced if we abolished protection?"

"Not at all. I believe they would rise. The protectionists have for the last twenty years been telling workingmen that if they voted against protection they voted against high wages. Well, what has been the result? The wages of men in protected industries have been steadily cut down, and they will go down still further before they go up again. The fact is, we can not pay living wages so long as the tariff forbids us to import our raw material free."

HIGH WAGES VS. PAUPER LABOR.

"But can American labor compete with the cheap labor of the rest of the world?"

"It does successfully now wherever it is not hampered with the tariff. We raise wheat in competition with the cheap labor of Russia, India and Egypt. The farmer has to pay a tax on all he buys, and yet when he comes to sell he must take free trade prices. The protected manufacturer says to him, 'you must be taxed high on your iron implements, your lumber, your crockery, your harness, your clothing—in short, all you use.' But when the farmer turns round and asks for high prices for grain he finds that he must take what he can get for it in Liverpool, in competition with the wheat of all the world."

Now, the highest wages of labor are those paid in our western grain regions, and yet from there come our great exports. It is so with cotton, rice, tobacco and petroleum. The rate of wages has little to do with success in production. We export a number of ingenious things made by high-priced American labor and sell them in countries where the people make the very same things with cheap labor.—Switzerland, no doubt, would like to be protected against the cheap clocks and watches of America; England would, no doubt, be better off if we did not compete with her in the manufacture of fire-arms. In fact, successful manufacture calls for high intelligence on the part of the operative. The low priced labor of Spain needs protection against the high priced labor of England when it comes to manufactured cottons. In this country we see that the high priced labor of the north has nothing to fear from the cheap labor of the southern negro, any more than the English manufacturer with high wages fears the competition of Chinese laborers in starting factories in China. Laborers' wages are regulated according to their intelligence and strength, on the general principle of supply and demand.

"It stands to reason that where a protective tariff raises the price of everything that a workingman uses, as with us, his wages must be correspondingly raised if he is not to be ground down to a pauper level. But I am satisfied that his wages have not kept pace with the increase in the tariff, and that the workingman of to-day is a poorer man than the one of twenty-five years ago in the same protected industry."

Notice.—The Directors of the Jasper County Agricultural Society are hereby notified that on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1884, the officers for the ensuing year are to be elected. Let there be a full attendance.

EZRA C. NOWELS, Sec'y.

The ostrich is an expert swimmer!