

# The Democratic Sentinel.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

JAS. W. McEWEEN.

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .40

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Advertisements for persons not residents  
of Jasper county, must be paid for in ad-  
vance of first publication, when less than  
one-quarter column in size; and quarterly  
advance when larger.

### MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE.

Attorney-at-Law  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and ad-  
joining counties. Makes collections a spe-  
cialty. Office on north side of Washington  
street, opposite Court House.

### R. S. DWIGGINS.

Attorneys-at-Law,  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and ad-  
joining counties. Makes collections, etc. O-  
ffice west corner News Block.

### SIMON F. THOMPSON.

Attorney-at-Law,  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
Practices in all the Courts.

### MARION L. SPILLER.

Collector and Abstractor.  
We pay, and draw attention to paying tax-  
es, selling, and leasing lands.

### FRANK W. COCK.

Attorney at Law  
And Real Estate Broker.  
Practices in all Courts of Jasper, Newton  
and Benton counties. Lands examined  
Abstracts of Title prepared; Taxes paid.  
Collections a Specialty.

### JAMES W. DOUTHIT.

Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public,  
Office up stairs, in McCrever's new  
building, Rensselaer, Ind.

### H. W. SNYDER.

Attorney at Law  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.  
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

### IRA W. YEOMAN.

Attorney at Law,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Real Estate and Collecting Agent.  
Will practice in all the Courts of Newton  
Benton and Jasper counties.  
Office—Up stairs, over Murray's City  
Drug Store, Goodland, Indiana.

### D. D. DALE.

Attorney-at-Law  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.  
Bank building, up stairs.

### J. R. LOUGHRIDGE.

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

### DR. I. B. WASHBURN.

Physician & Surgeon,  
Rensselaer, Ind.  
Calls promptly attended. Will give special at-  
tention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

### R. S. DWIGGINS.

President.  
Citizens' Bank,  
RENSSELAER, IND.

### Does a General Banking business.

special attention to collections; remit-  
tances made on day of payment at current  
rate of exchange; interest paid on balances;  
certificates bearing interest issued; ex-  
change bought and sold.  
This Bank owns the Federal Safe, which  
took the premium at the Chicago Exposition  
in 1883. This safe is protected by one of  
the best Time Locks. The Bank vaults used  
as good as can be built. It will be seen  
from the foregoing that this Bank furnishes  
good security to depositors as can be.

### Banking House

of A. McCoy & T. Thompson, successors  
to A. McCoy & A. Thompson. Bankers,  
Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking busi-  
ness. Buy and sell exchange. Collections  
made on all available points. Money loaned  
interest paid on specified time deposits. So-  
lides 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. In-  
crease of trade more an object  
than large profits.  
See our goods before buy-  
ing.

## Gents' Furnishing Goods!

## N. WARNER & SONS.

## 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 else-  
where. In our Hardware, Tinware and Woodenware Depart-  
ment, will be found everything called for. Our Farm Machi-  
nery, 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.

5000 BOTTLES FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE CASES THAT THIS MEDICINE WILL NOT CURE OR HELP.  
This medicine is a powerful purgative, and is a healthy and invigorating agent, and  
will build up the vital strength and energy while removing causes of disease, and operating as  
a cure for all the above named ailments. 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, ELUFINGTON, IND.

### SHORTER TARIFF CATECHISM

Question 1.—What is the  
chief end of our tariff?

Answer.—To put money in-  
to the pockets of the manu-  
facturers.

2. What is a tariff?  
It is a tax.

3. Who pays this tax?  
Consumers.

4. Who are the consumers?  
All the people, but chiefly  
the poor.

5. For whose benefit is the  
tax laid?  
For the benefit of the man-  
ufacturers.

6. Who are the manufact-  
urers?  
Moneyed men and capital-  
ists.

7. Are they a large or a small  
part of the population?  
A very small part of the peo-  
ple.

8. Are they the rich, or the  
poor?  
Most generally the rich.

9. How is it that so few per-  
sons can get a tax put on so  
many?  
Because as a general thing they  
form corporations.

10. Of whom are corpora-  
tions generally made up?  
Corporations are, for the  
most part made up of the rich,  
for the purpose of making  
themselves richer.

11. What do corporations  
tend to become?  
Monopolies.

12. What are monopolies?  
Monopolies, or rings, are  
men who combine to fix the  
prices of goods, the rate of wa-  
ges and to forestall the mark-  
ets.

13. Isn't forestalling unlaw-  
ful?  
Yes; forestalling is unlaw-  
ful.

14. Why don't the law pun-  
ish such men, abolish rings,  
etc?  
Because most persons don't  
understand that a tariff may  
promote, in our country, a se-  
ries of monopolies and rings.

15. Why don't Americans  
believe that our tariff is main-  
ly a huge ring?  
The people don't believe it,  
because their prejudices are  
excited by such catch words as  
"Free trade," "British gold,"  
"American industries," "Home  
productions," and that the tar-  
iff raises wages, and helps to  
pay the public debt.

16. Does the tariff help to  
pay off the public debt?  
Yes; when not prohibitory,  
and revenue is derived from  
importations.

17. Isn't it an advantage to  
get a higher price for our  
goods?  
Yes; it is an advantage to  
the manufacturer, but it is no  
advantage to the poor laboring  
man. The money is taken out  
of the poor man's pocket book.  
In this way the rich becomes  
richer and the poor becomes  
poorer.

18. But don't the tariff go in-  
to the United States treasury,  
and help to carry on the Gov-  
ernment and pay the debt?  
Yes; some of it goes into the  
National treasury.

19. Don't the whole tariff go  
into the treasury?  
No; only that which is paid  
on foreign goods. If the tariff  
is so high as to shut out all for-  
eign goods, then no tariff mon-  
ey goes into the United States  
treasury; the higher the tariff  
the less money the United  
States gets, and the more the  
manufacturers get.

20. Where does the tariff  
money go that don't go into  
the treasury?  
All the money that doesn't  
go into the treasury goes into  
the pockets of the manufact-  
urers.

21. But if the manufacturer  
gets all this money, doesn't he  
divide with his employees?  
Rarely. The law doesn't  
oblige the manufacturer to di-  
vide his profits with the work-  
men—and he doesn't do it, or  
the employees would not so of-  
ten go on a strike.

22. Don't the manufacturers  
say that they don't want the

tariff for themselves, but for  
their workmen?

Yes; that is what they say,  
but at the same time they are  
always talking about reducing  
the workmen's wages; how is  
this? and while always talking  
about "the pauper labor of Eu-  
rope," why are they using every  
chance to introduce this for-  
eign pauper labor into the  
place of the American work-  
man?

23. Don't the manufacturers  
want a high tariff for the good  
of the country?

So they profess; but we don't  
think the manufacturers love  
the country so much more than  
the rest of us do.

24. If protectionists don't  
want a tariff for the good of  
their workmen, nor because of  
their greater love of the coun-  
try, nor for revenue purposes,  
what do they want it for?

They want it for themselves.

25. What kind of a tax, then,  
is the present protectionist's  
tariff?

It is the old war tax in time  
of peace; it is a tax on the ma-  
ny for the benefit of the few;  
it is a tax on the poor for the  
benefit of the rich; it is a part-  
nership between the manufact-  
urer and the Government for  
the benefit of the manufactur-  
er.

26. Would you have no tar-  
iff?

Yes; I would have a consti-  
tutional tariff.

27. What is a constitutional  
tariff?

We should lay our tariff on  
luxuries, wines, silks, jewels,  
etc., on what everybody wants,  
and nobody must have.

### "WHAT CHANGE, AND WHY?"

#### Chicago Times:

To THE EDITOR: After read-  
ing the newspapers and several  
political economies to get light  
on the tariff, I am yet unable  
to see clearly.

Is a change from present  
rates best? If so, what change,  
and why?

This is no idle request on my  
part, but arises, on the one  
hand, from an intense desire  
to know the truth, and on the  
other hand from disgust at the  
course of some would-be lead-  
ers. I have learned much from  
your pages on the finances of  
our country. On all points of  
that subject I believe your  
course has been correct. By an-  
swering in your paper my ques-  
tion you will not only oblige,  
but benefit, yours respectfully,  
FRANK M. DYER,  
Platteville, Wis.

One who has read "several  
political economies" worthy of  
the name should be able to  
form an opinion upon this sub-  
ject without much assistance  
from any newspaper. If Mr.  
Dyer has not read Bastiat's  
"Sophisms of Protection" or  
Perry's "Political Economy,"  
The Times would recommend  
him to possess himself of the  
contents of those works at his  
earliest convenience. Any  
man who once gets a firm grasp  
upon the fundamental doc-  
trines of economics will be able  
to think in straight lines not  
only about the tariff, but about  
most other economic questions.  
The first thing in this, as in  
every other science, is to get a  
firm grip upon the rudiments.  
The rest will follow in the nat-  
ural order of ratiocination.

Why does any man exchange  
products with any other man?  
Because each has a relative ad-  
vantage in his production. The  
carpenter exchanges with the  
shoemaker because each pos-  
sesses natural or acquired skill  
and dexterity in his own trade.  
tools, facilities of one kind or  
another—in short, advantages  
in his own trade. The carpen-  
ter can get more and better  
shoes for a given amount of la-  
bor by exchange than he can  
by making them himself. The  
shoemaker can get a better  
house with less labor by con-  
fining himself to his own trade  
and exchanging with the car-  
penter than he can by build-  
ing the house with his own

hands. And so it is through-  
out the whole round of varied oc-  
cupations. These diversities  
of advantage extend to differ-  
ent nations and races, and to  
all parts of the globe. The  
free-trader says let every man,  
every nation, every race, pro-  
duce those things which he or  
his group can best produce by  
reason of the favors of nature,  
or of natural or acquired taste,  
skill, capacity, and exchange  
freely with every other individ-  
ual and group. In that way  
each gets the most because he  
gets the benefit of the special  
advantages of any other. Any  
obstacle to free exchange is an  
injury to all whom it affects,  
because it prevents them from  
reaping the full benefit of their  
diversities of relative advan-  
tage arising out of soil, clima-  
te, and individual capacities.

Coming to the specific ques-  
tions asked, The Times has to  
say to the first, emphatically,  
yes; a change from present  
rates is best. In answer to the  
second question—"What  
change, and why?"—only gen-  
eral views can be presented.  
It is not practicable to draft  
complete schedules. One  
thing can be said most distin-  
ctly: The aim should be at  
perfect commercial freedom at  
the earliest moment possible  
without producing an indus-  
trial shock. We have placed  
ourselves in an artificial posi-  
tion. We are, so to speak, on  
the roof of a high building.—  
we want to get to the ground.  
We have to choose between  
jumping off and going down  
stairs. Better jump than not  
get down, as the building is  
on fire. But the stairs are  
open, and we can go down that  
way if we choose. Only let it  
be understood that we are go-  
ing to the bottom before we  
stop, and the rate of progress  
is not of so much importance.  
We may go 10 or 25 per cent. at  
a time if we please, only let us  
understand distinctly that we  
are going to the ground be-  
fore the building burns down.  
To drop the figure of speech  
say that we must get rid of the  
artificial system we have cre-  
ated just as soon as we can  
without doing damage to the  
general economic interests.—  
we must return from the arti-  
ficial to the natural, because  
the natural—commercial free-  
dom—will certainly give the  
best economic results, because  
cause there is sure to be inju-  
rious agitation so long as we  
uphold an artificial system,  
and because men have a right  
to sell their labor where they  
can get the most for it. The  
thing called protection is no  
more nor less than a form of  
slavery. No man is a free man  
who is forced by law to sell his  
products in one place in pre-  
ference to another—to sell for  
one dollar when he could, if  
permitted, get two dollars.

There is no need of going  
into details. But this may be  
said, that we can get from the  
artificial to the natural with-  
out hurting much sooner than  
is commonly supposed. Take,  
for example, woolen goods.—  
The writer of this has not less  
than fifty samples of suitings  
sent him by an American now  
in Europe, giving the prices  
per suit, men's wear, in London  
and in Heidelberg. Prices  
range lower in London than in  
Heidelberg, as Germany in-  
dulges in the supposed luxury  
of protection while England  
does not. Good judges of  
cloths who have inspected the  
samples agree in the opinion  
that, quality for quality, suits  
can be bought in Heidelberg  
for half, and in London for  
less than half, what they can  
be bought for in Chicago.—  
That means that Mr. Dyer, in  
comm in with the rest of us, is  
taxed over 100 per cent. on every  
suit of woolen clothes he  
buys. Let Mr. Dyer once com-  
prehend that fact, and he will  
be able to give a partial an-  
swer to his question, "What  
change?" He may well ask  
himself why he should be

(Continued on 8th page.)