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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

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BY

JAS. W. McEWEN.

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Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Makes collections a specialty. Office on north side of Washington street, opposite Court House.

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We pay particular attention to paying taxes, selling and leasing lands.

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

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

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Does a general banking business; gives special attention to collections; remittances made on day of payment at current rate of exchange; interest on all balances; certificates bearing interest issued; exchange bought and sold.  
This Bank owns the Burglar Safe, which took the premium at the Chicago Exposition in 1878. This Safe is protected by one of Sargent's Time Locks. The bank vault is as good as can be built. It will be seen from the foregoing that this Bank furnishes as good security to depositors as can be.

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Rensselaer, Ind. Does general banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collections made on all available points. Money loaned interest paid on specified time deposits, &c. Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.  
April 1, 81

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## Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

See our goods before buying.

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.

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ASK FOR THE  
"SOLID COMFORT"  
SHOES  
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED  
FOR SALE BY

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## N WARNER & SONS.

DEALERS IN

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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

WILL POSITIVELY CURE

## STOMACH BITTERS

AND IS UNEQUALLED AS A

## Blood Purifier.

Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint.

\$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 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 first-class Druggists. Send for pamphlet and testimonials.

NIMMONS & COVERT, ELUFFTON, IND.

## Tariff Reform

Talks with Manufacturers and Merchants—Some Remarkable Statements by an Iron Master on the Wage-Question—A Merchant's Theory of the Relation of a Protective Tariff to Bucket Shop Gambling—Carpete for the Laborer.

[Indiana, His News.]

Pursuing his investigations as to the opinions of merchants and manufacturers in Indianapolis on the tariff question, the reporter called at the office of the Indiana Bolt works and interviewed Mr. O. R. Olsen, who is the superintendent of this important establishment. His statements are a little the most direct to a given point and defiant of the protective theory, that the reporter has listened to for some time.

Mr. Olsen said: "I promised to commit my thoughts to paper for you, because I write the American language more clearly than I speak it, but I left the manuscript in my buggy this morning, and it has got lost. I will say as part of what I had written, and I want you to reproduce my ideas in the plainest and strongest words that you can, for I should like to see somebody that has nerve to controvert them; indeed they are not ideas, they are facts. I am going to speak about the tariff on iron only, for I have worked all my life in iron, and I understand very little about anything else. If the tariff were absolutely stricken from iron in every shape, raw ore, iron plates, steel blooms, and everything into the composition of which enters the iron, trade of America would be in a vastly more prosperous condition. The demand for ore would be greater, because the consumption of manufactured iron would be greater, and it would be greater because the markets of the whole world would be open to the trade. The workman would be benefitted because he could buy more goods with his wages and his wages would not be lowered by the abolition of the protective tariff; it is probable that they would be increased. I have worked in the largest establishments of England, and I remember when such few articles of American machinery or agricultural implements as were offered for sale on the English market were contemptuously spoken of as 'Yankee goods.' All that is changed now. They are respectfully spoken of as 'American manufactures.' That is simply because we make better articles for farm use, and better engines and saws than the English can do. The feature of 'specialty' is peculiarly American. For example, the average hoe of the English maker, is a coarse and clumsy weapon for breaking clods; the American hoe is made for some special purpose, light for a garden, heavy for a corn row—medium for a muscular woman or feeble man in a tobacco patch. It is so with everything we make—it is not a bumbling, general purpose article, it is a thing made with a special adaptation to a special purpose. And neatness is just as distinctive a feature of American work. Our engines and reapers are not only good, they are tasteful and elegant. Right here protectionists tell me that all this is owing to the fact that the wages of the American workman have been so liberal that he has grown into a higher degree of intelligence than the English workman, and has consequently made better articles, and that his wages are high because he has been protected from the competition of his lower paid brother in England. The wages are higher, and the high wages may have had the beneficial effect attributed to them, but they are not high because the inferior work of the lower paid Englishman is excluded from the American market by the operation of the

tariff. The English goods of which I speak can not, and do not compete with American manufactures even in England itself, where the wages were lower and the manufacturer has no duty to pay on foreign ore. Listen. When it comes to the finest goods of iron make, we make them cheaper than England does, so that high skilled labor in America can not be affected by competition with the cheap English labor, for the products of that labor do not hold their own on their own ground, far less can they cross the ocean and compete with us. As an example, I will say that the iron planes and lathes which we use in our shops would cost far more in England, with its cheap labor and free trade, than they cost here with our dearer labor and high tariff. These high class articles can be shipped to England and sold below English prices. Why? From two reasons. The first is that the American workman does vastly more work in a day than the European one. I have had experience in the matter, and I say, that a foreman of a shop in America gets as much work, and of a better quality, out of ten American workmen as is got by a foreman in England out of fifteen. So that if the pay of the American workman is \$3 a day against the Englishman's \$2, it also follows that he has done just three dollars' worth of work to the other's two dollars' worth. We can make engines cheaper here than they can in England. In fact, whenever highly skilled labor is needed, we can undersell the English. Nothing proves more clearly the fallacy of the statement that the tariff protects labor. The high grade of labor and the extra amount of it demanded by foremen are the things that make American labor high. The duty on iron ore makes the cost of plate iron \$23.00 a ton, when it ought to be \$12, and this in turn so enhances the price of machinery as to limit the market for it, and thus the number of articles made is limited, and of course the demand for labor correspondingly lowered. It is on low grades of tools, and on articles in which unskilled labor is used, that the English can compete with us, and this merely results in the employment by American manufacturers of the labor of boys and unskilled men at low rates, to the detriment of the skilled laborer.

In the rolling mills and puddling furnaces where muscular strength is needed rather than skilled labor, the tariff may, perhaps, have some effect in raising the workman's wages. Not much, though, for if the foreman pays 40 per cent. per diem more for the work he gets 50 per cent. per diem more in labor than his English rival does." Such are the views of Mr. Olsen on tariff and labor. The reporter next journeyed to the packing house of

KINGAN & CO.

Two of the partners were interviewed, but Mr. Sinclair was the chief spokesman. He said: "Our firm is not a political factor; the members are mainly British subjects doing business in America, and such views as are held on the tariff are such as are the result of reading and observation in the science of political economy, or of the operation of the tariff on our business. The only article which we use which is subject to a duty is salt. We use the English salt because it is the best, we should use it if it were dearer than American salt. By a peculiar provision of the tariff law it is both dearer and of the same price as the native article. The duty on imported salt is twelve cents on each one hundred pounds. When we use it on meat that is to be exported to Europe the duty is refunded

to us by way of rebate, but when we use it on meat that is to be sold to the American citizen we are charged the full duty for it. Thus prime cured American meat can be sold cheaper to an English purchaser than to an American one. The amount of salt used is about one pound by weight to every six of meat. The American laborer is protected by having to pay a duty on the salt in his meat, while the American government permits it to be furnished duty free to the English or German laborers. There is no other way in which the tariff affects our business, and, as meat is a prime necessity, we should not be benefitted as a firm by change in the tariff. Speaking of the question of protection philosophically it may be said that protection is good for 'infant industries,' as it is good for infants of the human race, and just as you will have a puny man from a too long protected infant, so you will have a dwarfed and contracted trade from a too long protected industry. The question is: 'Are American industries in an infantile condition?' If so, protect them, but if they have passed the infantile period the protection will be injurious. It is a fact that out of the seventy-three writers on political economy whose works, gathered from all nations, are deemed worthy a place in the library of the British museum, sixty-nine are in advocacy of free trade."

Another member of the firm, speaking of the absence in the British market of those violent fluctuations in the prices of grain and provisions which characterize operations in Chicago and New York, said that perhaps the American surplus capital which now floats in the stock and produce exchanges might be profitably diverted into manufactures were the markets of the world thrown open and the periodical depressions caused by our production for a mere home market prevented.

MR. OTTO STECHHAN,

Whose large factory fronts on Alabama street and Ft. Wayne avenue was next visited. He said, "So far as I am opposed to the present tariff system, I am opposed to it on general principles. My own business would not be greatly increased, at least not directly, by tariff reduction, though it would of course, feel the general impulse of improvement which would follow the increased purchasing power of money. In the manufacture of lounges and chairs the tariff raises the price to the purchaser, because wherever a carpet covering is used a tariff tax of not less than 33 per cent. is paid. Fine carpeting is generally used on lounges, very seldom is the cost less than \$3. Now, if \$1 of this be duty the purchaser necessarily pays it—the manufacturer of the lounge, of course, puts that \$1 in the bill. And carpet manufacturing in this country is not exactly an infant industry; it is a flourishing monopoly. The whole American carpet trade is in hands of seven men, who are protected against foreign competition by the government, which levies a tariff tax; and who protect themselves against home competition by the formation of a pool or league by which prices can be cut so low for a while as to break down the effort of any new adventurer in the trade. Of course, when the rival is killed off by process of bankruptcy the prices are raised.—A carpet factory must be better property than a gold mine. It is the consumer who pays the bill, as I have said before; and the laborer would have more and better carpets in his house if the tariff were modified. The general effects of the present tariff can not but

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