

## THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

[Continued from First Page.]

"We have heard of a land flowing with milk and honey; the land of the vine and the fig tree, of the orange and the myrtle; we have heard of Erin, the ever green isle of the sea, and of the harp and the shamrock, whose noble and gallant sons have fought for and achieved liberty in every clime and under every sky except their own. Our country is more than these, it is the land of promise, and it is still that better country, it is the land of performance, it is the land of food, of corn, the Egypt of the habitable globe. Israel and all his sons, with the unnumbered descendants of Shem and Japhet, may send hither for supplies. 'Tis true, that where the rivers meet each other, or where the pathways of iron which gird us together cross or congregate we have certain unvalued places called cities, but these have not changed the general appearance of the country or the character of its pursuits. They are mostly inhabited by the sons and daughters of the slow, or their descendants, who have, but as yesterday, left the cabin and clearing for their own pleasure or convenience, as the ancient scalp-lifting warrior of the Iroquois occasionally abandons his wigwam and his wampum for the more attractive surroundings of the Palmer.

"Your own city, the crowned and scattered mistress of the lakes, the urban miracle of the century, has been within the last decade rated as the first primary wheat mart of the globe. Olga, Odessa may approach it. Shall this, your ascendancy, be maintained? As an American, I predict, I prefer that the chief depository of the great cereal shall continue to be upon the shores of Lake Michigan, rather than those of the Baltic or the Euxine? Yet foreign dealers have bought abroad since the latter harvests more wheat than before. But not here. Neither have they gone, they have been driven hence by that embargo upon commerce, that interdiction of trade induced by our policy of prohibitory exclusion. They still purchase here, not when they might, but only of necessity, when they must.—People will buy their grain where they may sell their goods, at least, where they have a chance of selling them. The consequence is we are exporting gold, ill spared, to pay balances, which would have been paid otherwise, or rather would never have had any existence, if we had had a normal demand, full market, and fair price for the surplus products of American husbandry. And this policy of prohibitory exclusion has been made operative not from the effects of competition, unfelt for a quarter of a century, but merely from the fear thereof. What American, either in art, trade or arms, ever justly took counsel of his fears? The advocates of this policy speak of it in the light of a discovery, as of some new and grand device peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the young and growing Commonwealth in the family of Nations. We are summoned to recommence history in the order of reversal, his civilization which we seemed ripening under the eye of the West must take its lessons of political economy from the obsolete and odious superstitions of China and Japan. Commercial exclusion and non-intercourse are the pes of

### NATIONAL DUTY

and non-age, not of healthy growth or maturity. This condition of affairs can not be permanent. I trust that we may indulge the hope that in the course of time even Massachusetts and Rhode Island may be of their condition of Asiatic pupillage—may altogether discard the habits and opinions of the mandarin and the icado. One thing is certain, will be discovered after a while that that imperial grain, the pearl of the harvest, has a more stealthy foe than the fly, the rust, or the weevil. It will be found that a large line of prohibitory duties means, not only for American wheat, but for every other American product a fabric, an inferior

demand, a secondary market, and the lowest prices. I make little doubt of the ultimate triumph of the interest of American agriculture. It will survive the spleen of Bismarck, the rivalry of foreign production, and it will not succumb to the more secret and deadly hostility of its domestic enemies. What the genius of American agriculture needs for the products of her hardy sons is a facile, untrammelled roadway to the seaboard, thence into the open market of the world, and her march to the sea will be as irresistible in its progress, and as beneficent in its results, as the advance of that armed host which followed the brave captain of Savannah through Georgia to the coast.

"The party of the people must foster and cherish the business of the people. We'd you protect American labor or the American laborers, you will find them on the farm.

WOULD YOU PROTECT AMERICAN CAPITAL?

You will find its largest, safest and most permanent investment in lands. The amount and value of labor and capital invested in any other industrial pursuit compares with that invested in the tillage of the soil as one of Jupiter's moons with the masses of the full-orbed planet. The proportion is the same, the relation is the same. All the great lines of industrial enterprise are the satellites of agriculture. Her children are attendants, they shine and glow in the light of the mighty mother; they decay in her eclipse. Was it ever before heard that a Nation best trod the way of thrift and increase by a deliberate prolonged depression of the leading industrial interests of its own people? On what page of history since the invention of the day-book and ledger is written an account of the time in which agriculture highly flourished and manufacture and commerce declined? The American farmer has asked has received very little legislative aid or recognition. The legislative protection afforded to the producer, the duties upon rice, sugar and wool have been in their terms reasonable and lawful, violative of no constitutional obligation within the line of revenue; they have never touched or even approached the line of prohibitory exclusion. Will it be pretended that we have among us some recondite wares, some mysterious fabric more deserving of discriminating favor, more necessary to human comfort and happiness than daily food and raiment? There is no conceivable commodity in the whole range of commercial exchanges which can, by any mode of management, yield us returns so large, so constant, so remunerative as a plenary market for our great staples, the products of the field and farm. The philosopher's stone of the New World is the plowshare. It will touch and turn into gold that which it touches more rapidly than aught else in our abundant stores."

### WORKINGMEN AND THE TARIFF.

The present tariff was not made to protect the workingmen but increase the price of protected commodities.

Who is benefited by the high prices of 'protected' commodities—the workmen who have to buy them, or the tariff favorites who sell them?

But protectionists say that the tariff raises wages.

Suppose that it does. If the existing tariff increases wages one dollar a week, and at the same time increases living expenses three dollars a week, where is the gain to the workingmen?

But the present tariff does not increase the rate of wages. The "unprotected" industries employ four times as many workingmen as the 'protected' industries, and thus control the rate of wages. The strong "unprotected" industries fix wages high, because their production is high. The industries that have to be maintained like paupers at the public expense drag wages down. The "unprotected" industries never made "tramps."

It was the "protected" industries which smashed up in 1873.

It was the "unprotected" in-

dustries which went safely through the panic and afterward put the industry of the whole country on its feet.

The present tariff increases the price of everything workingmen buy and thus taxes the country about eight hundred millions a year—\$16 on every man, woman and child in the United States. The workingman pays the greatest share; and six hundred and thirty millions goes into the pockets of monopolists, and one hundred and seventy millions only into the United States treasury. To change this is what free traders mean by a tariff for revenue.

For what the workingman has to sell there is no protection. In the labor markets there is perfect free trade.

EDITOR SENTINEL: The following reply to the Keener correspondent in last week's Republican was handed the editor of that paper for publication, with a view that the readers of the Keener effusion might also have the benefit of the response, and judge for themselves concerning the "skulduggery" mentioned by the star-bellied smart Aleck of Keener. The Republican man refuses to publish in full. I therefore ask you to favor me in that particular.

EZRA C. NOWELS.

Rensselaer, Ind., April 31, 1884.  
Editor Rensselaer Republican: In your issue of April 17th instant, I noticed an article "From Keener and DeMotte," which contained about as much news of general information to the people as the publication of the fact that "George Washington is dead," would be. This would-be very smart correspondent has not the courage to write over his own name, but over that of "A." Judging from the tone of the article of this same less cowardly, insignificant nincompoop of the "neck of the woods" of Keener, it would seem that he wants to secure the good will of Schwanke, who, in all probability he tried to get for Trustee, by making a call on the attack on Joseph P. Fairchild and George S. Guild over my shoulders. He says "your election, instead of being very close on Trustee, turned out to be a very decided, jug handle affair. Mr. Bogart withdrew from the race, leaving Joe Fairchild and Fred Schwanke, both Republicans, in the field—both good men and well qualified for the office. Result, Mr. Schwanke came out ahead two to one, reason last. Fred is an old soldier, and the "boys" mean business and went to work. Reason 2nd, Keener township is pre-eminently the banner republic township of Jasper county, and her people have got tired of having a democratic Auditor appoint her trustees, and voted against Mr. Fairchild simply because he had been appointed by ex-auditor Nowels, not that they doubt Mr. Fairchild, was a good man and a good republican, but as a rebuke, and to serve notice, that, that kind of wireworking skulduggery, is "played out" in this neck of the woods."

I should not have condescended to answer this cowardly, low and unmanly article, were it not a personal attack upon myself as well as a slur at Mr. Geo. Guild and Joseph P. Fairchild. He evidently wishes to convey the idea that there existed a sordid and villainous conspiracy between Messrs. Guild, Fairchild and myself in the appointment of a Trustee for Keener township. Now, Mr. Editor, for the purpose of disabusing the minds of the readers of your paper I will endeavor to give a fair statement of facts as they were at the time of appointment of the Trustees for Keener township. At December term of Commissioners' Court, 1880, Mr. VanWoud, Trustee of Keener, was awarded the superintendency of the county poor farm for two years.—[See Commissioners' Record No. 6, page 300.] And on March 8, 1881, Mr. VanWoud resigned as Trustee to take charge of the county farm.—[See Commissioners' Record No. 6, page 321.] The Commissioners at this time were in session, and Daniel E. Fairchild, supported by his many friends, asked the Board that he be appointed Trustee. William Tyler, supported by his many friends, was also an applicant for the position. There being a difference of opinion in regard to whose duty it was to appoint—the Commissioners or Auditor—all the facts were by me submitted to Daniel P. Baldwin, Attorney General.—[See copy of letter and answer now on file in the Auditor's office.] Mr. Baldwin holding with me, that it was the duty of the Auditor to appoint, in accordance with the statute, it became my duty to appoint some one to fill the vacancy.—[See Revised Statute 1881, page 440.]

The sentiment of the citizens of the being about equally divided between Fairchild and Tyler, I concluded that the interests of the township would be better subserved by the appointment of an independent man, and Mr. Guild, being a man of good business qualifications, and located near the center of the township, was appointed by me.—[See Commissioners' Record No. 6, page 352.] And in April, 1882, the electors ratified the appointment in the election of Mr. G. to the office held by him under my appointment one year before, demonstrating the fact that he was the 'right man in the right place,' and the one best calculated to unite the opposing elements of the township.

Mr. Guild informed me, on or about the 1st of October, 1883, that he was about to move from the township, and asked me whom I would take in. I replied, any one who would take it, and be acceptable to the people of the township, and requested him to ascertain if Mr. Fairchild would accept the appointment. Mr. Guild had an interview with Fairchild, and notified me that he would accept the appointment. Whereupon Mr. Guild did, on the 10th day of October, 1883, tender to me his resignation as Trustee, which was accepted and Joseph P. Fairchild appointed to the vacancy.—[See Commissioners' Record No. 7, page 385.]

The 'rebuke' this nameless, insignificant, disturbing attack of an ignoramus of Keener speaks of is, in my opinion, a very thin affair to say the least. If the people wanted to rebuke me why did they not do so in November, 1882, when they had an opportunity to do so with their ballots. But no, they did not wish to rebuke an officer for doing his duty, and the fact of my receiving 14 more votes in

that township, than my party strength in 1883, is the evidence of it.—[For election returns see Clerk's Office.]

I apprehend that the fact of my appointing Fairchild as Trustee had nothing whatever to do with his defeat, which may probably be attributed to local issues. The administration of the office of Auditor I endeavored to discharge according to law and as I thought was for the best interests of the people. I was not engaged in any species of fraud or skulduggery as the ade from Keener would have the people believe. If this cowardly star-gazer will give us his name and it proves to be the party we think it is, we will have a few facts to give to the soldiers that may cause them to not take too much taffy from this dude. Give us your name, sir, and we will endeavor to answer every attempt you make to stigmatize and cast reflections on us.

EZRA C. NOWELS.

### THOUSANDS SAY SO.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kansas writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels.—No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year.—Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Leaming.

### Administrator's Sale of Real Estate!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of Vetal Vermett, deceased, in accordance with an order of the Jasper Circuit Court, will, on

SATURDAY, MAY 10, A. D. 1884,

at the door of the Post Office, in the Town of Remington, Jasper County, Indiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for not less than two-thirds of its appraised value, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section seven (7), low ship twenty-seven (27) north, of range six (6) west.

Also, commencing at the south-west corner of the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of the same section, township and range, and running thence east fifty (50) rods, thence north eighty (80) rods, the co west fifty (50) rods, thence south eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning, containing in all thirty-nine and ninety-seven hundredths acres.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash in hand, one-third in nine, and one-third in eighteen months from day of sale, the purchaser to give notes for deferred payments, drawing six per cent. interest from date, secured by mortgage on said Real Estate.

And should said Real Estate not be sold at said time and place, the same will be sold at any time thereafter, at Private Sale, for not less than its full appraised value.

WILLIAM O. ROADFINDER, Administrator.

Rensselaer, Ind., March 31, 1884.—\$11 25.

## R. P. BENJAMIN,

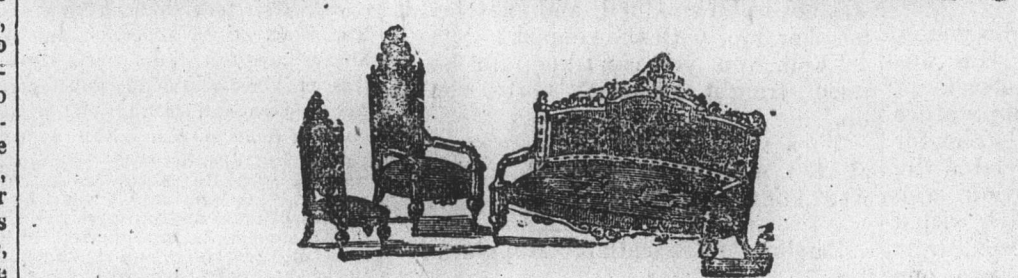
Having purchased the stand of F. L. Cotton, will keep constantly on hand a full and complete supply of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Windows, Doors, Sash, Etc., HARD & SOFT COAL.

My stock has been bought for cash, and I can offer superior inducements to cash buyers. Please call before going elsewhere.

Rensselaer Ind., Dec. 7, 1883.

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We would most respectfully announce that we now have a complete line in new styles of

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Parlor and Chamber sets Cottage sets, Walnut and common beds, Mattresses and Springs, Book Cases, Ward robes, Bureaus, Marble and wood top stands and Tables, EASY CHAIRS Cane-seat and wood chairs, Kitchen furniture, Safes, &c.—

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## THE INDIANA

## STATE SENTINEL

FOR THE YEAR 1884

An uncompromising enemy of Monopolies in whatever form appearing, and especially in the spirit of subsidy as embodied in the present TARIFF. THE SENTINEL is the recognized leading Democratic newspaper of the State. Many new and approved features have been introduced, making it in all respects a

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THE SENTINEL, in addition to its superiority, is moreover an Indiana Paper, devoted to and especially representing Indiana's interests, political and otherwise, as no foreign paper will or can do, and ought, therefore, to have preference over the papers of other States, and ask Democrats to bear this in mind; and

SELECT THEIR OWN STATE PAPER.

When they come to take up subscriptions and make up clubs.

### THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

The recent elections have revealed political conditions which will, without doubt, make the Presidential election next fall the greatest political conflict of our history. It is due to truth to say that the conditions shown are such that each party may reasonably believe that it can succeed by a mighty effort.

Here in Indiana, as in '76 and '80, we enacted a mighty struggle.

The corrupt party which has been nearly a generation fattening upon spoil and plunder, will go forth in its long possession of a Canaan flowing with milk and honey of spoils, only when has exhausted the nearest and dearest stay. The Country is no stranger to the character and variety of means brought into requisition where Republican monopolists, bosses and plunderers unitedly make an effort.

Fellow Democrats, there are conditions upon which we may reasonably reckon a probable success. These conditions, and they are the only ones, are united and great effort. EVERY SHOULD TO THE WHEEL!

Even now the conflict is in the air.—The Sentinel will contribute its best effort to the end of a grand Democratic victory.

Its work can be best done when a weekly visitor to every Democratic home, hence we ask to become such a visitor and add that now is the time for every Democrat in the State to subscribe to the Sentinel.

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