

[Continued from First Page.]

This is no idle theory of mine. During the low duties on wool, from 1847 to 1861, the farmers got five cents per pound more for their wool than they have received from 1867 until now under the high protective tariff adopted in the year last named. In England when a proposition was made to take the duties off wool altogether, it was antagonized, as calculated to be destructive to the wool interests; but the result is that from that time until now the price of wool has steadily advanced, subject only to those fluctuations which affect all occupations.

In France we have the same result, for when the duty on wool was reduced from 33 to 22 per cent. wool immediately advanced 6 per cent., and continued at that rate. One of the principal statisticians of France reported to the French Government that "high duties on wool made low prices at home, while low duties on wool, or free wool, made good prices at home." In that report M. Baudrillard said: "The home (France) production is not sufficient for the daily wants of our industry. Every check thrown in the way of the latter affects its activity. As soon as our manufacturers can not procure foreign wool they decrease their production, because they can not find at home the required qualities, and the French wool, which they would have used to mix in, lies about in the markets."

Mr. Speaker, I believe if wool were put on the free list today, with a corresponding reduction of tariff on woolen goods, the result would be a large increase in manufacturing, a large addition to the number of operatives employed, an increase of at least 10 per cent. in the price of wool on the farm, and a reduction of 25 per cent. in price to the people who have to purchase woolen clothes.

I know I have been requested by the Democratic Legislature of the State of Ohio to vote to restore the duty on wool. I have a great respect for it as a body; I have a great respect for its individual members, so many of whom I know well and favorably. But I would not vote in this House to make woolen clothing dearer to the laboring population of this country if every Democrat in the State of Ohio should ask me to do it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Woe to the party that proposes to obtain power by making the expenses of living heavier and the struggle for existence still harder for those who can scarcely carry it now. The path to victory to such a party is through the misfortunes and sufferings of their fellowmen. If lifted into power it will be on the shoulders of taxation and monopoly, and the leaves of its laurel will be entwined with a poison vine which will cause them to wither, even as they are being gathered.

For one, I do not care that the party to which I belong shall come into power unless it shall be to give freer trade to our people, better investments to its capital, larger wages to its laborers and greater glory to the American name on the high seas and among the nations of the earth.

[Here the hammer fell, and the gentleman resumed his seat amid great applause.]

In discussing the Morrison bill Mr. Hurd denied the right of the Government to surrender the taxing power and allow an individual to exercise it. When he earned wages they were his own, and he had the right to expend them where he pleased. If he could make a better contract with a Frenchman, a Mexican, a Canadian, or an Englishman than with an American he had the right to do it, and the Government had no right to interfere, except in so far as the needs of its revenue were concerned. He rested his whole case on this proposition. That, subject to the needs of the Government, every man had the right to sell where he could get the best price for what he had produced and to buy

where he could buy most cheaply. This was an approved doctrine of political economy, and the plainest teaching of justice. It individualized men; it begat in them a spirit of independence; it turned their eyes from the Government to themselves; it fixed the boundary line between governmental power and personal rights; it limited the authority of public administration; it taught men there was no arm so strong for their support as their own, and no business so successful as that which their ability and skill had built up. It limited the Government within its proper sphere and left individuals free to choose their own careers, develop their own resources and build up their own fortunes. The present American tariff was an embarrassment to commerce and injurious to the carrying trade, and it was a question of only a little time when, under this policy, the American flag would entirely disappear from the high seas. The oceans were free to all; any person might sail whithersoever he pleased, but in this free for all where was America? The skill of the sailor? Every nation was there asserting itself except ours, and yet this was an ocean-bound Republic. Every ripple of the waters on the seashore was an invitation to injure the wealth of foreign nations, and every stormy wave that beat on the crags spoke in thundering denunciation of the policy that would lock America out of the market. [Loud applause.] God speed the day when the divine thought that man's brotherhood to manhood would succeed the degrading and humiliating one of nationalization and foreign exclusion. What was the effect of this ruinous system on the farmer? It increased the price of all the articles which entered into his daily consumption, and this increase amounted to the annual sum of \$45,000,000; for this there was absolutely no compensation in the protective system. The system operated to increase the price of the transportation of grain from the West to the seaboard, and from the seaboard to Europe. When the grain of the American farmer reached Liverpool it came in competition with the grain of every other farmer in the world. The protective tariff of America was unable to help him there, and every dollar of increase in the price which transportation occasioned to him diminished his profits and his sales. But the protective tariff did more injury to the farmer than in the injury it occasioned to his foreign market. It had already robbed America of one-half of the markets of the world, and India now furnished England with wheat. The effect of this in the markets of the United States for the last nine months had been a decrease in the export of American cereals of more than \$48,000,000, and wheat had gone down in Chicago to less than eighty cents, and the development of the wheat production of India was entirely the result of the protective policy in America. I say, continued he, to the farmers of America, the prospect before you is not encouraging now, with the elevators and granaries and warehouses all full, the old crop unsold, with vast fields greening to the coming harvest, with crops unexcelled in India; with splendid promise among all the wheat-growing nations, and with the price of wheat at less than eighty cents, the result, which will be inevitable, is that the price of wheat before January next will not pay the cost of production, and the corn raised on the Western prairies will again be burned for fuel. In that day the farmers will be beggars in the midst of their own plenty. There is absolutely no relief except making a foreign market for agriculture. He went on to argue that the effect of the system was not beneficial to manufacturing interests, but, on the contrary, was detrimental to them, in that it prevented them from securing free raw material. "Oh! that I could inject into the brain of the manufacturers of America one sentence," he burst forth, "it would be this: 'Turn from

this constant introspection to the nations of the world. Down with the walls and to sea! There are 2,000,000 people who want to buy what you make. Rise up to the truth of the great thought that these immense peoples can be supplied by you with all the instruments of husbandry and the tools of artistry; but they will not take your goods unless you take theirs. Let your tariff disappear, and then, O manufacturers! your attention will be diverted from the home markets to the generous rivalries of foreign trade, in which a wealth will come to you of which you do not dream to-day. (Applause.) He then discussed the tariff question as affecting the rates of wages for laborers, declaring that so far as labor was concerned the fruits of protection were want, penury and starvation. These were the jewels in its crown. He wished workingmen would cease to believe in the delusion that protection was a help to them. It came in the guise of a friend, but was really a mortal foe; its hand was lifted in an attitude of benediction, but it was really raised to curse. It never would permit labor to have the full share to which it was entitled of the profits of capital. If employees had not the wisdom to learn the truth, he hoped this agitation would enlighten the workers and that thereby their votes would relegate the business to the natural laws of trade. Mr. Hurd went on to give his reasons why he supported the pending bill, and in the course of his remarks, asked if there was anything in the Morrison bill inconsistent with the Ohio platform?

"I will answer yes," interjected Mr. Warner, of Ohio.

Mr. Hurd—I had hoped no Democrat on the floor of the House would ever say there was a Democratic platform which would not enable the people to take off the war taxes of twenty-five years ago [Loud and continued applause on the Democratic side], and if that be the meaning of the gentleman, then I say, here and now, I shall appeal to the gallant Democracy of my native State to repudiate the heresy of that platform, and I have no fear of the result that it will place itself where it ought to be, close to the great National heart of the Democrats of this Nation. [Renewed applause.] In the glorious result of the struggle to come, I am sure this protective grant robbery and extortion will disappear from the land, never again to offend America, or darken her fair field with its shadow. [Applause.]

## THE TWO CANDIDATES.

EDITOR SENTINEL: One of the ringsters, in this week's Republican presents the following pen portraits of Mr. Joseph Clark, candidate for Mayor, by virtue of the decision of the Corporation Republican Convention, under the dictation of the clique; and Mr. Charles Platt, who has announced himself subject to the decision of the PEOPLE at the polls. I condense:

"Mr. Clark is in every way qualified: He is the regular nominee of the party; He has never asked for, or received, any political favor. His record as a soldier entitles him to the favor of his fellow citizens," etc.

Of Mr. Platt, he says:

"Although he, too, has deserved well of his countrymen, for brave service in the army, has already been munificently rewarded. Has served two terms as Sheriff, one term as County Treasurer and two terms as Town Marshal. He has long been the recipient of a generous pension from the government—\$24 per month," etc.

So far, therefore, I suppose their connection with the army places both gentlemen on an equal footing in that regard. Mr. Clark, we believe, received no wounds, otherwise it would have been so stated. He is fitted for any kind of manual labor. On the other hand, Mr. Platt suffers from severe wounds, yet unhealed and which may yet cause his death. He is incapacitated for labor, but has and can satisfactorily perform the duties required of Marshal. True, he receives—not a generous pension—the mere pittance of \$24 per month for what he endures, and even this the hyenas and jackals of that party, we are informed, sought to deprive him of. The action of Mr. Platt in appealing from machine methods to the people, last year, was far more honorable than were the tricks of the men who plead with and induced him to submit his name before their convention, under the solemn promise that they desired to, and would, make him the nominee, who ignored him entirely in the proceedings and then insisted that he was in honor bound by its action. He did not feel so, and the people sustained him.

Against Mr. Clark I urge nothing except that his submission to those who desire to use him as an instrument with which to punish another comrade, should not commend him to the support of that class. I venture to say that I entertain higher sentiments of regard and good will toward Mr. C. than do those who will simply support him as the nominee of their party. They present no other claim than that in his behalf in the conclusion of the article in the Republican.

A COMRADE.

The shocking death of Julian Martini, a circus clown, who fell dead in the ring at Dayton, O., on Saturday night, while in the very act of launching forth a bolterous jest, recalls—in one respect if not in others—the equally sudden death of Palmer, a once famous tragic actor. He was playing the hero in Kotzebue's "Stranger" and, having spoken the line of the text, "There is another and better world," paused, fell and instantly expired.

Mrs. Geo. Hoover, Mrs. C. F. Wren, Mrs. W. W. Wright, Mrs. Chas. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Kepner and Mr. S. T. Warren, were immersed in the river, at this place last Sunday, by M. C. Miner.

## 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 Vermet, 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), township 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 or 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 pine, 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. ROADFAR, Administrator.

Reusselaer, Ind., March 21, 1884.—\$11 25.

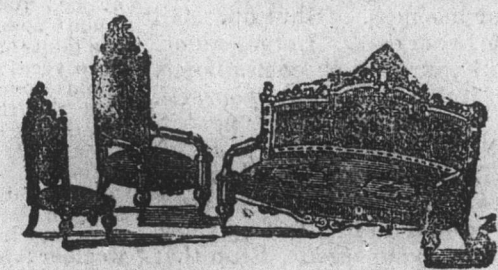
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## THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

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 for nearly a generation fattening upon spoils and plunder, will go from its long possession of a Canaan flowing with the milk and honey of spoils, only when it has exhausted the utmost endeavors to 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 a 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 for the Sentinel.

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