

HON. T. J. WOOD'S SPEECH.

[Continued from First Page.]

Commission made tariff schedules reducing the rate of taxation 25 per cent., but the Forty-seventh Congress refused to adopt them. It made and adopted independent schedules which reduced taxation less than 2 per cent. I call attention of the House to the President's message to Congress. He said (the Clerk will read):

"To make a start in the proposed reduction of revenue from imports, the Tariff Commission had been created. In good faith it undertook the work. In its report to Congress it said: 'Early in its deliberations the commission became convinced that a substantial reduction of tariff duties is demanded, not by a mere indiscriminate popular clamor, but by the best conservative opinion of the country.'"

* Such a reduction of the existing tariff the commission regards not only as a due recognition of public sentiment and a measure of justice to consumers, but one conducive to the general industrial prosperity, and which, though it may be temporarily inconvenient, will be ultimately beneficial to the special interests affected by such a reduction.—Entertaining these views, the commission has sought to prevent a scheme of tariff duties in which substantial reduction should be the distinguishing feature. The average reduction in rates, including that from the enlargement of the free-list and the abolition of the duties on charges and commissions, at which the commission has aimed, is not less than the average than 20 per cent., and it is the opinion of the commission that the reduction will reach 25 per cent."

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, in explanation of the bill before the Senate last year, which after various amendments became a law, estimated at \$45,000,000 the reduction of the revenue which would follow the changes in the tariff proposed thereby.

These intentions and calculations have not been verified.

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So the question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?

The President said, "so the question still presses what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?" Unnecessary taxes existed to such an extent as to call for special reference to it by a Republican President. It exists to-day as strong as ever, and will this House refuse an honest reduction? This bill reduces taxation thirty millions. Will my Republican friends take the good advice of their President and aid us to make this moderate reduction? I appeal to them to do so, for the people demand it.—It is a reasonable demand, because their tax burdens are unnecessary.

The average duty under the new law is about 42 per cent. against 44 per cent. under the old law, and the gross inequalities of the old law were carried into the new one without change. Under the system of high taxation of the old law the surplus revenue exceeded one hundred millions. The new act does not materially lower this, as you see by the slight reduction of the duties. The people are not blind to the conduct of Congress, and this pretentious reform will not deceive them.

I want to be fair with the manufacturer, but he should act fairly with consumers of manufactured goods. The manufacturer who has a practical monopoly by high protection will not say his monopoly is right.

I want the Clerk to read what two or three manufacturers say on this subject:

Mr. Barnett Whorf, a Skowhegan manufacturer, says:

"I was brought up a Whig and in favor of a protective tariff, but it is not so clear to my mind at the present time at a high protective tariff for the best interest of the country and majority of the people thereof. The iron and

woolen industries are the most highly protected of any and are suffering the most to-day. I have used iron to some extent for forty years, but think that my business was never more depressed than now, not by competition with foreign manufacturers, for there is no importation of axes into this State or country of any amount; a few may be brought from New Brunswick and a few from Canada; but the trouble seems to be overproduction or general stagnation in business, so that is difficult for me to form an opinion on the tariff question satisfactory to myself. I think that coal and salt should be on the free-list. It is not so clear to my mind as to lumber. I am in favor of a revision of the tariff and think that all the necessities of life used by the laboring class should be on the free-list, or nearly so."

* Two Republican manufacturers of Belfast, Sherman and Thompson by name, step out boldly with these sentiments:

"We do not object to the Morrison bill. Lumber, salt and coal free will benefit more than injure. We are manufacturers and wish to have our manufactures protected, but too much protection is morally wrong and injurious. According to our observations Republicans as well as Democrats favor low tariff in this vicinity on necessities. Rum, tobacco, and such like we would place on the high-list."

The abuses and inequalities of the present tariff mainly arise from the specific duties imposed, and I cite a case in point: In Schedule I a specific duty of 3½ cents per square yd. of bleached cotton under 100 threads to the square inch, and a duty of 4½ cents to the square yard of the same grade of unbleached or colored goods is charged to the importer, and the specific duty is increased on the same kind of goods over 100 threads to the square inch. There are more than a dozen classes of these goods now paying similar specific duties; but to illustrate the enormity of this tariff, take one class of cotton goods 36 inches in width which costs 1½ cents per yard to manufacture in Glasgow; the custom house valuation at New York is 3.4 cents per yard. This makes a duty equal to an ad valorem duty of 148 per cent.

If you calculate Scottish money worth nearly double our own, it would make the duty over 80 per cent. ad valorem. Out of twelve kinds of cotton goods imported the tariff is more than 112 per cent. on seven, and one class in the dozen is as low as 71 per cent. The specific duties on these articles average 111 per cent. ad valorem according to the value of American money. This enormous tariff is levied upon a class of goods constantly needed and chiefly used by the poor classes of our people, while silk, broadcloth and velvets do not pay an average of half as much duty. The manufacturers in Glasgow buy our cotton, which is raised, gathered, ginned, and prepared for the market by thousands of laboring people, and manufacture it into all kinds of cotton fabrics, send them to American markets, and compel the thousands of laboring people to pay this enormous duty, as it is charged to them in the price of the article, though it is directly paid by the importer. Does this tariff benefit labor?

England buys our wool in large quantities, and imports it free of duty. Her manufacturers pay no Government tax on this raw material. This wool is commingled with finer grades of wool produced in other countries and manufactured into woolen and part woolen fabrics of all kinds, and shipped to the American ports, where a duty of 65 per cent. is paid, and then it enters the American markets, and the laboring people who guarded, fed and sheared the sheep, washed the wool, and prepared it for the market, as well as those who raised the grain, buy their clothing with 65 per cent. bounty added, \$6.50 for every \$10 paid for woolen or part woolen clothing.—Does this tariff benefit labor? England and other countries buy our raw materials, import them free of duty. They are

manufactured into goods of all kinds and shipped to the American markets, and our Government collects high duties upon the goods made from the raw materials our people have sold, and compels the very producers of them and their workmen to pay these high duties when they purchase the goods. Does this benefit labor? This high bounty comes out of the wages of labor and out of the pockets of the producer. Every person in this land uses cotton goods; and whom does this tariff benefit? The manufacturer of New England only. Why? The duty is so high as to partially prohibit the import of this class of cotton goods. During the war the duty on these grades of cotton goods was 35 per cent. ad valorem. Then one half of all that our people consumed was imported.

Under the present high specific duty only one-fifth of all we consume is imported, yet the import fixes the price for the home manufacturer and the consumer pays it. Why should this enormous duty of 111 per cent. be levied upon this class of goods, when the labor cost in Scotland is only 15 per cent. and in the United States only 25 per cent. of the cost of the manufactured article? To build a home monopoly. That is the answer. In this instance there is just enough of the imported article to establish the price of this class of goods manufactured in the United States. The mills of New England manufacture four-fifths of the entire amount consumed in this country, and pocket 111 per cent. the average duty, for every yard sold to our people. The home manufacturer will not undersell the importer because he wants the benefit of the duty which the importer pays to the Government. If he did undersell the importer, then there would be no imports at all of this class of cotton goods, but there is imported one-fifth of the entire amount consumed by the people, on which the average duty of 111 per cent. is paid.

This duty is added to the selling price, for the importer must have the duty paid back when he sells the article. This, then, fixes the price of one-fifth of the cotton goods consumed. Will the other four-fifths manufactured here sell for a less price than the one fifth? Certainly not. The home manufacturer sells at the same price as the imported one fifth is sold, and takes the benefit of the shameful duty.

Can my Republican friends give an excuse for their vote in the Forty-seventh Congress in favor of this shameful duty? Did they not know that vote maintained a home monopoly that unjustly takes money from the sweat wages of labor and extorts unwilling tribute from the consumers all over this country?

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

Annual statement of receipts and expenditures by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Rensselaer for the year ending April 7th, 1884:

CORPORATION FUND.	
On hand at beginning of the year	\$ 183 37
Rec'd from public bond	11 00
" from licenses	338 00
" from narrowing Van Rensselaer street	300 00
" from tax collections	1,090 70
Total,	\$1,923 07

EXPENDED.	
Paid out on Corporation orders for services of officers, improvements, etc.	\$1,484 75
On hand	438 32
Total,	\$1,923 07

ROAD FUND.	
On hand at beginning of year	\$ 146 18
Rec'd from County Treasurer	110 80
" from tax collections	664 05
Total,	\$ 921 03

EXPENDED.	
Paid out on Road Fund orders for work on streets, repairing and building bridges and culverts	\$ 792 04
On hand	128 99
Total,	\$921 03

SEWER FUND.	
Rec'd on sewer constructed under Ordinance No. 76	\$ 185 00
" on sewer constructed under Ordinance No. 77	102 00
Total,	\$ 287 00

EXPENDED.	
Paid out on contracts for construction of sewers,	\$ 287 00

The Sunday School Union.

At the Sunday school convention last week a permanent Sunday School Union for the county, was organized, with 58 members and a full complement of officers. The latter consists of a president, secretary and a vice-president for each township. The following is the list:

President, Hon. R. S. Dwiggins, of Rensselaer.
Secretary, Miss A. W. Osborne, of Rensselaer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
TOWNSHIPS. NAMES.
Carpenter, Dr. S. C. Maxwell.
Jordan, John Lewis.
Newton, Lucius Strode.

Marion, T. J. Farden.
Union, A. E. Pierson.
Hanging Grove, W. E. Moore.
Kankakee, J. N. White.
Keener, Rev. L. Shortridge.
Barkley, John Henkle,
Gillam, D. B. Coppess.
Wheatfield, John Helmaick.
Walker, Rev. Thos. Markins.
Milroy, J. M. Braddoe.

It is expected that every vice-president will look after the interest of the Sabbath Schools of his township, and report their condition at the next convention, to be held in Remington sometime in October.

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. J. 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), township twenty-seven (27) north, of range six (6) west.

Also, commencing at the south-west corner of the north-east 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 corner of the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of the same section, township and range, and running 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. ROADIFER, Administrator.
Rensselaer, Ind., March 21, 1884.—\$11 25.

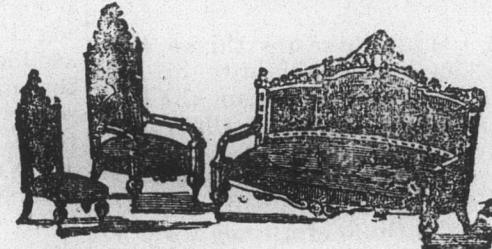
R. P. BENJAMIN,

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.

NEW STYLE.



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

FURNITURE,

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.—

PICTURE FRAMES,

Carpets, Floor and Table cloths, Rugs, Ottomans, Foot-rests, Window-shades, Queensware, Table and Pocket cutlery Plated Spoons, and many NOVELTIES on our

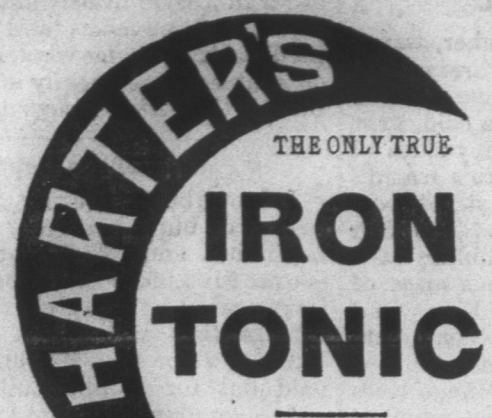
5 CENT COUNTER.



UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT.

Our Undertaking Department is complete. We carry the best stock to be found in the county, Metallic, Draped, Walnut and White Caskets, all sizes and prices. Nice stock of Burial Robes. No charge for Hearse.

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It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH AND VIGOR OF YOUTH; in all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. It cures the mind and supplies Brain Power.

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APPOLEXY, Epilepsy, Paralysis, dim sight, sound in ears, giddiness, confusion in head, nervousness, flashes of light before eyes, loss of memory. Diseases of Bladder and KIDNEYS, urine dark or light, red deposits, burning, stinging, bearing down sensations, frequent desire to urinate, uneasiness, inflamed eyes, dark circles, thirst. Diseases of HEART, heart, more so on moving quickly and when lying on left side; out of breath on exertion. When lying on left side; out of breath on exertion.

HEADACHE, eyes or head; faintness, nausea, Dizziness, caused by watery fluid. Rheumatism, Sciatica, by uric acid in blood. Bowel Disorders by corrupt matter. Worms by the pests within. Colds by choking of the secretions. SWAYNE'S PILLS, by gentle action, remove the cause, making a permanent cure. Sent by mail for 25 cents box of 50 Pills; 5 boxes, \$1.00. (In postage stamps.) Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL!

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

An uncompromising enemy of Monopolies in whatever form appearing, and especially to the spirit of subsidy as embodied in the present THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. 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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This Enlarged Edition will be furnished postage free, at

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It will contain well considered editorials on every subject, political or social, which may arise. The Commercial and Market Reports of the WEEKLY SENTINEL will be complete. Its Agricultural and Home Departments are in the best of hands, and will be a distinguishing feature. In a word, in its news, its editorials, literary, miscellany, and in its general reading, it shall not be surpassed by any paper circulated in the State. It will be particularly adapted to the family circle. No thinking man in the State can afford to do without the Weekly Sentinel, at the small cost at which it is furnished.

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