

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF  
JASPER COUNTY.

Pursuant to notice, the members of the Democratic Central Committee of Jasper county, Ind., met at the Committee rooms, in Rensselaer, on Saturday, May 31st, 1884, and the following proceedings were had, Ezra C. Nowels in the chair, to-wit:

The basis for delegates to the Judicial and Representative Conventions was agreed upon. Each township is entitled to one delegate, and one one additional for every fraction over fifty votes cast for Secretary of State Myers, at the last election, as follows:

Township.	Delegates
Hanging Grove.	1
Gilliam.	1
Walker.	2
Barkley.	3
Marion.	5
Jordan.	1
Newton.	3
Keener.	1
Kankakee.	1
Wheatfield.	1
Milroy.	1
Union.	3
Carpenter.	4
No. of Del. gates.	27

The basis for delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Rensselaer, August 9th, 1884, was fixed at one delegate for every 10 votes, and one for each fraction over, cast for Secretary of State Myers at the last election, and is as follows:

Township.	Delegates
Hanging Grove.	4
Gilliam.	5
Walker.	6
Barkley.	11
Marion.	20
Jordan.	5
Newton.	7
Keener.	2
Kankakee.	4
Wheatfield.	3
Milroy.	3
Union.	6
Carpenter.	15
No. of Del. gates.	91

The delegates to the Judicial and Representative Conventions will be selected at the same time and place as those for the County Convention, provided the conventions are not called for an earlier date. In case the Judicial and Representative Conventions meet first, it is recommended that delegates be selected on the Saturday previous.

John G. Culp, Joel F. Spriggs, Lewis Rich, B. H. Patton and W. L. Bringle were appointed a Committee of Ways and Means.

The several townships are recommended to select delegates to the Conventions named, on the first Saturday in August next.

It was moved, and carried, that Committee and Club rooms be secured for the campaign, at the rate of \$4 per month.

**EZRA C. NOWELS**, Chairman  
JAMES W. DOUTHIT Sec'y.

The organization of the "Mulligan Guards" will now be in order.

The Kentland Gazette intimates to legislative aspirants in this county that Jasper can not reasonably expect both—the Judicial and Representative nominees.

William Walter Phelps telegraphed from Chicago to John A. Logan, on the 2d, that "Harrison has acted like a hog" rather rough on the grandson of his grandfather.

James Guano Blaine, of Maine, the particular friend and admirer of Mulligan, was placed in nomination for President, to-day, at Chicago, on the fifth ballot. While he was no doubt the first choice of the half-breed element here, the announcement of the result called forth no enthusiasm, Blaine can, should and will be beaten.

The Republican Convention at Chicago is particularly noted for the absence of the great leading minds of the party who have heretofore controlled the proceedings and shaped the policies. Those in management to-day are chiefly the district leaders, blowers and strikers of the half-breed and stalwart factions, the half-breeds apparently the most aggressive. The Blaineites have issued cartoons representing Arthur being tossed from his boom by a herd of infuriated half-breed cattle.

John A. Logan, of Illinois, is the Republican nominee for Vice President.

**G. A. R. THANKS.**

At a regular meeting of Rensselaer Post No. 84 G. A. R. Department of Indiana, Friday evening, May 30 1884, the following resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Post are hereby tendered to the publishers of the Rensselaer Republican and the DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL for the use of the columns of their papers to advertise the memorial services held this day; to the Ladies who cheerfully and efficiently took charge of and arranged the flowers for the decoration of the graves of our dead comrades; to the Rensselaer Cornet Band whose music was indispensable; to the officers and children of the Sabbath Schools, for their graceful service; to the Lodges of Knights of Pythias and Knights and Ladies of Honor whose courtesy made the processions beautiful and imposing; to Rev. T. C. Webster for his impressive sermon last Sabbath; to Rev. M. C. Miner for his eloquent address to-day; to the people of Rensselaer and vicinity, for the spirit of loyalty and patriotism evinced by the large attendance and respectful demeanor at the ceremonies which are instituted to preserve the memory of those who freely yielded their lives for the integrity of our National Union and to perpetuate free government among men.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Post and that copies of them be furnished to the local newspapers for publication.

**A CAUTIOUS INDIANIAN.**

Simon P. Thompson, of the Tenth District of Indiana, was childlike and innocent as though he had never heard the names of Arthur and Blaine, Logan, or any of the other candidates. He had had some convention experience before, although never at a National Convention. Had he any choice among the candidates? No, he had not made up his mind. What did he think of Arthur? Well, Arthur was a pretty good man. A question as to his views on Blaine elicited about the same response. He had not even an idea as to the sentiments of the remainder of his delegation. He thought some of them would vote for Harrison.

"I see, Mr. Thompson, that you are credited to the Harrison faction. Do you intend to vote for him?" "I shall not vote for Harrison on the first ballot, though I may afterward."

"Well, who will you vote for on the first ballot?" A serene smile illuminated Mr. Thompson's face, as he replied: "I never make up my mind beforehand as to whom I will vote for."

Mr. Thompson was seen in the afternoon sauntering about the various Arthur headquarters.

John G. Reynolds has completed arrangements to run an excursion over the L. N. A. & C. road to Chicago on the 13th June, which will offer an opportunity to take in the celebrated Panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg. Fare for round trip from Rensselaer only one dollar. Pass this point about 8 a. m. and return about same hour in the evening.

**HOW THE FARMER PAYS HIS SHARE OF TARIFF DUES.**

In order to bring the tariff in a practical manner before our readers here is an illustration, and we will choose a farmer or laboring man as a fit person to represent it:

A farmer goes to market and buys cotton goods to the amount of \$13.50

He buys woolen goods to the amount of 17.00

He wants to mend his fence and buys a few nails, etc., for which he pays 14.00

His wife wants a few dishes and some earthen or stone milk pans for which he pays 7.55

He finds his bill amounts to \$52.25

This he pays and drives home, and in the evening he sits down and makes his calculations. He finds that he has paid an extra amount for his goods, on account of the high tariff as follows:

On cotton goods, \$3.50

On woolen goods, 7.00

On nails, etc., 4.00

On his crockery ware, 2.75

To all, \$17.25

He then subtracts his \$17.25 from the \$52.25 and finds that he ought to have purchased the amount of goods for \$35, or, in other words, he has paid out of his pocket to help enrich a few special favorites of the government \$17.25 that he should in justice, right and equity, have to buy necessities for his family. He is irresistably driven to the conclusion that this high tariff is an exceedingly onerous and unnecessary tax.

Of course the wealthy manufacturer favors this high tax, but he well knows that when the workingmen and the great body of consumers properly understand this tax business his easy method of growing rich by the bounty of the government will cease. Ex.

**THE TARIFF.**

**HOW IT AFFECTS THE SHOE MANUFACTURERS—LETTER FROM MR. JAMES MEANS.**

The question that is most interesting to our trade at the present time, says the Boston Boot and Shoe Recorder, is this; What would be the benefits to the shoe manufacturers of this country under a system of free trade? and, furthermore, could we compete with the world under a system of free trade? These questions were asked a well-known shoe manufacturer, Mr. James Means, and he was invited to answer them, being selected from all others from the fact that we knew he had made a study of this matter and given it more than ordinary attention. His reply is as follows:

BOSTON, May 22.—I have received yours of the 10th inst., in which you ask: "What would be the advantage of free trade to the boot and shoe manufacturing industry of the United States?"

So far as I am enabled by the opportunities for observation and study of this matter which I have had, I will answer your inquiry, although within the limits of a single article it will be only possible to do so in a general way.

Concerning this subject, the most important point to determine is, what would be the probable effect of free trade on the working people engaged upon the production of boots and shoes! This industry being one of the largest in our country. It is a matter of the greatest consequence to ascertain, if we may, whether or not free trade would favorably affect the mass of the people who are dependent upon this for their support.

For the sake of clearness, it may be well to begin by stating one or two facts concerning the commercial and industrial condition of the business. I shall make statements which I think, are indispensible.

Very many of the operatives in boot and shoe factories at present have, and for many years past have had, only inconstant employment, and are dependent for subsistence for the whole year upon what they can earn during a part of it. In each year they have to suffer a period of enforced idleness, when they would gladly work if opportunity offered. I do not mean to say that the factories are closed for any considerable time during the year, but that the custom of "rushing trade" in the middle of the season calls for extra help, who have what are called "short jobs."

In regard to our machinery and equipments, it will not be denied that these are incomparably superior to those possessed by any other nation. Not only is our machinery the most perfect in the world, but the equipment and organization of our factories, the results of the highest kind of business science, are nowhere equalled or even approached.

If these statements are correct it would naturally appear that the United States ought to control the boot and shoe markets of the world. Our factories should run steadily through the year. American operatives should be constantly employed at good wages. Every ship that sails for the large foreign ports should have American boots and shoes for a part of her cargo.

But what is the exact state of things? American operatives are suffering want for lack of employment, and our boot and shoe exports amount to nothing worth consideration.

With all her splendid facilities, America sits in a dull and stupid attitude, and undisturbed sees the boot and shoe markets of the world controlled by foreign competitors, who are in every way but one beneath her.

Now, if we can not sell our boots and shoes in foreign markets there must be some reason for it. What that reason is it is important for us to find out. We have seen that it is not by any possibility be that it is lack of facilities for production. We are, therefore, irresistably driven to the conclusion that there is something out of joint somewhere else.—It is something be not the tariff, what is it? In the tariff we find everything we need to solve our problem. The tariff, the Chinese wall which bars us from our market, must be responsible for it all. If any one refuses to accept this as the truth let him explain in some other way why it is that we can not sell our boots and shoes abroad.

The burden of the tariff axes that rests upon all the people is ignorantly borne by many. It is easy to tax people if they can be taxed without their knowing it. When the city of Boston sends me a tax bill, I know it; but when one of the lasters in my factory buys a pound of sugar on his way home, he pays a tax and does not know it. That is the difference. It may take years to show the working people of America how heavily the burdens of the tariff taxes bear down upon them; but when the matter is once explained to them they will understand it. Factory operatives are not half as ignorant as some people who never come in contact with them suppose. They know when they are well treated; they read the papers intelligently, and they can see a point when it is clear. Some say they cannot penetrate, but they are altogether too knowing to believe the hypocritical protectionist talk about the "pauper labor of Europe."

My answer to your question, then, is this, I believe that free trade, by removing the tariff taxes which now rest so heavily upon our operatives, would in time so greatly increase the purchasing power of a day's labor that the decreased cost of production of boots and shoes resulting therefrom would open to our boot and shoe manufacturing industry such an enormous foreign trade that steady employment would be given to an

immense number of operatives who are now idle or partially so. Confined as we are to our home market, our factories are compelled to run by seasons; the result is that some of the operatives are worked too hard in the middle of the season and are short of work at other times. An export trade would tend to equalize the demand for goods throughout the year. If one declares himself to be a free-trader it does not necessarily mean that he must be looked upon as a dangerous individual who would advocate sudden measures which would do violence to existing industries.

The majority of free-traders, I think, are full believers in the soundness of the views expressed by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who, while believing in free trade as a goal, still holds that the approach to it must be gradual. To this end we are working, and the goal will be reached in due time. The sentiment of the people is unquestionably on the right side. All that is needed is thorough organization and plenty of hard work in a campaign of popular enlightenment, in order that the people at no far-off day may have the opportunity of giving expression to their sentiments at the polls.

Mrs. Margaret Boothe, of Decatur county, Ind., sister of Mother Hammard, and aunt of the Judge, is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

The runaway of Charlie Pullins' team last Saturday, might have resulted very disastrously. Fortunately no one was injured.

**THE "PRAIRIE FARMER" BOOMING.**

The Old Friends of the Prairie Farmer, and many farmers all over the West, and East, too, will be glad to learn of the good fortune that has come to this time-honored Journal, for nearly half a century (43 years) has been doing good service to and for the agricultural interests of this country. The number of May 3d announces that, henceforth, The Prairie Farmer will be under the Editorial Direction and Business Management of Mr. ORANGE JUDD, who, after more than a quarter century of service to the head of the American Agriculturist, has left his former field to other hands, and removed to near Chicago, a thousand miles nearer to hundred of thousands of his older enterprising readers who have preceded him to the West. The number before us gives evidence of the vigor and experience he brings to his new field of work. All who want specimens of the paper as it is, and is to be, and to enjoy its advantages, can have The Prairie Farmer, weekly, from May 1st, up to 1885, by sending a single dollar to the Prairie Farmer Publishing Company 150 Monroe St Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Letters addressed as below remain uncalled for in the Post Office at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana, on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of May 1884. Those not claimed within four weeks from the date below given will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

Lewis E. Frasket, Mrs Annie Brown, 2, Thomas E. Eridge, Henri Levin, 3.

Persons calling for any of the letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

HORACE E. JAMES, P. M. Rensselaer, Ind. June 2, 1884

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters! Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an aperient, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known.—They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Leaming.

THE PROPRIETOR having fitted up a new shop are now fully prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing at the lowest price, and in the most workmanlike manner. Farmers, and all others needing anything in our line, are invited to give us a call. We purpose making HORSE-SHOING A Specialty, and give this branch of the business particular attention. All work warranted.

GRANT.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOOD FAT CATTLE.

May 26, 1882.

PIONEER

MEAT MARKET!

(First Door West Jewelry Store.)

Rensselaer, Ind.

J. J. Eigesbach,

PROPRIETOR

BEEF, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Sausage, Bologna, etc., sold in quantities to suit purchasers at the lowest prices. None but the best stock slaughtered. Everybody is invited to call.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOOD FAT CATTLE.

May 26, 1882.

TRUE & CO.

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away 'han anything else in this world.' All of other sex succeed from the first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A PINN

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away 'han anything else in this world.'

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away 'han anything else in this world.'