

Jasper County

The Democratic Sentinel.

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A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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—BY—

JAS. W. McEWEN.

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Three months50

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Advertisements for persons not residents
of Jasper county, must be paid for in ad-
vance of first publication, when less than
one-quarter column in size; and quarterly
in advance when larger.

MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE.

Attorney-at-Law
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and ad-
joining counties. Makes collections a spe-
cialty. Office on north side of Washington
street, opposite Court House. v111

R. S. DWIGGINS, ZIMAR DWIGGINS
R. S. & Z. DWIGGINS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practice in the Courts of Jasper and ad-
joining counties, make collections, etc. 14
Office west corner Nowels' Block. v-n1

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public,
TROMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practice in all the Courts.

MARION L. SPITLER,
Collector and Abstractor.
We pay particular attention to paying tax-
es, selling, and leasing lands. v2 n48

FRANK W. B. COCK,
Attorney at Law
And Real Estate Broker.
Practices in all Courts of Jasper, Newton
and Benton counties. Lands examined
Abstracts of Title prepared: Taxes paid.
Collections a Specialty.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public,
Office up stairs, in Macever's new
building, Rensselaer, Ind.

H. W. SNYDER,
Attorney at Law
REMSINGTON, INDIANA.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE in Macever's New Block. Resi-
dence at Macever House.
July 11, 1884.

D. D. DALE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
MONTICELLO, INDIANA.
Bank building, up stairs.

J. H. LOUGHRIDGE, F. P. BITTERS
LOUGHRIDGE & BITTERS,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Washington street, below Austin's hotel.
Ten per cent. interest will be added to all
accounts running unsettled longer than
three months. v111

DR. I. B. WASHBURN,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rensselaer, Ind.
Calls promptly attended. Will give special at-
tention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

R. S. DWIGGINS, Zimar Dwiggins,
President, Cashier,
Citizens' Bank,
RENSSELAER, IND.,
Does a general banking business; gives
special attention to collections; remittances
made on day of payment at current
rate of exchange; interest paid on balances;
certificates bearing interest issued; ex-
change bought and sold.
This Bank owns the Banker's Safe, which
took the premium at the Chicago Exposition
in 1876. 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.

ALFRED M. COY, THOMAS THOMPSON
Banking House
OF A. MCCOY & T. THOMPSON, successors.
Rensselaer, Ind. Does general banking busi-
ness. Buy and sell exchange. Collections
made on all available points. Money loaned
interest paid on specified time deposits. We
occupy same place as old firm of A. McCoy &
Thompson. apr 4, '84

THOMAS J. FARDEN.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

Ask for the
SOLD COMFORT
LADIES
SHOES
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS J. FARDEN,
3 Doors East of P. O.
Rensselaer, Ind.
A complete line of light and
heavy shoes for men and boys,
women and misses, always in
stock at bottom prices. In-
crease of trade more an object
than large profits.
See our goods before buy-
ing.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

N WARNER & SONS.

DEALERS IN Hardware, Tinware, Stoves

South Side Washington Street.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

IRA W. YEOMAN,
Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Real Estate and Collecting Agent.
Will practice in all the Courts of Newton
Benton and Jasper counties.
Office:—Up stairs, over Murray's City
Drug Store, Goodland, Indiana.

THE NEW MAKEEVER HOUSE,

RENSSELAER, IND.
JUST OPENED. New and finely furnished.
Cool and pleasant rooms. Table furnished
with the best the market affords. Good Sample
Rooms on first floor. Free Bus to and from
Depot. PHILIP BLUE, Proprietor.
Rensselaer, May 11, 1883. 11

LEAR HOUSE,

J. H. LEAR, Proprietor,
Opposite Court House, Monticello, Ind

Has recently been new furnished through-
out. The rooms are large and airy, the loca-
tion central, making it the most conveni-
ent and desirable house in town. Try it

A WIDE AWAKE DRUGGIST
Mr. F. B. Leaming is always wid-
awake in his business and spares no
pains to secure the best of every ar-
ticle in his line. He has secured the
agency for the celebrated Dr. King's
New Discovery for Consumption.
The only certain cure known for Con-
sumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,
Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any
affection of the Throat and Lungs.
Sold on a positive guarantee. Will
give you a trial bottle free. Regular
size \$1 00

THOUSANDS SAY SO.
Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kansas
writes: "I never hesitate to recom-
mend your Electric Bitters to my cus-
tomers, they give entire satisfaction
and are rapid sellers." Electric Bit-
ters are the purest and best medicine
known and will positively cure Kid-
ney 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.

TARIFF.

A Revenue vs. a Protective Tariff.

BY W. D. BYNUM.

PROTECTION, IT IS CLAIMED, GIVES
A MARKET TO FARMERS.

If the protectionists can suc-
ceed in making the laboring
classes believe that their wa-
ges are kept up by the tariff,
they have only to fear the
farmers. They therefore tell
the farmers that the tariff
builds up manufactures, gives
employment to consumers,
and thereby furnishes a home
market for the farmer's pro-
ducts. Do manufacturers lo-
cate to suit themselves? Do
they look to see where they
can consume the most of the
farmer's products or to see
where they can manufacture
the cheapest and thereby sell
the most? Whenever manu-
facturers locate in a town or
neighborhood they purchase
the products of the farmers
in that vicinity because they
can buy from them cheaper
than from any other source,
and when the farmers pur-
chase goods from the manu-
facturers they do so because
they get them cheaper than
from a distance.

The benefits are reciprocal.
The manufacturer sells to the
farmer as much as he buys
from him. Manufacturers lo-
cate only where it is to their
advantage to do so, and be-
cause they incidentally ben-
efit the local markets they have
no greater right to a bounty
than the farmers because he
sells their operatives corn,
wheat, pork and beef cheaper
than they could purchase
where they formerly carried
on their establishment. No
one need flatter himself that
manufacturers will be erected
in any community for the
special benefit of the people.

Mr. Stebbins takes great
pains to show that farm pro-
ducts are higher in manufac-
turing districts than else-
where. No one disputes this
fact. So are farm lands.
Near Indianapolis good farm-
ing lands are worth from one
hundred to one hundred and
fifty dollars per acre, while
fifty and a hundred miles dis-
tant, on railroads running di-
rectly to the city, better lands
can be bought for twenty-five
dollars per acre. Now, if a
farmer wants land to farm,
the cheap lands are the most
profitable, because they pro-
duce as much, acre per acre,
and he can own and cultivate
four times as much. Manu-
factories follow population.
As soon as a town or city
springs up with sufficient rail-
road facilities, and with abun-
dant coal, water, etc., man-
ufactories are built.
Why? Because rents are
cheaper, provisions cheaper
and goods higher than in the
older places, and the manu-
facturer, by taking possession
of the new location, com-
mands the market in the new
district without strong com-
petition. Mr. Stebbins stud-
iously avoids giving any table
of benefits the farmer confers
on the manufacturer who
locates near him. The tariff,
however, does not bring man-
ufactories to the farmer's
door, but keeps them away.
The stronger the competition
the quicker will manufactur-
ers take advantage of every
favorable circumstance. If
English manufacturers could
ship goods to Indiana and sell
them as cheaply as the East-
ern manufacturers, would not
the Eastern manufacturer be
more likely to remove his
mill to Indiana, in order to
save freights, and thereby un-
dersell his competitors, than
if he had no competition
whatever. The truth is, the
tariff is in the interest of
Eastern manufacturers. By
keeping out strong competi-
tion from abroad, they are
enabled to keep it down at
home. Every new establish-
ment that undertakes to start
up in the West or South is
crushed by a reduction of
prices, unless the circumstan-
ces are so favorable that this
mode of warfare can not be
indulged in without too great
a sacrifice. Give us an outlet
for products, and the day is
not distant when manufac-
tories will be shut up in for-
eign cities and their establish-
ments planted in the midst of
our rich coal fields in the
West. We are told that the
farmer must look to a home
market for his grain, his pork
and his beef; that England is
now increasing her supplies
from Egypt and the Indies,
and that soon there will be no
foreign market for the farm-
er's surplus; that he must pay
a tribute to the American
manufacturer in order to in-
sure a market for his products.

In answer to this claim
Governor Whitcomb said:
"Let us see if the manufactur-
ers can give us double price
for our produce. Let us see
if they can consume it. In
the good old times of virtue
and simplicity, the mother and
daughter in a thrifty farm-
er's family did their own spin-
ning and weaving and were
able to clothe their fathers and
brothers. By modern im-
provements, most of our cloth-
ing is made in the large man-
ufactories. Now suppose that
ten men engaged in manu-
facturing were to clothe as
many who might be engaged
in raising provisions, and that
they should mutually supply
each other. But the thrifty
farmer and his sons could eas-
ily raise a great deal more pro-
visions than the whole family,
men and women, could eat.
Ten able-bodied men on our
Western farms, therefore, can
furnish far more than ten
puny manufacturers could
consume. But this compar-
ison would be conceding en-
tirely too much. Calculate

the number of yards of cloth-
ing, the number of hats and
pairs of shoes that the ten
farmers would use in the
course of a year, and then how
long it would take the ten
manufacturers to make those
articles. Now, the real condi-
tion of our manufactures
makes the difference still
greater. The great difference
consists in the wonderful im-
provements made in machi-
nery. It is ascertained, that
one man with a spinning ma-
chine, can produce as much
yarn as two hundred and six-
ty-seven men can with each a
one-thread wheel. Now, even
if it took one manufacturer all
his time to make clothing for
one farmer the same manu-
facturer, with the assistance
of a machine, could make
enough, from the above cal-
culation, to clothe two hun-
dred and sixty-seven farmers.
But this labor saving machi-
nery has but one mouth to
feed (the man who tends it),
and one farmer, by planting a
few more rows of corn, could
stuff that mouth into an ap-
oplexy. What will the other
two hundred and sixty-six
farmers do with their surplus
produce?"

This was forty years ago.
There has been greater im-
provements in the last forty
years than in the forty years
preceding. Everything is
made by machinery to-day.
The inventive genius of the
American people has been su-
perior to that of any other na-
tion. New processes have
been discovered and new ma-
chines invented until it looks
as though we had reached
perfection.

While improvements in ma-
chinery have been made, by
which the cost of articles has
been reduced, the value of
manufactured articles, per
capita, has gone on increasing.
The value of manufactured
articles, per capita, in 1850, was
\$44; in 1860, \$65; and in 1880,
\$107. From 1850 to 1860, the
increase in manufactured
goods, per head, was over 47
per cent., and from 1860 to
1880, about 65 per cent.

There has been a greater in-
crease in the quantity of agri-
cultural products. The im-
provement in farming imple-
ments and the improvements
in farming have been so great
that our surplus of agricul-
tural products has grown so
large as to exceed our entire
crop of twenty years ago. In
1860 we produced 173,104,924
bushels of wheat, less than
six bushels per capita, while
in 1880 the crop was 498,549,868
bushels, nearly ten bushels
per capita. The increase from
1860 to 1880 was 188 per cent.

The value of live stock in
1860 was \$1,107,500,000, less
than \$40 per capita, while in
1880 it had reached \$500,000,
000, or nearly \$100 per capita.
What, then, is our real condi-
tion? The value of manu-
factured articles, even at
greatly reduced prices, has in-
creased from 65 per capita in
1860 to \$107 in 1880, over 65 per
cent., while the number of
bushels of wheat has increas-
ed 66 per cent. per capita.
Upon one side our manufac-
tories have multiplied until we
can no longer consume their
goods, and upon the other the
farmers have by the use of
machinery, etc., improved
their crops until we are un-
able to consume their pro-
ducts. In this condition the
manufacturers say to the
farmers, "Give us protection
and we will increase in num-
ber and increase the number
of our employees until we can
consume all your surplus."

But the manufacturers are
already making more than
we can consume. Now, when
they propose to increase their
number, so as to be able to
consume our surplus of pro-
ducts, will they tell us where
and to whom they expect to
sell their goods? For several
years we have been accus-
tomed to see the doors of our
manufactories closed for the

purpose of allowing the "over-
production" to be worked off
or consumed. While our
manufactories have been filled
with goods, and our granaries
overflowing with cereals
thousands of laboring men,
for the want of work, "have
been starving at the feast and
famishing at the fountain." Home
market for our farmers! The
absurdity of such a propo-
sition is apparent from the
fact that of \$804,223,632 ex-
ports in 1883, \$610,269,449 were
the products of agriculture.
The manufacturers protected
by the tariff form an insignifi-
cant portion of American con-
sumers. The farmers, rail-
roaders, mechanics, machi-
nists, merchants, etc., constitute
the great bulk of consumers.
It is the farmer that furnishes
a market for the manufactur-
er, and not the manufacturer
that furnishes a market for
the farmer.

In 1880, the farmers of our
country exported 98,169,877
bushels of corn, 2,912,744 bush-
els of rye, 153,250,995 bushels
of wheat, 75,129 hogs, 136,720
head of cattle, 3,915 horses,
4,153 mules, 215,680 head of
sheep, 1,624,343,605 pounds of
cotton, 1,963,208 gallons of lard,
732,249,576 pound of bacon and
hams, 54,025,732 pounds of
fresh and 86,750,563 pounds of
cured beef 38,248,016 pounds
of butter, 141,654,474 pounds of
cheese, 326,658,636 pounds of
lard and 325,279,540 pounds of
leaf tobacco. Of what ben-
efit to us is our rich soil, our
great fields and golden har-
vests, if our farmers are to be
fined one hundred million of
dollars or more each year for
selling their surplus products
to foreign nations? What pro-
portion of the farmer's pro-
ducts do those who are pro-
tected by the tariff consume?
And what must be the in-
crease in order for them to
consume all the farmers have
to sell?

In 1880, there were employ-
ed in manufacturing, in all
industries in the United
States, 2,738,895 persons. Of
this number 531,639 were fe-
males over 16 years of age,
and 181,921 were children. Far
less than half the number,
however, were engaged in in-
dustries protected by the tar-
iff. Our manufacturers of
clocks, sewing machines, edge
tools, fire-arms, engines and
all the finer manufacturers of
iron; our manufacturers of
doors, sash, shutters, furniture
and farming implements, and
a hundred other industries
that might be named, derive
no protection whatever, not-
withstanding there is a duty
upon such articles as they
manufacture. It is safe to say
that the total number, includ-
ing operatives and their fami-
lies, protected by the tariff,
do not exceed 5,000,000 persons.
The amount of wheat consum-
ed by each inhabitant in a year
is six bushels. The total
amount consumed by this
class, who propose to devour
everything the western
farmers can raise, is only 30,
000,000 bushels.

In 1882, two counties in our
State, Daviess and Gibson,
had a surplus of over one mil-
lion bushels each. Thirty
such counties as these are now
raising a sufficient surplus to
bread our entire manufactur-
ing classes protected by the
tariff. And although these
industries are now manufac-
turing more than we can use,
they propose, if our farmers
will not trade with foreign
nations, to multiply until they
can consume the surplus in
the whole country. Again we
ask, who will purchase the in-
creased supply of goods man-
ufactured? Because, if they
are not sold there will be no
money to pay to operatives,
and no money with which to
buy the farmer's produce.
Without exaggerating, we
may say that a drought in the
Mississippi Valley will destroy
more in a fortnight than the
entire manufacturers benefit.

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)