

THE SCHOOL FUND SWINDLE.

[Concluded from First Page.]

mate personal and party friends, who probably never saw the land, he obtained money from the school fund to full twice the amount of the value of the swamp. He has failed to pay the interest on the debt, and for eight years the taxpayers have been obliged to pay it for him. He has failed to pay this honest debt to the school fund although repeatedly urged to do so. He is a lawyer and knows that the money cannot be collected on his note by suit until the land is sold, and he has the best of reasons for believing that the land cannot be sold at the appraised value, which is only two-thirds of the amount he received from the school fund. He knows that the people who have been paying the taxes have for nearly eight years been paying the interest that was due from him to the school fund. Is this an honest transaction, or is it a swindle on the school fund, that should be sacred to every citizen of Indiana? Is such a man worthy to be made Chief Executive of the State? Is he the right kind of a man to guard the interests of the children of the State, and to look after the welfare of the taxpayers? We leave the voters to answer these timely questions at the ballot box in November.

Protection A Tax.

The strength of protection lies chiefly in the fact that the mass of the voters do not understand that protection is a tax. Let them once understand that they are taxed, let them once grasp the extent and certainty of this tax, and then protection is doomed. If the money taken out of the pockets of the people were taken directly, if every time bills of goods were bought the additional percentage due to protection were set aside and taken as a tax, then there would be few protectionists. Let the extent and certainty of this tax be once understood by the consumers who pay it, and then let the protectionists come forward to prove that protection is desirable; that for the tax imposed a just return is made. He would be laughed at. The truth once seen, no protectionist argument would avail. No argument would convince the people to vote upon their shoulders the tax demanded. Nothing would convince the people to pay such a price for what the protectionists pretend to give.

But, unfortunately, just here lies the difficulty for tariff reformers. The tax imposed upon the people is indirect. It is a tax that does not force itself upon the attention; it has to be looked for. Its presence is only to be noted by disentangling it from the obscuring influence that surround it. Like one of those insidious diseases that grow at the vitality of the patient, but which create no alarm because they do not force themselves upon the attention, so with protection. The evils are there but they hide themselves. The hope of revenue reformers must be, that by again and again pointing out the elementary principles of the tariff question the evil may at last become apparent to all. Let me, in this paper, attempt to do away with some of the darkness that envelops the subject.

What, then, is a protective tariff? Suppose a farmer in New York city who wishes to buy a trace chain. Upon a vessel in the harbor there is a chain, brought from England, in every way suitable to the farmer's purpose. He asks the owner the price of the chain, and is told \$10. The price is satisfactory. The farmer hauls out his pocket-book to pay for the chain. But just then an official steps forward and says: "Wait a bit. Do you know that if you buy that chain you will not be allowed to take it home with you until you have paid an import duty of \$5.80? In other words, if you buy this chain the government will take \$5.80." This is all things some what. Under such circumstances the price of the chain to the farmer is \$15.80. Of this price \$5.80 is owing to a law passed by congress. If the farmer buys the chain he is poorer by \$5.80 because of this law, and the government has \$5.80 more in its treasury. He certainly is taxed by the tariff in this transaction.

Now, the farmer not being a fool, does not want to pay more for the chain than needs must. He would prefer to take the chain for \$10, but the law forbids that. If now an American chain just as good as the other is offered for a little less than the price of the other plus the tax, say \$15 the farmer will take that. He prefers paying \$15 to paying \$10 and a tax of \$5.80. He therefore buys the American chain and pays for it \$15. Now how do things stand? The government gets nothing in this transaction. But the farmer pays \$5 more than he would have done were it not for the law of Congress. He is poorer by \$5 in this transaction because of the law. Is it a misuse of the words to say that the law has taxed him \$5 even if the government got nothing?

These are the two types of tariff taxation. Variations from these types are consequently of some influence outside of the tariff. The influence, generally competition, may be such as to entirely overcome the tendency of the tariff, or may modify the tax from the zero point up to the full amount. The tendency of the tariff, however, is in either one or the other direction. In one the result goes to the government, in the other else where; but in both it is a tax, a burden upon the people. By F. J. KRAMER.—The Million.

[Indianapolis News]

There comes up every once in awhile evidence of the desirability of perpetual youth for Judge Drummond, that he

might remain upon the bench forever. Once he stopped the late Matt. Carpenter, who was attempting to quibble and get around the application of a law, by reminding Carpenter that as Senator he had helped to make that law, and that he ought to be ashamed of himself for trying to thus discredit his own work. That shut Carpenter up. The other day there was a case before him of an estate to be settled, in which three Milwaukee lawyers participated. The estate was worth \$32,400. The lawyers had collectively left the heirs \$7,900 of it, applying for 25.000 for their own services. To this Judge Drummond, with all his integrity, fused into the very incarnation of justice, as any one knows him can easily imagine, said:

"Gentlemen, you consider yourselves good lawyers. How much more are your services worth to your clients than mine are to the people? You have charged \$25,000 for sixty days' service. Can you not be content, each of you, to take my pro rata for the same time? These charges are infamous. They are such as scoundrels and thieves at heart would make. This charge of \$15,000 is cut down to \$1,500, those of \$5,000 to \$500. Repeat such a piece of rapine in this court and I will disbar every one of you."

Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Sentinel's Position.

When the Sentinel, on the 18th inst., questioned whether Mr. Blaine could afford the method of warfare his following was waging against Mr. Cleveland, it made, for itself, no assault on the wife or children of the Republican candidate. Criticizing and reproaching the venomous and continuous private calumnies printed against the Democratic candidate, it recited certain reports in general circulation concerning Mr. Blaine. It did not assert them true. It only referred to the currency of the scandal. Whatever condemnation the editorial had for Mr. Blaine was conditioned upon the truth of the rumors. No opinion was expressed as to their correctness or incorrectness. The publication left the matter an open question for refutation provided refutation was possible. As a candidate for the Presidency Mr. Blaine was legitimately subject to questioning as to the validity of the reports. If innocent of their charges he had only to summon record to confute them. The churches and civil courts in this country afford by their ministers, officers and books sufficient date for establishing legitimacy of marriage consummated under them, even were not personal witnesses available. If really free from irregularity, there has not been a matrimonial ceremony in a State east of the Mississippi River within forty years which could not be proven on short notice by preacher, priest record or witness. There is not a sane man living whose marriage was regular and correct, who would not prefer answering a questioning with one of the other of these kinds of proofs to involving the reputation of wife and children in a libel suit; but this aside.

We again state that the editorial on which Mr. Blaine places his libel suit was chiefly inquisitive as to the truth or falsity of the prevalent rumors that he had dishonored a girl before wedding her. With the violent assaults of his political friends against the Sentinel's candidate, we had the right to inquire of him as to those rumors. Had Mr. Blaine met them with formal evidences of the error of those reports, the Sentinel would have gladly published them. Had he remained silent, and would but have also silenced his organs from uttering slanders against the Democratic candidate, the Sentinel would have questioned Mr. Blaine's affairs no further.

But by the course he has selected Mr. Blaine has forced the Sentinel into a position requiring it to prove the truth or falsity of the rumors it has referred to. This position was not our seeking. It is Mr. Blaine's own doing. His action was a stupendous mistake. "He has committed a crime," said one of Napoleon's Marshals to Talleyrand. "Worse than that," answered the minister. "He has committed a blunder." Mr. Blaine has blundered.

For the sake of Mr. Blaine's family we regret being forced to produce the overwhelming evidence which we will produce in the trial. It is evidence against which bravado can not stand. It is evidence in the face of which Mr. Blaine's blustering telegram ordering the suit will appear as either blind recklessness or grim caricature. It is evidence which must make his own family condemn him for having confronted—knowing of its possibility, if not actual, existence. We protest against its responsibility for its disclosure being laid at our door. Let Mr. Blaine's friends remember that it was his doing—not ours.

William Purcell Retracts.

William Purcell, who has temporarily withdrawn from the editorship of The Union and Advertiser, published this afternoon in that paper the following letter, under the head of "A Ghauged State of Facts": "Two days after the appearance in the Buffalo Evening Telegraph of the article headed 'A Terrible Tale,' in conversation with a representative of the New York Sun I remarked that, upon the existing state of facts, Gov. Cleveland must be considered a 'moral leper.' The conclusion without the premises was pinned, and has since been extensively copied. I desire to say that information has come to me from a source in which I place explicit confidence materially changing the state of facts upon which the remark was made. Hence, in justice to Gov. Cleveland, myself, and to all others whom it may concern, I withdraw the characterization, and request that hereafter it be not attributed to me."—Chicago Times.

An editor is a man who is liable to grammatical blunders; toothache, typographical errors and lapses of memory; and usually he has ninety-seven thousand people watching to catch him tripping. He is a man of sorrow acquainted with grief and poverty, and frequently liable to go ragged, hungry and dry for a very long period. And yet the words are full of people who want to be editors.—Chicago Sun.

Terra Haute Gazette: It is clear that Blaine's libel suit is a delusion and a pretense, designed to cheat and mis-

lead the public. Were it a good faith suit, why institute in the United States Court? Why not bring in the State court? It can not be that he is afraid of the judges, for they are mainly Republicans. The secret of the matter lies in the fact, as every lawyer knows, that the cause cannot be tried in the Federal Court until after the election. The Indianapolis Journal of yesterday admits this much and gives the whole thing away. No jury will be convened in the United States Circuit Court until November. This suit, like some other of its kind, is not brought to be tried. It is brought for effect, and it will cause an effort, but no such one as its authors hope for. If Mr. Blaine meant to try this cause he could have it done in a Republican court, in a Republican county and surrounded by Republican sympathizers by simply instituting it in any of the courts of Marion county. Blaine's conduct in this matter has all the earmarks of a "Mulligan bluff."

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THE MOREY LETTER.

Lawyer Hadley Denies That He Confessed to Davenport That He Wrote the Morey Letter in Very Plain Language.

New York, Aug. 16.—H. H. Hadley, whom John I. Davenport charged with having forged the Morey letter, on being interviewed denied emphatically having forged or written the Morey letter, and branded as a lie Davenport's assertion that he confessed the forgery. He stated he never saw or heard of the letter until it was published in the public press. He admits having investigated the question of its authorship at the request of the Democratic National Committee, but asserts nothing ever came to his knowledge implicating any member of that committee in the affair. At the request of prominent Democrats, he offered \$2,000 in 1881 for the discovery of the author of the letter, and made a memorandum of the entire affair, which he gave to an intimate to publish in case of his death, if thought necessary. He would now consult with his friends, and, if considered best, would publish his conclusions, which, he says, are sustained by unquestioned documentary evidence. He declared Senator Barnum had nothing to hide in regard to his connection in the matter, and in conclusion said: "In due time I shall speak for myself, and, when I do, it will be effectually."

Blaine's Magnetism.

The following incident in the life of Blaine, showing his personal magnetism and his remarkable memory of old acquaintances, was told by Mr. Frank Hutton, assistant Postmaster General, to some friends in Iowa: Some years ago Mr. Hutton accompanied Mr. Blaine to a speaking at Fairfield, Iowa. The luncheon Knight heard that a gentleman who had removed to Fairfield from Washington, Pa., many years before had become quite prominent locally. Before the speaker commenced he asked Mr. Hutton to point the gentleman out. Mr. Hutton did so, and the Mulligan man arose went to the front of the platform and cried out: "Cyrous, you did not think that I would know you, but I do, I never forgot one of the old Washington boys. Come right up here and sit on the platform." Such a personal magnetism and such a "remarkable memory" (recently refreshed) show exactly the demagogue the man is. The above story is direct from Frank Hutton to a Republican Supreme Judge, of whom I have it.

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Seymour Democrat: When Cleveland was asked about the scandals against his character originated by an irresponsible paper, he telegraphed to his friends: "Tell the Truth." When a reputable newspaper asked a question in reference to the private character of Blaine, he telegraphed to a dog that wears his party collar: "Muzzle the press! We can't afford to let the facts be investigated."

Vincennes Sun: The New York Herald, which charged Blaine with his scandalous perfidy, is worth \$10,000,000, yet Blaine came right by it to Indiana to get to sue a paper not one-hundredth part as strong financially as the Herald. He stoops down and backs out, begging somebody to kick him so that he can get sympathy—the Plumed Knight does.

Logansport Pharos: Blaine has undoubtedly made a fool of himself in suing a newspaper. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored. Cleveland has been all too leniently indulged in his unflattering. His only response was "Tell the truth."

Use for Old Pianos.

A Labrador tribe, it is said, made the barrels stolen from a wrecked whaler serve as chimney-tops, the West Indians utilized Timothy Dexter's warming-pans for sugar-ladles, and the Shans find no worse use for English beer-bottles than to stick them up as household gods to keep evil spirits away! But the drollest instance of unthought-of capability is reported in the London Truth: What becomes of old pianos? That well-known and most adventurous Frenchman, De Tonnant, while in Patagonia, wished to gain the good-will of an old Patagonian chief. He accord-

ingly gave the savage a worn-out grand piano, which he had bought for eighty francs.

A few days after making this generous present, De Tonnant went one morning to pay an early visit to the Patagonian. He found him sleeping peacefully with his wife inside the piano, from which he had carefully removed sound-board, strings, etc., and which, thus transformed, constituted a not uncomfortable bedstead.

This may account for the final resting-place of old "grands," but what is the end of worn-out cottage pianos?

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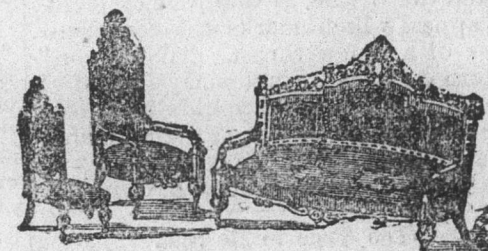
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AGRICULTURAL.

An Eastern farmer recently announced his conversion to ensilage, and announced his intention of immediately building a "cyclone."—Chicago Journal.

The chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington says that the soil best adapted for the growth of sorghum for sugar appears to be sandy loam.

An authority says there are \$1,900,000,000 invested in the 6,000,000 miles of fences in the United States, and they have to be renewed on an average once in fifteen years.

THOMAS R. MCCONNELL, of Scott county, Iowa, soaks his wheat in vitriol water for twenty-four hours before sowing as a cure for smut. He uses one pound of vitriol to twenty bushels of wheat.

VERY careful experiments made in New York last season, show that the flat culture of potatoes produces the finest tuber and the largest yields. The best results followed the Dutch method of planting, which consists in keeping the surface level, planting a single eye in a place, covering it six inches deep and allowing but a single stalk to grow in a hill, which are a foot apart each way.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Farmers Review has practiced during several winters the plan of keeping apples in dry sand, poured into the filled barrel after storing in the cellar, and finds it a "decided improvement" on any other ever tried, the fruit remaining till late spring "as crisp and apparently as fresh as when first gathered." He does like wise with potatoes, and uses the same sand year after year.

The practice of some of the best farmers now is to keep pigs through the summer on green food, cut and carried to the pens, with a little grain, and what milk can be spared after butter making. Spring pigs are thus made to weigh 200 pounds at 7 months old, and except in the last month, they get little grain. The best time to sell such pigs is at the beginning of cold weather, usually in October.

The Indiana Farmer says one of its subscribers kept a record of the time employed in cultivating fourteen acres of corn last season in the old-fashioned way, and finds he gave about two days to the acre. The yield was 800 bushels, over fifty-seven bushels to the acre. He estimated the value of his crop at \$820, and the labor expended on it at \$120, and, deducting expenses, he claims a profit of \$14 per acre.

PRESIDENT OHMER, of the Dayton Horticultural Society, says he knew a man who made a great success with an acre or two of strawberries, gathering from twenty to thirty bushels a day, and he was so elated with his success that, on enlarging his fields, he said "he would gather 100 bushels a day or bust." He "busted." His single acre was well attended to; his five acres were necessarily more or less neglected. This scrap of history has been many times repeated.—Chicago Journal.

A FARMER vouches for the following as a prevention of chicken cholera: "Take a tight barrel, saw it in two in the middle, then wash it out good with hot water, so that there is not a particle of bad flavor in it. Then take two quarts of fresh lime and slack it, filling the tub or half barrel full of fresh water; when slacking, add one pound of alum to it and stir it good; let it stand until the sediment has settled, and the liquor is clear, and it is ready for use. When using it, take one pint of the clear liquor and add it to one pail of fresh water, and give your fowls to drink during summer months."

An exchange, speaking of the Central Ohio farmers, says: "They abandoned our old-fogy, antiquated way of allowing every farmer to work out and fool away his own tax according to his own notion. There is a money tax, and the money is used by the lowest responsible bidder who agrees to keep the roads in repair. At one time there were a good many toll roads, but the people are gradually buying them out, so that all roads shall be free. They go much further. They often tax the land a mile or more back from a certain road up to as high as \$8 an acre, and make a good pike. This tax is in most cases very willingly paid. Several men assured me that it raised the price of land from 25 to 50 per cent. They could not be induced to go back to dirt roads, using a foot or so of gravel on a well-graded foundation. It is certainly a great treat to live where the roads are good the year round; and a farmer is thereby brought much nearer his neighbors, nearer market and the rest of the world."

THE mode of breaking steers in Kentucky is thus described: Get a strong post, eight feet long by two thick; plant it three and one-half feet in the ground, well rammed; round or level the top of the post and leave a pin to it, or make a mortice and insert a strong two-inch pin of tough wood in it, perpendicularly at the top, six or eight inches long. Then get a tough sapling twenty-five feet long, measure off at the small end of it the usual length of a yoke, and bore the holes for your bows. Then bore three holes, or more if you choose, four, eight and twelve feet from the other end of the sapling, of the size of the pin in the top of the post, giving the shortest lever first. Draw your steers up, let them be young or old, gentle or wild, it makes no difference; yoke them to the end of the pole; but, instead of tying their tails together, if you wish to avoid bobtail oxen, tie their loins together with a good rope, wrap up their head halters, clear the front and let them go; round and round they will go with a rush; drunk—drunk, still they grow, until, groaning, down they drop. For a while they lie panting and looking wild; then leap as if suddenly frightened, and rush round and round again, grow drunk and drop again. Leave them, they will repeat the experiment, until, reeling, they will stop or stand. In a few hours they may lead them around by their halters. Uncouple them from the pole or yoke them to your cart, and drive them where you please with safety.