

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME X.

RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY JANUARY 7, 1887.

NUMBER 49

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY

JAS. W. McEWEEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year \$1.50
Six months75
Three months50

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year, \$50.00
Half column, " " 25.00
Quarter " " 12.50
Eighth " " 6.25
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Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space, \$5 a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three months.
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ALFRED McCOY, T. J. McCoy
E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A. McCoy & Co., BANKERS,

(Successors to A. McCoy & T. Thompson.)
RENSSELAER, IND.

Do a full, general banking business. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates bearing interest issued. Collections made on all available points. Office same place as old firm of McCoy & Thompson. April 2, 1886.

MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE.

Attorney-at-Law

RENSSELAER, IND. PRACTICES in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Makes collections a specialty. Office on north side of Washington street, opposite Court House.

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Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER.

RENSSELAER, IND. PRACTICE in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER.

Collector and Abstractor.

Wepay, arduous attention to paying taxes, selling and leasing lands. V2148

W. H. H. GRAHAM.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Money to loan on long time at low interest. Sept. 10, '86.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office up stairs, in Makeever's new building, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

RENSSELAER, IND.

Office Over Makeever's Bank.

May 21, 1885.

WM. W. WATSON.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazar, RENSSELAER IND.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Office, in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House.

July 11, 1884.

J. H. LOUGHRIDGE

Physician and Surgeon.

Washington street, below Austin's hotel. Ten per cent. interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN,

Physician & Surgeon,

Rensselaer, Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

CITIZENS' BANK,

RENSSELAER, IND.

R. S. DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIB,
President, Vice-President, Cashier.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Certificates bearing interest issued; Exchange bought and sold; Money loaned on farms at low rates and on most favorable terms.

April 1886.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Etc. It is a safe, gentle, and effective remedy for all these ailments.

See Circulars Sent, 200 Fulton Street, N. Y.

N. Warner & Sons,

DEALERS IN—

Hardware,

Tinware,

STOVES

of all styles and prices, for
Wood or Coal;

FARM MACHINERY,

FIELD AND GARDEN

SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Bucke apers, Eowers and Binders,
Deering Reapers, Mowers and Binders,
Walter A. Wood Reapers, Mowers and Binders,
Grand Detour Company's Plows, Cassidy Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, Coquillard Wagons, Best Wire Fencing, etc.

South Side Washington Street.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

The "Old Reliable" is under the management of Norm. Warner & Sons. They keep constantly on hand an extensive stock of stoves, in great variety, hardware, agricultural implements, etc. They know when, where and how to buy, and put their goods on the market at bottom prices.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents per box.

Examine quality and ascertain prices of overcoats at Elsner's. You will buy.

A large and well selected stock of School Suits for Boys, stylish, handsome, cheap and durable, just received at Ralph Fendig's.

SOME REMARKS ON THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:
I am an ardent admirer and constant reader of your spicy paper, but I disagree with you on the tariff question which you harp on from time to time. If the tariff is oppressive, as you say, by keeping up high prices, how is it that prices have fallen, for instance, on rails, inside of twenty years, from \$100 to \$35 per ton, and on merchandise and every other necessary of life in proportion? It is the lively competition among the American manufacturers that reduces prices regardless of the tariff. The duty levied on English goods is only so much taken from English profits, consequently the consumer is not burdened by the tariff. The duty levied on English goods is only so much taken from English profits, consequently the consumer is not burdened by the tariff. If that is not the case, why is it at our national elections that the public and press of England take such interest in the success of the democratic candidate? Merely for the sake of getting a free market here England has an anxious eye on the markets of this country. She would compel us at the mouth of the cannon to give her free entry if she dared, as she has done to China

and other weaker powers. Sir, if free trade is such a blessing as you say, why is not Ireland blessed with free trade? Compare Ireland of to-day in this progressive age, with Ireland of eighty-five years ago when she had her parliament and a high restrictive tariff to protect her industries. Ireland had been a contented, prosperous population of 9,000,000. To-day it is a little over 4,000,000 under free trade. Please explain if free trade is such a blessing, why it is that there is such a steady stream of emigration from the British Isles where free trade is perfect, to this country where the cursed tariff is so oppressive to the wage-workers as you say? I have worked on the farm in England and in the foundry, and among all the millions of workmen I came in contact with I never saw the man that owned the roof that sheltered him. The greatest statesmen of England, France and Germany favor high tariff. Surely you must concede that Bismarck is your equal in statesmanship. He is a protectionist. Why strike down that which has done more to build up this country in twenty-five years than free trade has done in seventy-five years, and give perfidious Albion, the hater of America as well as the oppressor of my race, a monopoly of this market, for every foreign article consumed here takes that much labor out of the hands of labor here and drains the country of so much money. The leading men of brains and statesmanship in this country are on the tariff side. The sluggish democracy, which is behind the times in everything but crime, ballot box rapping and tally-sheet alterations, are all free-traders. If we wish to reduce the surplus in the national treasury, let us extend the democratic lease of power, and I will go their security that they will reduce the surplus as they have done heretofore. So that problem is solved. Very respectfully,
North Salem, JOHN KILROY.

The News thus "answers a fool according to his folly":

The price of steel rails has fallen because of improvements in the manufacture, notably the Gilchrist Thomas process. That it hasn't been from "lively competition among American manufacturers" is shown by two facts: (1) The price is lower abroad than it is here and we have not competed in foreign markets—our tariff preventing it. (2) There has been no competition here: The "pool" has obtained control of some patents in this country and, protected by the tariff from foreign competition, holds this market at its mercy. It has advanced the price in two years from \$26 to \$38 and can advance it just as high as the foreign price, plus \$17 a ton duty, plus freight and commission will let it go. One result of this condition of things is the destruction of the rolling mill industry in this city. Steel rails have supplanted iron, so our iron mill here, at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, put in a steel "plant." But the "pool" owning the patents made effective for monopoly by the protective tariff, refuses to sell steel to our mill. The consequence is this mill has never turned a wheel, is a dead loss and the industry with its dependent population of 2,000 or 3,000 is scattered. But for the tariff our mill could get its blooms abroad (or then forced by competition, from the home makers of them) and could prosecute a large industry here. This indicates how a tariff keeps us out of foreign markets. Our steel rail makers, for instance cannot sell in those markets from the fact that the duties on iron which they must import amount to \$7 or \$8 on the quantity that goes into a ton of steel rails. Manifestly they must sell for at least that much more than rail makers who get this material free. Another effect is that these tariffs giving those engaged in these industries a monopoly of our markets, enable them to willfully advance prices just as our steel rail makers have advanced theirs as quoted; consequently we cannot quote prices far enough ahead for delivery of goods to secure trade. Under freedom of trade there would only be the natural fluctuations of the world's markets to take into account. Under our tariff the fluctuations are just what the monopolists choose to make them, limited only by the condition of this monopolized home market.

As to England so fiercely desiring the success of the democratic party in order to get a chance at free markets in this country, that is a nursery tale along with the "British Gold" of the Cobden

club. Henry Ward Beecher testifies since his recent return from England what is well known, that English manufacturers do not want free trade in this country, for what they might gain by competition in our markets with freights and commissions against them, would be at the risk of having to meet our manufacturers in South America and other markets of the world where they are now free from our competition. The policy which would let them into this country would let our immense manufacturing resources out, and with the quicker brain and superior skill of the American workmen then to be exerted to the full, England has a wholesome fear of the contest.

As to Ireland, eighty-five years ago (or exactly in 1803) she had less than five and a half millions population, instead of 9,000,000. Forty-one years ago she had eight and a quarter, and it was a population living almost wholly on the potato—living from the soil direct and not through earnings of factories; so that when the potato crop failed there came the famine. Further, it was the high restrictive tariff imposed by England that wrought Ireland's ruin. Under freedom from restrictions her manufactures and kindred industries were thriving. They were broken up root and branch, the operatives driven to France, Spain and the Netherlands under the brutal and barbarous tariff policy of duties on exports and imports and all sorts of trade limitations, just like the same policy on Spain's part ruined her colonies and finally herself. The relief that Ireland got was the relief of free trade, but even that came too late. The skill and the habits and the habits and the traditions of manufacture which it takes so long a time to acquire had been harried to death with tariff laws. To say that Ireland was "contented and prosperous" eighty-five years ago is to fly in the face of his cry. It was tariffs that ruined Ireland for one thing. For another thing it was the cancer of rent which under the accursed system of alien landlordism that still prevails takes even the scanty earnings of grazing and agriculture out of the country. The same explains why in England the masses do not own "the roof over their heads." The land laws have confirmed the conditions of the feudal system, and to-day keep in the hands of thirty thousand persons the ownership of the soil of the whole of Great Britain.

The reason there is such a steady stream of emigration from the free-trade British Isles is the same that causes a similar or greater emigration from "protection" Germany, namely, an overcrowded population. The same steady stream set from the British Isles and colonized the earth when protection prevailed there.

As to the remainder of this communication: The great statesmen of England do not favor a protective tariff. Those of France and Germany do. We do not concede that Bismarck is our equal in statesmanship, but he does very well, considering. Germany is an armed camp and so is France—the latter with the biggest debt in the world, and high tariffs follow such a condition just as they followed here when the United States was an armed camp. But don't lose sight of the fact that labor in free trade England is paid almost twice as high as in protected France and Germany; that it is higher there than in any country in Europe; that it has increased over 50 per cent since the adoption of free trade and that the workingman is nowhere so miserable and oppressed as in Germany, Italy and other high protective countries of Europe.

The lunch and meals, gotten up by Antrim are attracting a patronage to that establishment highly appreciated by the proprietor thereof. Antrim says his aim will be to deserve it.