

Jasper County

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME XII

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NUMBER 4

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. MC EWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

..... \$1.50
..... .75
..... .50

Advertising Rates.

Column, one year, \$50.00
Column, " 40.00
" 30.00
" 20.00
" 10.00
per cent. added to foregoing price if
advertisements are set to occupy more than
one column width.
Fractional parts of a year are equitably rates
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space,
a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three.
All legal notices and advertisements at es-
tablished statute price.
Reading notices, first publication 10 cents
each; each publication thereafter a cents a
line.
Yearly advertisements may be changed
quarterly (once in three months) at the
option of the advertiser, free of extra charge.
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.

ALFRED MCCOY, T. J. MCCOY
E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A. MCCOY & CO.,
BANKERS,

(Successors to A. McCoy & T. Thompson.)

RENSSELAER, IND.

DO a general banking business. Exchange
bought and sold. Certificates bearing in-
terest 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, 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. v11

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

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

W. H. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REEDSDALE, INDIANA.
Money to loan on long time at low interest.
Sept. 10, 1886.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office up stairs, in Makeever's new
building. Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND. WILLIAM B. AUSTIN,
HAMMOND & AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, IND.

Office on second floor of Leopold's Block, corner
of Washington and Van Rensselaer streets.
William B. Austin purchases, sells and leases
real estate, pays taxes and deals in negotiable
instruments. May 27, 1887.

W. W. WATSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazaar,
RENSSELAER, IND.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
OFFICE, in Makeever's New Block. Resi-
dence at Makeever House. July 11, 1884.

J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in the new Leopold Block, second floor,
second door right-hand side of hall: v11

Ten per cent. interest will be added to all
amounts running unsettled longer than
three months. v11

DR. I. B. WASHBURN
Physician & Surgeon,
Rensselaer, Ind.

promptly attended. Will give special atten-
tion to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

ZIMRI DWYER, F. J. SEARS, V. L. SMITH,
President. Vice-President. Cashier.

CITIZENS' STATE BANK
RENSSELAER, IND.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Certificates bearing interest issued; Ex-
change bought and sold; Money loaned on farms
at low set rates and on most favorable terms.
Jan. 8, 1888.

THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE.

\$15,000

Stock must be closed out by Feb-
2 th, at ruinous prices, consist-
ing of Dry Goods, Woolen Goods, Blankets, Muslin Prints,
a fine stock of Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing
Goods, Overcoats, Boots and Shoes, for sale at Rensselaer,
Ind., south side of Public Square, next door west of Tuteur's
Grocery.

THE SALE IS NOW ON!

and now is the time to secure good winter wear for youself
and family. Do not miss this Great Bankrupt Sale!

Remember the place! Next door west of Tuteur's
Grocery store, south side Square, Rensselaer, Ind.

Paine's
Celery
Compound

WEAK NERVES

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic
which never fails. Containing Celery and
Cayenne, it is a powerful tonic and stimulant, it
speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND purifies the
blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which
causes rheumatism, and restores the blood-
making organs to a healthy condition. It is
the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores
the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This
curative power is combined with its nerve
tonics, makes it the best remedy for all
Kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the
stomach, and all the nerves of the digestive
organs. This is why it cures even the
worst cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND is not a cath-
artic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural
action to the bowels. Regularly surely fol-
lows its use.

Recommended by professional and business
men. Send for book.

Price \$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop.
BURLINGTON, VT.

BLAINE vs. BLAINE.

In his Paris message by cable, says the Chicago Times, Jim Blaine wants to know: "How we are to export staple fabrics to the markets of Europe unless we make them cheaper than they do in Europe, and how are we to manufacture them cheaper than they do in Europe unless we get cheaper labor than they have in Europe?" In answer to the inquiry whether he thought the question of labor was at the bottom of the whole subject of the tariff, Mr. Blaine added: "Of course it is. It is, in fact, the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, iron-workers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as poorly in the United States as similar workmen in Europe, we can, of course, manufacture just as cheaply as they do in England and France."

That is to say, in order to compete with England and France in supplying "staple fabrics" to neutral markets equally accessible to them and to us, our workmen must work as cheaply and live as poorly as theirs. And in order to meet them in their own markets, our men must work more cheaply and live more poorly than theirs, because our fabrics have to bear the cost of transportation across the Atlantic, while theirs have not. Inferentially, our men must work almost as cheaply and live almost as poorly as those of Europe in order to hold their home market in the absence of protective taxes; and to maintain their present standard of living they must be protected by tariff taxes equal at least to the difference in wages.

If this be true, an ideally perfect tariff would either be absolutely prohibitory, or else adjusted to the different scale of wages in different countries, for in no two countries is either the scale of wages or the standard of living the same, nor is it the same in every part of any one country that is as large as an average American county. If, therefore, we have only

and the share of the United States therein." This document was based on American consular reports. Mr. Blaine may not have written it. Very likely he did not. He may not have read it even. He may have been too busy with his meddling "hemispherical" protectorate projects to scrutinize carefully all the official papers submitted for his signature. Be that as it may, the document had his formal approval, and it is fair to presume that he was acquainted with its contents, and adopted its conclusions as his own.

From this report we learn that in the fiscal year 1881 England exported cotton goods to the value of \$367,241,000, while this country exported such goods to the value of only \$9,981,000. Of this latter total England and Canada took \$5,653,779 worth, and all the rest of the world \$4,327,21 worth. Thus it appears that cotton goods produced by comparatively high-priced American labor were sold in England in competition with goods produced by comparatively low-priced English "pauper labor." The report goes on to give comparative statement of wages paid in English and American cotton-mills, from which it appears that the difference is not so much in favor of the American operatives, and continues as follows:

"The hours of labor in the Lancashire mills are 56; in the Massachusetts mills 60 per week. The hours of labor in the mills in the other New England states, where the wages are generally less than in Massachusetts, are usually 66 to 69 hours per week. Undoubtedly the inequality in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalled by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor. If this should prove to be a fact in practice, as it seems to be proven by official statistics, it would be a very important element in the establishment of our ability to compete with England for our share of the cotton-goods trade of the world. In the two prime factors which may be said to form the basis of the cotton manufacturing industry—namely, raw material and labor, we hold the advantage over England in the first, and stand upon an equality with her in the second."

The subject is still further developed, but the foregoing will suffice. This, be it remembered, was given to the public by the state department when Mr. Blaine was at its head, and with his official sanction. "Undoubtedly," says the report, "the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor." This conclusion, which "seems to be proved by official statistics," was so startling that it was moderated further on by saying that in the matter of labor "we stand upon an equality with England."

Taking it either way, we find an explanation of the fact that English cottons hold the markets of the world against continental cottons in spite of the higher wages and fewer hours in England. The explanation is contained in the two words, "greater efficiency." Those two words tell the story. The English operative needs no protection against his continental rival, although he works fewer hours and gets higher wages, because he is more skillful, he may work harder, he may have better machinery, he may have cheaper materials, or cheaper power. Let it be any or all of these, so long as the greater efficiency is there, no protection is needed. And what is true of the cotton manufacturing industry is true of others.

But the real truth to which the report conducts us lies a little further on. It is this: The American workman gets higher wages and lives better than the workman elsewhere because he is more efficient; because for some reason or reasons he produces more. The fact that he gets more pay is the clearest proof that he is more efficient, produces more, and therefore needs no protection. He is the strongest workingman in the world; protection is not for the strong against the weak, but for the weak against the strong.—

(Concluded on 4th page.)

J. W. HORTON,
DENTIST.
All diseases of teeth and gums carefully
treated.
Fillings and Crowns a specialty.
v12-n1.
Rensselaer, Ind.

Great Closing Out Sale,

AT

Leopold's Bazaar,

(One Door East of Joe Hardman's Jewelry Store.)

The stock of goods consisting of
BOOTS & SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISH'G GOODS,

must and shall be closed out in order
to satisfy claims against it.

Call soon and secure Bargains!—
This is no Humbug!

Having retained the services of

N. FENDIG,

He will be happy to see all his old
customers and wait on them.