

The

Democratic

Sentinel.

VOLUME XII

RENSSELAER. JASPER COUNTY. INDIANA. FRIDAY MAY 4, 1883

NUMBER 15

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. MC EWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$1.50
75
50

Advertising Rates.

Small	car.	\$80 00
columns		40 00
letter		30 00
line		10 00
per cent added to foregoing price if		
advertisements are set to occupy more than		
one column width		
Fractional part of a year at equitable rates		
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space,		
\$1 a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three		
Alleged notices and advertisements at es-		
tablished statute price.		
Reading notices, first publication 10 cents		
line; each publication thereafter 5 cents a		
line.		
Yearly advertisements may be changed		
quarterly (once in three months) at the for-		
mer of the advertiser, free of extra charge.		
Advertisements for persons not residents		
of Jasper county, must be paid for in ad-		
vances 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 few banking business. Exchange

bought and sold. Certificates bearing in-

stant issued. Collections made on all available

points. Office same place as old firm of McCoy

Thompson

April 2, 1883

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.

THE WEALTHY EXEMPTED.

But, Mr. Chairman, that tax is gone. It

could not be retained. It was a tax on

wealth. As soon as the war was ended the

complaint was made that this tax was a war

tax, and it was repealed. Congress imposed

a tax on incomes, too, to help the government

to meet the expenditures of war. It brought

to the treasury in 1863 \$72,000,000. The

official reports showed that 400,170 persons

out of the whole population had incomes

above the exemption, and they had \$707,000,

000 of net annual income, while the balance

of the people had nothing beyond what was

required for annual support. Yet scarcely

had the war ended until this tax was declared

to be exceedingly odious, inquisitorial and

oppressive, and congress was asked to repeal

it, and it is gone.

Besides these there were taxes on the re-

ceipts of railroad companies, taxes on insur-

ance companies, taxes on express companies,

taxes on bank capital, bank deposits and

bank checks, but they are gone. Congress

lent a willing ear to the demands of wealthy

corporations and individuals, and took all

the burden from them, but the war taxes on

clothing, like the poor, we have always with

us. Other taxes were given up when our in-

terest debt of more than \$2,000,000,000 was

staring us in the face and demanding from

the government more than \$140,000,000 an-

nually to meet its interest.

With these facts before their eyes they

made haste to roll all the burdens of taxation

off the shoulders of the wealthy and lay them

upon the shoulders of those who could only

pay as they procured the means by their

daily toil. Could not that \$127,000,000 con-

tributed by the manufacturers from the rich

bounties which the government had given

been retained until the war debt was

paid? Could not the \$72,000,000 from in-

comes have been held for a few years longer?

Could not the tax on the receipts of the

wealthy corporations have been continued

for one decade?

WM. W. WATSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazay,

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. LOUGHRIEDE

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in the new Leopold Block, second floor,

second door right-hand side of hall:

Ten per cent. interest will be added to all

accounts running unsettled longer than

three months.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN

Physician & Surgeon,

Rensselaer, Ind.

Sells promptly attended. Will give special at-

tention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

ZIMRI DWYERS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIB,

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 lowest rates and on most favorable terms.

Jan. 6, 1884.

REDUCE THE TAXES

Take Off the Burdens of Taxation and Increase Exports.

SPEECH OF HON. R. Q. MILLS.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 17.

A War Tax Continued in Time of Peace.

Result of a Trick Played by Monopolists.

Their Promises Violated—Labor Cost of Production Lower in America Than in England—Complete and Convincing Facts and Figures.

Mr. Chairman: Our late civil war made it necessary that the burdens of taxation should be laid heavily in all directions authorized by the constitution. The duties on imports were raised from an average on dutiable goods of 18.84 per cent. in 1861 to an average of 40.29 per cent. during the five years from 1862 to 1866 inclusive. This was recognized at the time as an exceptionally heavy burden. It was stated by the distinguished gentleman who then presented to the house the bill so largely increasing the duties that it was demanded by the exigencies of war and must cease on the return of peace. He said: "This is intended as a war measure, a temporary measure, and we must as such give it our support."

After congress had so largely increased the duties on imports, and thus bestowed most liberal and generous bounties on our manufacturers, a light internal revenue tax was imposed on the products of domestic manufacturers to help the government meet the heavy demands of war. The internal tax was but a tithe of the heavy burden imposed on the people by the increased duties on foreign goods. It brought to the treasury in 1866 \$127,000,000—a sum which was less than 5 per cent. upon the value of the manufactured product of that year. It was thought not to be unreasonable to require this small contribution from those whose bounty congress had increased from 18 to 40 per cent. in the price of their products.

THE WEALTHY EXEMPTED.

But, Mr. Chairman, that tax is gone. It could not be retained. It was a tax on wealth. As soon as the war was ended the complaint was made that this tax was a war tax, and it was repealed. Congress imposed a tax on incomes, too, to help the government to meet the expenditures of war. It brought to the treasury in 1863 \$72,000,000. The official reports showed that 400,170 persons out of the whole population had incomes above the exemption, and they had \$707,000,000 of net annual income, while the balance of the people had nothing beyond what was required for annual support. Yet scarcely had the war ended until this tax was declared to be exceedingly odious, inquisitorial and oppressive, and congress was asked to repeal it, and it is gone.

Besides these there were taxes on the receipts of railroad companies, taxes on insurance companies, taxes on bank capital, bank deposits and bank checks, but they are gone. Congress lent a willing ear to the demands of wealthy corporations and individuals, and took all the burden from them, but the war taxes on clothing, like the poor, we have always with us. Other taxes were given up when our interest debt of more than \$2,000,000,000 was staring us in the face and demanding from the government more than \$140,000,000 annually to meet its interest.

With these facts before their eyes they made haste to roll all the burdens of taxation off the shoulders of the wealthy and lay them upon the shoulders of those who could only pay as they procured the means by their daily toil. Could not that \$127,000,000 contributed by the manufacturers from the rich bounties which the government had given been retained until the war debt was paid? Could not the \$72,000,000 from incomes have been held for a few years longer? Could not the tax on the receipts of the wealthy corporations have been continued for one decade?

Was the tax of 3 per cent. on a wool hat paid by the manufacturer more oppressive than the tax of 73 per cent. on both paid by the consumer? Was the tax of 3 per cent. on women's and children's clothing paid by the manufacturer more oppressive than the tax of 82 per cent. on both foreign and domestic goods of the same kind paid by the consumer? Was a tax of 3 per cent. on railroad companies, banking companies, insurance companies, express and telegraph companies, more oppressive than an 88 per cent. tax on woolen shawls? Was a 3 per cent. tax on incomes more oppressive than an 80 per cent. tax on a woolen shirt?

HOW THE FARMERS ARE WRONGED.

But when we see the prices of agricultural products in 1881, when we exported \$730,000,000 worth of agricultural products, and in 1881 \$73,000,000. During last year we exported only \$523,000,000 worth of agricultural products. About 15 per cent. of our agricultural products have to seek a foreign market, and in 1881 the proportion rose to 20 per cent.

Our imports increased about \$200,000,000 in one year. What was the result of that? Our exports increased largely. The prices of wheat, of cotton, of corn, of all the products that we export went up; not only the prices of that which was exported, but also the prices of that which was consumed at home. We exported in 1880 \$685,000,000 worth of agricultural products, and in 1881 \$73,000,000. During last year we exported only \$523,000,000 worth of agricultural products. About 15 per cent. of our agricultural products have to seek a foreign market, and in 1881 the proportion rose to 20 per cent.

Then we see a rise in agricultural products; then we see the circulation of money all through the whole of our industrial system; we see our people going to work, our manufacturers starting up, and prosperity in every part of the land. Witness the history of 1880. After the long depression, lasting from 1873 to 1880, prices suddenly rose in Europe. The prices of all the products which they export to us began to rise in the latter part of the year. What was the result? As prices rose there the tariff went down, the obstructions became lower, and the imports came in.

Then we see a rise in agricultural products; then we see the circulation of money all through the whole of our industrial system; we see our people going to work, our manufacturers starting up, and prosperity in every part of the land. Witness the history of 1880. After the long depression, lasting from 1873 to 1880, prices suddenly rose in Europe. The prices of all the products which they export to us began to rise in the latter part of the year. What was the result? As prices rose there the tariff went down, the obstructions became lower, and the imports came in.

Then we see a rise in agricultural products; then we see the circulation of money all through the whole of our industrial system; we see our people going to work, our manufacturers starting up, and prosperity in every part of the land. Witness the history of 1880. After the long depression, lasting from 1873 to 1880, prices suddenly rose in Europe. The prices of all the products which they export to us began to rise in the latter part of the year. What was the result? As prices rose there the tariff went down, the obstructions became lower, and the imports came in.

Then we see a rise in agricultural products; then we see the circulation of money all through the whole of our industrial system; we see our people going to work, our manufacturers starting up, and prosperity in every part of the land. Witness the history of 1880. After the long depression