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SAS. W. MCEWEN

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A. MCCOY & CO.,
BANKERS,

(SUCCESSIONS TO A. McCoy & T. Thompson.)

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Do a first 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
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RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practices in the Courts of Jasper and ad-
joining counties. Makes collections a spe-
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SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON
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RENSSELAER, INDIANA

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ARION L. SPITLER,
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We pay particular attention to paying tax-
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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EDWIN P. HAMMOND. WILLIAM B. AUSTIN

HAMMOND & AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Office on second floor of Leopold's Block, corner
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William B. Austin purchases, sells and leases
real estate, pays taxes and deals in negotiable
instruments. may 27, '87.

W. W. WATSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazaar,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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, VICTOR E. LOUGHBRIDGE

J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE & SON.

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in the new Leopold Block, sec'd floor,
second door right-hand side of hall:

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

D. I. E. WASHBURN

Physician & Surgeon,

Rensselaer, Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special at-
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MARY E. JACKSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Special attention given to diseases of women
and children. Office on Front street, corner of
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ZIMRI DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEARS,
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CITIZENS' STATE BANK

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Certificates bearing interest issued; Ex-
change bought and sold; Money loaned on
lowest rates and on most favorable terms.

Jan. 8, '88.

Does the Present Tariff Protect AMERICAN LABOR?

SPEECH OF HON. DAVID TURPIE, OF
INDIANA, IN THE U. S. SEN-
ATE, JULY 2, 1888.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Federal Constitution forbids the States to levy taxes upon imports. Congress alone is authorized "to lay and collect" such duties. Our earliest statesmen, illustrious by their labors in the camp and in the Cabinet, worthy to be not only the founders of a nation, but the authors of its form of Government, devised a fiscal policy of characteristic simplicity. It is that of absolute free trade between the States, fair trade with all the world besides.

To direct a levy of taxes without collection would seem an idle ordinance in so grave an instrument. In their regulation of foreign commerce our fathers avoided both free trade and prohibition. They wisely chose the middle ground of safety. Their method so established is like the Union they made, in contemplation of law perpetual. The first acts of Congress on this subject show no trace of mere inhibition. That is to say, the growth of a later period, appears most distinctly in 1861. The overwhelming exigencies of the civil war may have excused or justified a departure so radical, but the legislators of 1883, in virtually re-enacting the rates of the war tariff, designed, not a temporary use of this novel expedient; rather a permanent change of policy. There is some what, very much, in our present condition which may give us pause, may induce us to retrace our steps, to stand once more within constitutional bounds and limitations.

Congress some years ago provided what was deemed to be, if not a generous, at least a reasonable supply of money for the use of the people. The volume or quantity of currency thus furnished was carefully guarded against diminution—so much in Treasury notes, fixed at an amount not to be lessened; so much in coined silver to be regularly enlarged by a monthly increment; so much in other forms, that the country might not again be embarrassed for want of a circulating medium. Sorely vexed by this, the influential and therefore governing classes who had profited so largely by a different policy, cast about for means to thwart this legislation and to defeat its purpose. Beaten in the open contest for monetary freedom, they yet sought by induction to deprive the people of the use of that currency so provided for them. They cast about for some such means; they found it close at hand. They found the leaders of the party then in power with full knowledge of their ultimate design, ready to aid them therein; they found all parties at that time willing and ready to help them in their apparent purpose. The revision of the tariff had become a part of the text of all political platforms and associations—a household word, expressive of a household want in every section of the country. This they eagerly seized upon, not with a view of correcting the injustice of the existing law, but with an elaborate pretension of so doing, to effect the contrary. The numerous sections, clauses, and lines of the tariff act of 1883, the tediously hypocritical parentheses of pseudo-reduction and revision held in solution a single design, the forced accumulation of a surplus—a dead surplus—buried in the vaults of the Treasury, which should drive the country once more to the verge of a money famine.

The whole of the effective operative provisions of that law of 1883 are subordinated to a paragraph of a few lines obscurely placed in the section of an appropriation act concerning the surplus. By textual arrangement

this paragraph is remote, distant from the statute to which it relates; it might have actually served as a preamble to their bill. But this would have been a dangerous juxtaposition. The terms of this paragraph are not subjunctive nor conditional; they contemplate no contingency. Expenditure of the surplus is spoken of as an assured and certain requirement, well known and foreseen. That this accumulation was deliberately prepared and intended is evident from the language of the clause authorizing not only the redemption but the purchase of United States bonds; the perfected plan and completed project being to tax the products of land and labor in such degree as without doubt to induce in the volume of the currency a scarcity only to be relieved by paying large premiums to the public creditor, offering him such a generous and liberal largess as might tempt him to transmute his bonds into money.

The power to buy bonds was doubtless intended to create a sort of waste-weir for the overflow or excess of moneys taken from the people by taxation; yet even this may not return to the regular course and channel of circulation without being tolled by the holder of our public securities. A precise analysis of the whole system is this: to tax all the people for the benefit of a few protected classes up to the danger-line of monetary restriction; then to tax all again for the sake of another class still less numerous and highly favored.

It might indeed have been said, "The public creditor can wait until his debt is due—he has his interest, and is satisfied; his bond, and he is content." But such a course would have afforded no excuse for this needless accumulation. The excess must in some way be disposed of; it would be dangerously in the way; it would create a demand for less taxation. Let the bond holders have it—it will thus disappear. Then it is asked, "Do you not wish to pay off the national debt?" Certainly, but we did not expect to pay for the privilege of paying it; to pay large amounts above the principal and interest—premiums unearned, for which there is no return. The exorbitant tariff now laid upon imports thus subserves the double purpose, first, of releasing our protected classes from their just share of the public burdens, then of depriving the people of the money provided by law for circulation.

The supply of currency to-day

—upon what does it depend? Upon the action or inaction of a single person, the Secretary of the Treasury; or upon the whim, caprice, or rapacity of the holder of national bonds.

Is that a wise, efficient, or patriotic financial policy which has reduced the country to the very narrow straits of such a monetary dilemma?

Then we have manifold schemes for expending the surplus, endless diatribes against an invisible phantom, as if the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, or any other charged with the duties of administration of affairs had proposed free trade—mere pretenses to prevent the reduction of taxes. We hear criticisms of the President and of the party which supports him concerning the power to buy bonds and the use of it as if either the President or the Democratic party had enacted the law giving that power, or had imposed the necessity of its exercise. These things have come down to us as legislative heirlooms from a former regime. It is true the President was chosen by the people to administer upon the estate of that famous partisan called Republican, lately deceased. He is as yet, much embarrassed by the will, codicils, contracts, and especially by the profuse bequests and legacies left by the deceased in his lifetime to his various friends and allies, by statute or strict entail, yet in force.

These pressing necessities, originating from former evils, will be removed.

LABOR.

It has been written there is a perennial sacredness about work. The Lord of all the harvests has said, "The laborer is worthy of his hire." It is not so said of others, as some may receive hire not deserving it.

The system of tariff laws now in force imposes a most unjust and needless assessment upon the wages of labor. We know in part, in part we do not know the amount of this taxation. The known amount of this tax laid and collected per day, as shown by the receipt of customs duties for the year 1887, was, in round numbers, \$600,000. It is now no less. For the seventeen millions of workers in all branches of industry in the United States the rate per capita amounts 30 per cent. of average daily earnings. With the other expenses of living, for these the wages of the day pay, and do hardly pay, the taxes for the day. The tide of tax and time keep equal pace, save that on the seventh day, the day of rest, when wages are not paid, taxes are.

When such a contribution is levied, as it is, upon the kitchen and the cupboard, upon bed and board, upon hunger, thirst, and nakedness—when every living soul within our borders becomes a tax-payer, enormous receipts accrue and the surplus gathers like the snowball in a thaw. In the ordinary household of five persons where there is one wage-earner and five tax-payers they are not encumbered with unused deposits. The collector of this tax keeps no delinquent list; there is no delay, and there can be no default.

If a man eat, drink, or wear, he must pay; if he move, breathe, or live, he must pay; death scarcely brings relief. The tax-gatherer clips wages, be they ever so small; no pittance escapes. The amount of this collection is a direct daily charge upon wages fund—that portion of the wealth of the country which is in transit day by day from those who employ to those who are employed. The moneys due to labor are thus seized in passing. Any reduction of the amount thus exacted, and especially any readjustment thereof as to the list of taxed articles, would shift the burden from this wages fund in transit to wealth in situ, to wealth accumulated—mainly to the wealth accumulated by the beneficiaries of the present law. There is the rub; there is the hitch and hurt; this is where and how the shoe of reform pinches the foot of monopoly. Now, it is not intended to be said hereby that there may be any thing wrong in the general policy of requiring all those who live in the United States to contribute somewhat to the support of the Government.

But it is asked, nevertheless, why should a penny be taken from any one beyond what is needed for that support, and why, as to the sum needed, should it be levied so largely and exclusively upon those classes of our fellow citizens least able to spare and pay it?

At such times as the Government takes from the laborer by taxation upon his food and raiment, upon the ordinary comforts and conveniences of life, more than is necessary for the public use, then we say, "The laborer is not worthy of his hire"—we have found those more worthy thereof. Who are these? The law-made rich, the most worthless and grasping of all Mammon's sons, misers of that unblest lucre unjustly wrung from the sweat of other men's faces.

It would be impossible for these favored classes, although they have succeeded in controlling the policy and organization of a certain political party, although they have procured the Government of the United States to act as salesman in their marts and stores, to stand behind their counters, and fix prices upon their wares—it would be impossible for them to make an open avowal of their purposes. They could not say to labor: "Go

to; let us take for the nonce a portion of your wages without return—without recompense." They have a saving amount of caution, of complaisance or of cowardice. But they cry, "Pay us this tribute, as for some time past you have been. It will enable us to make our profits large, still larger, wherewith we will certainly in some way requite you."

Is it a thing taught or shown by human experience that those classes of men who have, by the mere operation of statute, heaped up for themselves riches which moth and rust may corrupt, but which the tax-gatherer leaves untouched, have shared such gains with the victims of their injustice?

This feeble pretense is founded upon the manifest fallacy that such men will, against their own interest, do that they ought or should because they can. They might afford to pay better and higher wages, because their law has imposed taxes which enable them to fix their own prices upon their goods. Have they ever done so? Whence comes the strike, that most remarkable social phenomenon of the century? It originates from the circumstance that those who might pay fair wages will not do so; will resort to any means to avoid doing so. It springs from the fact that the incorporated and tariff-clad shareholder refuses to divide his profits current or long since accrued with his workmen.

Before the passage of the law forbidding the importation of workmen under passage contracts, and even since, in violation thereof, these classes brought the low-priced laborers of Europe, of Asia, hither to take the places of their own countrymen, Americans whom they had discharged. Foiled in this, they have invented and organized the "trust," a syndicate of corporations, which, like the Six Companies of China, checks production, foreshortens the wage-time of labor, by this means destroying both external and internal competition and securing the unlimited and absolute control of the prices of both labor and commodities. Such is their aim and end. The Dynasty of Pelf, a costly rule founded upon craft, cant, and cunning. An impartial history of this highly privileged order will show their course and conduct to have been uniformly the same—to reduce wages to the lowest figure, to maintain taxes at the highest to retain their employes as dependants, upon the line of bare subsistence.

I do very well recollect how last April when the honorable Senator from Texas was speaking upon this subject he caused to be read at the Secretary's desk, in this presence, the testimony of one Thomas O'Donnell, from evidence taken by the Senate Committee upon Labor, as to the condition of the operatives in the factories at Fall River, Mass., in the year 1845. Mr. O'Donnell was a skilled laborer, in an establishment whose wares have been protected for many years up to the point of the prohibitory line. His case is in no wise peculiar; he testifies that one thousand of his fellow workmen live as he does, not any better. He was a cotton-spinner—a very good one, a peaceable man, had no trouble with the company or their men. There had been a strike three years before; he had no been in it. He was healthy, industrious, temperate, frugal to the last degree. Here, then, is an American laborer, protected, secured, guarded, and inclosed by the plenary providence of the prohibitory tariff.

His gross earnings were \$133 per year. With this he must pay rents and procure the daily necessities of life for himself, his wife, two children—a family of four. He could not get work more than half the time. The company, with fear of glut of goods in the markets, laid its hand upon the wheel and piston. They stopped from time to time; with them wages ceased.

(Continued on 8th page.)