

FRIDAY, JULY 20 1888

Entered at the post-office at Rensselaer, Ind.
as second-class matter.Democratic
NATIONAL TICKET.For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.For Vice President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

First District: Samuel B. Vance, Vanderburgh.
Second District: Sattler S. Dobbins, Martin.
Third District: Charles S. Jewett, Floyd.
Fourth District: Nicholas Connett, Ripley.
Fifth District: John R. East, Monroe.
Sixth District: Thomas J. Study, Wayne.
Seventh District: David S. Gooding, Hancock.
Eighth District: J. D. Pratt, Parke.
Ninth District: J. P. McHugh, Tippecanoe.
Tenth District: D. D. Dykeman, Cass.
Eleventh District: J. M. Turner, Grant.
Twelfth District: John B. Buss, Allen.
Thirteenth District: M. A. O. Packard, Marshall.

AT LARGE.

John E. Lamb, Vigo; Thomas R. Cobb, Knox.

STATE TICKET.

Governor,

C. C. MATSON.

Lieutenant Governor,

WM. R. MYERS.

Secretary of State,

ROBERT W. MYERS.

Auditor of State,

CHARLES A. MUNSON.

Treasurer of State,

THOMAS B. BYRNES.

Reporter of Supreme Court,

JOHN W. KERN.

Attorney General,

JOHN R. WILSON.

Supt. Public Instruction,

E. E. GRIFFITH.

Judges of Supreme Court,

1st Dist.—WM. E. NIBLACK,

2d " GEO. V. HOWK,

3d " ALLAN ZOLLARS.

Representative—10th Dist.,
VALENTINE ZIMMERMAN.

COUNTY TICKET.

Treasurer,

WM. H. WELLS.

Sheriff,

JOHN C. CHILCOTE.

Coroner,

VICTOR E. LOUGHRIDGE.

Surveyor,

AUSTIN N. LAKIN.

Commissioners.

1st Dist.—DAN B. TURNER,

2d " JAS. T. RANDLE,

3d " ED. W. OULP.

Our supplement is chuck full of good reading. Read it carefully then hand it to your neighbor.

We yield most of our space today to the speech of Senator Turpie on the tariff. We bespeak for it a careful perusal.

Alexander H. Kerr asks: "How is it that the workingmen of that greatly protected State of Pennsylvania are crying louder for bread than those of any State or Territory in the entire Union?"

At Brooklyn, N. Y., the other night, several prominent members of the First Ward Republican club tendered their resignations on account of the Chicago platform. Mayor Seth Low and five or six others of equal prominence were among them.

The Rensselaer Democrat has reached our exchange table. It is an all home print—and floats the name of Jno. W. Sickels as editor. If Mr. Horace E. James has any connection with the paper, things are not what they seem. But there is a James-like twang about the editorials that recalls the scriptural passage, "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." etc.—Monticello Herald.

Just so. Sickels' name floats as editor," but it is printed by James, in James' office, on James' material, and the "James-like twang about the editorials" shows up James as Jacob posing as Esau—playing the part of a gay deceiver.

Does the Present Tariff Protect Labor?

(From 8th page—concluded.)

of the commodities themselves. The balance struck, always a small sum compared with the whole amount of transactions, is paid in money by the debtor. Nor is this balance of trade always accounted as a loss by those who pay it. The really commercial nations neither shun this balance nor its payment. They pay the balance because they have received something for their money worth more than that they parted with. But they decline to trade or pay except of necessity where they are forbidden to trade in return. A commercial people needing such supplies, will buy their wheat, cotton, and other staples where they may sell, or have an opportunity to sell, or at least are not forbidden to sell their own merchandise.

By long years of a highly restrictive policy as to duties upon imports we have driven the trading people of the globe to the Black Sea, the Baltic, and even to India, for wheat; to Egypt, to Bengal, to the uttermost isles of the sea for cotton. This policy returns to plague us. The plague is manifest in the great and steady reduction in the demand and consequently in the price of our farm products.

There is no man who this spring drew a furrow expecting to raise more than enough for his own use who does not know that the value of the surplus of his crop, and consequently of his labor, depends not upon his own settlement or neighborhood. He will find the price set upon what he has to spare and sell is fixed at the country seat or railroad station; there it depends upon the price at New York or Chicago or elsewhere, and at these points upon the price at London or Liverpool or other trade centers of the world. The price of our surplus produce is fixed by those who need it, not by those who do not. The farmer can organize no trusts, and the ever-bountiful forces of nature are not lessened by fear of overproduction. It is true that American staples are yet purchased—they are the best and most useful of these articles. But they are purchased at reduced prices and in less quantity. The foreign buyer does not purchase as under circumstances of fair trade he would or might, but only when he must.

A return to our former policy, that of fair trade, would bring with it that superiority in the market of the great agricultural products which we once enjoyed. Nor can any one truly say that a reasonable reduction in the duty-list upon imports could injure any other interests. No period in the history of our country can be found when agriculture highly flourished and manufactures declined or commerce decayed. When the pecuniary advantage of the majority is subverted, that of all others will be aggrandized. The abundant and diversified products of the soil, these constitute our largest material for export, have always done so; the highest price for the largest quantity, this is the grammar of our commercial life.

There is no array of statistics, there is no fiction of labor's calculation, there is no romance of arithmetic which will demonstrate that a nation has ever grown rich and prosperous by a continued disparagement and depression of its chief industrial occupation.

Even American manufactures are wholly competent for and now require a more extended outlet. We have during the present session appropriated money and authorized the appointment of commissions to attend expositions of trade and mechanism abroad. To what purpose, if the present system is to be continued? We can imagine the American commissioner at Melbourne, at Paris, or at Barcelona, surrounded by his exhibits, preaching the deep philosophy of mercantile restriction and embargo: "The articles you see before you are specimens of the products and manufactures of the United States—they are only to be seen. Like the famous pictures of the old masters at the art shows, they are not for sale. Our breadstuffs, our utensils and machinery are meant and made but for Americans. We are naught for purchasers—we seek no sales outside. We sigh only for the gains, the profits, and the dividends of the home market."

Was there ever a superstition more strange or more irrational than the notion of converting the whole body of our farmers, artisans and manufacturers into a mass of cloistered hermits, employed solely in furnishing each other with supplies, and when by this distorted conversion large portions of the wealth of the country are transferred from the many to the selected and protected classes to call it national prosperity? Whereas by this transfer not one jot or tittle is added to the nation's wealth; there is merely a change of its possession—a change of the persons holding the fund.

It is not perceived how manufactures are to be really fostered and encouraged by unnecessary and excessive taxation upon the materials used therein, upon the cost of subsistence of the men using them, or by a stunted market for their sale. No doubt these methods protect and enrich the owners of the stocks and shares; but a government charged with the duty

of promoting the general welfare can not be bound forever to the fortune of a small minority. These processes must be regarded in deadly hostility to the true and real interests of manufactures by all except that intelligent contraband of commerce who will only fear of the imposing and impossible myth of exclusive domestic consumption. The farmer, the skilled artisan, the laborer find now a large part of their moneys needlessly impounded in the public Treasury.

Many are the sayings of the wise, consolatories writ, to comfort the losers by this confiscation. There is an eternal J-remiad concerning the pauper labor of Europe. The farmers and planters of the United States have now for many years been competing with the pauper labor of Europe, of Asia, of Africa; with that of the peasant of the Nile delta, who works for 10 cents a day. The existing policy of so-called protection has forced that competition. What has thus cheapened and pauperized labor in India in Egypt, or China, or elsewhere? Long ages of commercial restriction and regression, the entire inhibition of foreign traffic; a constant isolation and seclusion of manufactures; an exclusively internal consumption, both of work and wares, the dry rot, an ataxia of national enterprise.

Yet it is seriously proposed that this nation, new born, in its youth and strength, should receive its lessons in political economy and the practical rules of its revenue administration from the archaic and moldering systems of the Mikado and the Mandarin. The trade of Great Britain with our neighbor, Mexico, and the countries south thereof last year very much exceeded the entire foreign commerce of the United States. The countries of South America, lying near us and many of them closely related to us by the similarity of their governmental forms, have a large external trade, but not with us—it is with England, Germany, Italy and France. Is this because the pottery, cutlery, utensils, textiles, or machinery of these countries are better than our own?

The South American will himself say no; but he will also say that the duty-rates here upon the products of his own country which he has an abundance, which we lack, are so high that they can not profitably be exported hither; and these being his material and stock in trade, he must buy where he can make some disposal of them, not elsewhere. But a thorough inquiry into the causes of the wealth of nations, the experience and observation of mankind, have alike shown that an extensive foreign commerce is a chief element in national thrift, and especially in that of manufactures, the prohibitory protectionist will none of this; he prefers discoursing upon the imaginary free-trade tendencies of Mr. Mills or Cox, both of whom are this very moment urging the passage of a bill imposing the highest duties ever known as peace rates in the history of this country. Protection like fire or water is a good servant, but a bad master. Overprotection leads by every way and road to overproduction, to consequent stagnation and decay.

It can not be shown or proven that any person or corporation in good faith engaged in the business of manufacturing will be injured by the reasonable reduction of duties, or that a y employee of such an one will be so harmed. That they will be is only a prediction made by a very small school of the prophets whom the narrowest self interest has prompted to assume the role of Amos or of Malachi.

The emancipation of labor from the operation of unjust laws, the liberation of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures from inequitable and impoverishing restrictions, the restoration of the people to their ancient commercial rights and franchises—this is what is proposed by the message of the President. The enjoyment of these rights and franchises by the multitude of dealers, whom no man can number, buyers and sellers not known at the board-room or on 'change, the men and women who chaffer daily wage for daily bread, whereof the consummation will not be retarded or prevented by the recent action at Chicago. The platform and the nominee of the convention held there are alike exponents of the views and interests of those privileged castes who have so long, under loud and false

clamor of protecting others cared only for themselves, who have learned nothing of popular interests except to betray them.

The candidate is a well-beloved and chosen representative of that rank and lawless growth of incorporated power whose insolence his principal rival in our State did so much to curb, and which this new aspirant favors. He would faithfully defend, protect and encourage American industries—by the highest, most prohibitory, and unnecessary restrictions, and by the permitted migration hither of the cheap alien labor of the Chinaman. A man of no inconsiderable capacity, of great mental force and acumen, he has that not often found with these—a harsh intolerance which treats dissent as idiocy. Deeply touched and tinged with the prejudices of an exclusive class aristocracy, he belongs to that group of reactionary statesmen, traditional paternalists, whom the people have so often rejected, and will again.

Justice to the great number in this commonwealth of States can injure no others. As uncommercial and unsophisticated as the notion may appear, simple justice to those who by the work of their hands create and produce it, is a principal ingredient, a necessary element in the accumulation of national wealth.

A free people cheered to their labors by the assurance of a fit reward, vexed by no unnecessary exactions or the fear of them, will not be lacking in skill or diligence. They will have the genius to wrest from nature the best use of her best forces; tact to take advantage of opportunity in watching the grand economic and commercial changes which sweep from time to time across the disk of civilization; they will have the courage to meet hand to hand and face to face the nations of the earth, and in those contests for supremacy, whether in arts or arms, which attend the progress of humanity, they will come forth more than conquerors.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 60 cents a bottle at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store.

Groceries! Groceries!! Groceries!!! Cheap as the cheapest, at J. W. Duvall's new Grocery.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial Bottles free at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store. 11-21 1.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Board of Commissioners made at their special June session, 1888, sealed proposals will be received until the

Fourteenth Day of August,
A. D. 1888,

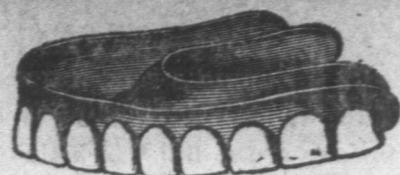
for the erection of a building for the accommodation and use of the Poor wards of Jasper county, Indiana, to be erected on the south part of the east one-half, of the south-east quarter of section twenty-three (23) in township twenty-nine (29) north range seven (7) west, of Marion township, Jasper county, Indiana, according to plans and specifications now on file for inspection and examination in the Auditor's office, of said Jasper county. Bids will be received for the building, complete, and said building to be completed on or before the Fifteenth day of December A. D. 1888. The building to be paid for in installments, upon estimates made by the superintendent, at the end of each thirty days, after the commencement of said building, or seventy-five per cent. of such estimate; and when the whole shall be completed in accordance with the plans and specifications, and to the acceptance of the superintendent and the Board of Commissioners, and the Board are satisfied that all debts incurred by the contractor for labor, material furnished, or board of laborers while at work on said building, have been paid, the balance of the contract price shall be paid to the contractor.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a bond in the sum of at least one-third of the bid, signed by the bidder and at least two freehold sureties, residents of the State of Indiana, guaranteeing the faithful performance of the work bid for. And that the bidder will promptly pay all debts incurred in said work, including labor material and board of laborers.

Said bids will be opened at one o'clock p. m. on said fourteenth day of August, 1888. The Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the Board of Commissioners of Jasper County, Indiana, at Rensselaer, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1888.

GEO. M. ROBINSON, Auditor Jasper County, Ind.



J. W. HORTON,

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Filling and Crowns a specialty.
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LAND FOR SALE.

Several improved Farms, and thousands of acres of good tillable and grazing land, in northern Jasper, which will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers. Cheap for cash, or half cash, and balance in yearly payments.

Correspondence solicited. Call on, or address FRANK W. AUSTIN, Wheatfield, Ind.

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Pres. dent.

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August 17, 1888.

IRA W. YEOMAN,

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Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

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Will practice in all the Courts of Newton

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LEAR HOUSE,
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Opposite Court House, Monticello, Ind. Has recently been new furnished through out. The rooms are large and airy, the location central, making it the most convenient and desirable house in town. Try it.

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