

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: Sntler 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. Pruet, Parke.  
Ninth District: J. F. McHugh, Tippecanoe.  
Tenth District: D. D. Dykeman, Cass.  
Eleventh District: J. M. Turner, Grant.  
Twelfth District: John B. Bass, Allen.  
Thirteenth District: M. A. O. Bass, Marshall.  
AT LARGE.  
John E. Lamb, Nigo; Thomas R. Cobb, Knox.

STATE TICKET.

Governor,  
C. C. MATSON.

Lieutenant Governor,  
W. M. R. MYERS.

Secretary of State,  
ROBERT W. MIERS.

Auditor of State,  
CHARLES A. MUNSON.

Treasurer of State,  
TEOMAS. B. BYRNES.

Reporter of Supreme Court,  
JOHN W. KERN.

Attorney General,  
JOHN R. WILSON.

Sup'r Public Instruction,  
E. E. GRIFFITH.

Judges of Supreme Court,  
1st Dist.—WM. E. NIBLACK,  
2d " GEO. V. HOWK.  
3d " ALLEN ZOLLARS:

Representative—10th Dist.,  
VALENTINE ZIMMERMAN.

COUNTY TICKET.

Treasurer,  
WM. H. WELLS.

Sheriff,  
JOHN C. CHILCOTE.

Coroner,  
VICTOR E. LOUGHBRIDGE.

Surveyor,  
AUSTIN N. LAKIN.

Commissioners,  
1st Dist.—DAN H. TURNER,  
2d " JAS. T. RANDLE.  
3d " ED. W. CULP.

Our supplement is chock 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 Tiptree 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 county 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 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 subserved, that of all others will be aggrieved. The abundant and diversified products of the soil, these constitute our largest material 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 labored 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 sought for purchasers—we seek no sales outside.—We sigh only for the gains, the profits, and the dividends of the home market."

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 exchange, 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 greater number in this commonwealth of States can injure no others. As uncommercial and unsophisticated as the nation 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. 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 alternative which will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine will find in Electric Bitters and Dr. King 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.

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

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 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.

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Rensselaer, May 11, 1888.

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