

The Democratic Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY

SAS. W. McEWEN

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eration 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, 1888.

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. V. N. V.

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. V. N. V.

W. H. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Money to loan on long time at low interest.
Sept. 10, '88.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in rear room over Hemphill &
Honan's store, 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 debts in negotiable
instruments. May 27, '87.

W. W. WATSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazaar, REN-
SSSELAER IND.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty. OFFICE, in Makeever's New Block. Res-
idence 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, 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. V. N. V.

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

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

MARY E. JACKSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Special attention given to diseases of women
and children. Office on Front street, corner of
Front and Main. V. N. V.

ZIMRI DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEARS
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.
V. N. V.

PLAIN TARIFF TALK

A CONCURRENCE OF AMERICAN MANU- FACTURING OPINION.

Glodstone's Comment on Excessive
Protection—English Press Com-
ments on the Mills Bill, Etc.

To the Rocky Mountain (Denver)
News:

The Democratic platform has not
only taken up the fight of the masses
against the classes. It not only contends
for the reduction of taxation on
the necessities of life instead of on
luxuries, but it comprehends in its
scope the removal of those imped-
iments with which tariff trusts and
robber barons have blocked what
would otherwise be the irresistible
progress of our country. Our nation
is a giant, able to dominate the com-
merce of the great globe itself; and
they keep her in swaddling clothes.

Mr. Gladstone in his address to the
English manufacturers and merchants
at Leeds, said: "Nothing in the world
can wrest commercial supremacy
from you while America continues to
fetter her own strong hands and arms,
and with these fettered arms is con-
tent to compete with you, who are
free, in neutral markets. You are
perfectly safe and you need not allow
any of you, even your slightest slum-
bers to be disturbed by the fear that
America will take from you your
commercial supremacy."

W. G. Sanford of Bridgeport, Conn., a
life long Republican, whose manu-
factory of woolen hats pays \$3,000 a
week in duties, says: "Our home
market can't buy all the goods we
can make and the result is that part
of the time our factory is closed, and
our labor is idle. We cannot sell to
other countries, not because their
goods are better made, but simply
and solely because they can get free
wool and we have to pay an excessive
duty." They could, he says, with
free wool, compete successfully "with
any country on the face of the earth,"
because their machinery is better and
their labor "better, quicker and more
intelligent."

THE MANUFACTURERS TALK.

Robert Bleakie, a large woolen
manufacturer of Maine, says: "Under
the Mill's bill we get free wool and a
protection of 40 per cent. which are
equal in amount to double the whole
labor cost of making woolen goods.
If European manufacturers were to
get their labor for nothing, under it
we would still have the advantage
of them."

J. B. Sargent of New Haven, Conn.,
the largest manufacturer in the world
of some hardware specialties, em-
ploying 2,000 men, says that his
works have an output of fifty tons
daily. He declares that with free
material he could send out to
foreign markets alone 180 tons daily.

Stephenson, the world known car-
builder of New York, and a recent
convert to Democracy on account of
its position on tariff reform, main-
tains that the markets of the world
would be open to him if raw materi-
als were free.

The old Republican firm of J. B.
Brewster & Co., of New York, car-
riage manufacturers, say that the war
tariff is a positive hindrance to the
development of our foreign trade and
a menace to our home market, conse-
quently they will vote this year the
Democratic ticket. That tariff re-
form in this country is dreaded in
England may be seen by the editorials
published in those great manu-
facturing centers, Manchester and
Birmingham. Our folly in keeping
up our high war tariff—that Chinese
barrier—is apparent to them. The
geography of the southern countries
would give us immense additional
markets but for our fatuity.

SOME ENGLISH EXPRESSIONS.

The Birmingham Gazette says: "It
is a ridiculous mistake to suppose
that English manufacturers are pleased
with any reduction of duty which
has for its object the free admission
of those things which America requires
to strengthen her manufacturing re-
sources. We should not only lose the
American market to a larger extent
than we have lost it already but we
should in a few years be elbowed out
of the colonies, out of South America,
South Africa, China, and to some de-
gree out of India also. We cannot
afford to pit our resources against
those of Connecticut and Pennsylva-
nia on equal terms."

The Manchester Guardian of July
23, says: "Far-seeing persons among
us do not look upon President Cleve-
land's policy with satisfaction. Hav-
ing regard to their own interests alone
they would much rather see the pres-
ent system of high protection main-
tained."

The Birmingham Daily Post of Ju-
ly 28, says: The main object of the
Mills bill is by lightening and in some
instances removing the duties on raw
materials to lessen the cost of the pro-
duction of American manufacturers,
and of course any step in that direc-
tion will make the United States a
more dangerous competitor of Eng-
land in all neutral markets."

The Democratic party in national
council assembled has offered to take
a step towards fulfilling our manifest
destiny. Shala

FEW ROBBER BARONS

controlling a rival party led us down
with burdensome taxation and crimped
our forward march? A Mr. Carnegie
makes \$1,500,000 in a single
year, while his poor laborers are on
a succession of strikes to obtain living
wages. He buys castles in Europe
where Mr. Blaine passes a delightful
time. He returns to Maine and states
that neither President Cleveland nor any private individual
should interfere with trusts. On the
floor of the house Mr. Butterworth,
the able Republican from Ohio, said
in regard to these trusts: "I am no
alone on this floor in the conviction
that unless they are speedily throt-
tled they will have upon the throat
of the republic so firm a grip that
nothing short of a revolution will
compel them to relax their hold."
This is strong language, but I mean
every word of it." So says the
Democratic party, and next November
the revolution will begin.

W. F. SHARPE.
Cheyenne, August 23, 1888.

TWO GREAT IRISHMEN.

Kansas City Times.

The two greatest Irishmen who ap-
peared in public life in the eventful
period from 1775 to 1845, a period
which embraces the change from an
ancient to modern industrial conditions,
were Edmund Burke and Daniel O'Con-
nell. Not only the two greatest
Irishmen, but they were the two most
accomplished orators in Great Britain
during that time. Burke's keen
intellect saw through the error of
commercial restrictions even before
Adam Smith and Smith said of him
that he understood the true principles
of commerce better than any living
man. O'Connell said that protection
was robbery, and in his magnificent
denunciation asked the Tories, "If
protection is such a good thing for
the people, why are Irish laborers
starving?" Through the corn law re-
peal agitation he was one of the
strongest supporters of Richard Cob-
den.

W. F. SHARPE.
Cheyenne, August 23, 1888.

OUT OF THE RUIN.

Boston Sunday Bud. et al.

There is likely to be more indepen-
dent voting this year than ever be-
fore. It is not the business of a non-
partisan paper like this to say which
side will be most benefitted by the
changes that will be made. It is,
however, positive gain to have so
many citizens get out of the old ruts.
Even though the first efforts at political
thinking be crude and mistaken
the thinking itself is good, and if
continued will in the end set them
right.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM, '68.
It is due to the labor of the nation
that taxation should be equalized
and reduced as rapidly as the national
faith will permit.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM, '84.
The Republican party pledges itself
to correct the inequalities of the tariff
and to reduce the surplus.

James G. Blaine, June 10, 1865.
During the entire war, when we were
seeking everything on earth, and in
the skies, and in the waters under
the earth, out of which taxation could
be wrung, it never entered into the
conception of Congress to tax bread-
stuffs—never. During the most press-
ing exigencies of the terrible contest
in which we were engaged, neither
breadstuffs nor lumber ever became
the subject of one penny of taxation.
Now, as to the article of lumber,
I again remind the House
that there never has been a tax upon
this article. I say that whenever the
Western frontiersman undertakes to
make for himself a home, to till the
soil, to carry on the business of life,
he needs the lumber for his cabin,
for his wagon or cart, he needs lumber
for his plough, he needs lumber
for almost every purpose in his daily
life.

SENATOR BEN HARRISON, May 28, 1882.
The creation of the Tariff Com-
mission was a confession that the tariff
needs revision. If the report comes
in it should be promptly acted upon.
My opinion is that no time should be
lost after Congress assembles in
bringing forward these measures.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS

HOW THE GRAND OLD PARTY HAS
CHANGED ITS POLICY FOR
THE BENEFIT OF THE
PLUTOCRATS.

HENRY WILSON.

"Men who have looked with hungry
eye upon treasury overflowing
with surplus millions do not
wish to see the source from which
those coveted millions are derived
dried up. Now, as in times past,
political ambition is not unwilling
to sacrifice the business interests
of the country in the hope to win
political power. * * * I think
American labor will be best pro-
tected by taxing all necessities of
life lightly; placing the raw mate-
rials which enter into our manu-
factures on the free list; raising
revenue to support the government
upon articles that come in compe-
tition with our manufactures and
upon the luxuries of life, which are
consumed by the more wealthy
classes of society. * * *

that woolens and wools would have
to submit to their fair, equit-
able and just share."

JOHN SHERMAN.

"We agree that the tariff should
be revised and the taxes reduced.
That under existing law we are
collecting from the people of the
United States as national taxes
the sum of fifty to one hundred
millions of dollars more than is
requisite to meet all the proper
current expenditures of the govern-
ment and all our obligations to the
public creditors and to comply
with the sinking fund act for the
gradual reduction of the public
debt."

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

"I will vote in any direction to
bring about a resolute attempt to
give us a revision of the tariff. I
say that as representing a protec-
tionist constituency."

BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

"Every nation that is worthy
the name is seeking to enlarge the
area of its trade and commerce, to
enlarge the opportunity to buy and
find new markets in which to sell."

JOHN D. LONG.

"There are only two ways to re-
duce the surplus revenue: one, by
raising the tariff to a prohibitory
height, which nobody advocates; the
other, the free list. The free list
is the honest revenue reformer's
hope."

SENATOR ALLISON.

"I will say with regard to the du-
ty on wool and woolens, that I re-
gard it not as an intentional fraud,
but as operating as though it were
a fraud, upon the great body of the
people of the United States. I allude
to the woolen tariff, a law, the
effect of which has been to mate-
rially injure the sheep husbandry
of this country. In a single county
in the State of Iowa, between
1867 and 1869, the number of sheep
was reduced from 22,000 to about
18,000 in two years, and what is
true of this county is true to a
greater or less extent in other
counties in Iowa, and during this
time the price of wool has been
constantly depreciated."

MR. LAWRENCE—I should like the
gentleman to inform me how a re-
duction of the duty on wool and
woolen goods would injure to the
advantage of the wool grower?

MR. ALLISON—I will tell the gen-
tleman how, in my judgment, the
wool grower will be benefited. As
the law now is the tariff upon fine
wools of a character not produced