

# The Democratic Sentinel.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

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BY

JAS. W. McEWEEN

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**A. MCCOY & CO.,**  
**BANKERS,**

(Successors to A. McCoy & T. Thompson.)  
RENSSELAER, IND.

Do a general banking business. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates bearing interest issued. Collections made on all available points. Office same place as old firm of McCoy & Thompson. April 2, 1886

**MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE,**  
**Attorney-at-Law**

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Makes collections a specialty. Office on north side of Washington street, opposite Court House.

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**THOMPSON & BROTHER,**  
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Practices in all the Courts.

**ARION L. SPITLER,**  
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We pay particular attention to paying taxes, selling and leasing lands. v2448

**W. H. H. GRAHAM,**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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

**JAMES W. DOUTHITT,**  
**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 deals in negotiable instruments. May 27, '87.

**WM. W. WATSON,**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**

Office up stairs, in Leopold's Bazar. RENSSELAER IND.

**W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.**  
**HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Office in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House.

July 11, 1884.

**J. H. LOUGHRIDGE,** **VICTOR E. LOUGHRIDGE**

**J. H. LOUGHRIDGE & 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.

**DR. I. B. WASHBURN,**  
**Physician & Surgeon,**

Rensselaer, Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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

12. 24.

**Wm. Dwiggs, F. J. Sears, Val. Sear,**  
**President. Vice-President. Cashier**

**CITIZENS' STATE BANK**  
**RENSSELAER, IND.,**

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS: Certificates bearing interest issued; Exchange bought and sold; Money loaned on farms at lowest rates and on most favorable terms.

Jan. 6, '88.

## PLAIN TARIFF TALK

A Consensus of American Manufacturing Opinion.

Gladstone's Comment on Excessive Protection—English Press Comments 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 impediments 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 commerce 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 content 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 slumbers to be disturbed by the fear that America will take from you your commercial supremacy."

Mr. G. Sanford of Bridgeport, Conn., a lifelong Republican, whose manufacture of woolen hats pays \$3,000 a week in duties, says: "Our home market cannot 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 Mills 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 is bill 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, employing 2,000 men, says that his works have an output of fifty tons daily. He declares that with free raw 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, maintains that the makers of the world would be obedient to him if raw materials were free.

The old Republican firm of J. B. Brewster & Co., of New York, carriage manufacturers, say that the war tariff is a positive hindrance to the development of our foreign trade and a menace to our home market, consequently they will vote this year the Democratic ticket. That tariff reform in this country is dreaded in England may be seen by the editorials published in those great manufacturing 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 resources. 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 degree out of India also. We cannot afford to pit our resources against those of Connecticut and Pennsylvania on equal terms."

The Manchester Guardian of July 23, says: "Far-seeing persons among us do not look upon President Cleveland's policy with satisfaction. Having regard to their own interests alone they would much rather see the present system of high protection maintained."

The Birmingham Daily Post of July 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 production of American manufacturers, and of course any step in that direction will make the United States a more dangerous competitor of England 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 to lead us down with burdensome taxation, and cripple our forward march? A Mr. Carnegie makes \$1,600,000 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 throttled 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 appeared in public life in the eventful period from 1775 to 1845, a period which embraces the change from ancient to modern industrial conditions, were Edmund Burke and Daniel O'Connell. 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 repeal agitation he was one of the strongest supporters of Richard Cobden.

**OUT OF THE RUT**  
(Boston Sunday Bud et.)

There is likely to be more independent voting this year than ever before. 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, 1868: 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 breadstuffs—never. During the most pressing 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, Nov 28, '82: The creation of the Tariff Commission 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 a 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 protected by taxing all necessities of life lightly; placing the raw materials which enter into our manufactures on the free list; raising revenue to support the government upon articles that come in competition with our manufactures and upon the luxuries of life, which are consumed by the more wealthy classes of society. \* \* \*

"We want all those articles that enter as raw materials in the manufactures of the country free of duty, so that the country can stand on an equality in the markets of the world. \* \* \* Depend upon it, the country will not stand still or consent to keep pace with the growth of Pennsylvania railroad iron establishments. This talk about protection, the history of the past twenty-five years shows has been mainly for political effect. Every public man knows that it has been so. I think the interests of the labor of this country will be best promoted by living as near as we can practically to the doctrines of sound political economy. \* \* \*

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

"I am for a protection which leads to ultimate free trade. \* \* \* Modern scholarship is on the side of free trade." 1870.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

"The present tariff system is, in many respects, unjust. It makes unequal distributions both of its burdens and its benefits. \* \* \* Without entering into minute details, which, under present circumstances, is quite unnecessary, I recommend an enlargement of the free list, so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods."

HUGH MCCOLLOCH

"The present tariff was created when the government was engaged in a war of unparalleled magnitude for the maintenance of the rightful authority. It has accomplished the object for which it was created, and now needs careful revision to accommodate it to the present condition of the country. The surplus which it produces and locks up in the treasury to the detriment of business is only one of the many serious objections to it. It is greatly prejudicial to our great farming interests by gradually but effectively diminishing the foreign demand for our agricultural productions at remunerative prices. It stands in the way of the restoration of our shipping interests by duties upon many articles which are needed in ship building. It is anti-republican in its character and its influences; it fosters monopolies; it enriches the few at the expense of the many. It violates the constitution of the United States, inasmuch as upon many articles duties are imposed for protection, not for revenue."

JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

"The tariff was intended to be revised, so that there should be some reduction in the cost of living. It was obvious from the first

Warner Miller.

"The sooner we have that [tariff] revision the better it will be for all industries."

that woollens and wools would have to submit to their fair, equitable 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 government 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 protectionist 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 reduce 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 duty on wool and woollens, that I regard 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 materially 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 reduction of the duty on wool and woolen goods would inure to the advantage of the wool grower?

Mr. Allison—I will tell the gentleman 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 in this country is 100 per cent. upon their cost. The tariff upon woollens of the same class is only about 50 per cent., so that the finer woolen goods are imported, and not the coarser fabrics. Before the tariff of 1867 our manufacturers of fine goods mixed foreign fine wools with our domestic product, and were thus able to compete successfully with the foreign manufacture of similar wools. But being prohibited from importing this class of wools, these fine goods cannot now be produced in this country as cheaply as they can be imported. Consequently, mills that were formerly engaged in producing these goods have been compelled to abandon business or manufacture the coarser fabrics. If they could afford to manufacture those fine goods, they would make a market which we do not now have, for our fine wools to be mixed with other fine wools of a different character from abroad. This want of a market as I understand it, is the reason why our fine wools now command so low a price. There is no demand for them at home, and we cannot export them in competition with fine wools grown in other countries.

WARNER MILLER.

"The sooner we have that [tariff] revision the better it will be for all industries."