

Lager County

The Democratic Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

—BY—

JAS. W. McEWEN

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Six months, " " .75
Three months, " " .50

Advertising Rates.

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One square, 10 lines, one month, \$3.00
One square, 10 lines, three months, \$8.00
One square, 10 lines, six months, \$12.00
One square, 10 lines, one year, \$20.00
Each insertion after the first, 50 cents per line.
Special rates for large advertisements.
Advertisements for persons not residents of Jasper county must be paid for in advance 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.
Office on second floor of Leopold's Block, corner of Washington and Van Rensselaer streets.
Office on north side of Washington street, opposite Court House.
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.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, Notary Public.
DAVID J. THOMPSON, Notary Public.
THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practices in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,
Collector and Abstractor.
We pay particular attention to paying taxes, selling and leasing lands. v2 n48

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 & Homan'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.
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
Office in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House.
July 11, 1884.

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.

MARY E. JACKSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office on Front street, corner of Argilla. 12-24.

ZIMRI DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIB, JR.
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.

THE WORK OF PROTECTION.

America's Shipping and Foreign Trade—The Cause of Its Decline.

Paul D. McDonald, of Attica, Indiana, writes as follows to the Indianapolis Sentinel:

There is nothing, perhaps, which should engage the attention of the people more than the present condition of America's shipping and foreign trade. Compared with past years the contrast is amazing and the decline has been more rapid during the past twenty-five years of high tariff than at any other time in the country's history. Our wide domains, with an extensive sea coast and our excellent facilities have, it seems, done nothing to prevent its destruction. Under the most favorable circumstances, when the country has been prosperous, this one great element of power has continued its downward march. The fertile soil and mild climate furnished the ancient Egyptians with the necessities and comforts of life in such profusion as to render them independent of other countries. On this account they renounced all intercourse with foreigners, but this idea being too contracted for Sesostris, he strove to make them a commercial people. To this end he conquered all the countries stretching along the sea to India with a fleet of 400 ships. But Egypt was not to remain their master. Sesostris dying she returned to her ancient policy, and ages elapsed before her commercial connection with India could merit any notice. The Phoenicians held a higher position. Although this territory was small, it was from commerce they derived their opulence and power, and in manners and policy they resembled the great commercial states of modern times more than did any people in the ancient world. If the possession of large territory had been essential to making a nation powerful, many of the ancient powers and even England would have been comparatively nothing; but the great seas furnished an unlimited field for work. From the beginning of ship-building they profited by the advantages afforded them on the high seas for extending their commerce.

Ages ago, if they were excluded from a port it was by force of arms, and it was necessary to conquer the opposing party in order to obtain a share of the product. Now a more destructive system drives other nations from our ports which not only affects a few but throws its blighting influence over millions. The protective tariff has been and is now more destructive to commerce, than warfare. Nations once driven out do not return. The great markets of other countries afford ample opportunities for the fair exchange of commodities and then they direct their fleets, leaving America to fall back, as Egypt did, out of sight. Not one American merchant vessel can be seen sailing the seas outside of those engaged in coast trading, and they do not give us access to the markets of the world. Ever since 1860, the beginning of a high tariff, the tonnage of American vessels has steadily decreased until in 1867 only 16 per cent. of our foreign trade was carried by American ships. Less than thirty years has cleared the seas of American vessels engaged in foreign trade. This is what the protective system has done for our merchant marine. Every market of the world is open to England, because she is the cheapest and most unhampered producer in the world. Her vessels can sail for any port with a miscellaneous cargo and return home with an equal amount. If not from one place they can exchange at another. Ships cannot enter American ports and depart with a full cargo. High prices will not permit them to take our manufactured goods as exchange for their cargoes. They, therefore, instead purchase the raw

material and often sell it back to us in the shape of the manufactured article. When this is not done, ships do not come unless subsidized by the government to pay the expenses of the return trip. South America, where there are very few manufacturing, has to import machinery, tools, linen, cotton, woolen cloth, furniture, medicine and wine. Of this trade England has the greatest part and the United States the least. The raw material must be admitted free in order that our manufacturers may furnish articles at prices which will take them to all parts of the world. Purchasing foreign goods and paying for them in American goods will give a stimulus to all the industries in this country and keep the laboring classes busy in preparing articles for exchange. Ship-building will revive and in every port of the world will be seen the American merchant marine, keeping pace with the most powerful in controlling commerce. Nearly all our bravest sailors were reared in the merchant service. They began life amid the perils of the sea in trading vessels, where they gathered that experience which made their service so valuable on ships of war. They are the persons who compelled respect to the flag in every port and on every sea. In 1850 there were 100,618 men and 3,732 boys employed on American vessels, over 12,000 more than could be found upon all foreign vessels combined. In 1880 there were only 14,284 hands in the ocean, coast and river service, and since that time the number has gradually decreased.

If the merchant service is permitted to remain as it is now, what will become of this school for seamen? In 1810, notwithstanding the depredations of England and France, the tonnage of American vessels increased nearly 50 per cent., and during the war of 1812 it was but slightly diminished. The high tariff, during the fifteen years following, nearly destroyed our shipping, and had accomplished what England, with her thousands of ships, was unable to effect. What has become of the beneficial results to be realized from commercial restrictions? Do our exports exceed our imports? A tariff on all articles which could be manufactured at home, and especially on those from countries where the balance of trade was unfavorable that our exports might exceed our imports, was the chief object of protection. A balance of trade must be maintained even if a portion of our foreign trade is cut off. Has this system been beneficial in its results and have we always maintained a balance of trade? From 1878 to 1887, under the highest tariff known, our imports of woolen and cotton goods exceeded our exports more than \$300,000,000. It is no wonder that our factories are idle a large part of the time and thousands of workmen are thrown out of employment. Cut off from the markets of the world by protection, the surplus of our products, especially in manufactured goods, remain in large storehouses for want of purchasers, and there they are left until either sold out or diminished so as to enable the mills to resume work. The Indian inhabitants of Peru could boast of a system which guaranteed to each individual the comforts of life. Not one in that vast number of people was permitted to suffer. Agriculture, the only source from which they derived their subsistence, was sufficient to provide everything. Now, when civilization has reached such height, carrying with it to perfection every art and every science, opening up hundreds of avenues of employment, can it be said that there are none in want? In this age of sober, practical reality, with the increased facilities for production, there should be a different outlook. The Peruvians could not count one poor subject and we can count millions. It may not be possible to obliterate the number entirely, but

it can be reduced, and comfort and happiness brought to thousands of homes where now there is nothing but penury and want. Legislation for the few and against the many has brought about this state of things, and during the twenty-five years of republican rule it has been steadily increasing. The destruction of the pernicious system of protection must come, and with this destruction the revival of American ship-building, which will be the beginning of America's advancement to the position of the leading commercial nation of the earth.

You will not think times are hard if you will watch the loads of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Millinery, Tinware, &c., &c., carried away from the
CHICAGO BARGAIN HOUSE.
Prices tell the story.

Nearly everything is now influenced in price by the trusts that honeycomb business. The following accretive made up of trust articles, expresses the prevailing public sentiment:

Sugar,
Match,
Axes,
Salt,
Honey,
Twine,
Hominy,
Excelsior,
Tin,
Railroads,
Uppers (of shoes),
Starch,
Tobacco,
Skewer.

When one builds his house with lumber or pressed brick, drinks beer or milk, uses flour or lard, or even when he dies and needs a coffin, he is paying tribute to some trust.

We have first class Boots and Shoes that were bought under the auctioneer's hammer at one-half price, and that is the reason we can sell them one-half cheaper than our competitors.

CHICAGO BARGAIN HOUSE.

My son, deal with men who advertise. You will never lose by it.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Men's and women's shoes 75 cents per pair. Children's shoes 25 cents per pair. Men's calf and heavy boots \$1.50 per pair at the
CHICAGO BARGAIN HOUSE.

THE SECRET BALLOT.
Mr. Powderly, in the Journal of United Labor, says that most of the labor legislation of the last few years is not worth the paper it is written on. The real remedy for labor's wrongs, he says, is to be found in a judicious use of the ballot. He adds:

We cannot compel obedience to the constitution of Pennsylvania while men can be brow-beaten at the polls, and compelled to vote as the corporation boss, the political boss, and the rum boss dictate. What we require is a secret ballot, one by which the man, who is partially free, may become in truth a free man. How many of the citizens of Pennsylvania will raise their hands with mine when they read this, and pledge themselves not to ask for another measure of reform at the coming session of the legislature, except the passage of some such system of ballot reform as the Australian system.

Mr. Powderly makes a strong, earnest plea to the K. of L. to take up this question at once and support no candidate for the legislature who will not pledge himself to vote for the passage of a ballot reform bill. He is deeply impressed with the belief that there can be no real labor legislation until such time as workingmen are free to support such candidates as they know to be their friends,

without fear of corporation or political intimidation. The general master workman before leaving Scranton for Chicago declared that ballot reform is the great question for the people, and that the workingmen must secure it before they can effectually hope to resist the injustice of law-defying corporations.

There is a great deal of wisdom in what Mr. Powderly says. The workingmen of the United States have the remedy for all their grievances in their own hands. If they do not avail themselves of it, they have no one to blame but themselves. If they would use the ballot intelligently and judiciously, they would soon obtain all the relief that legislation or government can afford them. Workingmen can only make the ballot effective, however, when its absolute secrecy is assured. If the workingmen of the country are wise they will act upon Mr. Powderly's suggestion, and everywhere press the demand for a secret ballot. The democratic party of Indiana has passed a secret ballot law, and it gives the workingmen of the state complete protection against the intimidation and coercion that have been heretofore practiced upon them. When similar laws are in force in every state, and not until then, labor will be in a position to assert its power at the ballot-box.

A great reduction in prices this week at the Chicago Bargain House. Muslins down to 4 cents per yard. White, Check and Plaid goods—prices cut in two. Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths 8 cents and up to 85 cents per yard; worth from 15 cents to \$1.25 per yard. Gingham 4 cents per yard. Calicoes 3 cents per yard.

About one hundred and fifty colors are now obtained by coal tar, which has almost supplanted vegetable and animal dyes.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.
You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after finds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at F. B. Meyer's Drugstore-6

WANTED.
Good men to solicit for our first-class Nursery Stock, on salary or commission, paid weekly. Permanent employment guaranteed. Outfit free. Previous experience not required. We can make a successful sales man of any one who will work and follow our instructions. Write for terms at once to
JONES & ROUSE,
Lake View Nurseries,
Rochester, N. Y.
Mention this paper.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

CHAS. M. PAXTON, Prop'r.,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

All kinds of fresh and cured meats, and all of the best quality, constantly on hand. The highest market price paid for good fat cattle, calves, &c. Give me a call and a share of your patronage.
CHAS. M. PAXTON.
May 3, 1889.

