

# The Democratic Sentinel.

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RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1889

NUMBER 28

## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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—BY—

JAS. W. McEWEN

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Money to loan on long time at low interest.  
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Office on second floor of Leopold's Block, corner  
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William B. Austin purchases, sells and leases  
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Chronic Diseases a Specialty.  
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Office in the new Leopold Block, second floor,  
second door right-hand side of hall.  
Ten per cent. interest will be added to all  
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Calls promptly attended. Will give special at-  
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DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.  
Certificates bearing interest issued; Ex-  
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at lowest rates and on most favorable terms  
Jan. 8, '88.

## ALL FOR TARIFF REFORM.

A Huge Gathering at Bloomfield.

SENATOR VOORHEES SPEAKS.

A Masterly Arraignment of the  
Party of Protection and  
Monopoly.

About ten thousand people were  
in attendance at the Tariff Reform  
picnic held at Bloomfield Satur-  
day. Andrew Humphrey, chair-  
man, introduced Senator Voorhees,  
who was greeted with a storm of  
applause. The senator spoke for  
one hour and fifty minutes, fairly  
holding his audience spell-bound.  
In substance he said:

"A government that taxes one  
class of its citizens to enrich an-  
other class, does not deserve to  
exist on the face of the earth, and  
will not long exist unless the labor-  
ing, producing people consent to  
become slaves. We are traveling  
fast toward that condition, and in  
many respects we have reached it.

"Forty years ago but one man in  
the United States was supposed to  
be worth \$5,000,000. He was John  
Jacob Astor. Now there are thou-  
sands worth more than that sum;  
a large number worth more than  
\$50,000,000, and many worth more  
than \$100,000,000. The owners of  
these vast fortunes do no physical  
work; they contrive, they scheme,  
they legislate all their work on  
to you. You labor, toil, sweat  
and groan. You eat your bread  
in the sweat of your faces, but the  
trouble is the millionaires eat their  
bread also in the sweat of your  
faces, not in the sweat of your  
own. It is from your sweat and  
toil also that they build their gild-  
ed and more than royal palaces,  
and furnish them with more than  
oriental splendor, luxury and mag-  
nificence. You pay for all. It is  
the old, old story which has been  
enacted in every age and clime by  
caste, privilege and protected aris-  
tocracy feeding and flourishing at  
the hands of the toiling masses.  
It is the old and infamous claim  
that in all countries and amongst  
all races from the beginning of  
human history a titled and privi-  
leged few are rightfully born, boot-  
ed and spurred to mount and ride  
the bridled and saddled, burthen-  
bearing, tax-paying, sun-burnt,  
home-spun millions.

"That claim is here in our midst  
now with all its worst and most  
brutal arrogance. A little while  
ago it was like the storm-cloud  
when it first appears—no larger  
than a man's hand. Now it dark-  
ens the whole heavens and brings  
gloom and terror to the impover-  
ished firesides of laboring men,  
women and children from one  
ocean to the other. You have  
heard of the perilous ridge of bat-  
tle. The free institutions of this  
government, and all your rights to  
equality and protection from spo-  
liation and plunder by law, are  
this hour on the perilous ridge  
where the line is drawn between a  
government of a people and open,  
avowed plutocracy, a government  
by the naked power of money, a  
government by the dukes, earls  
and lords of enormous estates, and  
vast millions. The hour has al-  
most struck for such a government  
to be proclaimed. The signs of  
its near approach are on all sides,  
and as plain to the thinking mind  
as the stars of a clear night to the  
naked eye. The money power has  
crept into the ballot-box, and its  
leprous taint is rapidly spreading  
through every branch of the pub-  
lic service. An apple may look  
fair and enticing on its stem in the  
orchard, but if there is a canker  
worm at its core it is only a ques-  
tion of time when it will shrivel,  
wilt and fall to the ground in de-  
cay and rotteness. There is no  
outward change in the form and  
structure of our beautiful and  
glorious government as yet, but  
when the largest contributors to  
corruption funds get the highest

official positions, when men advo-  
cate and urge the purchase of vo-  
ters in "blocks of five," and lose  
no caste in the councils of their  
party; and when partisan reasons  
dictate dishonest rulings in the  
courts, you may be sure that a can-  
ker worm is at the core, and that  
the fruit brought forth by the wis-  
dom and blood of your fathers is  
perishing in your very sight.

"Money piled up mountain high  
in the hands of monopolies, corpo-  
rations, trusts, and under the con-  
trol of those who do not believe in  
the principles of self-government  
or the rule of the plain people is  
indeed at this crisis of American  
history the root of all evil, and it  
will destroy the American republic  
from turret to foundation-stone  
unless the people in their might  
and power, while it is not yet too  
late, arise and take the satanic  
spirit of plutocracy by the throat,  
strangle it to death, and deliver  
the country from its dangerous  
presence and accursed power.

"The present high protective  
tariff is simply a huge, complicat-  
ed, far-reaching, close-searching,  
insatiable, grasping and oppressive  
instrumentality of the plutocracy  
for the consolidation of wealth  
and the power of wealth in the  
hands of the few at the expense of  
the many; it is a vast machine, put  
in motion by unjust and dishonest  
laws, to take hard-earned money  
out of your pockets, and place it  
to the credit of those who toil not,  
neither do they spin, but who, in  
bank accounts and dazzling riches,  
outshine Solomon in his greatest  
glory. The war was the opportu-  
nity for the beginning of the mon-  
ey power, and the establishment  
of the present tariff was one of  
its first movements. Under the  
plea of military necessity the aver-  
age duties on all goods, wares and  
merchandise imported into this  
country for sale were more than  
doubled by the Morrill tariff, and  
you have had these increased rates  
to pay ever since. If any one  
should come into your midst saying  
the importer or the merchant who  
sells to you, or any one else except  
yourself pays the duty on the  
article you buy, don't fail to re-  
mind him that the three new insane  
asylums in Indiana are about fin-  
ished and that there is room in one  
of them for him, but no room be-  
fore an intelligent people. What  
a marvellous feat in legislation  
it would be if we could make the  
citizens of foreign countries pay  
our taxes and furnish the resour-  
ces necessary for the support of  
our government! On the contrary,  
the tariff is a system of taxa-  
tion by which the wants of man-  
kind are levied on, and a species  
of toll is taken on the things most  
vital to the existence of the hu-  
man race. If there was no con-  
sumer for an article, that article  
would never be manufactured, im-  
ported or sold. There would be  
no tax gathered in from that  
source; but if a consumer comes  
forward, the article is furnished  
with a tax, in other words, the  
duty charged in, and the consumer,  
of course, pays for it.

"The system thus referred to is  
generally called indirect taxation.  
When taxes are laid upon any ar-  
ticle that is produced by man, that  
tax is not paid finally by the per-  
son who pays it in the first inst-  
ance, by the manufacturer, the im-  
porter, or other person from  
whom the government collects it.  
That person sets out as a tax col-  
lector, and whatever he pays to the  
government he collects from his  
customer with a profit. From this  
it follows that every tax of his  
kind, every tax laid by the tariff,  
every tax laid by the internal re-  
venue law, and every species of tax  
which is laid upon personal prop-  
erty, such as chairs, tables, cloth-  
ing or food, is paid by the consum-  
er, by the person who finally and  
in the last instance uses that prop-  
erty and does not attempt to sell  
it to another. So long as one sells  
such property he does not pay the  
tax; he collects it from the person  
who buys from him.

"You farmers of Greene county  
therefore stood an average increase

of taxation on all you bought and  
consumed of over 100 per cent.  
during the war, and you paid it  
without murmur or complaint  
while armies were in the field.  
Your sons were at the front equal-  
ly representing the households of  
both political parties, and you did  
not then stop to consider the cost,  
nor do you now, when money is  
needed for those who faced death  
to uphold the flag and preserve  
the Union. It is true that those  
who were engaged in establishing  
a plutocracy, as Thaddeus Stevens  
even then styled it, who were shav-  
ing the securities of the govern-  
ment at 50 cents on the dollar, who  
were cutting government bonds in  
two in the middle and paying half  
their face into the treasury, and  
who were laying the foundations  
of that colossal fraud and robbery,  
now known as the high protective  
tariff; it is true that some of these  
people, their heirs or assigns never  
saw a tented field. They worship-  
ed mammon and had no room in  
their sordid hearts for love of  
country, yet you and the millions  
like you all over the land not only  
filled up the armies and the navy,  
but you likewise paid them every  
dollar they ever received. You  
did not stop to cry out on the in-  
justice you suffered as long as the  
dire emergency was on the govern-  
ment, but what shall be said of  
a man or party who now, after  
twenty-four years of peace oppos-  
es a single dollar's reduction of  
taxes laid on the absolute and su-  
preme necessities of life as an ex-  
treme war measure, and described  
as such at the time by its adver-  
sates?

"But republican leaders claim  
that their party has already made  
large reductions of taxation. Not  
a dollar for the relief of the farmer,  
the mechanic, or the wage-worker,  
but enormous reductions have  
taken place in behalf of the rich  
and powerful. On a former occa-  
sion, in speaking of the record  
of the leaders of the republican  
party on the subject of tariff-tax  
reduction I made the following  
statement:

"Their hearts were with the rich;  
their concern was for the lords of  
millions; they were distressed that  
the amassed capital of the country  
should be called on to meet any  
part of the expenses of the gov-  
ernment, and they rushed to the  
rescue of the monopolist, the usur-  
er, the money-charger, such as  
were scourged out of the temple  
by our blessed Savior nearly 1,900  
years ago. On such as these their  
love was lavished. In 1869, as I  
have already shown, they swept  
away the taxes on the manufacturer  
and still left him his compensatory  
tariff duties. During the years  
1872 and 1873 that just and right-  
eous tax, the tax on incomes, was  
wiped out, and I am glad to remem-  
ber that I voted in the house  
against its repeal. From this  
source of revenue, better able than  
any other in the world, the gov-  
ernment realized, in a period of  
ten years, over \$346,000,000, and  
to that extent the burdens of labor  
were lightened.

"Such a spectacle, however, was  
galling to the instincts of the re-  
publican party and at war with  
its purpose to establish a moneyed  
oligarchy devouring the taxes of  
the people and paying none itself.  
The income tax was therefore  
thrown overboard and all the hold-  
ers of corrupt incomes from the  
dividends of banks and other pow-  
erful corporations were that much  
richer and you were that much  
poorer. Bonds and coupons, bank  
stocks, and railroad profits, insur-  
ance companies, and express com-  
panies, together with every other  
great money-gathering corporation  
in the United States were made  
exempt from the tax-gatherers'  
demands, while the tax on your  
shirt and on your wife's calico dress  
and flannel petticoat remained the  
same, or were increased. Salaried  
government officials, receiving  
from \$600 to \$25,000 a year, includ-  
ing the president, were released  
from the income tax, while you  
were released from nothing at all,  
and were required to pay on eve-

rything. The heavy bank ac-  
counts of speculators, brokers, in-  
corporated manufactories, and of  
greedy, grasping syndicates, were  
made sacred from any contribu-  
tion to the payment of government  
expenses, while there was no re-  
mission of tariff taxation on the  
farmers' horse shoes, his trace  
chains, his wagon tires, his farm-  
ing implements, nor on his wear-  
ing apparel and outfit for house-  
keeping. But the reduction of  
taxes for the benefit of the wealthy  
and favored classes did not stop  
even at this point. Every vestige  
of the once widespread process of  
internal taxation on specified arti-  
cles and occupations has long since  
disappeared, and nothing now re-  
mains of that system except the  
levy on distilled spirits, fermented  
liquors, tobacco and oleomargar-  
ine.

"No longer a government tax  
falls on brokers, billiard rooms,  
steamboats, banks and bankers  
ships, railroads, telegraph compa-  
nies, theaters, operas, circuses and  
museums, lotteries and lottery  
dealers, bank checks, bank depos-  
its, gift enterprises, diamonds and  
plate of sold gold and silver on  
tables of luxury and self-indul-  
gence. The trickling streams of  
revenue once flowing from these  
and other numerous similar sour-  
ces are now all dried up, and the  
farmer, the mechanic and the wage  
worker must meet the demands of  
the government without their aid.  
In the recent great tariff debate  
in the house of representatives the  
leaders of the republican party  
boasted that since the war they  
had abolished taxes to the amount  
of \$360,000,000; but not one dollar  
did they show had been removed  
from the necessities of life. They  
simply boasted of their crime  
against labor, and gloried in their  
shame.

"A reduction of taxation, how-  
ever, on the prime necessities of  
life need never be expected at the  
hands of the republican party.  
Its leaders are compelled to obey  
the robber barons who plunder  
the homes the farms, the work-  
shops of the people, and are thus  
enabled to contribute liberally of  
their ill-gotten wealth to the cor-  
ruption of the ballot box and the  
success of the republican party.  
During the last session of congress  
a bill for the revision of the tariff  
was urged upon the country by  
the leaders of that party, and the  
duties were increased in every  
schedule it contained, and espe-  
cially on all woolen goods, iron  
and steel.

"The dispatches from England  
tell us that a bill introduced in  
parliament to give the prince of  
Wales about two hundred thou-  
sand dollars to enable him properly  
to dower his daughter about to be  
married has created marked oppo-  
sition. That is a mere trifle com-  
pared to the largesses, the subsi-  
dies, the donations, and the stu-  
pendous tributes now paid by you,  
and the other laboring people of  
the United States, to the huge,  
bloated parasites which our vicious  
system of tariff has fastened on  
you, on your wives, on your child-  
ren, on your man servant, and on  
your maid servant, on your ox, on  
your ass, on everything that is  
within your gates. There is a man  
by the name of Carnegie, and with  
him I might name perhaps a thou-  
sand others, who are each drawing  
from over taxed, poorly fed and  
scantily clothed labor every year  
five times as much as it is proposed  
to give to the prince of Wales, and  
every dollar of it a naked gratuity,  
something for nothing to the  
American monopolist, as complete-  
ly as the parliamentary grant will  
be to the worthless royalty of Eng-  
land. The time is rapidly ap-  
proaching when the people will  
either overthrow and wipe out  
such crimes committed by their  
governments or they will them-  
selves be enslaved in name as well  
as in fact.

(Continued on 4th page.)

A good suit of clothes may now  
be had at R. Fendig's for \$4, never  
before sold for less than \$6.50.