

# The Democratic Sentinel.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY

JAS. W. McEWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

10¢ column, 10¢ per cent. added to foregoing price if advertisement is to occupy more than one column width. Fractional parts of a year at equitable rates. Business card, not exceeding 1 inch space, \$5 a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three months. All legal notices and advertisements at established statute price.

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Yearly advertisements may be charged quarterly (once in three months) at the option of the advertiser, free of extra charge. 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, Jr.

RENSSELAER, IND.

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

April 2, 1886

**MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW**

INDIANA

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

1911

**SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC.**

**THOMPSON & BROTHER,**

INDIANA

RENSSELAER. Practice in all the Courts.

**ARION L. SPITLER,  
Collector and Abstractor.**

IN RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

We pay particular attention to paying taxes on selling and leasing lands.

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

Money to loan on long time at low interest.

Sept. 10, 1886.

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

Office in rear room over Remphill & Horan'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, 1887.

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

Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazaar, Rensselaer, IND.

**W. W. MARTSELL, 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. 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.

**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 Angelica.

12-24.

**ZIMI DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEED,**

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. 8, 1888.

## 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 Saturday. Andrew Humphrey, chairman, 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 takes one class of its citizens to enrich another class, does not deserve to exist on the face of the earth, and will not long exist unless the laboring, 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 thousands 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 gilded and more than royal palaces, and furnish them with more than oriental splendor, luxury and magnificence. You pay for all. It is the old, old story which has been enacted in every age and clime by caste, privilege and protected aristocracy 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 privileged few are rightfully born, booted and spurred to mount and ride the bridled and saddled, burthen-bearing, tax-paying, sun-burnt, bone-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 darkens the whole heavens and brings gloom and terror to the impoverished firesides of laboring men, women and children from one ocean to the other. You have heard of the perilous ridge of battle. The free institutions of this government, and all your rights to equality and protection from spoliation 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 almost 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 public 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 question of time when it will shrivel, wilt and fall to the ground in decay 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

official positions, when men advocate and urge the purchase of voters 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 canker worm is at the core, and that the fruit brought forth by the wisdom and blood of your fathers is perishing in your very sight.

"Money piled up mountain high in the hands of monopolies, corporations, trusts, and under the control 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, complicated, far-reaching, close-searching, insatiate, 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, 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 injustice you suffered as long as the dire emergency was on the government, but what shall be said of a man or party who now, after twenty-four years of peace opposes a single dollar's reduction of taxes laid on the absolute and supreme necessities of life as an extreme war measure, and described as such at the time by its advocates?

"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 occasion, 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 government, and they rushed to the rescue of the monopolist, the usurer, the money-changer, 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 righteous tax, the tax on incomes, was wiped out, and I am glad to remember that I voted in the house against its repeal. From this source of revenue, better able than any other in the world, the government realized, in a period of ten years, over \$346,000,000, and to that extent the burdens of labor were lightened.

"The system thus referred to is generally called indirect taxation. When taxes are laid upon any article that is produced by man, that tax is not paid finally by the person who pays it in the first instance, by the manufacturer, the importer, or other person from whom the government collects it. That person sets out as a tax collector, 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 revenue law, and every species of tax which is laid upon personal property, such as chairs, tables, clothing or food, is paid by the consumer, by the person who finally and in the last instance uses that property 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 equally 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 shoving the securities of the government 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 worshipped 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 injustice you suffered as long as the dire emergency was on the government, but what shall be said of a man or party who now, after twenty-four years of peace opposes a single dollar's reduction of taxes laid on the absolute and supreme necessities of life as an extreme war measure, and described as such at the time by its advocates?

"No longer a government tax falls on brokers, billiard rooms, steamboats, banks and bankers, ships, railroads, telegraph companies, theaters, operas, circuses and museums, lotteries and lottery dealers, bank checks, bank deposits, gift enterprises, diamonds and plate of solid gold and silver on tables of luxury and self-indulgence. The trickling streams of revenue once flowing from these and other numerous similar sources 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, however, 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 workshops of the people, and are thus enabled to contribute liberally of their ill-gotten wealth to the corruption 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 especially 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 thousand dollars to enable him properly to dower his daughter about to be married has created marked opposition. That is a mere trifle compared to the largesses, the subsidies, the donations, and the stupendous 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 children, on your man servant, and on your maid servant, on your ox, on your ass, an on everything that is within your gates. There is a man by the name of Carnegie, and with him I might name perhaps a thousand and 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 completely as the parliamentary grant will be to the worthless royalty of England. The time is rapidly approaching when the people will either overthrow and wipe out such crimes committed by their governments or they will themselves be enslaved in name as well as in fact.

*Jasper County*

(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.