

Adaper Corner

The

Democratic

Sentinel.

VOLUME XIII

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889

NUMBER 36

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

—BY—

JAS. W. McEWEEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

.....\$1.50
.....75
.....50

Advertising Rates.

.....\$80 00
.....40 00
.....30 00
.....10 00
.....per cent. added to foregoing price if
.....advertisements are set to occupy more than
.....one column with
.....national parts of a year at equitable rates
.....for cards not exceeding 1 inch space,
.....for six months; \$2 for three
.....legal notices and advertisements at es-
.....tablished statute price.
.....Reading notices, first publication 10 cents a
.....line; each publication thereafter 5 cents a
.....line.
.....Yearly advertisements may be changed
.....quarterly (once in three months) at the op-
.....tion 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. MIDDY & 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
accounts. 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 ad-
jacent counties. Makes collections a spe-
cialty. Office on north side of Washington
street, opposite Court House.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON
Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practise in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,
Collector and Abstractor

Will pay particular attention to paying tax-
ing and leasing lands.

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

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

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

Office in rear room over Hemphill &
Koran's store, Rensselaer, Ind.

LEWIS 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, INDIANA.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Office, in Makeever's New Block. Resi-
dence at Makeever House.

July 11, 1884.

J. M. 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 at-
tention 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.

ZIMM DWINIGS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIB,
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 terms
at lowest rates and on most favorable terms
Jan. 8, '88.

GOV. GRAY'S SPEECH

—AT THE—

TARIFF REFORM MEETING,

Scottsburg, Ind., Sept. 21, 1889.

Gov. Gray spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens—The assembling of such a large concourse of citizens here on this occasion, at a time when no political campaign is being waged, at a time when no election is pending, at a time when I know the people of Indiana prefer political quietude, is an evidence that you, my countrymen, do not regard the present as a time, though it be an off year, that justifies inattention to public questions which deeply concern your welfare. It is no wonder that the people are aroused when it is apparent that extravagance is again to mark the administration of national affairs. It is no wonder that the people are aroused when it is evident that the land grabbers and subsidized corporations are again in favor with the government. It is no wonder that the people are aroused when they see for the first time in many years a rapid increase of the national debt. It is no wonder that the people are aroused when the president boldly informs them that he is in favor of reviving the old republican policy of subsidizing corporations.

It seems to me that it takes a good deal of assurance to proclaim such a policy in the light of the past history of republican subsidization of railroad corporations with the people's lands and the nation's bonds. Let us revive our commerce by reforming the tariff that destroyed it—and then there will exist no necessity to subsidize mail steamship corporations with the people's money.

I do not believe that there is a citizen in Indiana to-day, whatever his political predilections may be, who does not believe and feel, and would say, if he were to give an honest and unprejudiced expression to his thoughts, that the best interests of the country were not conserved by the election of Harrison and the return of the republican party to power. Ask yourselves, my fellow-citizens, in the quiet of your own homes, what it was that the democratic administration under Grover Cleveland did during its administration of the government that did not meet your approval and see if you can find an answer that in your honest judgment justifies the result of the last election. I feel that I can say without the fear of contradiction that the people did not vote to discontinue the democratic administration under Cleveland because it was the first administration to recover back to the people millions upon millions of acres of the public lands that had been given to railroad corporations by republican administrations.

Nor because it was the first administration since the close of the war to exercise care and control over the public domain, protecting the rights of the people thereto.

Nor because it was the first administration to oppose alien acquisitions of our public lands.

Nor because it was the first administration since the close of the war to begin the rebuilding of the navy.

Nor because it was the first administration since the close of the war to recognize that a public office is a public trust. And that this is a government of the people and for the people, and should be administered in the interest of the people and the whole people, and not in the interest of special classes, and, therefore, sought to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation, believing unnecessary taxation to be unjust taxation.

No, my countrymen, the democratic administration under Cleveland was not condemned at the ballot-box on account of any fair and honest objection that could be found against it. The defeat of

the democratic party and tariff reform was encompassed by debauching the elective franchise and by gross misrepresentations in relation to the tariff and by promise of good times if tariff reform was defeated and the republican protection policy continued by the election of Harrison—promises and misrepresentation that have already turned to ashes upon the lips of those who made them, and will yet, like sour grapes, set their teeth on edge and cause the people to rise up in 1892 and hurl the republican party from power. You were told, my fellow citizens, during the last campaign, by every republican speaker from Harrison down that if you would elect Harrison and thereby return the republican party to power, that the country would then understand that the present war tariff would not be disturbed and that as soon as the country was assured that the blessings of our monopolistic protective system of high taxation, which has made millionaires by the thousand and poor men by the millions, would be continued; that the business of the country would immediately revive; that the idle manufactories would again be in motion; that the furnaces would vomit forth their fire and smoke by day and by night, that their activity would be so great as to make the iron pigs fairly squeal with joy; that the mines would be worked as never before, giving ample employment to the miner at remunerative wages; that all the arteries of trade would pulsate with new life; and, above all, and better than all, would be the Harrisonian home market that would be established by his election and the undisturbed continuance of the war tariff; a home market that would consume all the products of the American farmer at much higher prices than could be obtained abroad. And so solicitous was Harrison for the people's welfare and so fearful that they might by neglect or inattention fail to understand and be informed as to the great benefit that would accrue to their various interests and occupations by the establishment of the great home market which would surely spring up on his elevation to the presidency, that he procured the people to be brought before him at university park in the city of Indianapolis, the great Mecca of the republican protection monopoly during the campaign. The people were requested to come in delegations, each delegation representing its own particular interest and occupation, that he might fully explain to each the blessings of the monopoly war tariff and the great home market that was soon to come. One day was set apart for the farmer, another for the laboring people, another for the railroad men, another for the commercial travelers and a special day for the miners. The people came and they were told in eloquent language of the great benefits that would accrue to them and their occupation if they would return the republican party to power and thereby continue the monopoly war tariff.

Election day came; Harrison got the presidency and \$50,000 a year, and every monopolist in the country shouted with joy; but what did the people get? As soon as Harrison was inaugurated Carnegie and other monopolists notified their workmen that their wages would be reduced 20 per cent., and the very miners of Clay county, who came to hear Harrison at University park, were notified of a reduction on their already starving wages of only \$5.75 per week. The price of the farmer's product has gone down and he has not been able to find the home market that Harrison promised him. The commercial travelers have experienced the dullest season that they have known in a dozen years. The manufactories are failing all over the country, and a million of laboring people are out of employment, and fully 50,000 families suffering for the necessities of life. Up to this time the arteries

of trade have not pulsated with new life instilled into them by the defeat of tariff reform, but at last the people are awakening to a realizing sense of the situation. They are beginning to understand the true workings of the war tariff and how it affects the industrial masses, and cannot longer be deceived. The tariff monopolists have exhausted their vocabulary of deceptive pleas. It will take something more in the future than the promise of a Harrisonian home market—something more than high-sounding words and glittering generalities, portraying the blessings of high taxes—to uphold a system of taxation that glutts the market with the products of protected monopolies, creates and protects combines and trusts to such an extent as to enable them to control the markets and fix their own prices for their commodities, which, in many instances, they sell at lower prices in foreign markets than they do to the people at home. And that is precisely the kind of home market that the present tariff has established for the people of this country, a home market for the sale of the products of protected monopolies at fixed prices, while the price of the farmer's product is fixed by the market at Liverpool in competition with the whole world. We exported during the last fiscal year \$127,191,687 worth of breadstuffs, which included 65,789,261 bushels of wheat. These exports, my farmer friends, fixed the price of your grain. When wheat goes up in price at Liverpool, it goes up in price in New York, in Indianapolis and in every city and town in the country. When the price goes down in Liverpool, it goes down in New York, in Indianapolis and in every city and town in the United States. No person is taxed to increase the prices of the farmer's product. The farmer has to take such prices as the markets of the world give him, but the price of everything that the farmer uses, his farming implements, his household goods, and everything he wears, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, is enhanced in price by the tariff, but does not enhance the price of a single article that the farmer produces for sale. The injustice of the present war tariff toward the farming interest is made apparent by the government statistics, which show that prior to its enactment over half the nation's wealth was in the hands of the farmer's, while to-day they do not own one-sixth the wealth of the country. And when we consider that man derives his sustenance from the tillage of the soil; that without its cultivation he could not exist; that the prosperity of every business and occupation in the country depends upon the prosperity of the farmer, not only justice but the welfare of all classes demands that the burden placed on the agricultural classes by the war tariff should be removed. Neither will the scarecrow of free trade, set up by the protectionist, any longer deceive the people. Tariff reform does not mean free trade. It means a just and equitable system of taxation, reduced in amount to the requirements and necessities of the government. Such a system of taxation would be protection, for the reason that it would be just to all classes.

But the present tariff that taxes common pine lumber, that is used in the construction of humble homes, \$2 per thousand feet, and does not tax satin-wood, rose-wood and other fine woods imported and used in decorating the homes of the rich; that taxes common window glass 66 per cent.; tinware, 45 per cent.; knives and forks, 50 per cent.; common dress goods, 52 per cent.; clothing, 56 per cent.; furniture, 35 per cent.; carpets, 47 per cent.; flannel, 69 per cent.; knit goods, 61 per cent.; sugar, 79 per cent.; rice, 12 per cent., and the wagon and farming implements of the farmer, and does not tax the income on the securities of corporations, nor the income of the rich; that taxes those

READ! TO YOUR INTEREST!!

Our low one price for cash only is wonderful. Read:
Men's substantial business suits \$3, usually sold at \$6.
Men's substantial business suits, \$4.50, usually sold at \$9.
Men's substantial business suits, \$6.50, usually sold at \$13.
Dress suits \$8.25 to \$15.50, usually sold at \$12 and \$25.
Boys' suits \$1.25 up to \$8, usually sold at double.
CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.



We give the finest prizes that has ever been given, with Baking Powder, at Priest & Paxton's.

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.
W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, Druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters. Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at F. B. Meyer's Drugstore."

Try Al Bryers' hand made Mascot cigar, only 5 cents.

Home, Sweet Home!

Lots in Leopold's Addition are selling very fast now. Leopold's terms are such that any person wishing to procure a home or any payments should call at once on Mr. Leopold and ascertain what they are.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

New backgrounds, new camera, new balustrade, new burnisher and new ideas! Now is the time to get those photos taken you were so proud of.
Respectfully, J. A. S. HARP

Loose's Red Clover Pile Remedy, is a positive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, and Protruding Piles. Price 50c. For sale by Long & Eger

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

Autograph albums, etc., lower than ever, at the post office.

Don't Experiment.
You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottle free at B. Meyer's Drug store. Large bottles \$1.

(Continued on 4th page.)