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—BY—

JAS. W. McEWEEN

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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 interest issued. Collections made on all available bills. Office same place as old firm of McCoy & Thompson April 2, 1888.

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 T. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practise in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,
Collector and Abstractor

We pay particular attention to paying taxes, settling 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 & Bonan'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 & 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. E. 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.

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; Exchange bought and sold; Money loaned on farms at lowest rates and on most favorable terms Jan. 8, '88.

VOORHEES' SPEECH

—AT THE—

TARIFF REFORM MEETING,

Scottsburg, Ind., Sept. 21, 1889.

My Fellow-Citizens—I once heard a very eminent man in public life remark that the highest compliment he could pay to an audience was in the careful preparation of what he had to say, and I have, to some extent at least, acted on his suggestion at this time. I also feel it due to the enterprising representatives of the press to relieve them in advance of all responsibility for any mistakes which may occur in my remarks. It is an additional labor, but at times, and under certain circumstances, it is best for a public speaker to report for himself if he can.

The only authority for tariff taxes laid on merchandise imported into this country for sale, and by which their price to the consumer is increased, to that extent, is to be found in the eighth section of the first article of the constitution, wherein, among other enumerated powers, it is declared that "the congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises." This is a provision solely for the financial support of the government, and it in no sense warrants class legislation, or authorizes congress to protect one industry at the expense of another, or to feed monopolists, usurers, trusts and powerful manufacturing combinations out of the daily labor of your hands. Our present system of tariff has long since ceased to be within the plain and well known meaning of this clause of the constitution. A tariff in the United States can only be in harmony with that great instrument while it remains a measure for revenue. It is constitutional only as a method for collecting a sufficient sum of money, and not a dollar more, with which to meet the actual expenses of the government. When it becomes a means, a vast, elaborate, and intricate machine, designed to take the labor of one man and give it to another without compensation; to tax the workingmen, women, and children of the whole country, and to turn the proceeds, not into the treasury already too full, but into the protected and bloated pockets of the idle, privileged aristocracy of ill-gotten wealth, then it is as foreign to the intent, the purpose, and the powers of the constitution as the daily and nightly avocations of the professional pickpocket, the burglar, or the highwayman.

The original purpose of this government was to require from its citizens not a dollar in taxes beyond what is needed for its economical administration. The policy of the republican party on the contrary is now, and has been for many years, to wring \$5 from your wants and necessities by a high protective tariff, and while putting one of it into the treasury give the other four to those whom I choose to designate as the Carnegies, the oppressors of labor, the fat robbers of the farmer, the mechanic, and the wage-worker. This is the kind of protection distated by the millionaires, and through their servile agent, the republican party, placed on our statute books, there to blight the prosperity of the people, and to disgrace the American republic before God and man. When our fathers created this government they dedicated it to liberty and to equality before the law, and yet you stand here to-day, industrious, patriotic, noble Christian men and women of Indiana, no more on an equality in rights or in burdens with the protected monopolists of this country than were the slaves of the South thirty years ago with their owners and masters. Those who abuse me most for this statement know that it is absolutely true.

The organs of unholy avarice and legalized greed well know that

in the collection of an internal revenue of, say \$200,000,000, which goes into the U. S. treasury under the tariff, not less than \$600,000,000 inures to the swollen coffers of the manufacturing monopolists, by reason of the high prices they are protected in charging up to you, and to all the laboring, producing classes of the whole land. It is this monstrous perversion of the powers of the government, this reaction against the principles of equal and exact justice to all, an exclusive privileges to none, which is now so keenly and powerfully incensing the public mind, and arousing, not only the opposition, but the determined resentment of honest, thinking people. The action of the republican national convention at Chicago last year has also largely aided to awaken, alarm and inflame public indignation in this great question. While the leaders of the republican party have enacted laws for protection independent of the necessity for revenue ever since the passage of the Morrill tariff in March, 1861, yet they never dared to avow such a principle of plunder until they were forced to do so by the robber barons who surrounded and dominated the Chicago convention in 1888. It was only in the last year of the first century of our existence as a government under the constitution that any political party or convention of men was found with sufficient hardihood, brazen audacity, and lust of gain to declare in favor of continuing and in fact increasing tariff taxation on all the most vital commodities of life, not as a measure of revenue for the support of the government, but as a measure for the still further enrichment of a moneyed aristocracy out of your daily toil. Such an atrocious doctrine as this cannot fail to arrest the attention and deeply move the American people. It changes the tariff issues of the last hundred years as resented and discussed in American politics. It leaves no room for conservative opposition to such a lawless demand. The hail of the robber on the highway to stand and deliver admits only of heroic arguments in reply. I am not now for the first time defining my position on this point, and I am repeating rather than stating something new.

On the floor of the senate, and in the hearing of the republican leaders, I spoke as follows on December 19, 1888:

"For the first time in American history the mask of the manufacturer is thrown aside and all disguise abandoned. He has heretofore at least pretended that all the protection he needed and asked could be secured as an incident to a purely revenue tariff. The greatest minds ever engaged in the conduct of our public affairs have willingly conceded all the incidental protection which wise legislation framed for the purpose of revenue could afford to the domestic manufacturer. The protection, however, now boldly demanded is the enormous tribute which the consumer is compelled to pay directly to the monopolist in manufacture and in trade, no part of which ever reaches the treasury of the government at all. This tribute exacted for the sake of protection per se, and with no reference to revenue, is the increased price which high rates of duty, keeping foreign imports from our shores, enables the manufacturer to put on his goods without fear of foreign competition. This is the naked and avowed plunder of one class of American citizens for the sole benefit and enrichment of another and it will not long be borne."

There was no answer then from the ablest leaders of the republican party, looking on and listening as they were; there will be no answer now. There will be slander and abuse, but the facts I present can no more be answered by the monopolists and their organs than the thief taken in the act can make answer for the stolen goods in his hands.

A few weeks ago I submitted some observations at Bloomfield on the subject of a tariff for plunder and not for revenue, and a vehement torrent of inconsistent and incoherent falsehoods, contradicting each other, has assailed me ever since. The outcries of the pampered looters, and legalized financial brigands is sweet music to every earnest man who is enlisted for their overthrow, and the more they rave the more certain we are that our fire is reaching their strongholds. In my remarks at Bloomfield I pointed out, amongst other iniquities, the tax now collected on every one of the various articles of woolen goods and woolen wear, from a man's overcoat to his stockings, and from a woman's shawl to her skirt, and from the big bed-clothes of grown people to the soft cradle blanket for the new-born baby, and inquired how any rational head of a household could support a party which took his money as a tax on such articles and gave it to the manufacturer. In answer to this question certain stipendiary organs of dishonest laws and dishonest avarice—such as the Journal at Indianapolis, the Press at Philadelphia, and others of like mind—have declared with angry emphasis that good woolen clothing, and woolen goods generally, can be purchased cheaper in this country than in any other country in the world, and then proceeded to denounce me for making appeals to the passions and ignorance of my hearers. "This may be cited as a fine specimen of incoherent and self-answering mendacity, for if the American manufacturer of woollens can put his goods on the market here at a lower rate than the foreigner can his after paying transportation, what possible reason can exist in any sane mind for high tariff duties, or any duties at all, to keep the foreigner away and to shut off the competition of his cheap priced goods."

Our Modus Operandi.

We are content with "Small Profits." We believe that "Quick Sales" result therefrom and enables us to replenish stock and receive another small profit. The merchant who follows this plan cannot fail of success, and at the same time give his patrons something nearer an equivalent for their money. Remember "Nimble Sixpence." "Small Profits and Quick Returns" kept in perpetual motion does a power of good all around—it dispenses its blessings alike upon the seller and the buyer. It is the successful plan of the Chicago Bargain Store.

(Continued on 8th page.)

The Philadelphia Record says that the woolen manufacturers in the United States now use about one pound of shoddy to every two pounds of scoured wool that enter into the composition of the goods they manufacture. They sell these goods as woollens. This is the condition to which a great industry has been reduced by depriving it of access to the raw material necessary for carrying it on.

If you want to save a hard-earned dollar ("a dollar saved is a dollar earned") go to the Chicago Bargain Store for Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Underwear, Notions, Tinware, etc.

The prohibitive Republicans of Massachusetts will not accept Mr. Brackett, the Republican nominee for Governor and announce their purpose to run a candidate of their own.

Quick sales at small profits, for cash, at one price, is our motto.

Chicago Bargain Store.

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 \$13 and \$25.
Boys' suits \$1.25 up to \$3, 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 E. B. Meyer's Drugstore 2

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 Miss, 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. SHARP

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. Fendigs 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 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 E. B. Meyer's Drug store. Large bottles \$1.