

## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY

JAS. W. MCEWEN

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A. M. MCCOY & CO.,  
BANKERS,

Successors to A. McCoy & T. Thompson.

RENSSELAER, IND.

Do a fine banking business. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates bearing interest issued. Collections made on all available.

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

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Practices in all the Courts.

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Particular attention to paying taxes on and leasing lands.

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Money to loan on long time at low interest.

Sept. 10, '86.

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Office in rear room over Honan's store, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND. WILIAM B. AUSTIN.

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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.

July 27, '87.

W. W. WATSON,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazay, Rensselaer, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House.

July 11, 1884.

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. L. B. WASHBURN  
Physician & Surgeon

Rensselaer, Ind.

Offices 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 DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEARS,  
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CITIZENS' STATE BANK  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS:  
Certificates bearing interest issued; Exchange bought and sold; Money loaned on favorable terms at low rates and on most favorable terms.

Jan. 8, '88.

## VOORHEES' SPEECH

AT THE

## TARIFF REFORM MEETING,

Scottsburg, Ind., Sept. 21, 1889.

## HOME MARKETS.

The Fallacy of the "Home Market" Cry Exposed.

How long has it been since eminent republican speakers were here in your midst, pointing out to the farmer the glorious results which awaited him under a high protective tariff? You can almost hear their voices yet, left over, as it were, from the campaign of last year. They cry out for you to behold a glorious home market, built up by restricting trade with the world. Many heard and believed, some of whom are here to-day. Will you please to cast your eyes around now, in the good county of Scott, and all over Indiana, and all over the United States, and then tell me what you think of the home markets for the farmer at this time? What do you men who voted the republican ticket last fall, under the dying promises of amazing prosperity, have to say of the outlook? Artisan mendacity was reduced to an exact science in that campaign, and towered over every other means of success, except the corrupt use of money on "blocks of five," as Pike's Peak towers over the minor elevations of the Rocky mountains. You were told, and you believed, that republican victory meant a ready demand in your home markets for all you had to sell, and at full, liberal, remunerative prices, while a democratic victory meant hard times, the depression and overthrow of business, and low, scant prices for all the productions of your farms. It would seem as if an overruling providence intended to rebuke and put a mark of shame on the mendacious leaders of a great party by the prompt exposure and awful refutation which have so swiftly followed. With the highest protective tariff, not only in American history but at this time in the world, our home markets are worse for the American farmer than ever before known. With wheat at 70 cents a bushel, corn at 25, oats at 5, and the meat market for beef and pork, in all their staple forms, in the same depressed, non-remunerative condition the stupendous lies of 1888 now come trooping back to plague, torment and choke their inventors, let us earnestly hope, for all time to come. The highest rates of tariff duties ever imposed in the United States to protect the home manufacturer will go into history accompanied by the most stagnant, unprofitable, low-priced home markets ever inflicted on the American laborer and producer.

But let us at this point take another step, and inquire what connection a protective tariff has with home markets, and what influence it can have except for evil in obstructing the natural commerce of the world. Home markets for the American farmer are not created, assisted or stimulated by acts of congress on the subject of the tariff. We are the food-producing nation of the world, and, after feeding ourselves, we assist largely in feeding the rest of mankind. Our vast surplus productions of grain, meat, and also of cotton and other sources of wealth, have their selling prices fixed, both in Europe and at home, under the unrepealable law of supply and demand in the markets of Liverpool and other great centers and distributing points of the world's traffic. An act of congress makes a home market for the American manufacturer and compels you to buy in it at his own prices, by protecting him from legitimate competition, but the prices for all you have to sell, not only at home but abroad, are fixed and regulated

in foreign markets, where absolute free trade prevails, where competition, without restraint, exists, and where you come in selling rivalry with the pauper labor of every clime beneath the sun. The total value of exports from the United States in 1888 was \$695,954,639, and of this entire amount nearly five hundred million dollars were made up of breadstuffs, beef and hog products, live cattle, and raw, unmanufactured cotton. All this surplus of American agriculture went, not upon a home, but a foreign market; not upon a market where high prices are secured to the seller by protection, but upon a market where trade was free, open, and unrestricted. It is estimated that our wheat crop this year will reach five hundred million bushels, and that one hundred millions of these bushels will be sold abroad, where competition between the wheat crops of the United States, and of Russia, and of the East Indies establish and govern the price of wheat for all the markets of the world. You sell every bushel you can spare from your own use at this price, thus created and regulated. In other words, the price of wheat and other American provisions at Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York is the Liverpool price, subject only to such differences as are made by the expense of transportation. An old and intelligent farmer, in a recent magazine article thus truthfully and indignantly describes the situation on this point:

"Now, let us see," he remarks, "how this system works as to the farmer. His market is a foreign one. All the surplus that is over the home demand goes to Europe, where our congress has no jurisdiction, and where the price is fixed not only for what is sold there, but for all that is sold at home. This is free trade. He is free to trade. He is free to sell without tax or charge wherever he finds a demand. And in this market he comes in contact with the lowest kind of pauper labor known to the world. How is it when he comes to buy? It is then protection. Every article of clothing, every material that goes to give him a shelter, all that is necessary to carry on his work, is increased as to price twice or thrice its value. He then buys under protection and sells under free trade."

It is hardly necessary to add that this venerable and well-informed farmer does not vote the republican ticket, nor need it be said that the organs of the robber barons will not be pleased with his views any more than they are with mine. Are you, however, any more enraptured than he is with home markets, in which a protective tariff adds a hundred per cent. on all you have to buy, and leaves you to the mercies of free trade and competition with pauper labor on all you have to sell? But suppose, in your desire, and in your natural right to buy, as well as to sell, to your own advantage, and not for the benefit of others, you seek foreign, cheap markets in which to purchase, what you want and need. Let us see how that will work. Suppose you have a thousand bushels of wheat to sell this fall, and you learn that it will bring you \$1,000 delivered at Liverpool. You also wish to purchase a thousand yards, we will say, of cloth, which you ascertain could be done in foreign markets at \$1 a yard, and of the quality that will suit you. It occurs to you to make an exchange of your agricultural product for the manufactured product, and you go abroad with your wheat for that purpose, and succeed in doing so. You start back, gratified with your fair trade in a market where there is no act of congress to rob you, but as you land on the shores of this mighty republic, where people are called free and equal, but are not, a government custom-house official confronts you with a demand for 50 per cent. duty on that cloth before you can bring it for

use or for sale to Indiana, or to any other state. You pay the duty; you have no choice; or let us say the cloth is cut in two in the middle, and you get home with five hundred yards of cloth, worth five hundred dollars, in exchange for a thousand bushels of wheat, worth a thousand dollars. But suppose you sell your wheat in this country for a thousand dollars, and seek to purchase the cloth I have mentioned in our own markets. The result is the same. The cloth has been forced to pay the 50 per cent. tariff in order to get here, and it has been added into the price, and again you are compelled to barter a thousand dollars' worth of wheat for five hundred dollars' worth of cloth, because you are taxed the other five hundred to protect the American manufacturer from honest competition. There is no escape for you as long as you keep a party in power which levies taxes by millions and hundreds of millions on the productions of your daily toil in order to protect, enrich and aggrandize another and a more favored class than you selves.

But as the home market arguments of the protectionists are scattered to the winds and vanish into thin air, other claims in behalf of restricted trade are put forward, equally fallacious and untrue. When the advocates of the protective policy find themselves beaten down in the arena of debate on the workings of every detail and of every specific feature of their complicated and indefensible system, they turn, and with brazen effrontery point to the general development of the country, the increased number of farms, the growth and progress of agricultural interests, and claim it is all due to tariff legislation, while in point of fact, such prosperity as the American farmer has been able to achieve has been in spite of such legislation, and by the expenditure of almost superhuman energies to overcome it as a hindrance, a depression and a curse. I can easily understand how your fathers, settling in a new, unbroken country, nearly a hundred years ago, and getting a home from the government at \$1.25 an acre, felt that they were growing rich when their land went up to \$10, to \$30, to \$50, and perhaps to \$75 an acre. But this was far more the result of immigration and the general settlement of the country, hitherto a wilderness, than the value of their crops, or of any government policy of trade and commerce. How long has it been since your farm lands here grew any in value? During the last twenty-seven years a high protective tariff has held sway, and run riot, and dominated every thing in this country. Can you sell your lands for more than you could thirty years ago? On the contrary, the stubborn statistics show a large shrinkage in the average value of agricultural lands in all the well-settled farming states, and especially so in the states of the Northwest. Take the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. Does their condition prove, that the tariff has fostered the farmer, fertilized his fields, and insured him fair returns for the contents of his granaries? I will call Gov. Foraker as a witness in regard to Ohio. I believe it is generally conceded that he is the most rampant and inflammatory republican in the Mississippi valley, sticking at nothing to sustain his cause, and yet, in his inaugural address as governor, in January, 1887, only a little more than two years and a half ago, in comparing the value of the real estate of that great commonwealth at the time he spoke with what it was in 1880, seven years before, he was forced to say:

(Continued on 8th page.)

## A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

B. Balbridge Munday, Esq., County Att'y Clay county, Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother was also very low with Malaria Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. An asthmatic Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malaria Diseases, and for a Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. 50c and \$1. at F. B. Meyer's

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## THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.

W. D. Galt, 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 2

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

## 25 Per Cent.—Don't You Forget It.

Leopold says he will sell Boots and Shoes 25 per cent. lower than any other house in Rensselaer, or any other town. He invites everybody to call and verify this position.

## 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 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 Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

New backgrounds, new camera, new balustrade, new furnisher and new ideas! Now is the time to get those photos taken you were bout.

respectfully, J. A. SHARP

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 impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. Klag'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. Klag's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottle free at F. B. Meyer's Drug store. Large Bottles!

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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