

The Democratic Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

S. W. McEWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Advertising Rates.

1/2 column, per car.	\$80.00
1/2 column, per car.	40.00
1/2 column, per car.	30.00
1/2 column, per car.	20.00
1/2 column, per car.	10.00

Advertisers are set to occupy more than
1/2 column width
Additional parts of a year at equatable rates
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space,
\$3 for six months; \$2 for three
Local notices and advertisements at es-
tablished statute price.
Advertising notices, first publication 10 cents
each; each publication thereafter 5 cents a
line.

Early advertisements may be changed
quarterly (once in three months) at the op-
eration of the advertiser, free of extra charge.
Advertisements for persons not residents
of Jasper county, must be paid for in ad-
vance, first publication, when less than
1/2 column in size; and quarterly
advances when larger.

FRED McCAY, T. J. McCAY
E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A. MUDY & CO.,
BANKERS,

Successors to A. MUDY & T. THOMPSON,
RENSSELAER, IND.

Do a general banking business. Exchange
on foreign and sold. Certificates bearing in-
surance issued. Collections made on all available
Office same place as old firm of McCAY
THOMPSON. April 9, 1886

MORDECAI F. CHICOTTE,
Attorney-at-Law
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practices in the Courts of Jasper and ad-
joining counties. Makes collections on all
Office on north side of Washington
Street, opposite Court House.

STON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON,
Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.
THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practicing in all the Courts.

ARON L. SPINLER,
Collector and Abstractor
Particular attention to paying tax-
es and leasing lands.

W. H. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Money to loan on long time at low interest.
Sept. 18, 1886.

JAMES W. DOUTHET,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in rear room over Hembree &
Honan's store, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND. WILLIAM B. AUSTIN,
HAMMOND & AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

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 debts in negotiable
instruments.

W. W. WATSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Block, Rensselaer.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
OFFICE, in Makeever's New Block. Resi-
dence 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
amounts running unsettled longer than
three months.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN
Physician & Surgeon
Rensselaer, Ind.

Will promptly attend. 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
Anglers. 12-24.

ZEBRA DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SMITH,
President. Vice-President. Cashier

CITIZENS STATE BANK
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

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.

THE LUMBER TARIFF

The Workingmen Do Not Get Any Part of It.

W. T. Spear, lately deputy collector of customs at Houlton, Me., gives the following information in regard to the lumber duties in reply to the interrogatories of the Question Clubs:

A glance at the map of Maine will disclose the fact that this—Aroostook—county, is bounded on the east by the province of New Brunswick, being separated from that province by an imaginary line. In the nature of things the land and timber growing thereon in Aroostook cannot differ materially from that of New Brunswick—in fact, there is no perceptible difference. And yet, thro' the operation of the tariff, which levies a tax of \$2 per thousand on foreign lumber imported into this country, the wealthy owners of our timber lands—many of whom are non-residents—are enabled to demand and receive 75 cents per thousand more for spruce and \$2 more for pine stumpage than is paid in New Brunswick. Let us take spruce—for very little pine is grown here—and see how much our timber land owners are benefited by this tax. There are annually cut in this county probably

less than 150,000,000 feet of spruce, pine and cedar, from which the stumpage owners, through the operation of the tariff, are able to exact more than \$100,000 as a bounty, and that \$100,000 is the measure of the protection that the tariff on lumber affords them, and it is because the tariff puts this nest little sum in their pockets that they are protectionists. This \$100,000 per annum is of course added to the price of the manufactured product and finally paid by the consumer.

While awaiting the replies of the distinguished gentlemen interrogated by the Question Clubs, let us notice the excuses that have been offered by them and their political associates in the past in justification of this, as I view it, "indefensible extortion." During the campaign of last year they claimed that the tariff on lumber is for the sole benefit of the labor engaged in that industry, and that industry, and that free lumber would reduce the wages of the labor employed in the lumber woods in this county to the level of those paid in New Brunswick. This assertion implies that on account of the tariff of \$2 per thousand on lumber, the laboring men of this country, who work in the woods, are receiving higher wages than are paid for the same work in New Brunswick. To demonstrate the falsity of this implication we will state that nearly three-fourths of the men employed in the lumber woods of Aroostook—and we understand this is true of Penobscot and other counties of Maine—are province men who come here in the fall, work in the woods during the winter, assist on the drives in the spring and then go home to spend their earnings in New Brunswick. This foreign competition has so equalized wages that despite the protection (?) influence of a tariff of \$2 per thousand on lumber that protectionists tell us is for the sole benefit of labor, laborers in the lumber camps of Aroostook receive no higher wages than they do in New Brunswick.

These are facts which I have obtained from personal interviews with reliable men engaged in lumbering in this county and in New Brunswick, and therefore I believe they cannot be successfully controverted. I have shown, first, that the lumber tariff affords the stumpage owner a bounty of 75 cents per thousand, and second, that it does not increase the wages of our labor a mill. But the story is not yet complete. I desire to add that it would seem that somebody is protected to the full extent of the \$2 duty. I have shown that the man who sells the stumpage gets 75 cents of it. Who gets

the remaining \$1.25. The following facts indicate that it must be the manufacturer. More than 100,000,000 feet of lumber is annually cut in this county, driven to St. John, N. B., there manufactured and shipped to the United States free of duty, under the existing laws. For export to this country such lumber is worth \$2 (the amount of the duty) per thousand more in the St. John market than lumber manufactured from logs grown in New Brunswick.—Hence we must conclude that the manufacturers pocket the \$1.25.—Thus it will be seen that the tariff on lumber affords a bounty of \$2 per thousand, which is divided between the stampage owner and the manufacturer, while labor gets no part of it. In other words, the tariff on lumber affords the owners of Aroostook timber lands a bounty of at least \$100,000 a year and the manufacturers of Aroostook lumber more than \$150,000 annually, and that is what makes them worship at the shrine of protection.

I admit that the tariff does benefit them; but in this case, as in nearly every other, it benefits those who do not need to be thus favored, and that, too, at the expense of those who can ill afford to pay them tribute. Thus does the duty not only add and unnecessarily so, for the government does need the revenue—\$2 to every thousand feet of foreign lumber that is imported, but, as we have seen, it enables the rich American stampage owner and manufacturer to add \$2 extra to the cost of our domestic product, all of which is a tax upon the consumer, which he pays in the increased cost of the house which he builds or rents. Thus the lumber tax is a curse instead of a benefit to labor.

In case the lumber is imported, the duty goes into the national treasury, from which all would derive a benefit were it needed, but the \$2 per thousand bounty that the tariff affords goes to swell the surplus of the wealthy owners of timber lands and the manufacturers. Such is the operation of the tariff on lumber in the Aroostook, and it is doubtless the same elsewhere. It makes the rich richer and the poor poorer—the inevitable, and we may add designed, effect of all high tariff laws.—National Democrat.

NOW FOR A SURPRISE.

B. Forsythe, of the Chicago Bargain Store, has been in Chicago and Cincinnati nearly one week buying Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c., which means that they now have the rarest bargains ever offered in Jasper county.

Another Republican Mutineer.

One of the most significant incidents in connection with the attitude of the women manufacturers toward the tariff is the fact that the managers of the Hartford Carpet Company are among those who seek a reduction of the duties on wool. Mr. Houston, the president of the company, is like the Governor of Massachusetts, a Republican and a protectionist. But also like the Governor, he finds that a tax on materials shuts him out of foreign markets, while it invites competition for the home markets, and while he believes the tariff to be imposed for the benefit of business, he thinks that it ought to be reduced or repealed when it becomes an injury to business. One would say that this is very fair reasoning, but the fatal feature of it for the Republicans is that if you once begin to act upon it the whole protective tariff will crumble to pieces.

The last of this week we will have grand Fall opening of the most complete stock of fine Overcoats and Suits in Northern Indiana, and all at wholesale prices. If you doubt it drop in and see for yourselves.

Small game is abundant this year throughout the state.

"Peterson's" Thanksgiving number is among the handsomest of the November magazines. The numerous illustrations are all excellent, from the beautiful steel engraving to the double fashion-plate. The literary contents are exceptionally strong. Frank Lee Benedict's serial is one of his best, and Alice Maud Ewell's "Wycham's Ordinary" is the finest and most dramatic of her productions. Howard Seely has a capital sketch, "A Thanksgiving in the southwest," to which an illustrated story, "At Cross-Cut Farm," makes an admirable contrast. "Out of the Night," by Elizabeth Phipps Train, is a beautiful tale of Hallowe'en. Minna Irving contributes one of the loveliest lyrics we have read from her pen, and Mrs. Marion E. Pickering's poem, "Thanksgiving Day," is a gem. Miss Elizabeth Scovil, the Newport Hospital superintendent, gives a valuable paper on the treatment of burns. The needlework department offers any number of charming designs for holiday-presents. "Peterson" has a wonderful hold on its subscribers. Once taken, seems to be the rule in regard to it. And no wonder! for it is in every respect a thoroughly first-class periodical.

The prospectus for next year promises new contributors, new and larger type, and various other attractions, which cannot fail to keep "Peterson" far in advance of all the lady's magazines. Terms: Two dollars a year. Club rates: Two copies for \$3.50; three copies for \$4.50, with a handsome premium to the getter-up of the club; four copies, \$6.40; six copies, \$9.00 with an extra copy of the magazine for one year to the getter-up of the club. For larger clubs, still greater inducements are offered. Address "Peterson's Magazine," 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. A sample-copy will be sent to any one desiring to get up a club.

The Chicago Bargain Store is absolutely the only one price cheap cash store in Rensselaer, and deserves a share of the trade of every citizen in Jasper county.



Mrs. LEE. "Why, Addie, you needn't cry about it! I only said Mrs. Allen was a very well-informed woman, and I wished you would follow her example."

Mrs. LEE. "Yes, and last week you said you wished I could manage to look as stylish as Mrs. Allen. I said I would, and I will, and I will make her what I haven't."

Mrs. LEE. "What is that?"

Mrs. LEE. "Well, she gets all of her information from the Magazine they take. I admit that she knows all that is going on, and is bright and entertaining in conversation; but I could do as well as she does if I had the same source of information. She lent me the last number of her Magazine lately, and I learned more in one hour's reading, about various social matters and the topics of the day, than I would pick up in a month by my occasional visits with friends. I certainly consider every topic of interest, from the news of the day down to the details of housekeeping; and everything is so beautifully illustrated, too. Every time Mamie goes over to the Allens' she comes back and teases me to get you to take Demorest's Family Magazine, as the stories are good. Even the boys watch for it every month, as a place is found for them also in its pages; and Mr. Allen swears by it. It is really wonderful how it suits every member of the family!"

Mrs. LEE. "Well, perhaps I had better send for a Specimen Copy; for, if it's anything like that on my mind, it will interest the whole of us."

Mrs. LEE. "I see that W. Jennings Demorest, the publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York, is offering to send a Specimen Copy for 10 cents, so we can't lose anything, as each number contains a 'Pattern Order' entitling the holder to any Pattern she may choose, and in any size—which alone makes each copy worth 20 cents; and I just want a jacket pattern like Mrs. Allen's. The subscription price is only \$2.00 a year; and I must say I can't see how they can publish so elegant a Magazine for so little money."

Mr. V. Willey has taken a position in the Chicago Bargain Store as their immense trade and new stock just received demands more help.

Geo. Rees is the champion when it comes to laughing, now that Cunningham has departed.—Francesville Era.

Overcoatville, Bootville & Shoeville.

Chicago Bargain Store.

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

NINETY-EIGHT PER CENT. NOT ENOUGH.

Wade's Fibre and Fabric tells the story of a New England manufacturer who a year or two ago sent to ex congressman Converse, of Ohio, a sample of fine wool which could not be obtained in this country and had been imported in spite of a duty of 98 per cent., while the tariff on the foreign goods made of this wool was only 60 per cent. Mr. Converse referred the matter to David Harpster, president of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, who replied that with sufficient protection Ohio could raise all the wool of that kind needed in three years.

The great slaughtering sales of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Overcoats, Men's, Youth's and Children's Suits at the Fall Opening this week.

Chicago Bargain Store.

National Democrat: Of course Mr. Leech has been appointed director of the Mint. Since it became known that he was a few years ago interested in the ill-fated land and cattle company that Russ Harrison was conducting in connection with the United States Assay Office at Helena, and that at the time Russ's management of the Assay Office involved him in trouble with the Treasury Department, Leech was very serviceable to the young man, there has never been any doubt that he would get the place. This we believe makes two of the victims of Russ's cattle speculation who have been partially indemnified for their losses by federal appointments.

We now have 2200 pairs of traveling men's samples of first-class Boots and Shoes, bought at a large discount, which enables us to furnish you foot-wear at less than wholesale prices. Come and see.

Chicago Bargain Store.

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 burnisher and new ideas! Now is the time to get those photos taken you were

bothered.

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. 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 Consumption, Lung and Chest affections. Eat broths free at Dr. Meyer's Drug store. Large broths.