

# Democratic Sentinel

FRIDAY DECEMBER 6 1889

Entered at the post office at Rensselaer, Ind., as second-class matter.



Congress met last Monday and organized with the election of Reed, of Maine, chairman.

Jefferson Davis, President of the late Confederate States, died at New Orleans Wednesday night, in the 83d year of his age.

In the south part of the State Harrison has been burnt in effigy, and at Indianapolis a Republican league repudiated his name and adopted that of Farwell of Illinois.

"On pensions he reverts substantially to the position he took when a Senator. He would pension everybody who is in want"—Indianapolis News, Republican.

Harrison's message evidently gives but little satisfaction to his own party. See extracts from the Indianapolis News, a leading Republican paper.

The sudden conversion of several Republican leaders to tariff revision, proves that the Democrats were right and the Republicans were wrong on the tariff question. The converted Republicans may have seen the handwriting of the people in the late elections.—Lafayette Journal.

The Kokomo Dispatch truly says that the new election law will do more for the morals of Indiana and integrity of her ballot than all other laws on the statute books. It does away with the occupation of the boulder, and places the venal beyond harm's way.

Gov. Hovey announces in an interview that he is opposed to the administration's policy of repealing the tobacco and whisky taxes. It is hoped that our erratic executive has learned by this time that it is the republican party which desires to repeal those taxes, and not the democratic party as he announced in his late lamented Elkhart speech.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Judge Ward, of the Newton county circuit, has pronounced the new school book law unconstitutional. The Judge is like an ex-justice of the peace of Goodland, who a few years ago pronounced the Baxter law unconstitutional and discharged the "prisoner at the bar." Afterwards when the Supreme court acquiesced in the squire's decision, he complacently remarked that he was only slightly in advance of the other distinguished jurists of the county. We don't believe that in this case the jurist will be sustained.—Goodland Herald.

There is one honest republican paper in this state at least, and that is the Evansville Journal, which can not be bought or bribed into the support of the infamous Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. school book monopoly. Hear the honest, outspoken, truthful opinion of the Journal:

The newspapers of this state that are doing everything in their power to keep up the price of school books and to fortify the power of the octopus—one of the most unprincipled and corrupt monopolies that ever existed—are subjecting themselves to serious suspicion of mercenary motives. It will not do for the republican party, or any other party to identify itself with the old school book fraud. The people are "onto" it.

## NO PROTECTION NEEDED.

The English Weaver Gets as Much Money as the American.

Printed calico is a very well known fabric. Women make it into house dresses and morning wrappers. In its indigo blue variety it provides thousands of waists for small boys. In coarser varieties, bed comforters have one or both sides made of it. In still another variety it is the material out of which printed shirts are made for men. In fact, its uses are endless, and its consumption is consequently very large.

Before a piece of calico reaches maturity, as we see it, the raw cotton has to undergo different processes of manufacture. First, it must be spun into yarn. Then this yarn is woven into a loose, soft, fluffy cloth. At this stage the fabric is called a print cloth.

So far all the cotton travels together. Before it becomes any variety of printed cotton goods it must pass through the print cloth stage. What raw cotton is to the print cloth the print cloth is to the finished fabric. It is a kind of raw material for making printed cloths out of. Also, like most raw materials, the terms of payment for it are very prompt. Net cash within ten days are the almost invariable ones.

Like many raw materials, all print cloths are the subject of a good deal of speculation in "spots" and "futures."

It is not so many years ago since one very large manufacturing firm became bankrupt in attempting to corner the print cloth market by buying up futures. Another firm saw the game and held nearly a million pieces of print cloths in reserve, which they successfully unloaded before the cornering firm suspected there was any such quantity of goods concealed in the market.

The headquarters of the print cloth market is at Fall River, Mass. Under ordinary circumstances the print cloth mills in Fall River turn out 190,000 pieces of print cloths every week. Providence is also a print cloth center, though a smaller one. Its mills make 43,000 pieces of print cloths every week.

These 233,000 pieces are made for the open market, and are either sold to some printer as soon as they are made, or very often in the busy season are contracted for by the printers before the cloths have been actually manufactured.

Of course there must be some standard in print cloths, otherwise the buyer and seller would be involved in endless disputes. So it is agreed by the trade that an ordinary piece of print cloth should be twenty-eight inches wide as it leaves the loom; that seven yards of this width of cloth should weigh one pound avoirdupois; that the yarn out of which it was woven should be within number on either side of what is called No. 30 yarn, and, lastly, that one square inch of the cloth should have sixty-four threads each way. It is this latter requirement that gives the ordinary print cloth the common term of 64-64—that is, sixty-four threads warp crossed by sixty-four threads filling in each square inch.

The curious thing about this system of measurement is that the same rules are followed in England by the Lancashire cotton weavers.

Last year Mr. J. Schoenhof, United States consul at Tunstall, England, took over with him some specimens of American print cloths made at Lowell, Mass., in order to compare them in the matter of cost with those made in Lancashire. After a long and very patient investigation, Mr. Schoenhof sent these results home to the state department, by which they were duly printed in the consular reports.

The first startling conclusion arrived at by the consul was that it cost more in wages to make a yard of print cloth in Lancashire than in Massachusetts. To make a pound of raw cotton into print cloth in America and England respectively cost 8.551 cents and 9.685 cents. These figures are made up as follows:

Total cost of America. England.	
Spinning	1.992
Weaving	3.736
Supplies, etc.	2.823
	8.551
	9.685

Looked at in another way, the average daily rate of men, mule spinners, in Lancashire is from \$1.23 to \$1.68; the average rate in Massachusetts is \$1.50. For weaving, the piece rate per cut in Lancashire is 25 cents for 50 yards; in Massachusetts it is only 20 cents for the same length and size; or 25 per cent more is paid in England than in America.

How, then, is it that we do not export print cloths to England? For two reasons; One is that English print cloths are finished and doctored to look better than they are; the other is that the high protective tariff enables print cloth manufacturers to reap enormous profits at home.

At this time of writing a yard of extra 64-64 print cloths sells at Fall River for 32 cents. The total cost, including a small profit to the manufacturer is only 3 1-16 cents. So that there is 9 16ths of a cent, or more than half a cent, of profit on each yard of print cloth sold at these figures.

In this way it is no wonder that nearly all the Fall River print cloth mill have divided profits averaging over 10 per cent during the last year; and, at the same time, it should be remembered that their workmen struck unsuccessfully for a rise in wages last spring. When the workmen began to starve they went back to the old monopoly shop again.

After these figures and facts, who shall say that protection and big profits mean better wages for workmen?

There is no reason why the producers of tobacco should be required to pay taxes to the amount of \$30,000,000 a year; and the Republican party is in duty bound to remove a burden which is so plainly unnecessary and unjust.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

They don't pay a cent of it. They advance it, simply. They add it to the price of their product, just as they do the amount they have paid out for labor, material, advertising, etc. The consumer pays every cent of the whole in the "nickel" or dime that he pays for his cigar or tobacco. He, and he only, pays this tax, and he pays it of his own free will and consent. There is no such protection of tax in civilized government, except the similar tax on whisky and the tax of the postage stamp, and this is one reason why all civilized governments retain this tax on tobacco and whisky—another being on moral grounds as to whisky. The debasement of the Republican party, on science was never more sadly shown than in its willingness to unfetter from tax those commodities—tobacco and whisky—while retaining a higher tax on clothes and the necessities of life, a doctrine tersely and strongly described as "go naked and get drunk."

Commenting on the message of the Indianapolis News, Republican, says: "The recommendation as to merchant marine is the old familiar one of subsidy with no suggestion of repealing our murderous navigation laws, and strangling tariff that to day have driven American capital into the ownership of steamships under the British flag which in time of war would be used against us."

"He is clear in the policy of withdrawing the deposits from National banks, but as to diminishing the government income he is not definite beyond urging free tobacco."—Indianapolis News, Republican.

Prices on clothing and all winter goods marked way down to close out in December.

Chicago Bargain Store.

"The Every Tuesday Evening Club" organized by members of the Alumni of the Rensselaer school held a meeting at the school house last Tuesday evening, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected the following officers:

President—B. F. Fendig.

Vice "—S. C. Irwin.

Secretary—Frank McEwen.

Ass't "—Joe Harris.

Treas'r—Elanche Loughridge.

Librarian—Joe Harris.

Object of the Club—Intellectual advancement in literature, history and rhetoric, and discussions of the leading questions of the day.

The Aesthetic Garden—an entertaining and amusing concert—will be given in the Opera House, Dec 19, 1889, by some of the leading singers of the town, under the management of the Ladies of the Christian church.

## WANTED.

Good men to solicit for our first-class Nursery Stock on salary or commission, paid weekly. Permanent employment guaranteed. Outfit free. Previous experience not required. We can make a successful salesman of any one who will work and follow our instructions. Write for terms at once to

JONES & ROUSE,  
Lake View Nurseries,  
Rochester, N. Y.

Mention this paper.

## Notice to Non-Resident.

The State of Indiana, } ss:  
Jasper County, }  
In Circuit Court

to January Term, A. D. 1890.  
No. 4032.

Crillia Baker

vs.

William F. Baker.

Be it Remembered, That on this 28th day of November, A. D. 1889, the above named plaintiff by James W. Douthit her Attorney, filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court her complaint against said defendant for divorce, and also the affidavit of a competent person, that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, said non-resident defendant is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and that said cause will stand for trial at the January term of said Court, 1890, to-wit: on the 21st day of January 1890.

Witness, My hand and the seal of said Court, affixed at office, in Rensselaer, on this 28th day of November, 1889.

JAMES F. IRWIN, Clerk.  
James W. Douthit, Plff's Att'y.  
November 29, 1889.

## SALESMEN WANTED

To solicit for our well-known Nursery. Good wages paid weekly, steady employment. All stock guaranteed true-to-name. Our specialty is hardy stock for the North and Northwest. Write for terms before territory taken, stating age.

CH. SE BROTHERS COMPANY,  
Chicago Ill.

## 875 Largest Best in the World 150

LEARN SCHOOL OF DESIGNING AND DRESS CUTTING  
Ladies have been taught Mrs. Fleisher's Ladies Tailor System of Dress Cutting and not one dissatisfied. 150 scholars in daily attendance. Dresses made in 9 months. Cutting taught gratis. Tailoring, Draping, Dress Making, Draping and fine finishing. Ladies receive a distance board free. Illustrated and descriptive circulars sent to any address. The system can be learned without a teacher. Good Agents wanted.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE, 23 Race Street,  
A. B. FLEISHER & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

## LOOSE'S EXTRACT

RED CLOVER BLOSSOM  
THE GREAT Blood Purifier.

EFFIGIOUS

IT CURES

Tumors, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Swellings,

Rheum, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Rheumatism,

all Blood and Skin Diseases.

Price, \$1 per Pint Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$5.

1 lb. can Solid Extract \$2.50

J. M. LOOSE RED CLOVER CO., Detroit, Mich.

TRADE MARK

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Tumors, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Swellings,

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