

# The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM ADHERENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

VOLUME XIV.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA FRIDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1890.

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## Democratic Sentinel

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

JAS. W. McEWEEN,

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
Three Months .40

Laws of Newspapers.

Except at the option of the publisher no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Any person who receives or takes a newspaper from a post-office, whether he has ordered it or not, or whether it is in his name or another's, is held in law to be a subscriber and is responsible for the pay.

If subscribers move to other places without notifying the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that subscribers, in arrears, who refuse to take papers from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, are prima facie evidence of intentional fraud, and may be dealt with in the criminal courts.

If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made in full.

## THE NEW MAKEOVER HOUSE.

RENSSELAER, IND.  
O. S. DALE, Proprietor

MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE.

Attorney-at-Law  
RENSSELAER, IND.

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

DAVID J. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER,  
RENSSELAER, IND.

Practices in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,

Collector and Abstractor  
We pay parties attention to paying tax, selling and leasing lands. 72nd

W. H. H. GRAHAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
RENSSELAER, IND.

Money to loan on long time at low interest. Sept. 10, '88.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Office in rear room over Hemphill & Son's store, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN F. 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.

IRA W. YEOMAN,

Attorney at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Real Estate and Collecting Agent

RENSSELAER, IND.

Will practice in all the Courts of Newton, Benton and Jasper counties.

V. H. 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 attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
RENSSELAER, IND.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Office in Makeover's New Block. Residence at Makeover House.

July 11, 1884.

WILLIAM DWIGGINS, 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. 5, '88.

JOHN MAKEOVER, JAY WILLIAMS.

Pres. and Cashier

FARMERS' BANK,  
RENSSELAER, IND.

Opposite Public Square.

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.

Aug. 7, '85.

J. W. HORTON, DENTIST.

All diseases of teeth and gums carefully treated.

Filling and Crowns a specialty.

Over LaRue's Grocery Store.

## Town Board Notices.

NOTICE OF LETTING CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday evening, November 22, 1890, the Board of Trustees of the Town of Rensselaer, Indiana, will receive sealed bids for letting the job of digging and constructing a tile drain ordered to be constructed by said Board on November 10, 1890, on petition of E. C. Owens et al., recorded in Minute Record number 2, on page 53 of the records of said Town.

The job will be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Each bid to be accompanied by a bond for twice the estimated cost of constructing with two freehold sureties to our approval, for the faithful performance of the work, and to execute a written contract. Said bids will be received at 8:30 o'clock p. m. on above date. The Board reserves the right to refuse any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Rensselaer, Indiana.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Town of Rensselaer at office this 11th day of November, 1890.

CHAS. G. SPITLER, Town Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 178.

An Ordinance providing for the construction of a tile drain on Scott street, in the Town of Rensselaer, Indiana, and repealing all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith and declaring an emergency.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Rensselaer, Indiana, in regular session, that a tile drain be constructed on the following route, to wit:

Commencing on the easterly side of Scott street, in the Town of Rensselaer, Indiana, 100 feet south of the easterly intersection with the southerly side of Leopold street, running thence northerly about the distance of 530 feet on the east side of Scott street to a point near the northerly side of Pine street, where it will intersect a sewer already located, all in Leopold's addition to said Town.

SECTION 2. The Sewer provided for in Section 1 of this Ordinance shall be constructed of clay tile 8 inches in diameter, and to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Indiana Legislature of March 3, 1889, as set forth in the acts of said session on pages 247 to 248 inclusive.

SECTION 3. George H. Brown, Calvin Porter and Charles W. Coen, freeholders and voters of said Town, and not in any way interested in said sewer, are hereby appointed appraisers whose duty it shall be to examine all the lots and parts of lots or other pieces or parcels of land in said Town that will in any manner be benefited by the construction of said sewer, and to assess the amount of benefit to each lot or part of a lot or other piece or parcel of land that will result therefrom by the construction of said sewer, make out a schedule of said lots or other pieces or parcels of land with their assessments thereon, to append to said schedule their affidavits that said assessments are in all respects true and impartial assessments of the benefits resulting to each lot or part of a lot or other piece or parcel of land in any way benefited by the said proposed sewer, and file their said schedule and assessments with the Clerk of the Board of Trustees of said Town. Should any person appointed as appraiser fail to act, or should a vacancy in any manner occur in the appraisers now or hereafter appointed, their places may be filled by the Board of Trustees at any regular or special meeting of said Board.

SECTION 4. James C. Thrawls is hereby appointed engineer, whose duty it shall be to lay out and make plans and specifications for the construction of said drain, and John R. Yanatta and Edmund H. Morlan are hereby appointed agents to purchase material and superintend the construction of said work.

SECTION 5. Be it further ordained that said drain shall be constructed according to the specifications in this Ordinance and according to the plans and specifications made by the engineer, within forty-five days from the taking effect of this Ordinance, and said work, and the collection of the payment from those benefited thereby are ordered to be done in accordance with the provisions of an act mentioned in Section one (1) of this Ordinance.

SECTION 6. Be it further ordained that the Board of Trustees as aforesaid meet in special session to hear objections to the necessity for the construction thereof, at the Town Hall, Saturday evening, November 22, 1890.

SECTION 7. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. An emergency is hereby declared to exist for the immediate taking effect of this Ordinance, therefore it shall be in force from and after its adoption.

Approved in Regular Session November 10, 1890.

EMMET KANNAL, President Board.

CHAS. G. SPITLER, Town Clerk.

Be Remembered Too Late.

During the shower the other day a man was passing up State street with an umbrella over his head, says the Detroit Free Press, when a stranger, stepped out of a doorway, grasped the handle, and said:

"I've been laying for you for a month! I claim this is my property."

"Ah! exactly—I see!" stammered the other, and he surrendered it with out protest or struggle and bolted for a doorway, while the other walked off.

"Was it a stolen one?" queried a man who had witnessed the affair.

"Well—er—well, I suppose I picked it up somewhere."

He started looking after the umbrella for a minute or two, a sad expression on his face, and then suddenly uttered a great oath and slapped his leg.

"What is it?" asked his companion.

"By the big spoon, but what a fool I was. I now remember that I stole that umbrella in New Orleans a year ago and that fellow surely have had no right to it!"

Not Chas. Goods, but Value for Money Paid the People Demand.

"I cannot find myself in full sympathy with this demand for cheaper costs which seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the costs."—Benjamin Harrison in an address at Chicago in 1888.

"Cheap! I never liked the word.—'Cheap' and 'nasty' go together. This whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty, for cheap merchandise means cheap men, and cheap men mean a cheap country, and that is not the kind our fathers builded. Furthermore, it is not the kind their sons mean to maintain."—William McKinley, Jr., at Kalamazoo, October 14, 1890.

"The cry for cheapness is un-American."—Henry Cabot Lodge, at Lowell, Oct. 13, 1890.

"The curse of cheapness! The vulture loves his carrion not more than the free trader longs for cheapness."—Bulletin of the Protective-Tariff League, Oct. 17, 1890.

"The attainment of cheapness of commodities is not the best purpose of the protective system."—The Manufacturer, organ of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Club, Oct. 16, 1890.

"Cheapness is the fetish of the Englishman. Let us then have done with this cheapness and with its advocacy."—Henry Carey Baird, in Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1890.

The above named advocates of the robber tariff misapprehended the intelligence of the people, and the honest motives which prompted their opposition to the payment of tribute to the men who furnished the "fat" in the interest of the success and perpetuity in power of the republican party. It was not so much "cheap" goods, as value received for their expenditures that they demanded. They have distinctly announced that they are emphatically opposed to paying two prices for the necessities of life. They have promptly and properly rebuked the sneering and false implication of being governed by impunctuality, as thrust at them by Harrison, McKinley & Co.

In his remarks at the Thurman Banquet Grover Cleveland thus happily hits off the false insinuations of these political mountebanks:

"I have spoken of frugality and economy as important factors in American life. I find no fault with the accumulation of wealth, and am glad to see energy and enterprise receive their fair reward. But I believe that our government in its national integrity, is exactly suited to a frugal and economical people, and I believe its safest in the hands of those who have been made strong and self-reliant by their citizenship by self-denial and by the surroundings of an enforced economy.—Thrift and careful watchfulness of expenditure among the people tend to secure a thrifty government, and cheap and careful living on the part of individuals ought to enforce economy in the public expenditures. When, therefore, men in high places of trust, charged with the responsibility of making and executing our laws, not only condemn, but flippantly deride cheapness and economy within the homes of our people, and when the expenditures of the government are reckless and wasteful we may be sure that something is wrong with us, and that a conservative course calls for vigorous and resolute defense of Americanism by every man worthy to be called an American citizen.

Upon this question of cheapness and economy, whether it relates to individuals or to the operations of the government, the democratic party, true to its creed and traditions, will unalterably remain attached to our plain and frugal people. They are especially entitled to the watchful and prudent protection of their government, and when they are borne down by burdens greater than they can bear, and are made objects of scorn by hard task-masters we will not leave their side. As the great German reformer, insisting upon his religious convictions, in the presence of his accusers exclaimed, "I can do nothing else. Here I stand. God help me," so, however much others may mock and deride cheapness and the poor and frugal men and women of our land, we will stand forth in defense of their simple Americanism, defiantly proclaiming, "We can do nothing else. Here we stand."

Thus, when the question is raised whether our people shall have the necessities of life at a cheaper rate, we are not ashamed to confess ourselves "in full sympathy with the demand for cheaper costs; and we are not disturbed by the hint that this seems 'necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the costs.'"

When the promoter of a party measure which invades every home in the land with higher prices, declares that 'cheap and nasty go together and this whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty; for cheap merchandise means cheap men and cheap men mean a cheap country,' we indignantly repudiate such an interpretation of American sentiment. And when another one, high in party councils, who has become notorious as the advocate of a contrivance to perpetuate partisan supremacy by outrageous interference with the suffrage, announces that 'the cry for cheapness is un-American,' we scornfully reply that his speech does not indicate the slightest conception of true Americanism. I will not refer to other utterances of like import from similar sources. I content myself with recalling the most prominent and significant. The wonder is that these things were addressed by Americans to Americans.

What was the occasion of these condemnations of cheapness and what had honest American men and women done, or what were they likely to do that they should be threatened with the epithets "cheap," "nasty" and "un-American?" It is hard to speak patiently as we answer these questions. Step by step a vast number of our people had been led on, following blindly in the path of party—They had been filled with hate and sectional prejudice; they had been deceived with misrepresentations and false promises; they had been corrupted with money and by appeals to their selfishness. All these things led up to their final betrayal to satisfy the demands of those who had supplied the fund for their corruption.

This betrayal was palpable and it was impossible to deny or conceal the fact that the pretended relief tendered to the people in fulfillment of a promise to lighten the burdens of their life, made by the party intrusted with the government, was but a scheme to pay the debts incurred by the purchase of party spoils, while it further increased the impoverishment of the masses."

THE FALL OF WAGES.

One of the largest of increases of duty made by the McKinley tariff was for the benefit of the plush manufacturers. A few days after the bill was passed wages were reduced in a plush factory in Catsasqua, Pa., and 500 operatives struck.

The general average of duties on silks was slightly raised, and in the middle of October one of the silk mills in Paterson, N. J., reduced wages 25 per cent.

The duties on woolsens and worsteds were increased and near the end of October the Valley Falls Manufacturing Company of Rhode Island reduced the wages of the girls in its employ from \$4.50 to \$4.25 per week.

On October 20, the coppers in a canning establishment in Indianapolis had their wages reduced on the ground of the increase in the price of tin cans since the enactment of the McKinley bill.

A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, November 3, says: "The carpenters of the city were to-day reduced from 27 1/2 to 25c per hour. The contractors say they have to pay higher prices for lumber owing to the new tariff law does not justify the increase that has occurred in the price of lumber, but workmen will do well to ponder on this illustration of the general law, that as the price of material advances the price of labor falls off, and the new tariff law does increase many varieties of material."

A dispatch from Lowell, Mass., Nov. 3, says that "the spoolers in the Merrimac mills have had their pay reduced 15 cents per day, and the wages of the drawing girls have been cut. It is thought among the operatives that a general cut down will follow."

A dispatch from Lynn, Mass., Nov. 3, says: "The armature winders of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company have struck to resist a reduction of wages."

A dispatch from Ashland, Penn., Nov. 3, in the Philadelphia Inquirer reports a strike of twenty girls in an undergarment factory against regulations that would involve them in expense and amount by indirection to a reduction of wages."

On November 4 the cotton weavers in Lonsdale, R. I., received notice of a cut down. They were getting 53 cents on a 50 yard long cut, but they are to run a finer grade of goods with five yards additional on the length, and will receive but 48 cents a cut. The Valley Falls and Ashton weavers' wages have been reduced about as much.

A dispatch from Jeffersonville, Ind., November 6, says: On account of the McKinley bill increasing the price of materials the Ohio Falls-Car Company has lowered the pay of body men on coaches \$14 per coach."

Two years ago many reductions of wages were made soon after the election. Now that the votes are all cast we shall probably hear of many cuts in the pay roll.

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A dispatch from Jeffersonville, Ind., November 6, says: On account of the McKinley bill increasing the price of materials the Ohio Falls-Car Company has lowered the pay of body men on coaches \$14 per coach."

Two years ago many reductions of wages were made soon after the election. Now that the votes are all cast we shall probably hear of many cuts in the pay roll.

THE MCKINLEYITE'S REVENGE.

WAGES OF DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMEN REDUCED 33 PER CENT.

(Special to the N. Y. World.)

CANTON, O., Nov. 7.—This morning forty-seven democrats, employed by Russell & Co., of Massillon, quit work because their wages had been reduced 33 per cent. The wages of the republicans were not changed, and the only reason given for reducing the democrats' wages was that they voted for John G. Warlick, the people's candidate, and against Maj. McKinley, the friend of the monopolists.

The city of Massillon is ablaze with indignation on the part of the workingmen of both parties against the tyrannical action, and an indignation meeting will be held by the citizens to take action in the matter.

The shops of Russell & Co. are immense concerns, in which six or seven hundred hands find employment in the busy season, over four hundred being employed the year round. The firm manufactures agricultural machinery, steam engines and similar articles.

During the campaign the Russell & Co. were staunch republicans, interested themselves deeply in the election of Mr. McKinley. Yesterday a large number of democrats received their cards with the prices revised, a cut of 33 per cent. being made on every article.

Upon hearing it Lieut. Gov. Warlick could scarcely bring himself to believe it. Investigating the story, he found it to be only too true, whereupon he said:

"What an outrage! What a shame! It is terrible, terrible. I am shocked and surprised, indeed, by this infamous act. Driven from work because they voted for me!"

At once Mr. Warlick began to make preparations to relieve the men who had been so outrageously treated. A telegram was sent to Michael D. Harter of the Fifteenth district, who has large shops at Mansfield, asking him if he could not make room for those who had been practically evicted.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Mr. C. H. Russell was accosted at the postoffice by Otto Young, democratic candidate for probate judge and a leading lawyer of Massillon. Mr. Young asked the manufacturer if it was true that the reduction had been made and was frigidly received. Mr. Russell evading the question. Insisting upon a reply, Mr. Young received the harsh response:

"Hereafter, in our shops, free-traders will receive free-trade wages."

J. Walter McLymonds, president of the company, is now in New York.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Drug list a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon.

Trial bottles free at F. B. Meyer's Drug store.

We were ready to stoop in 1890 in order to conquer in 1892, but we didn't expect to tumble over.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Rep.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by F. B. MEYER.

At the New York Chamber of Commerce dinner, Tuesday night, Chauncey Depew, a prospective republican candidate for President, in speaking of the recent financial panic, handsomely came down as follows:

Within the past few weeks we have stood the strain of the repurchase of all our bonds and stocks which Europe desired to sell. It was a fearful test, but it has superbly demonstrated the strength of our credit, and the permanency of our prosperity.

The breaking of the dam of this European reservoir which we have been filling may pour upon us a stream of securities which will reduce values from 25 to 50 per cent. Such a contraction would at certain times suspend the business of our country and bring about bankruptcy and ruin. These tremendous possibilities will be averted as we grow rich enough to absorb our own securities and loan our own money for our own development. But to increase our own available resources we must enlarge the area of our markets for our surplus products.

The solution of our dangerous problems and the solvent of our future prosperity lie largely in the direction of commercial reciprocity among the nations of all America.

Just as Mr. Blaine has said:

The United States has reached the point where one of its highest duties is to enlarge the area of its foreign trade.

And at the same dinner, Mr. Cleveland, in a few remarks, enlarged the scope of the proposition. He said:

We have heard a great deal to-night about literature in commerce and reciprocity; of reciprocity with Spanish-speaking people. Now, I think if reciprocity is good for the Spanish-speaking people, why is it not a good thing to have reciprocity with our own people? We have heard about France helping out England and the United States financially. Now why can't they do so commercially?

The McKinley midgets cannot grasp these great truths.

Clothes Pins 5 cents per dozen at CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

MERIT WINS.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These great remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.

1. F. B. Meyer, Druggist.

A royal meal at the Opera House Tuesday evening—15 cents.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PROTECTION.

In a little pamphlet by Mr. Geo. Brickett, of Lynn, Mass., is presented the theory and practice of protection. It contains the whole statement and deductions. Out it out; paste it in your hat; carry it in your pocketbook.

If you think it wise to protect an industry that you are not directly interested in, I make this proposition to you: Tax yourselves only 1 cent a year, and I will open a new American industry, agreeing to employ 1,200 native American laborers at wages of \$500 a year, or I will give them \$450 a year and allow them 365 holidays. You are following me as an arithmetician. In round numbers there are 60,000,000 people to be taxed:

One cent from each amount to \$600,000  
1,200 laborers at \$450 each we'd take of this amount, 540,000

Leaving for me \$60,000

In the new industry 1,200 laborers are employed at good wages and very light work. Sixty thousand dollars is a fair remuneration for my severe mental strain. Twelve hundred and one of our population—pure native Americans—are engaged in a business profitable to them, and the other 59,998,799 are losers of only one cent each. This business I will continue; and I will further agree not to reduce the wages of my help, to employ only natives, and not to import laborers from Hungary, Poland or Italy to compete with them.—There will be no "shut-down," no strikes, and in ten years I agree to have a free library, gymnasium and hospital for my help. I further agree to find politicians who will point to this new industry as one that has grown up entirely under the beneficent workings of protection. I will refer to this industry myself as depending absolutely upon the glorious American idea of protection.