

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, PUBLISHER

## CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON.



For President,  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
OF NEW YORK.  
For Vice President,  
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
OF ILLINOIS.

"ONCE more unto the White House?"  
Says Grover; "Well, I'll go;  
I think we'll that iceberg out  
Before the fall winds blow."

From James G. Blaine to John W. Foster: Think of it!

THE QUAYSTONE of the Republican arch is missing this year.

MR. CARNEGIE has thrown the first brick at the Republican ticket.

THE back step of the Cleveland band-wagon is already loaded down.

THE AMERICAN workingman will not be "worked" to any great extent this year.

CLARKSON will not steal the subscription list of any of the Prohibition papers this year.

THE force bill hangs about the neck of the Republican Presidential candidate like a millstone.

If Mr. Harrison does not forgive Mr. Quay after that \$10,000 bluff he must have had a cold, hard heart.

J. WHITELAW REID is the style in which it now appears. Like J. Sloot Fassett, Mr. Reid was known through the earlier period of his existence as "Jackie." In both of these cases the J stands right out for Jonah.

If the Democrats, in 1892, carry the thirty States they carried in 1890, they will secure 357 electoral votes, the Republicans will get 73, and the Farmers' Alliance 14. The issues are the same in 1892 that they were in 1890.

AS MR. HARRISON's new Secretary of State has not yet threatened to wallop any miserable, skulking foreign power, it begins to look as if the doors of the administration's temple of Janus might be shut and the interior turned into a receptacle for pub. docs.

THE cheerful assurance of the Republican leaders in a Republican victory next fall is based, so far as it has a basis, on the supposition that in 1890 the people were fools, and that they have been educated up to the beauty of the McKinley bill by paying high taxes on the necessities of life.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC: What right had Plutocrat Carnegie to arm men with Winchesters and engage in private war against American citizens? Is this the nineteenth century, or are we getting back to the days of robber barons with their armed retainers? Have we destroyed the feudalism of aristocrats merely to substitute for it commercial feudalism?

DETROIT Free Press: The vigor with which Republican spell-binders are delving into the records of profane history to find out what they can about Adlai E. Stevenson is highly amusing. The deeper they go the more clearly is shown the wisdom of Democracy in nominating him as a clean, upright, straightforward man. The whole thing is a device for apologizing for Whitelaw Reid, but each new development of the searchers puts another scotch under Mr. Reid's wheel.

DE MOINES Leader: Every interference with trade is a check on the wheels of progress. He who tunnels a mountain, bridges a river, or in any way removes any impediment to the freest intercourse between people is a public benefactor. And he who in any way puts up a barrier to commerce is a public enemy. The people are beginning to see this, and when they do see it in its fullness they will bury the opponents of a tariff for revenue only so deep there will never be a resurrection.

CHICAGO TIMES: Republican organs in Iowa should be careful how they stir up the ire of the People's party candidate for President. It is unsafe to provoke one who knows so much of Republican campaign methods. If Mr. Weaver should tell all he knows of the sources from which he drew campaign funds for his Southern tour in 1880 there might be trouble in the plough camp. Or if he should tell of the funds flowing for General Butler in 1884 from the Finance Committee of the Repub-

lian party in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, high-tariff organ might conclude that silence would have served them better.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN News (Democratic) refuses to support Cleveland. It will throw its influence to the People's party. When it is remembered that Colorado is a Republican strong hold, it will be seen that victory for the People's party as against Republicanism in that State will injure to the benefit of Democracy.

THERE is one tariff journal, at least, which knows what duties are imposed for and is not afraid to accept the logic of a tariff like the McKinley act. The Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph says that England has to import a large quantity of breadstuffs and that "any duty it may impose on those imports must necessarily go into the price it must pay for them." But according to the Republican platform the imposition of the duty ought to bring down the price to the British consumer; and according to McKinley it should make no difference to him, because the exporter pays the duty.

CARNEGIE and the other robber barons would look with dismay upon the prospect of Democratic success. As was well said by Chairman Wilson in his opening speech to the Chicago convention: "Whoever may be your chosen leader in this campaign, no telegram will flash across the sea from the castle of absentee tariff lords to congratulate him." Such congratulations come only to the nominees of Republican conventions. But while Carnegie and other tariff lords congratulated Harrison and Reid in June, the honest workingmen whom they have deceived and outraged may contribute not a little to the betterment of their own conditions by voting for Cleveland and Stevenson in November.

MR. CLEVELAND has written a letter disapproving of the use of his wife's name by the Frances Cleveland Influence Club of New York. He claims that the name is too sacred in the home circle, and means so much to him as wife and mother, that it should be spared in the organization and operation of clubs designed to exert political influence. The sentiment does him great credit, and will be echoed in the heart of every true woman in the land. Besides, while Grover is fully aware of the importance of woman's co-operation, he knows that the battle of next November is to be fought on other grounds than those of mere sentiment. The tariff's the thing, and Mr. Carnegie has aroused all the feeling necessary for Democratic success.

MEMPHIS APPEAL - AVALANCHE: The Chicago Inter Ocean continues to assert that one-half the legal voters are not allowed to cast a vote, or if they are permitted to cast a vote, it is not counted. Why the Inter Ocean stultifies itself by circulating such a self-evident and clumsy lie we do not understand. If it will refer to the returns for 1888 and 1890 it will see that Harrison got in the Southern States, excluding Texas, nearly 1,000,000 votes, while the Democratic candidates for Congress two years afterward, when the force bill threatened the South, secured only about 1,100,000. Yet there are two whites to one negro in the South, and the great majority of the whites are Democrats. Will the Inter Ocean explain how, in view of these facts, half of the legal voters are not allowed to cast a vote, or the vote is not counted, when the count in the Southern States, excepting Texas, gives Harrison almost as many votes as the Democratic candidates for Congress received in 1890?

THERE is great unanimity of silence among the Republican exchanges on the subject of the Carnegie murders. When an organ does refer to the matter it is always in an effort to prove that there was no politics in the war at Homestead; that the slaughter at Fort Frick was only the result of a "family quarrel," in which the public has no interest. Such reasoning is on a line with Mr. Blaine's famous contention that "trusts are largely private affairs." Unfortunately for the Republican party, the ordinary run of humanity is not at home in the specious logic of the high-tariff economists. The people understand facts. Mr. Carnegie is the bright and shining apostle of protection. He contributed liberally to the Republican campaign fund, and he has been awarded large contracts by the Government. He has written articles for the magazines on the beauties of protection. Nevertheless, he deliberately fortifies his works, reduces wages and hires an army of men to subjugate and shoot down his workmen. There may be no logical connection between Mr. Carnegie's theories and the Homestead war, but there is not time between now and November for the Republican organs to convince the voters of the fact. Mr. Harrison is described as extremely nervous over what he calls Mr. Carnegie's obstinacy, and well he may be. In the Fort Frick murders he sees his own defeat and the downfall of protection.

RISING WAGES AND FAILING PRICES: The American Economist, the "protectionists' Bible," said on April 15, 1892, "99 per cent. of the great fortunes that do exist here have been amassed in pursuits that are not touched by the tariff." The New York Tribune used to talk in this way, and to prove that it really believed what it said it some time ago set about preparing a list of the millionaires in this country, classified as to the manner in which they had made the bulk of their fortunes. The list as completed recently shows that out of 4,065 millionaires 1,176 owe their wealth

## SPEAKING FOR ITSELF.

YEA, VERILY MR. M'KINLEY,  
THIS IS TRUE.

THE ROBBER TARIFF LOCKS THROUGH THE  
FIVE THOUSAND LOCKED-OUT WORKMEN  
AT HOMESTEAD, PA.—WAGE REDUCTIONS  
ALL ALONG THE LINE.

WAGE REDUCTIONS IN IRON MILLS.  
The following, from the Iron Age of June 23, 1892, will give some idea of the wage reductions proposed by the iron and steel manufacturers and presented in the form of an ultimatum to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers:

THE PRICE FOR IRON ROLLING AND HEATING.  
Shingling, 2,240 pounds.

CASE RATES—Old Rate, New Rate.

Cast iron (re-hammered) . . . . . \$0.75 \$0.65

Bar iron (charcoal) . . . . . 82½ 62½

Heating 2,240 pounds . . . . . 70 60

Bar iron . . . . . 75 60

Old Rate, New Rate.

Old Rate, New Rate.

1-32 round and squares . . . . . 76.63 76.70

5-16 half round . . . . . 9.50 7.00

5-16 oval . . . . . 8.50 3.20

NUT IRON.

Old Rate, New Rate.

27-64 x 3½ x 16 . . . . . 12.50 10.63

27-64 x 6 . . . . . 10.00 4.80

15-32 x 6 . . . . . 4.70 3.00

15-32 x 6 . . . . . 4.25 3.10

CHANNEL IRON.

Old Rate, New Rate.

1-32 round and squares . . . . . 76.63 76.70

5-16 oval . . . . . 9.50 7.00

T IRON.

Old Rate, New Rate.

1-32 and upward . . . . . 3.20 2.40

5-16 and upward . . . . . 3.70 3.50

CLIP AND WAGON STRAP.

Old Rate, New Rate.

5-16 oval . . . . . 3.20 2.30

15-32 oval . . . . . 4.10 2.65

15-32 oval . . . . . 7.09 3.40

TEN-INCH MILL.

Old Rate, New Rate.

5-16 oval and heavier . . . . . 3.50 2.47

5-16 oval and heavier . . . . . 3.20 2.18

McKinley Crops.

THE STIMULATING and invigorating effects of McKinleyism are nowhere more marked than they are upon the weather and crops in the United States as compared with other nations. Last year it gave us tremendous crops of wheat, corn and cotton and by blasting the crops of Europe gave us good prices for corn and wheat. This year we are promised a repetition of this same arrangement. Bradstreet's estimates that our crop of wheat this year, including 70,000,000 reserved from last year's crop, will be 620,000,000 bushels, which, after deducting 368,000,000 bushels for seed and consumption, will leave 252,000,000 bushels for export and reserves—about the same as for last year. The new imports of coal, etc., will export high prices for this surplus. As Russia has not yet recovered from last year's blighting effects of the McKinley bill, and has neither sufficient seed left for sowing nor animals for harvesting, and as a drought in France is doing great injury (in spite of her attempt to imitate McKinleyism), the prospects are that prices will be high. About the only doubt as to this conclusion comes from India, where fair crops are reported, and from the Argentine Republic, where immense grain crops are reported, which will be exported to compete with our grains in all parts of the world, notwithstanding that Blaine, with his reciprocity programme, is reported to have found markets for "barrels of flour" in the same South American country.

MR. B. CLARK of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, made a similar statement. "The market is not active," he said. "The six manufacturers which control the situation have a combined capacity of 3,000,000 tons of steel rails per year. I shall be surprised if their combined output this year aggregates over 1,200,000 tons. The outlook is not bright. The trouble with the railroads is that they don't seem to have money with which to buy rails."—*New York Times*, June 24, 1892.

Consumers Never Petition Congress.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIST asks, with a great deal of satisfaction, "will the 'reformer' please tell us why the only petition to Congress is to 'fix the tariff' as a clincher to this legislation?" He should know that if the object of the measure were really to provide cheaper clothing for the poor, petitions asking for its passage would have come in from all sections of the country, bearing the signatures of thousands of poor, taxed consumers. But this was not so.

IT might be inferred from the way in which the question is put that duties are charged only at the request of consumers, and not at the behest of selfish manufacturers. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The effects upon the consumer are spread out over so many, and the myriad of those upon whom the tariff bears most heavily—the poor—understand so little the cause of their burdens that petitions seldom, if ever, come from this class. It is those who are to be benefited by protective tariffs—rich, selfish, grasping manufacturers—it is these comparatively few who petition Congress and send paid attorneys to the lobbies, and who, by bribes and threats, get the duty that will rob each of the 65,000,000 consumers of but a few cents or dollars, but will put thousands of millions of dollars into their pockets. For instance the 1-32 cent duty per pound on refined sugar is a sum equal to each consumer only about 40 cents per year—so trifling a sum to each that the protection against the duty has even been presented to Congress, and yet it means an extra profit of \$25,000,000 per year to the eighteen or twenty refiners who compose the sugar trust. And it is these latter who have always appeared in the lobbies and committee rooms of Congress in opposition to any restriction of duty. It is the fear of this trust that now prevents both parties from removing a duty which produces no revenue. The Democratic Ways and Means Committee would gladly remove it, but they believe a free sugar bill could not pass the Senate and would only enable the Republicans to "fix the tariff" out of this trust during the campaign.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIST knows well enough that this is the regular order of procedure for a tariff authority which prevents them from claiming that all favorable weather, high prices for farm products, and prosperity of every kind is due to protection, should not deter the farmer from making a careful investigation of this as yet poorly understood subject.

PROTECTION "FOREVER."

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIST, which says its "readers are numbered by the millions," is conducting an educational bureau to give protectionist speakers and leaders "tips" as to how to reply to free traders' questions. Here is question No. 21, with the Economist's reply:

"How long should a protective duty on agriculture be retained?"

"FOREVER. It finally abolishes itself, and as it then harms no one, it should be retained to guard against future emergencies."

THE ECONOMIST should have an opportunity to make his case known to the public, and he should be allowed to do so.

ACCORDING to European arithmetic twenty-five years ago, they nearly all wrote a billion thus: 1,000,000,000. That plan has been failing so rapidly into disuse that the last edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia says that with the exception of Great Britain and its colonies, and where it controls, this plan has now been abandoned, and the billion is to-day written and taught as it is in America, namely: 1,000,000,000.

Many of the millionaires in America are middle-aged men from Europe who were in childhood taught that a billion was 1,000,000,000,000, while the same schools now teach it as 1,000,000,000.

WHEN we pay for what we need the greater the shriek of the tariffites. Did it rain good things we would all be out of work. Heavens! protectionist editor, what more do you want? You're chained to the desk now.—*St. Louis Courier*, June 25, 1892.

THE rejected reciprocity timber is now the plank on which Harrison relies to float him safely through the raging waves raised by the anti-tariff storm.

"The condition which exists all around

us—that of rising wages and falling prices—is not an anomalous one, but is the natural and logical result of the home competition started into being by the protective tariff, which guards either the interests of the manufacturer, labor and consumer—or of the first, by increasing his total earnings; of the second, by raising the wages received for his work; and of the last, by reducing the prices of the articles he buys." Such logical deductions as this ought to please the most fastidious manufacturer. It should be repeated in unison by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers:

STEEL RAIL PRICES.

STORIES have been in circulation for several days to the effect that there was to be a break in the price of steel rails. These stories had their rise in the gathering in this city of a number of prominent rail manufacturers. They appeared here suddenly on Tuesday, disappeared mysteriously in a body on Wednesday, and reappeared yesterday, to the surprise of the railroads and the Alliance and Labor platform.

STEEL RAIL PRICES.

STORIES have been in circulation for several days to the effect that there was to be a break in the price of steel rails. These stories had their rise in the gathering in this city of a number of prominent rail manufacturers. They appeared here suddenly on Tuesday, disappeared mysteriously in a body on Wednesday, and reappeared yesterday, to the surprise of the railroads and the Alliance and Labor platform.

STORIES have been in circulation for several days to the effect that there was to be a break in the price of steel rails. These stories had their rise in the gathering in this city of a number of prominent rail manufacturers. They appeared here suddenly on Tuesday, disappeared mysteriously in a body on Wednesday, and reappeared yesterday, to the surprise of the railroads and the Alliance and Labor platform.

STORIES have been in circulation for several days to the effect that there was to be a break in the price of steel rails. These stories had their rise in the gathering in this city of a number of prominent rail manufacturers. They appeared here suddenly on Tuesday, disappeared mysteriously in a body on Wednesday, and reappeared yesterday, to the surprise of the railroads and the Alliance and Labor platform.

STORIES have been in circulation for several days to the effect that there was to be a break in the price of steel rails. These stories had their rise in the gathering in this city of a number of prominent rail manufacturers. They appeared here suddenly on Tuesday, disappeared mysteriously in a body on Wednesday, and reappeared yesterday, to the surprise of the railroads and the Alliance and Labor platform.