

The Democratic Sentinel.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1880

Congress convenes next Monday.

During the past year fifty-eight National Banks were organized.

The vote for the Presidential electors in Noble county resulted in a tie.

New York City has 25,000 more women than men, and Boston, 20,000.

The people of the United States in various ways are taxed to support the Federal Government to the amount of \$494,778,241.

The most prominent Union Soldier honored at the North by an election to Congress was W. S. Rosecrans, who was chosen by the Democrats.

Rutherford B. Hayes retires from office with the sweet consciousness that he has rewarded the faithful rasca's who helped him into office.

The New York Tribune wants Garfield to signalize his advent into power by recommending to Congress the retirement of the \$346,000,000 of legal tender currency.

John Sherman finds it difficult to circulate the standard silver dollar to the amount of \$40,000,000, while France keeps in circulation 366,000,000 five-franc pieces. The fact is he don't want to circulate them.

The Chicago Times calls the attention of the political purists who are aghast at the Democratic manner of throwing out votes in the shoestring District of Mississippit, to the contemptible work done by Prusko Isle County, Michigan.

We imagine the "Old Guard," or the "300" who stuck out so resolutely at Chicago for Grant and empire, will take a reef in their sails. The position of their organ, the New York Times, to raise a fund of \$250,000 to pension their idol has only panned out \$9,000.

At the last election the Democratic party carried 19 States; the Republican party carried 19 States. New York taken from the Republican list would have elected Hancock. As it was the electoral majority in the 19 States carried by the Republicans, was with that party, while on the popular vote of the 19 States carried by the Democrats the majority over the Republican party is upwards of 120,000.

It was a trifle inconsistent to see the many Republican Journals who were six months ago demanding the admission of articles used in the manufacture of paper free of duty, taking issue with the Democracy in the question of tariff for revenue only. Many of them that recently stood up firmly for the tariff as it is, are now beginning a fight on several features of that mass of injustice and oppression. In their wholesale indorsement of our present tariff, the Republican brethren have shouldered a load that they can not carry.

Democratic Arkansas and Tennessee, and now Virginia, rescued from the radical readjusting repudiators, are properly subjects of congratulation, for having repudiated repudiation at the polls. Here are three of those so much derided Southern Commonwealths setting an example for commendation everywhere. Stalwart republican Minnesota presents no such agreeable figure for contemplation. And yet republican Minnesota was one of the most awfully scared and anxious of the "Business" yaws less than a month ago. Pork does bolt that way.

The sound of valiant promise, that wages would be increased and factories take on a new lease of enlarged prosperity if Garfield was elected has scarcely ceased its vibrations, and yet we hear of forces being reduced, and cut out down by the employers already. Prices have certainly advanced, but not wages. We shall be delighted to record an advance of the latter at any moment, and the performance of the promises made, for nothing rejoices us so greatly as the prosperity of the masses, the toilers of the land. We trust these early indications are not ominous of disaster. They are at least not encouraging.

Very curious and varied are the opinions of the radical press and miscellaneous their forecasts of the policy of the coming Garfield administration. Each of the several divisions or factions, who are only a unit when they sent off and plunder in the foreground, claim Garfield as their own, regardless of his uncertain quantity or quality. The anti-Grant faction have "authentic" information that there was no bargain and so at Menter, when the stalwart chieftain both the Camerons, Conkling and Logan made a pilgrimage in the crisis of the campaign to the accident of Chicago. Before that the campaign was going to the "demolition bow-wow," and those eminent stalwarts were echoing the Conkling slogan, "Garfield is hardly fit to play chamberlain in a livery stable." After that, whether from newly discovered beauties in the figures they want to see, or because, for a consideration, the patronage and policy of his administration was to be under their direction and control, it is well known that these gentlemen who had theretofore been sulking in their tents, at once took command of and run the

campaign, displaced Jewell by Platt, leaving the former only the nominal head of the campaign committee, a figure-head. Clearly one wing or the other is to be cheated, but which one? If Garfield would only have the courage of his convictions, as they have frequently found utterance on the floor of the House during his sixteen years service, he would be victims of misplaced confidence. It is too much to hope that one so facile, he has proven will ever be other than the prey of the political vultures who have triumphed, no matter how, over the friends of law, order and constitutional government. And yet hope has not entirely abandoned us. The temptations that have hitherto, during a rising career, so easily overcome him should now be able to resist at the zenith of an aspiration he probably never dared to content. It will be well for himself and very well for the country if any such hope is realized.

Henry Clay Dean has been persuaded to state his opinion as to "how it all happened." He thinks the "old managers" did not take hold with a relish, and that too much youth was put into the field, and adds: "I don't think that the Mobster hurt Garfield any, because the Republicans were all in it; the back pay salary grab didn't because they had all taken it. The DeGolyer matter didn't, for the party depends for its support upon such frauds and corruption. What elected Garfield was the combination of Beecher, who for two decades has polluted literature, and who was bought out by Conkling, who has been promising for years with another wife, and Ingalls, who read a report of judgment against Almighty God and a jail delivery to hell—this was that defeated us and elected Garfield." Manifestly, Mr. Dean has been a close observer of the campaign and has critically studied Republicanism.

Georgia, which was the first of the Southern States to emancipate itself from the robbery of the carpet-bag rule, has made rapid advance in its fiscal affairs and general economy. It is now among the best governed of the States of the Union. It has a cash balance in its treasury. Its bonds bear but four per cent. interest and were placed at par. Its rate of taxation is low. Its State institutions are flourishing. The number of inmates of the penitentiary has been growing less while growth of the public schools has been rapid. In 1871 the number of white pupils was 42,914. In 1878 it was 137,211, and the number of colored pupils has increased from 6,664 in 1871 to 209,872 in 1878. The total number of children of school age in the State in 1878 was 432,444. The amount raised and expended for school purposes was \$520,000. The altered situation of affairs in Georgia is significant and gratifying.

The Man With a Mortgage on Garfield's S. n. Speaking to me yesterday about Gen. Garfield, one of his friends said: "The only thing in Garfield's life that he really regrets was taking the fee in the De Golyer pavement case. The Credit Mobilier transaction never rested on his conscience, as he relied on the good intentions of Oakes Ames to do him a benefit, and not an injury. But the De Golyer fee was not capable of that kind of defense. It was a large fee to take for a trifling service, while in the Credit Mobilier case the pitiful sum of money which went to his credit clearly showed that he meditated nothing rapacious; and," continued my informant, "I have observed that Garfield has a sad and constrained appearance whenever Dick Parsons of Cleveland, approaches him. I was once talking with him when Parsons called Garfield off, and I saw by the light in the depot a look in Garfield's eye as he observed Parsons, at once a dramatic and profound, as it was in the presence of that person who had thrown a coil around him and got a mortgage on his character and soul."—From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Stand Firm. Every true Democrat will remain firm in the faith. Those who have no fixed principles will go to the Republicans where they rightfully belong. A majority of the people of this country are Democrats, and will remain such as long as the Democrats present such candidates as Gen. Hancock for standard bearers, and so long as they advocate the principles which underlie and form the basis of our institutions. The Democratic party stands as one man for peace and fraternal Union. Its followers love their country and long for the day to come when there shall be no North and No South, when sectional lines will be obliterated and the people of every State in the Union with each other in making this nation what our fathers intended it should be, the greatest and best in the world. A Democrat who is animated by any other desire than the good of his country, is not one in the true sense of the word. The Republican is a sectional party. It lives not because it is right, but because it appears to the prejudices engendered by the late war, and keeps alive its memories to solidify one part of our people against another who have repented and born every sneer and jibe of Northern sectionalists with a complacency that does credit to their patriotism. Democrats look to the good of the whole people, Republicans to the good of their party.—Pharos.

Jem Mace, the once well-known English pugilist, is keeping a large hotel in Melbourne. He is said to have become a "model moral man" and is, moreover, making money fast.

Indeed it must come to the aged

Editorial Conference.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the Democratic editors of Northern Indiana, held in this city to-day, the political situation of the country and the future of the Democratic party were elaborately discussed. After a full and free interchange of opinions, it was unanimously agreed that the following points should at once be pressed upon the attention of the American people.

1. A change of the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President and Vice President by the popular vote. The cumbersome, and in many respects dangerous, machinery of the Electoral College and the supervisory power of Congress, in a partisan sense, has made manifest the necessity of a Radical change in this particular.

2. The election of United States Senators by the people or the several States, instead of by the Legislatures thereof. This step is deemed necessary in order to free, as far as possible, the election of members of the Legislature from pure partisan considerations, to the end, that legislation may be secured in accordance with the domestic wants of the State.

3. A judicious revision of the present unjust and discriminating tariff in the interest of the producing and industrial classes. This work to be performed under the guidance of men capable of dealing intelligently with the question of political economy, instead of pandering to the whims and crude notions of mere demagogues and stipendiaries.

4. Vigorous opposition to introduction of cheap Mongolian labor, with a view to preserving and promoting the dignity of intelligent labor.

5. Appropriate legislation by Congress for the taxation of greenbacks like other money.

6. Cultivation of a wholesome public sentiment opposition to the controlling of elections by the dependents of the National administration, high and low, and against the exercise of coercive measures on the part of corporations in interfering with the elective franchise of their employees.

7. A movement for securing the holding of elections in all the States at once, and the same day, to-wit: On the first Tuesday after the first of November.

8. Believing that the prosperous condition of the country, so far as the same may have been affected by the wisdom of a Democratic Congress in restoring to the people the use of silver as money and prohibiting the further retirement of greenbacks, we protest against any tinkering with the finances of the country, and hereby express an unqualified condemnation of the presumptuous proposition of Secretary Sherman.

9. A demand upon the present Congress to institute a thorough and searching investigation of the charges that the apparent majority of Garfield and Arthur in the state of New York was obtained by fraudulent and illegal means, to the end that justice may be done to all parties, and for the removal of all doubt in the minds of the advocates of our election, as to the genuineness of the ballot, and to the shallowness of such investigation, that Mr. Garfield is justly entitled to the electoral vote of New York, he may enjoy the respect of the entire people as the lawfully chosen President of the United States. It, on the other hand, it should be made to appear plainly and unmistakably that the result in New York was brought about by fraudulent means, and in violation of the election laws of that State, we demand of Congress a firm and unyielding stand in favor of such action as will assure to the people the noble soldier and statesman, Winfield Scott Hancock, as their Chief Executive officer.

Fires. Soon after daylight Sunday morning, an alarm of fire was yelled from the north east part of town. It proved to be the brick building known as the Mead property, and has been occupied only a short time by Rev. Coffman. Mr. Coffman had started his morning fire, when he soon discovered the house to be on fire. The near neighbors were soon at the place, but all attempts to save its burning proved fruitless, and immediate the work of carrying out the household effects was resorted to. Every thing except their safe and dishes were saved, but with the usual cuffs and scars to be expected on such an occasion. To the family it was a severe shock that can only be attributed to the effects of a bad fire. Mr. Meads loss, we learn, will principally be met by insurance.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, while the ruins of the former building were yet smoking, the Kirk property, at the corner of Ohio and North Sts., was discovered to be on fire. Water was freely administered and the building saved. It originated from an ash barrel in an adjoining out building.

Just at sunrise Tuesday morning last, the alarm of fire again arose from the north east part of town. It proved to be the brick building known as the Mead property, and has been occupied only a short time by Rev. Coffman. Mr. Coffman had started his morning fire, when he soon discovered the house to be on fire. The near neighbors were soon at the place, but all attempts to save its burning proved fruitless, and immediate the work of carrying out the household effects was resorted to. Every thing except their safe and dishes were saved, but with the usual cuffs and scars to be expected on such an occasion. To the family it was a severe shock that can only be attributed to the effects of a bad fire. Mr. Meads loss, we learn, will principally be met by insurance.

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GOLDMAN & HARDMAN, THE JEWELERS!

Watches! Clocks!! Jewelry!!!

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PLATED WARE,

PLATED WARE,

Musical Instruments,

Musical Instruments,

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY!

SIXTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE AT THE BENCH.

Mr. & Mrs. COOPER have made it their home! were well fixed and it is heart rendering to see the fruits of their many years of hard labor in a moment turned into ashes.—Remington Reporter.

Go to Mrs. Healey's for the cheapest and best millinery goods in town.

Wirt, the Dentist, extracts teeth without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide.

Gray hairs are honorable, but few like them. Clothe them with the hues of youth by using Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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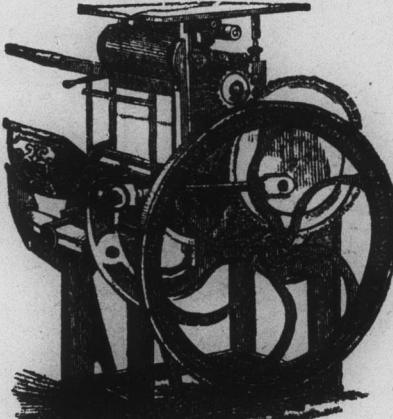
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A deodorized extract of Petroleum, The Only Article that Will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

What the World has been Wanting for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in baldness, or where the hair, owing to the use of this article, falls out. It is also a luxuriant growth of hair, and while it grows back the natural color, and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using. The falling out of the hair, the accumulation of dandruff, and the clogging of the pores, are the causes of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like other oil preparations, it is good for the hair, and to cure baldness, and to arrest the falling out of the hair, the use of this article is a wonderful restorative.



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