

## Removal!

The SENTINEL Office has been moved into room one door east of Maceover's New Hotel, where we will be pleased to greet our friends in future.

The Northern Republicans and the National Administration will be given full credit for the result in Virginia, and be held responsible for what may few from it.

Dr. Terrell, Democratic member elect to the Virginia Legislature, is in his ninetieth year. He is said to possess the activity of a man of sixty and an unclouded intellect.

In the Tax Office, Philadelphia, some colossal stealings have been recently unearthed among the clerks. It is thought that they will reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

That which now most embarrasses the Stalwart President is how to convict, and at the same time shield from punishment, the Star Route thieves. No doubt his acidity will conclude the interests of his party demand that they be not convicted.

Senator Stalwart Logan, on the first meeting, at his boarding house, with Guitreau, called the landlady aside and said: "I do not think he (Guitreau) is a proper person to have in your boarding house." I thought he was kind of crazy, and she had better not have him in her boarding house." If Guitreau should be acquitted, to such evidence, from such witnesses may it very properly be attributed.

Stalwart Logan is of the opinion that Guitreau is crazy. Expressed himself to that effect to the landlady with whom he boarded on the first appearance of Guitreau at her table. No doubt Conkling, Cameron, Arthur and Grant coincide with him. The crazy act of Guitreau made Arthur President—it overthrew half breedism and placed the control of the Government in the hands of the stalwarts. They will not forget this. On the other hand, Blaine don't consider him crazy. His chukling over Conkling was brought to such a sudden stop by Guitreau that he will undoubtedly regard it as a pleasant episode in his life to witness the strangulation.

Indianaapolis Sentinel: The farmers of Indiana are asking each other, as also themselves, in what way the advocates of protection propose to confer benefits upon the agricultural interests of the State. As matters now stand, farmers are taxed 94 per cent on the article of blankets. Ready made clothing is taxed 57 per cent; hats 63 per cent, leather 35 per cent; plain cotton goods 41 per cent, earth ware 41 per cent, horse shoe nails 59 per cent, pocket cutlery 50 per cent, agricultural implements 35 per cent, salt from 39 to 69 and 10 per cent; sugar 64 per cent, all descriptions of steel manufactures 45 per cent. The list could be indefinitely extended, and in no single instance is there to be found the slightest evidence of regard for the interests of the farmers. It is not surprising, therefore, that the farmers of Indiana are demand that the tariff shall be taken out of their pockets.

And when it is remembered, too, that where this duty shuts out imports, cuts off competition, the whole increased prices they pay go into the pockets of the already wealthy, and not one cent into the revenues of the Government, it is not surprising that the demand increases as the matter becomes more generally understood.

Facts on the tariff were never more clearly stated than by Hon. S. S. Cox, some years since, in Congress, when he used the following language:

"The farmer, standing for his work, has been taxed 57 per cent on his salt, 63 per cent, driven with a heavy hand, taxed 57 per cent; he cuts a stick with a knife taxed 50 per cent; he hitches his horse to a plow taxed 40 per cent, with trace chains taxed 67 per cent. He returns to his home at night and lays his weary limbs on a sheet taxed 58 per cent, and covers himself with a blanket that has paid a tax of 80 per cent. He rises in the morning, puts on a cheap coat taxed 45 per cent, and his shirt is taxed 80 per cent, his shoes are taxed 35 per cent, and the hat on his head is taxed at 60 per cent. He opens a Bible that is taxed 35 per cent; he kneels to his God on a carpet taxed 100 per cent; the cheap plates from which he eats his meals pay a tax of 40 per cent; his cup of coffee is sweetened with sugar taxed 75 per cent, and the salt with which he seasons his food is taxed 60 per cent."

The manufacturing monopolist reaps almost the sole benefit of high tariff duties. They place their goods on the market at the highest figures the tariff will admit of and shut out competition. They secure big profits, but the employees receive no better compensation. Protection, prohibition, imports shut out, no competition, what is the result? Big profits for the favored few, exorbitant prices for the consumers, no revenue for the government, consequently the burden of direct taxation must be fastened upon the toiling masses in addition to the high cost of living. Consumers pay the bill, this will not be disputed. Farmers, mechanics, laborers, artisans comprise the vast body of consumers. They pay the tribute, and the comparatively few wealthy manufacturers scattered here and there over the land—receive it. Their efforts enlarge and expand, while those of the consumers grow lean and contracted.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.—Previous to the shooting of Garfield Mr. Arthur was, in many respects, an untried man, and his assumption of the vast powers and responsibilities, of the presidency was an event naturally contemplated with solicitude; but from the first hour of Garfield's long drawn agony, every act, and word of Arthur's has been watched with jealous interest. Yet in no respect has he failed to show himself qualified to discharge the duties of his high position with honor to himself, and advantage to the nation.

Like his lamented predecessor, we believe he will be president of the nation, not of a party; and leader of a party, not of a faction.—Rensselaer Herald, Stalwart.

Big-breed editors are praising President Arthur just as though they had always done so. The twinkling of an eye affords ample time for those fellows to change front.—Monticello Herald, Stalwart.

He is the same identical Arthur removed from the Custom House by Hayes and Sherman for corrupt and dishonest practices.

Yesterdays December Predictions. December 1881.—1, 2, 3. Storms or indications of storms in Atlantic, and cold, blustery weather at New York, Boston and other seacoast cities; snowfalls in the Middle and Northern States and Canada; very cold weather West. Probably a brief mild term.

7 to 11. Generally very cold weather, probably commencing and ending with snowfalls in northern, middle and western sections, and bleak and stormy weather south.

13 and 14. Probably milder in all sections, with rains South and West to a limited extent.

15 to 30. Very cold and blustery period, with snowfalls where these were experienced in 1876 and 1880, the 19th and 20th probably being the day most marked in this respect: intense cold in Canada and New England States.

25. Christmas has a cold and stormy period, both before and after it, and probably very little change.

26 to 31. After the 26th I see nothing but cold, snow and bluster to the close of the year for Canada and much of the United States, West and South, the month probably resembling in many respects the Decembers of 18 16 and 18 18.

As to the intensity or degree of these snowfalls, I have very definite indications, but I am strongly impressed in the direction of low temperatures for the part of the approaching winter season.

But January will have its thaw this time, and probably a very marked one.

Union Skraps. Roads rather rough. Weather pleasant to day. Health generally good. Quite a snow last evening.

Mr. Michael Schultz is erecting a new barn.

Nick Guss has been appointed "sec-

retary to a boss" on railroad.

The Teachers' Institute was organized with Wm. Cooper as President, and Jennie Gant as Secretary.

James Pierce and Austin Lakin report the roads between Jasper City and Oaktown as being rather rough.

Our friend Charles, son of B. W. Harrington, has a hankering for Jasper City. What's the attraction, Charlie?

Mr. Levi Hodge is erecting some new buildings on his farm at present. Levi is a first-rate farmer, and by the way, a good Democrat.

The Jasper City Literary and Debating Society elected the following officers at the last meeting: President, David W. Shields; Vice Pres., C. C. Cooper; Secretary, Jennie Gant; Treasurer, Christena Fetter.

County Superintendent D. B. Nowels is visiting the schools of Union this week. Owing to bad roads he "took it a foot," and however until he had purchased a huge pair of rubber boots, about No. 14, well, well not continue the subject at present.

GRAPE-ISLAND.

Now, when it is remembered, too, that where this duty shuts out imports, cuts off competition, the whole increased prices they pay go into the pockets of the already wealthy, and not one cent into the revenues of the Government, it is not surprising that the demand increases as the matter becomes more generally understood.

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