

DEMOCRATIC County Convention.

A delegate convention of the Democracy of Jasper County will be held at the Court House, in Rensselaer, Indiana, on

SATURDAY JUNE 24, 1882,

at 1 o'clock, p. m. for the following purposes, to-wit:

1. To receive the County Central Committee.
 2. To select delegates to the State, Congressional, Senatorial, Representative and Judicial Conventions.
 3. To nominate a County Ticket.
 4. To select delegates to attend the County Conventions.
- The following delegates will be as follows:
- | | |
|---------------|----|
| Hanging Grove | 1 |
| Gilman | 2 |
| Water | 3 |
| Barkley | 4 |
| Marion | 5 |
| Jordan | 6 |
| Nelson | 7 |
| Keener | 8 |
| Rensselaer | 9 |
| Whitfield | 10 |
| Union | 11 |
| Milroy | 12 |
| Carpenter | 13 |
- The Democracy of each Township in the county will meet at their various voting places in the afternoon of Saturday June 23, 1882, at 2 o'clock P. M. to select their delegates to attend the county Convention.
- Resolutions of the Democratic Central Committee.
- HENRY A. BARKLEY, Chairman Democratic Central Com. D. B. MILLER, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENT—RECORDER.

EDITOR OF SENTINEL: Please announce that I will be a candidate for Recorder of Jasper County, subject to decision of voters of said county at the polls.

AUG. H. WOOD.

Hon. Simon P. Sheerin, of Cass county has a very large following for clerk of the Supreme Court. He is a sound Democrat and a capable man.

We give our radical friends notice that they will not have so clean a field in this county as they anticipate. And we give the most exigent of them notice that some of their pets will get distanced.

The Jasper County Committee of the National Greenback party, are requested to meet at the Court House in Rensselaer, on the 1st, Saturday in June, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Logansport.

The Fowler correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal says that Peter H. Ward, Jno. P. Carr will enter the race against Hon. M. L. DeMotte for nomination for Congress; that Simon P. Thompson and Henry S. Travis will be candidates for State Senator, and why is our Dr. Maxwell left unmentioned.

"We suggest to our brethren of this Congressional District that Rensselaer would be a good and convenient point for holding the Democratic Congressional Convention this year. It is accessible, and the accommodations are now such that all who might attend can be entertained. We trust the Congressional Committee will consider this suggestion.

Johnny Davenport is still after the author of the Mory letter. He is very anxious to trace it to a Democratic source. The elections are coming on, and it is necessary for something of this sort that attention of the people may be diverted from the rascals of the radical party. If he don't keep a sharp lookout he will land it in the home of Garfield before he is through with it.

President Tilden's income tax has served the purpose of a scarecrow for the radical leaders, each succeeding Presidential campaign, for some years, to frighten back into their ranks the dissatisfied element; and now they would have their followers believe they are on the eve of fastening upon wicked Democrats the authorship of the Mory letter—a production which Mr. Garfield was in all probability the writer. The Policy in carried out in that letter is to-day being carried out by the radical national administration.

It is not often that a Republican paper speaks the truth as plainly as the Indianapolis Times. In writing about the assassination of Lord Cardigan and Mr. Burke, the editor says that Gladstone's temporizing, vacillating policy is what produced the conditions that brought forth the murders. The Times further says that Gladstone's responsibility in regard to them is of much the same character as Mr. Conkling's in regard to the murder of Garfield. We consider that pretty plain talk for a Republican paper and it clearly shows that there is a sentiment abroad holding Conkling, to a certain extent, responsible for the killing of the late President. Whether Conkling is deserving or not of the insinuations cast upon him by his own party, Gutierrez is the man who will have to pay the penalty just now, and in the end, punishment will fall upon the whole Republican party for the part it took in the assassination of Garfield.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

While the papers of Rensselaer have been fully awake to the advantages and resources which are being developed by the recent construction of a railroad through the town and county, they seem to have entirely overlooked one of its peculiar and most valuable attractions. It is a fact, not generally known abroad, that Rensselaer boasts the possession of valuable mineral springs.

These springs have not been generally known to the public and utilized, and is to be attributed to Rensselaer's hitherto isolated condition, having remained for a long time without the advantages of railroad

travel. Their location is in the immediate vicinity of the town, extending along the banks of the Iroquois a distance of nearly a mile, and are indicated on the map of Indiana as the "White Sulphur Springs."

The waters of these springs are never failing, are of an exceedingly clear and volute nature, and may be used freely during the hottest period of the season without the least apprehension of danger or unpleasant sensation. Their temperature is about 50 deg. They vary somewhat in their nature, some being moderately impregnated with iron.

Their medical qualities have been fully and carefully tested by persons under the care of skillful and scientific physicians, and have been found to compare favorably with the springs of Saratoga and other celebrated watering places.

Now, that Rensselaer is favored with railroad facilities and provided with large and commodious hotels, the best of management, it seems proper that these valuable springs should be brought into notice that they may be resorted to by invalids in this and neighboring States. With a moderate expenditure of money, they may be made very attractive not only for their health diffusing qualities, but on account of the invigorating climate, and charming scenery, which the locality affords. The surrounding prairie is undulating and dotted over with beautiful groves, giving to the landscape a picturesque appearance. For sportsmen it has a peculiar attraction, and other wild fowl being abundant.

J. M.

Hon. Samuel Jacobs, Mayor of the city of Logansport, is announced by the Pharos as a Democratic candidate for the nomination for Congress in this district. He is the first to announce himself for that office and it is not probable that he will have many competitors. The race is by no means a hopeless one. The Republican politicians regard the district as reliably Republican, but the groundswell that is coming to pass this fall in the matter of electing Congressmen will wipe out the difference in party strength and elect a Democrat to take the place now occupied by Mr. DeMotte. A good active man who will enter the campaign with a determination to win will overcome the majority against him.

Mr. Jacobs has the following to say: "Mr. Jacobs possesses qualifications that fit him for the position to which he aspires. He likewise has the faculty of making friends with those with whom he comes in contact. Bear in mind the sobriquet of 'Old Integrity.' In 1877, he defeated Mayor Dr. J. B. Shultz, who at that time, was the most popular Republican in Cass county. In 1879, he was re-elected by an increased majority, and in 1881, was elected for the third time. As chief executive of the city he has shown himself to be an economist—a characteristic so much needed among Congressmen. As a Congressman he would favor tariff reform and oppose monopolies. As a public speaker he is forcible, and commands the attention of his hearers. He would make a popular campaigner. He is certainly popular among the working Democrats of the city and country and since, from all that we learn, Cass county will present the name of no other candidate for the place, he should receive the support of the Cass delegation in the coming convention."

The Pert Republican thus speaks. Rev. Mordecai Painter, of Amboy, is chaplain of the Northern Penitentiary. He furnishes a good deal of nice fresh butter from his farm for consumption at the prison. As he hadn't very much baggage of the usual kind to carry on the train between his home and the prison he took the fresh butter in his trunk, which didn't hurt the butter at all during the cold weather. But the reckless baggage slingers managed to burst the trunk and expose the product of the dairy, and then the exacting managers of that soulless corporation, the railroad company, had the cheek to object to that method of shipping butter. Why was it any business of the railroad? Every passenger is entitled to carry 100 pounds of baggage free and what is the difference whether it is butter or breeches?

An exchange gives the following excellent advice, which might be followed more closely in Rensselaer without any serious detriment to the place, "Every citizen should constitute himself a committee of one to extend aid and courtesy to those who come among us in search of location or as casual visitors. Especially should those who intend starting in some needed branch of business receive attention and encouragement. Oftentimes the man who at first hesitates will cast his lot with a town whose citizens give him a cordial reception. It makes him feel that he will be welcome, and with many this feeling is needed to remove the almost universal repugnance toward starting in a strange town."

Maybury, Pullman & Co's train of twenty cars containing their menagerie and circus, was run into by a freight train one mile east of Jackson Michigan, about noon, Wednesday of last week, and totally demolished. The entire freight train and circus train are both total wrecks. The track is covered with the circus debris. One elephant and one camel was killed.

A clergyman who had just married a couple felt indignant when the bride-groom gave him a fee of only a half dollar, and said: "Never mind, you'll have to pay a lawyer \$100 for undoing what I have done."

Democratic State Convention.

Call of the Central Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 18, 1882.

The voters of Indiana, regardless of past political affiliations, who are desirous of cooperating with the Democracy in the support of its principles and nominees, are invited to participate in the meetings called throughout the State for the purpose of selecting representatives to attend Delegate Convention, to be held in the city of Indianapolis, Wednesday, August 2, 1882, for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles and the nomination of candidates to be supported for the following offices: Three Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Clerk of Supreme Court, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instructions.

The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 200 voters cast for Hancock and English November, 1880, and one delegate for each fraction of 100 or over.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, CHAIRMAN.

JAMES H. RICE, Secretary.

Under this apportionment Jasper county is entitled to 4 delegates.

Brookston Reporter: Geo. Chamberlain while on the train Friday just before arriving at Lafayette had \$105 taken from him. He thinks he knows who took it but did not miss it until a few minutes after he got off the train at Lafayette. They went on.

John Evenburg, of Laporte, when retiring Tuesday night, took poison, and was found dead Wednesday morning of last week. His wife had obtained a divorce a few days ago on account of his habitual drunkenness and he had ever since been gloomy and despondent.

Postmaster-general Howe has issued an order that after July 1st, 1882, all letters on which a full rate of postage has not been prepaid, instead of being forwarded to the dead letter office, shall be held by the postmaster of the all free delivery offices and the address informed by postal card to remit the postage due.

While the Republican party are giving their attention to Mahoning Mississippi, Texas and North Carolina, it is not remotely possible that the Democrats will in the meantime Mahoning New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Then it would be just a trifle more than a stand off. The party in power must remember that two can play at Mahoning.

A Chinese murder trial was recently in progress in Sacramento. The Court room was crowded with coolies eagerly listening to the trial. Among the heathen faces was one recognized by the sheriff as belonging to the "rookie's gallery." He was arrested and found to be Ah Chip, who is a murderer himself. He will be taken to Winnemucca, Nev., for trial.

Western men are very blunt and plain speakers, and are giving to us exceedingly home expressions. Certain Republicans in Oregon have expressed a determination to vote against their ticket as a rebuke to Mr. Arthur for having vetoed the anti Chinese bill, and they designate their proposed action as "walloping their own Jackson."

You will be pleased to hear that Mrs. Partington's sister has come into a fortune, and set up her carriage and has it followed by two Dalmatian coach dogs. We presume it is to the animals Mrs. Partington alludes when she says, "The carriage is most voluptuous to ride in, and always has two 'Dalmatian' dogs running after it."

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn. says: A man named John L. Dutton, who has been deaf and dumb for sixteen years, was on the steamer Wilder when it struck a snag, and he was thrown out. He was overcome with fright and became sick, and in a few days his speech and hearing were entirely restored. He lost them by disease. Persons who have known him for ten years testify to the truth of his loss of hearing and speech, and to day confirm the story.

The New York Herald editorially makes the following statements:

"We are in a position to assert that, despite all denials, in which this far Mr. Blaine has never openly joined, the nomination of Judge Robert H. of Collier was agreed to by Mr. Blaine upon President Garfield's demand, on the night before that most unfortunate and calamitous appointment was made. Many of those who were nearest to President Garfield now feel that but for Mr. Blaine's efforts to construct an administration machine in New York hostile to his old antagonist, Senator Conkling, the fractional feud which led to the assassination would not have occurred."

And now the Stalwarts are carrying out the same programme toward the "half-breed."

Reporter—What are the chances for his election?

Answer—He will be elected by a larger majority than before. He deserves this honor because of his devotion to the claims of the soldiers. He has more than 400 claims on his name which he is looking after.

Reporter—What are your impressions of President Arthur?

Answer—He seems to be a careful man, but is determined to carry out the principles of Stalwart Republicanism. He is liked socially, as he never refuses to see any one, and meets them with a hearty shake of the hand and a kind word. His entertainments are more elegant than any which have been given in Washington for many years.

Reporter—What is the opinion in Washington concerning the political outlook of the country?

Answer—The feeling is that the Democrats will carry the State and gain two or three Congressmen. The Re-

In a recent speech in the House of Representatives Mr. Simon, of Tennessee, said:

For instance, plain bleached cotton, worth less than twenty cents per yard, pays an ad valorem duty, a tax, of 45 per cent, while the same article, worth more than twenty cents, pays a tax of 35 per cent, a discrimination of 10 per cent, in favor of the more costly goods suited to the rank and condition of the rich, against the cheaper and coarser goods with which the poor must content themselves. The cheapest skirts and drawers (woolen) pay 85 per cent, the dearest 60 per cent, a discrimination of 25 per cent. The cheapest wigs pay 92 per cent, while the dearest pay 69 per cent, a discrimination of 23 per cent.

Carpets valued at \$2.42 per yard, suitable for the rich man's drawing-room, pay 50 per cent; Brussels, \$1.41 per yard, to which an humble citizen might sometimes aspire for the nice room, pay 68 per cent, a discrimination of 18 per cent; a cheaper still, and certainly within the reach of many humble citizens, worth sixty-eight cents per yard, pays 79.92 per cent, a discrimination of 25.92 per cent, while druggists, b-k-caps, etc., valued at 34 cents per yard, pay 98.30 per cent, or a discrimination of 46.30 per cent, in favor of the rich. The cheapest blanket the poor man's blanket, pays the enormous tariff of 904 per cent; more than half the price in tax, while the soft and downy ones, suitable as some one said, for the bridal couch or the chambers of wealth, that rest gentle as the snow flakes fall on the tender forms of the children of fortune, pay 20 per cent, a discrimination of 20 per cent in favor of the rich and against the poor. Sir, these are a few of the vicious effects from the application of the principle of protection as found in our tariff laws. These inequalities, this shameful injustice, are not mere incidents; but are a part of the system and will always be found when duties are laid not to distribute the burdens of Government equitably, but justly for the purpose of revenue, not to protect some man's factory or some man's furnace.

*** Thus the farmer upon his trace chains pays a tax of 554 per cent, while the sport can have his diamonds and comes at 10 per cent. The seamstress of the needles in her sewing machine pays a tariff of 45 per cent, the carpenter on his saws from 12 to 63 per cent, while the elegant gentleman of leisure gets his rubies, pearls and precious stones at 10 per cent.

If it is boards nails or wood screws the farmer wants, if it is tacks or brads to do his mending, or a steel pen to keep his account, he must pay 35 per cent, more than the tax on silk, but if he would adorn his home with statuary, or on his floors, carpets, picks and shovels he pays 45 per cent, while the aesthetic citizen who despises the useful, who studies music and fills the air with melody can have his instruments at 30 per cent. If it is castor oil or opium sals needed for the sick in the family, for the former he pays 152 per cent, for the latter 78 per cent; but his hospitable neighbor who treats his friends may have his champagne for 47 per cent.

On the bagging to wrap his cotton bales he pays 60 per cent, on his window glass 60 to 73 per cent; but he may have, if he chooses silver plate and ware of gold at 45 per cent. His good wife on her pool of thread pays 74 to 78 per cent, on her balmoral 80 per cent on her hoary 60 per cent, on her dress goods 67 per cent, (being 7 per cent more than the tax on silk,) but if she would adorn her home with statuary, or on his floors, carpets, picks and shovels he pays 45 per cent, while the aesthetic citizen who despises the useful, who studies music and fills the air with melody can have his instruments at 30 per cent. If it is castor oil or opium sals needed for the sick in the family, for the former he pays 152 per cent, for the latter 78 per cent; but his hospitable neighbor who treats his friends may have his champagne for 47 per cent.

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