THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

FRIDAY JUNE 8, 1883.

At Kentland, Sunday night, a stable belonging to James T. Saunderson, Esq, was set on fire and totally destroyed together with two valuable horses. By persistent efforts adjoining buildings were saved.

John P. Carr, jr, editor of the Oxford Tribune, was married last week to Miss Mattie Bell, of that place—May the Carr prove substantial and true, and the Bell give forth no uncertain sound on their journey thro life.

The strike of the iron workers did not take place last week, as was expected, the owners signing last year's scale. Evidently the monopolists concluded they could better afford to pay the unprotected workmen living wages, rather than lose the great profits guarranted them by prrotection.

Great excitement was caused in Lafayette Monday, by the escape from jail of "Windy Dick" alias Richard Preston, a noted confidence man and pickpocket awaiting trial for robbing the Hon. Thomas B. Ward, on a train, some weeks ago. Preston's wife had been there for several days and it is supposed took an impression of the lock and had a key made.

The Turpie Bros., of Monon, have commenced a suit against A. K. Sills, attorney, of that place, in the White Circuit Court, for $10,000 damages. It is claimed that Sills, as commercial reporter for the town of Monon, reported the Turpie Bros. as below par and then began to press the collection of accounts against them obtained from their creditors. So says the Monticello Herald.

Republican papers say "Of course it is right to impose a tax on the liquor traffc, and being right the Republican party favors it." But then John Sherman and other leaders of the God and moralfty party advocate and secure a reduction of the tax on liquor, tobacco, etc., to relieve the treasury, and heap it on necessities to relieve the pockets of the people, and diverts the money from the treasury and the people into a channel which leads to the coffers of distillers and monopolists.

The two original focomotives buil by Stephenson & Watt arrived a New York from London the other day, and are now in the railway ex position, at Chicago, having been loaned for that purpose by the South Kensington museum. One of these locomotives is Stephenson's famous "Rockett," which lays claim to precedence over all others in the locomotive world. Remember the Great Excursion to Chicago to-morrow. Fare only $1 50 from Rensselaer to Chicago and return. Train will leave Rensselaer at 7:31 a. m., and arrive at Chicago at 10:30 a. m. Returning, leave Chicago at 7:00 p. m. Go and see the "Rocket!" Go and see "Jumbo!"

We find the following, said to have originated with a farmer in Iowa named Samuel Peebles, going the rounds of the radical papers, and last week our neighbor mustered sufficient courage to give it space in his columns as a clincher to the advocate of a tariff for revenue only. We recognize in the quoted points, and others do the same, the mottoes which embellished the banners of the opposition to the Democracy in the campaign of 1844, in the contest between James K. Polk and Henry Clay for the Presidency. They were also kept standing at the head of the editorial columns of the Whig journals of that day. They failed to convince the people then, as their re-production will fail now. But read what is said to be the production of the astuto Peebles:

"A tariff for revenue only, if it means anything, implies the following effect:

"A general reduction of the existing duties on imports.

"To be followed by a larger importation of foreign-made fabrics.

"To be followed by a falling off in the demand for these made at home.

"To be followed by the closing of American work-shops.

"To be followed by a relative greater number of men engaged in agriculture.

"To be followed by an increase in the supply of farm products, with no corresponding increase in the demand.

"To be followed by a reduction of the farmer's profits.

On the other hand "a tariff for revenue only, if it means anything, implies the following effect:

"A general reduction of the existing duties on imports, and the transfer of duties fixed by the tariff into the government revenues instead of the coffers of the monopolists.

"To be followed by a larger importation of foreign-made fabrics,' etc., and vast decrease in the cost of living to the consumers.

"To be followed by an increased consumption and demand by virtue of decreased cost of the articles.

"To be followed by an increase in the number of American work-shops.

To be followed by an increase of the number engaged in agriculture.

"To be followed by an increase in the supply of farm products, with a corresponding increase in the demand.

"To be followed by more general prosperity of the masses instead of the favored few.

"To result in the explosion of the false theory that the government should take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor.

"To be followed by a suspension of the legislation which has made the rich richer and the poor poorer; which creates millionaires of a favored class and oppresses the masses.

This result followed the election of 1844, and the repeal of the tariff of 1842. The same result will follow the election of 1884, and the repeal of the present radical tariff, and we like to contemplate it.

We commend this statement to the farmers of Indiana.

FISHBACK-PEELLE---NO. 10.

The Protective Policy—Taxation of Raw Materials—Some Kindergarten Instruction for a Benighted Mind.

[The Indianapolis News.]

Hon. Stanton J. Peele:

Unable to furnish an apology for the oppressive provisions of the law to which I have been calling your attention, your assumed friends embark upon a sea of speculation as to the general utility of a protective policy. It is hard indeed to frame an excuse for a vote which shuts up our rail mills, stops work in our shoe factories, raises the price of the poor man's food, clothing and shelter, while it deprives him of the opportunity to work. If things go on for a few months longer as they are going now, our streets will be infested with "tramps," men who become tramps not from inclination, but because your legislation drives them to beggary. Why do men tramp? Because nobody will hire them to work. Why do men carrying on the protected industries refuse to give men employment? "Because there is no market for the product of their labor. How so? The products of our factories must be sold at home or abroad, and our home market is glutted. Our capacity to produce is greatly in excess of the home demand, and the cost of production is so much increased by the tariff on raw materials and articles used by our manufacturers, that we are undersold in foreign markets where our goods come in competition with foreign goods. What must we do in order to sell our goods in foreign markets? We must produce them at less cost, that is, must get the material at less prices than we now pay or we must lower the wages of the laborer. That is clear. Which do you prefer? I say cheapen the cost of raw material and raise the wages of the workman. By your law you increase the cost of raw material and not only lower the wages of American workmen, but you throw them out of employment altogether. Why is it that thousands of laborers are not now employed in the steel rail mills in this and other States? Simply because you tax the material necessary to be used in the mills so highly that it will not pay to run them. It is so in other branches of the iron and steel industry. Word comes to us that many of the great iron mills will shut down in a few days. The News, on Tuesday last, called attention to this and quoted from a Philadelphia paper its remarks on the demand of the iron workers for higher wages. That paper said:

"with a decrease of over 40 per cent (this year) in the demand of the single article of rails, it is easy to see that a general suspension of manufacture for a few months will be a godsend to the mill owners Hence their refusal to accede to the workmen's demands"

while these mill owners are at Saratoga and Long Branch during the summer months, what will become of the unemployed workmen, with their scantily fed wives and children? These mill owners, who turn their laborers out with about as much compunction as a Mexican feels when his crippled burro falls by the wayside, spend their summers at Saratoga and their winters in Washington. You saw them there last winter, and you will see them again when you go back, clamoring for more protection. As it is with the iron mills so it is with our shoe factories which are closed because the tariff makes the cost of material so high that we can not make shoes for foreign markets. If we depend on home consumption, poor crops or a season of depression from any cause will shut our factories. But if we have foreign markets to supply, and the shackles were removed from American labor, American enterprise would make a bold push for the commercial supremacy of the world.

The fact seems to be lost sight of by your friends who clamor for protection that the kind of protection you give by law is stifling and destroying American manufactures At a low estimate four-fifths of the imports upon which you place the taxes are raw material or unfinished products which are imported by American manufacturers. How long can sane men be deluded into the belief that such laws help and protect the men who work in our factories and shops?

Excuse me for a moment while I turn aside to fillip the impertinence of one of your friends, who sneaks into the columns of the Journal and assails me from the cheap defense of a cowards nom de plume. Neither candor nor veracity is to be expected from one who adopts that method of discussing public questions.—"Inquirer" says:

"Will Mr. Fishback explain how the tariff, which is such a nice thing for the Pennsylvania monopoly (as he terms it), is so destructive to the rail mill here, on which he says several hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended?—why do not the ponderous machinery in splendid condition, under skilled workmen protected equally with the ponderous machinery in the Pennsylvania mills, glide as smoothly in favor of monopoly as the Eastern relative?"

I have already made this sufficiently clear to persons of ordinary comprehension, but I fear that a mind capable of constructing such sentences as I have quoted above is hopelessly befuddled.—Nevertheless I will make an effort to enlighten "Inquirer." Reducing his gibberish to plain English, he means to ask. I suppose, why the tariff law shuts the Indianapolis steel rail mill and does not shut the Pennsylvania mills? I hope you and other intelligent persons will pardon me while I devote a few moments to the kindergarten instruction of this seeker after light and knowledge. If "Inquirer" will go down to the steel rail mill, where everything is quiet, he will see all the machinery ready for rolling steel into steel rails. If he asks why the mill is not running he will be told that they have no machinery there for converting iron into steel, and that the tariff on steel is so high that they cannot buy steel and make rails at a profit. If "Inquirer" will go to the mills of the Pennsylvania monopoly he will find that they are running, have machinery for converting iron into steel, and are not compelled to go into the market and buy steel blooms. If "Inquirer" had been in washington last winter he would have seen the owners of the Pennsylvania mills lobbying for a high tariff on steel blooms, so that all the rail mills of the country would be compelled to shut up or buy blooms in Pennsylvania. If he had remained in Washington he would have seen you vote for a law which does exactly what the Pennsylvania monopolists asked you to do. If "Inquirer" asks why the owners of the mill at Indianapolis do not put up machinery to convert iron into steel, he will be told that it requires an outlay of capital beyond their means, and also that the Pennsylvania monopolists have the exclusive right to use that kind of machinery—a right which is not granted to others except on payment of a royalty which renders steel making unprofitable. So "Inquirer" sees, I suppose, that when you passed a law putting a high tariff on steel blooms you shut up the Indiana mills and kept the Pennsylvania mills running.

Now as to the shoe business "Inquirer" asks:

"will he cite the section of the tariff act which taxes kid-skins at 25 per cent.?"

Yes. I cite Section 3,504, United States Revised Statutes, page 477, which is in force until July 1, 1883. After that date, by the new law, the tax is to be 20 per cent., a lowering of the duty 5 per cent. I quoted what Mr. Howard M. Newhall had said when examined before a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature last winter. He then said that the average tariff on the kid skins used by the manufacturers of shoes was 25 per cent. As Mr. Newhall has been paying this tariff he probably knows what it is. The laws which I have cited shows he was correct. Mr. Newhall said also that I repeat here in his own words, that: "A removal of duty from all articles used in the manufacture of a shoe would be an advantage to the employer and employed.

"Inquirer" proceeds:

"If as he says "the world knows that American shoemakers are the best in the world," there is one other thing that I desire to suggest to him, that is the world knows equally well that the American shoemakers get higher wages than any other shoemakers in the world. That is a "curious fact," too, is it not?"

Yes. But bless your poor benighted mind, don't you know that the American shoemaker has won his place and gets his wages without a particle of protection?—I see nothing in the tariff law which prevents the importation of foreign made shoes duty free. what the shoemakers ask is that Congress shall give them material free of duty so that unfettered and unaided they may take their products to foreign market, and still further increase the wages of the workmen. Nothing prevents these things but the tariff law.

W. P. FISHBACK.

BRIDGING THE CHASM.

[Washington Letter to New York Sun.]

General Arthur's interest in bridges does not relate solely to the one whose completion he helped to celebrate. He is a bridge builder himself. His structures relate to political movements. To construct one across the chasm separating the two Republican factions is his present idea. During his visit to New York he will open negotiations with the editor of the central half-breed organ on the subject. Preliminaries have for some time been going on under an armistice arranged by Secretary Chandler. Hostilities ceased a number of weeks ago.—The President and the editor will meet during the week to agree on terms for bridging the chasm between the two factions. The curious may prepare to witness the three arm in arm, passing and repassing, proclaiming the restoration of peace.

Arthur is busy as a nailer, and rumors concerning his intentions begin to circulate. Many are convinced that he has determined to come forth as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The negotiation with the leading half-breed organ has revived a recollection of negotiations during the Garfield campaign, some of which are now recalled and repeated with fresh particulars. For instance, when the Garfield canvass was going hard for the want of money, the aforesaid editor, prompted by Garfield, applied to a man of many railroads for aid. A prompt refusal was the result. "I put a heavy sum into the Hayes campaign and was cheated. I will not be cheated again." He continued: "I have little use for a President. But I am in need of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. If Garfield will help me to one I will help Garfield with a contribution of $100,000."

The editor thought there would be no difficulty about it.

"But I must have security," said the man who wanted a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"What security will suit you?" asked the editor.

"Garfield's written agreement deposited in your hands; nothing short will do.—That obtained I will see about the money."

The editor believed that would be an easy matter.

A week passed, when the man of money and the editor had another meeting.

"Here is the agreement in Garfield's own handwriting if he is elected to appoint a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States who is known to be opposed to the Thurman railroad law. That is the point I believe," said the editor, producing the paper.

"That is what I want. Place it in safe after giving me a copy," said the other.

It was done accordingly.

"Here is my check for $100,000," said the contributor, handing over the precious paper.

Among the earliest acts of Garfield was the appointment of Stanley Mathews to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

Those who have revived the recollections of the Garfield campaign observe that the bridge over the chasm of the factions should be a very substantial structure to bear the strain to which it will be subjected.

The Family Doctor.

Try cranberries for malaria.

Try a sun bath for rheumatism.

Try clam broth for a weak stomach.

Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas.

Try gurgling lager beer for cure of sore throat.

Try swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.

Try eating fresh radishes and yellow turnips for gravel.

Try eating onions and horseradish to relieve dropsical swellings.

Try buttermilk for the removal of freckles, tan and butternut stains.

Try the croup-tippet when a child is likely to be troubled that way.

Try hot flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain, and renew frequently.

Try taking cod liver oil in tomato catsup if you want to make it palatable.

Try snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal "cold in the head."

Try hard cider—a wineglassful three times a day—for ague and rheumatism.

Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.

Try breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to relieve whooping cough.

Try a cloth wrung out from cold water put about the neck at night for a sore throat.

Try an extra pair of stockings outside of your shoes when traveling in cold weather.

Try walking with your hands behind you if you find yourself becoming bent forward.

Try a silk handkerchief over the face when obliged to go against a cold, piercing wind.

The Last Mill Dam Removed.

[For the Sentinel.]

On Thursday, May 24th, 1883, the Directors and Stockholders of the Jasper County Draining Association held a Jubilee over RAZING the mill-dam at Rensselaer. The waters of the Iroquois River now flow unvexed and undammed over the rapids as of yore. The owners of real estate above the dam-site are greatly rejoiced.

The work was accomplished by voluntary subscription, and the triumph crowning the effort speaks well for those having the matter in charge, and for the community. There are some who reap benefits at the expense of more liberal neighbors, as must be in all efforts to promote public improvement by voluntary offerings.

The mill-dam is a thing of the past, and the dry land appears. Let the old race be now filled up, and the streets extended across the Iroquois river and our town will be much improved.

The swamps at the head of the Pinkamink and Iroquois can now be drained. Let the good work proceed. X.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS

At a called meeting of the Board of Education to complete unfinished business, on June 4th, after the election of D. B. NOWELS' successor, the following complimentary resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted:

1st. We, the Trustees of the several Townships of Jasper County, composing the Board of Education of said County do hereby tender a vote of thanks to D. B. NOWELS, School Superintendent, for the efficient and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties as President of this Board during the past four years.

2d. That said Board recognize in his labors that of a zealous and faithful School Officer, having introduced many reforms, thereby placing the Schools of Jasper County higher in the scale of proficiency than ever before attained.

A motion prevailed that the publishers of the DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL and the Republican be furnished each with a copy of the above resolutions, with a request to publish the same.

A. J. YEOMAN, Sec'y pro. tem.

Rochester, Rensselaer & St. Louis Railway.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railway will purchase or build a St. Louis connection during the year 1883, and our people ought not to let this important route pass by without an effort to secure our town as a point. The R. R. & St. L. Railway is organized to invite the construction of a road along its surveyed line from Rochester via Winamac, Francesville, Rensselaer and Morocco. The terms of local aid are easy and liberal and amount to about 2 per cent. of taxables in the townships. The road will be probably built if Newton, Marion and Hanging Grove Townships vote the necessary aid. The fairest way to grant aid is by taxation.

In the first place the people of Jasper county ought to understand that we are not in the BELT of nearest distances between trade centers, and the road will not be built without local aid. If local aid is attempted by subscription the liberal, public spirited citizens will grow impoverished, while the unenterprising and selfish will fatten upon the generosity of the cheerful givers.

Taxation for schools, highways and for all public purposes is the best known plan of contribution. A railway will increase prices of farm commodities, reduce the prices of merchandise, cheapen transportation, and advance the value of land throughout the townships. The taxes voted will soon be returned as the Auditor of our county can explain to you. An election will be ordered in Marion township, and if not carried our people will have made a mistake. Mr. Thompson, the director for this county, claims that in case aid is voted the prospect for building the road is excellent and almost a certainty. The election will be ordered and all who believe in public improvement will vote and work for success.—Let the matter be fully discussed. N.

The Winamac Journal presents the advantages of the road as follows:

On the question of voting aid to the new railroad on the part of the townships through which the proposed line will run THE JOURNAL does not at present, in the absence of its editor, care to take sides. But the question is one of unusual importance to this county, and it occurs to the writer that some discussion of it on the part of THE JOURNAL is due to its readers and patrons, as well as to the community in which it finds support. Railroads, as an enterprise, have few rivals in the healthy and substantial settling up of countries, from the fact that they enrich the country, permanently center improvement, and, by furnishing easy access to and from points on their lines, increase materially their business connections. They reduced taxation by adding largely to the taxables of the county; they lessen the expense of transportation of passengers as well as freight; by establishing new postoffices bring the mails nearer to the farmer in many portions of each county, and materially increase the market value of all products: Poor's Railway Manual, in preparing statistics on this proposition of increased market value, states wheat will bear transportation over ordinary earth roads (by team) for a dis ance of only 250 miles, when wheat is $150 per bushel at the market. Indian corn will bear transportation only 125 miles, when worth 75 cents per bushel. When grown at greater distance, these products, without railroad transportation, have no commercial or export value. But wheat grown on the line of railroad, 5,000 miles distant has a commercial and export value, Corn at 5,500 miles has also. Hence, it may be argued with good reason that railroads in a proportionate degree enhance values by placing us within reach of the highest market. The full measure of benefit derivable from railroads is never so well enjoyed until we have advantage of competing lines. As soon as the road opens up for business, rates to and from the principal markets will be reduced, as either road, by its connection can carry from and to the market. The proposed line would then reduce freight rates from and to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and all the principal eastern cities It is seldom that railroads are built in advance of the demand east of the Mississippi. And in this case, scores of good reasons could be offered, but we do not care to extend this article There can be nothing argued against voting the tax, on the ground of failure of the line, as there can be nothing paid until the completion of the road is a fact, and more money expended right in our county by the builders than the aid asked by taxation. The townships along the line of the survey need the road, and will consult their best interests by voting the tax, in the opinion of the writer.

Artemus Ward's Experience.

I must relate a little incident that happened to your humble servant on his return from the war. I was walking along the street lookin' so gallant and gay in my brass coat and sloo buttons and other war harness, when an excited female rushed out of a house and throwed her plump arms aroun' my neck—which part I did not mind much, as they were round ones—exclaiming:

"Do I behold thee once again?"

"You do—and I think you are holdin' me rather too fastly," sez, I tryin' to release myself from the eccentric female's arms.

"Oh, hev you cum back, hev you cum back?" she cried, hangin' to my neck still more tightly.

"Certainly I hev cum back," sez I, or else I wudn't be here But, sir, I don't think I know you very muchly."

"Don't know, your own Claretta Rosetta Belletta—she has not set her eyes onto for you more than two years? placing her hand onjo my shoulders and lookin' up into my face like a dying hoss-fly—"Yes," I see my own Alfred's eyes, his nose, his ears, his—"

"Madam," sez I, "excoose me, but allow me to correct you. Ef I are not mistaken, these eyes, and noses belong to myself individually, and your Alfred never owned them scarcely"

"Away with this farce," says she. "You cannot deceive your Claretta; cum into the house and see your dear little son, Lincoln Burnside McClellan Berzor."

It was not me, but another man she wanted.

"How old is he?" sez I, "Them little Burnside Lincoln McClellan, and so 4th."

"He's just six months, the little darling."

"Well, madam," sez I, "ef little Lincoln McClellan Burnside and so 4th, is only six months old an' you havn't got eyes on your Alfred for more than two years, I think thar's a mistake some whar and I'm not your Alfred, but another man altogether."

The woman shot into the house like forty, an' that was the last of her. I pity her poor Alfred.

A San Francisco firm paid the other day $98,400 as a duty upon one invoice of opium, The large invoice was due to the fact that in July the duty will be increased from six dollars to ten dollars a pound.

The Mexican War veterans of Logansport and vicinity will hold a reunion in that city to-day.

'E. A.' ABROAD.

A brilliant and fascinating volume of European travel, with the above title, is published by W. E. Dibble & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. The author of this lively book, Mrs Eliza Archard Conner, has a national reputation as a journalist, and is known as "E. A." of the Cincinnati Commercial. Her friends will undoubtedly be pleased to embrace an early opportunity to purchase her first book, which in a unique manner gives a vivid description of what she saw and heard while "abroad." There is no book like it, and we know of none so attractive. A pretty young lady, speaking of E. A.'s letters, says: "They are splendid." A Doctor says of them: "They are better medicine for my patients than any dose I can give." One of the most eminent educators in the United States says: "They are the best foreign letters I ever read. They give us points about Europe that other writers skip, which are just the point we want to know."

With the practiced eye of a journalist the writer seized at a glance the features which would be new to the readers. The book, therefore, has originality. It is written in a very lively and entertaining style. The lady and her party landed at Glasgow, made the tour of the beautiful and romantic region described in the "Lady of the Lake," and visited Melrose Abby and Abbotsford, the home of Walter Scott. Thence they went to London; thence eastward across the continent of Europe to beautiful Venice. They went southward as far as Naples; climbed the volcanic mountain Vesuvius, and looked into the fire breathing crater. They took the European cities and famous art-galleries that lay in their course. They stood beside the mighty ruins of old Rome; visited the dungeon where Peter and Paul were imprisoned, and the magnificent church beneath which St. Paul is buried. They stood, too, beneath the great dome of St. Peter's, the soul of the building, Michael Angelo's cupola. If you wish instruction in a most agreeable way, here is your book. Rev J. E. Walden, LL.D. distinguished in religious circles for his eloquence, learning and zeal in good work, pays the volume the compliment of writing an introduction for it. Over 360 pages, artistically printed on fine heavy paper, and handsomely bound in extra cloth, ink and gold. By mail, prepaid, on receipt of PRICE, $1,25.

The London Telegraph, in speaking of the danger of uncovering the head at the grave on the occasion of a funeral, says: "Many of the distinguished and more elderly mourners at the interment of the Duke of York died from bronchitis within a few weeks of the royal obsequies; the Marquis of Londonderry's funeral, in Westminster abbey in 1882, was equally disastrous to the aged and delicate among those gathered around his tomb; and the funeral in Pere la Chaise of the celebrated French jurisconsult, M. Rober de St. Vincent, is said to have decimated the senior ranks of the Paris Bar, one of the victims being Brillst Savarin, the author of the Physiologie du Gout."

The Monticello Herald: Excitement ran high here Monday over the reported discovery of gold on the farm of Hugh Lowe, nine miles north of here, He has a well from which sand is pumped up mixed with shining particles resembling the precious metal, Our experts here have not made sufficient examination to satisfy themselves that it is genuine but are inclined to view Mr. Lowe's well with much interest. Specimens of the sand are to be sent to the State geologist. In the meantime Mr. Lowe will hold on to his farm.

Fifth Indiana Cavalry Reunion.

The surviving members of the 5th Indiana Cavalry propose holding a reunion and forming a permanent organization of the regiment at an early day, the time and place not having yet been fully determined upon, by the committee having the matter in charge. All members of the regiment, will please send their address, at once, together with any others with which they are acquainted, to Comrade FRANK PATTEN, (late of Co. B.) 34 East Market street, Indianapolis, Ind., that they may be notified programme and when arrangements are completed.

JOHN HALFACRE, late of Co. F.
SEYMOUR L. PEARCE, late of Co. C.
HARRY GOODING, late of Co. G.
J. R GOWDY, late of Co. L.
Committee.

Congressman Phil Thoompson owns some mining lands in Summit county, Colorado, that promises to make him very wealthy.

The State Sunday School Union will meet at Muncie next Tuesday and remain in session three days: All Sunday Schools are requested to take up a collection and send delegates.

In a farm house near Boone, Iowa, lives Mother Spence, aged eighty-six. In the same house lives her daughter, aged sixty-four; her granddaughter, aged forty; her great-granddaughter, aged twenty-one; and her great-great-granddaughter, aged two. This is believed to be the only house in the country sheltering five generations.

Miners are on a strike at Beaucamp mines, near Pinckneyville, Illinois, and riotously disposed. Bread or blood, is said to be their watchory.

THE NEW MAKEEVER HOUSE,

RENSSELAER, IND.

JUST OPENED. New and finely furnished.—Cool and pleasant rooms. Table furnished with the best the market affords. Good Sample Rooms on first floor. Free Bus to and from Depot. PHILIP BLUE, Proprietor.
Rensselaer, May 11, 1883 tf.

Auditor's Notice of Ditch Letting.

WHEREAS, The undersigned Auditor has received satisfactory notice that the Ditch petitioned for by Martha Michaels et al., and numbered 2418 on the Docket of the Board of Commissioners of Jasper County, Indiana, has not been excavated in the time and manner specified by the Viewers in said cause, which work is described as follows, to wit:

Christopher Michaels. Allotment No. 1	ne¼ se¼ section 27, town 28, range 7, consisting of stations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 43 cubic yards from upper part of station 11, containing in all 546 cubic yards.
Christopher Michaels, Allotment No. 2.	sw¼ ne¼ section 27, town 28, range 7, consisting of 30 cubic yards from the lower part of station 11, all of stations 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 58 cubic feet from upper part of station 23, containing in all 957 cubic yards.
Christopher Michaels, Allotment No. 3.	nw¼ ne¼ section 27, town 28, range 7, consisting of 27 cubic yards from lower part of station 23, all of stations 24, 25, 26, and 9 cubic yards from upper part of station 27, containing in all 273 cubic yards.
Thomas Kennedy, Allotment No. 4.	se¼ nw¼ section 27, town 28, range 7, consisting of 74 cubic yards from lower part of station 27, all of stations 28, 29 and 30, and 60 cubic yards from the upper part of station 31, containing in all 56. cubic yards.
Thomas Kennedy, Allotment No, 5.	ne¼ nw¼ section 27, town 28, range 7, consisting of 76 cubic yards from lower part of station 31, all of stations 32, 33, 34, and 99 cubic yards from the upper part of station 35, containing in all 550 cubic yards
E. Lamson heirs, Allotment No. 6.	se¼ sw¼ section 22, town 28, range 7, consisting of 18 cubic yards from lower part of station 35, all of stations 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 10 cubic yards from the upper part of station 41, containing in all 491 cubic yards.
E. Lamson heirs, Allotment No. 7,	sw¼ sw¼ section 22, town 28, range 7, consisting of 68 cubic yards from the lower part of station 41, all of stations 42, 43, 44, and 66 cubic yards from the lower part of station 45, containing in all 308 cubic yards.
J. W. & S. L Jacks, Allotment No. 8.	nw¼ se¼ section 27, town 28, range 7, consisting of 67 cubic yards from the lower part of station 45, all of stations 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 24 cubic yards from the upper part of station 56, containing in all 317 cubic yards.
J. W. & S. L. Jacks, Allotment No. 9.	ne¼ sw¼ section 27, town 28, range 7, consisting of 36 cubic yards from lower part of station 56, all of stations 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63, containing in all 364 cubic yards.

NOTICE is now therefore given that said work will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 23d, 1883,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the door of the Court House, in the Town of Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana,

The parties to whom said work shall be let are required to give bond with good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the work let within the time specified herein, to wit:

Said work to be completed on or before the first day of January, 1884.

SEAL. Witness my hand and official seal at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana, this 12th day of May, 1883.

EZRA C. NOWELS, Auditor Jasper County, Indiana.

May 18, 1883—$39 [$4 33½ each.]

THE McCORMICK MOWER!

STILL AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS!!

All other Mowers have just reached the point at which ours was last year!

OUR MACHINE IS WORTH BY

$50,00 MORE

than it was then. We are

IN ADVANCE

of all competitors fully a year, and invite inspection of our Machine to convince the most incredulous of the truth of our assertion.

ROBERTS BROS., Agents.

Front Street, North of Washington, Rensselaer, Indiana, (june1,'83.

Hemphill & Honan.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address, STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

William Smith,

House & Bridge Builder,

All kinds of shop and scroll work done at Chicago prices. Shop and residence west of River Bridge, Rensselaer, Ind. Nov. 10, '83.—1y

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of a Certified Copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the Jasper Circuit Court, in a cause wherein John Makeever is Plaintiff, and James Chadd, —— Chadd, James T. Anderson, James B. Bullock, Nath. M. Schofield, James B. Schofield, William D. Willis, Daniel B. Willis, David W. Coffin, Samuel Smith, Joseph D. Vinnedge, Aquilla Jones, William F. Armstrong, Firman Stout, George W. Stout, Thomas Stout, and the unknown heirs of Claiborne Donaldson, deceased, and David E. Stout, Robert Browning, George W. Sloan, Charlos Hawthorn, John I. Morris, A. Willis Garrett, Charles Jones, Nelson H. Digs, John R. Cunningham, Aaron R. Foster, William Myers, David Therman and John K. Bois are Defendants, requiring me to make the sum of One Hundred and Forty-six Dollars and Thirty-one Cents [$146 31], together with interest and costs, I will expose at Public Sale, for cash in hand, on

SATURDAY, the 9th Day of JUNE, 1883, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House, in the Town of Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following described real estate, to-wit:

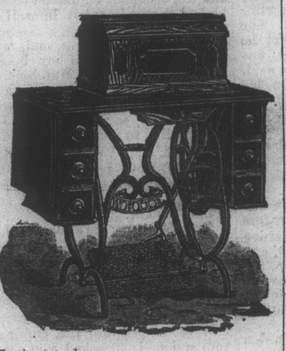
The south-west quarter [1/4] of section thirteen [13], in township thirty-two [32] north range six [6] west, all in Jasper county, and State of Indiana.

And should such rents and profits not sell for a sufficient sum to discharge said Decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from the valuation and appraisement laws, and in accordance with the order of Court in said Decree.

JOHN W. POWELL, Sheriff Jasper County.
M. F. Chilcote, Att'y for Plaintiff.
May 14, 1883.—$11 25

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE!



Easiest to learn.
Easiest to operate.
So simple a child can use it.
All who use it praise it.
It gives universal satisfaction
More durable and convenient than any other Machine in the market.
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
You will always regret it if you buy any other Machine without first seeing the White!
It has no enemies, excepting business competitors who lose sales on account of it. Sold by

C. B. STEWARD,
Corner Washington & Front Streets, Rensselaer, Indiana.

JAs. A. THOMPS

Watchmaker

JEWELER,

Remington, Ind

Pacific.

DRAIN TILE MACHINE!

atented October 21st, 1879.

FARMERS,

DO Your Own TILE DRAINING!

TWO MEN AND A BOY can make and lay Two Thousand feet of TILE in one day, which will be far superior and cost less than half as much as Clay Tile at factory.

Machines Territory for Sale by

K. oury & Peck,

AGENTS.

Sewer Pipe and Well-Curbing of all sizes made to order. Tests sold for those who wish to invest in Machines or Territory. All work guaranteed as represented. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

All communications addressed to the above named Agents at Monticello, Ind., will receive prompt attention.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

JAMES W. McEWEN Proprietor.

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year,	$80 00
Half column, "	40 00
Quarter " "	20 00
Eighth " "	10 00

Ten per cent. added to foregoing price if advertisements are set to occupy more than single column width.

Fractional parts of a year at equitable rates

Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space, $5 a year; $3 for six months; $2 for three

All legal notices and advertisements at established statute price.

Reading notices, first publication 10 cents a line; each publication thereafter 5 cents a line.

Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly (once in three months) at the option of the advertiser, free of extra charge.

Advertisements for persons not residents of Jasper county, must be paid for in advance of first publication, when less than one-quarter column in size; and quarterly in advance when larger.

MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE.
Attorney-at-Law.
RENSSELAER, - - - - INDIANA
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Makes collections a specialty. Office on north side of Washington street, opposite Court House- v1n1.

R. S. DWIGGINS ZIMRI DWIGGINS
R. S. & Z. DWIGGINS.
Attorneys-at-Law,
RENSSELAER - - - - INDIANA
Practice in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties, make collections, etc. to Office west corner Nowels' Block. v1n1.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON
Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.
THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, - - - INDIANA
Practice in all the Courts.

MARION L. SPITLER,
Collector and Abstracter.
We pay particular attention to paying taxes, selling and leasing lands. v2n48

J. H. LOUGHRIDGE. F. P. BITTERS
LOUGHRIDGE & BITTERS,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Washington street, below Austin's hotel. Ten per cent. interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months. v1n1

DR. I. B. WASHBURN,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rensselaer, Ind.
Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. O. C. LINK,
HOMEOPATH.
Office in residence, on Washington street, northeast of Court House, Rensselaer, Ind. June 1 '79.

H. W. SNYDER,
Attorney at Law
REMINGTON, INDIANA.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

IRA W. YEOMAN,
Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Real Estate and Collecting Agent.
Will practice in all the Courts of Newton Benton and Jasper counties.
OFFICE:—Up-stairs, over Murray's City Drug Store, Goodland, Indiana.

FRANK W. LABOCK,
Attorney at Law
And Real Estate Broker.
Practices in all Courts of Jasper, Newton and Benton counties. Lands examined Abstracts of Title prepared: Taxes paid.
Collections a Specialty.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office up stairs, in Makeever's new building, Rensselaer, Ind.

R. S. Dwiggins, President. Zimri Dwiggins, Cashier.
Citizens' Bank,
RENSSELAER, IND.,
Does a general Banking business; gives special attention to collections; remittances made on day of payment at current rate of exchange; interest paid on balances; certificates bearing interest issued; exchange bought and sold.
This Bank owns the Burglar Safe, which took the premium at the Chicago Exposition in 1878. This Safe is protected by one of Sargent's Time Locks. The bank vault used is as good as can be built. It will be seen from the foregoing that this Bank furnishes as good security to depositors as can be.

ALFRED M'COY. THOMAS THOMPSON.
Banking House
OF A. McCOY & T. THOMPSON, successors to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers, Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collections made on all available points. Money loaned. Interest paid on specified time deposits, &c. Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson. apr14,'81

NEW
BLACKSMITH SHOP
[South of McCoy & Thompson's Bank.]
Rensselaer, Ind.
GRANT. Prop'r.
THE proprietor having fitted up a new shop are now fully prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing, at the lowest price, and in the most workmanlike manner. Farmers, and all others needing anything in our line, are invited to give us a call. We purpose making
HORSE-SHOEING A Specialty,
And give this branch of the business particular attention. All work warranted.
GRANT.

John W. Medicus,