THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

FRIDAY JUNE 29, 1883.

Dorsey denounces the "stalwart" administration of Mr. Arthur as the "miserable carricature of a government"

Logansport and Richmond have been selected by the Commissioners for the sites of the new Insane Asylums.

There is still one thing in favor of the dude—he never will blow out his brains. A charge of shot, fired into empty space, would not hit any thing.

Dorsey refers to his accidency, President Arthur, as "the stalled ox feeding at the rich trough of accident" Arthur referred to Dorsey once, with thankful heart, as the gentleman who carried Indiana by the use of "soap."

Dorsey says: "Two years of time and more than $2,000,000 of public money have beenspent in an effort to wreak upon me the vengeance of ambitious and miserable campfollowers." The fight, then, seems to be between the stalwart and half-breed factions.

DORSEY is threatening to show up some of the dirty work of Senator Logan. Years ago he was known in Illinois as "Dirty-work" Logan. He hasn't improved, it seems.

That great statsman, Stephen A. Douglas, denounced him as a "Dirty Dog."

Mr. Fishback says the Republican party is "a mere money making instrument in the hands o' the rich monopolists who swarm about Washington whenever Congress is in session." Remember, Mr. F. is a Republican, and his aim in telling this truth is to reform the Republican party in that paticular. The only way to reform it, however, is for the people, at the ballot-box, to drive it from power

Abram S. Hewitt, an iron manufacturer of New York, an advocate of free trade and a democrat, has reduced the wages of his employes 50 per cent.

Such lies as the above, which we clip from a Republican paper, will not win. It is a well-known fact that the iron work of Peter Cooper, Abram S. Hewett and Co., have been kept running all the time, and the hands paid full wages, at times when the firm was known to be losing money, the supply of the article exceeding the demand.

The tariff plank of the Ohio Democrats declares: "We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the requisites of government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

I, B. W. CONFESSETH—

That he has been writing for the Remington News over the nom de plume of "THEY SAY"

That after laboring incessantly for certain candidates whom he knew to be opposed to temperance reform, and the favorites of saloonists, he had the cheek to volunteer advice to true and earnest temperance workers

That he was "a Republican from 1862 to 1877 in the Democratic counties of Pulaski and Cass;" but he does not refer to the Boards of County Commissioners, and the Boards of Town Trustees of those counties, with the same assurance and ecstatic joy that he does to these Boards in Jasper county and the Town of Rensselaer. Evidently they did not appreciate his overpowering abilities, nor reward his vanity.

He confesses that during his residence in Jasper county he has "stood by them (the Republican bosses) and redeemed all promises to them." Will he explain why it was necessary for him to make promises to them? And what return was expected, and pledges given, in consideration of the faithful performance of those "promises"? Usually "promises" are never exacted from party men—such from conviction.

He confesses that he would very much like to see a division in the Democratic column in Jasper county It would gratify him exceedingly to see the young Democracy array themselves against the old veterans who have stood firm to principle in sunshine and in storm, But he will not see it. He will behold them rather shoulder to shoulder doing their part towards breaking the power of the radical "bosses."

He confesses that he don't like the editor, nor the appearance or contents of the Sentinel. If he did it would be an argument against us; we don't give a "pewter-dam" for his dislikes.

He confesses to dudecracy, inasmuch as he loves to see white shirts and black boots, even though he does not gratify his taste in that respect.

He confesses to being a great "specialist!" Politically, his specialty consists of efforts to divide the Democracy—to array the 'young' against the 'old'—it would help him in his aspirations next year. In that he is a failure. Professionally, he has his specialties; and he has a special hankering for a place on the county republican ticket next year, and we sincerely hope he may get the nomination.

He this week, signs his production I. B. Washburn. Last week, in the Republican, his article was unsigned. The correspondence in the Remington News gave "They Say" as authority for statements made herein.

ANOTHER OPEN LETTER—NO 12.

[The Indianapolis News.]

Hon. Stanton J. Peelle:

I am indebted to you, or some friend of yours, for a copy of the "American Protectionist" of June 9. This paper is the pig-iron organ of the country. Its editor is now in deep tribulation. He has information that nine-tenths of the "professors" who teach political economy in our schools and colleges are free traders, and that they are corrupting the youth of the land by teaching that laws which give the people's money to a favored few are not good laws. These theorists did not believe as Mr. Greeley did, that it would be a blessed thing for our country if it were encircled with an impassable sea of fire; nor do they indorse Mr. Henry C. Carey's opinion that all foreign wars are a blessing to our people. The editor, who gauges everything by the pig-iron standard, sees that the pig iron politicians will have stormy times when all the educated young men take issue with them. He proposes a novel remedy. It is this: Let the founders of professorships and contributors to their support see that their benefactions are not perverted to the service of the propagandism of anti American doctrines." That won't mend matters. Suppose you put a pig-iron professor in his chair, with his pig-iron protection text-books, a class of bright young men who have access to libraries can floor him at every recitation. You must make more thorough work. How would this do? Make it a cause of expulsion from College for a student to talk back at his Professor; appoint Committees to examine College libraries and burn all books and papers which even squint in favor of free trade. Persecution to be effective must be thorough, and nothing but sweeping measures can root out free trade heresies which find lodgment in the minds of intelligent people. Tarring and feathering colporteurs who traveled in the South with Northern newspapers in their gripsack didn't help the slavery cause.—Imprisoning ladies for teaching slaves to read the Bible, murdering Lovejoy for printing an anti-slavery newspaper, and hanging John Brown for obeying the golden rule as he understood it, did not stay the tide of fanaticism. The human reason revolted at slavery. The poets, the Professors, the bright young men at the Colleges were writing and talking in favor of liberty—just as they are now talking in favor of free trade, and it is not surprising that the pig-iron editor is alarmed at the prospect. What astonishes me is to see some of the leaders of the great Republican party trying to array that party against the intelligent judgment of the civilized world on this paramount issue. The Democrats have the advantage. They have had such foolish leaders, and have been so wicked and unpatriotic during the last twenty years, that it is almost impossible for them to do anything that will not be an improvement on their past conduct. And the Republican party, growing careless after so many brilliant successes, is in danger of drifting into a false and pernicious policy which may alienate the intelligence of the country from its support. I beg of you to ponder the fact stated by the pig-iron editor that nine-tenths of the College Professors of the land who teach political economy are corrupting the youth by filling their minds with free trade heresies. It will be a new experience for old Republican stumpers to go about the country denouncing our schools and colleges as anti-American institutions. You may see no cause for alarm in the present attitude and tendency of our party. I do. The party must cease to be used as a mere money making instrument in the hands of the rich monopolists who swarm about Washington whenever Congress is in session. If it be the desire or purpose of some of our leaders to make the Republican party a Whig party, and ally it with the rich and powerful classes, let the mask be thrown off. Sooner or later the masses will discover the deceptions put upon them in the name of protection.—What they want is more liberty and less restriction. They are bent on having what John Bright declared a day or two ago in Manchester to be "the inalienable right of every American to buy in the cheapest markets of the world." Shut out of foreign markets by retaliatory laws—our mills and factories closed and workmen idle because laws are passed prohibiting the importation of raw material—labor insufficiently paid under protective legislation which was enacted under stress of war—nearly half of the blast furnaces out of blast because tariff bounties giving fictitious values have encouraged the establishment of so many furnaces that the markets are glutted and there is no sale for their produet—manufacturers locking out workmen and workmen striking for higher wages—a surplus accumulating in the Treasury from unnecessary taxes levied upon the food and clothing of the overtaxed poor—something is very wrong somewhere, my brother, you may be sure. These things have come to pass under our existing tariff laws. I think the tariff legislation is mainly responsible for their existence.

Your remarks to the wool growers a few days ago remind me of the short speech of an Indiana wool grower which was delivered to the American Agricultural Association which met in Chicago last winter. A pig-iron professor of the name of Denslow, who is a small fraction of the one-tenth of American Professors who teach the American philosophy, made an address, in which he attempted to show that sheep farmers could put money in their pockets if they would compel Congress to raise the duty on wool. Mr. Woods, an Indiana farmer, asked the Professor if the increased duty would not increase the cost of the poor man's blanket, and said that while he liked to make money at farming he sho'd think very meanly of himself if he should ask Congress to raise the price of the poor man's blanket for the sake of putting a few extra dollars in his own pocket. I am sorry to say that a very small portion of the lobbyists who annoy Congress with their importunities for protection, have risen to the moral altitude of our Indiana farmer.

A French writer, Bastiat, puts the following words in the mouth of a carpenter who is supposed to be addres ing a pig-iron statesman and manufacturer:

"I am a carpenter, as was Jesus; I handle the hatchet and plane to serve you.—In chopping and splitting from morning until night in the domain of my Lord the King, the idea has occurred to me that my labor was as much national as yours And accordingly I don't understand why protection does not visit my shop as well as your manufactory. For, indeed, if you make clothes, I make roofs. Both, by different means, protect our patrons from cold and rain. But I have to run after customers while business seeks you. You know how to manage this by obtaining a monopoly, while my business is open to any one who choses to engage in it."—The French carpenter's plea finds its match in America to-day. Yesterday an Indianapolis carpenter used the same logic in conversation with me in a street car. The law taxes his blanket, his tools, his food, the material he works with, protects everybody who makes anything he needs to support life and carry on his trade—but what protects him from competing foreign labor? Other workmen besides carpenters are oppressed in the same way, and all to enrich a few men who have the money and insolence to maintain a lobby influence at Washington. Another Indianapolis carpenter said to me recently, "I now get $3 a day; I used to work for $1 50 per day, and saved more money than I can now, though I get double the wages, and all because the tariff increases the cost of my food and clothing."

At the risk of being tedious I wish to make some remarks concerning some recent utterances of that staunch protection organ, the Journal. In a homily concerning the supposed misfortunes of McGeoch, it says that he formed the idea that he could corner the lard market, and "thereby be able to fix his own price upon that commodity, and thereby enrich himself by a million or two of dollars." * * * A corner in provisions such as he sought to run is disreputable and dishonest It means that victims shall be fleeced and that scores shall be robbed. It puts an unreal value on whatever product is cornered, and the inevitable result of a successful issue is to wring unearned money from other gamblers less lucky or less powerful. And so it snivels over the victims who tried to cheat McGeoch or some other gamblers and failed. But when the Bessamer steel lobby go up to Congress and procure the passage of a law which puts "an unreal value" on steel blooms, and are "thereby enabled to fix their own price on that commodity and thereby enrich themselves by a million or two of dollars," "it means that victims shall be fleeced and that scores shall be robbed," that steel rail mills in Indianapolis and elsewhere shall be closed and workmen be kept out of employment. But the gentlemen who do this are reputable, patriotic citizens because they choose to call their establishment an "infant industry." If McGeoch will call the next lard corner an infant industry, and get Congress to protect it, the Journal will apologize for having called him hard names.

W. P. FISHBACK.

WHY WELCOME.

What makes Floreston Cologne welcome on every lady's toilet table is its lasting fragrance and rich, flowery odor.

The New York Star refers to some recent utterance of Senator Voorhees, and adds:

He (Voorhees) thinks the Democrats can carry Indiana with a good candidate, provided dreamers like Watterson do not succeed in foisting a free trade plank into the national platform. This is a practical view of the situation. It is of no consequence that a few individuals have convinced themselves that absolute free trade is sound political economy. The great majority of the American people do not believe that doctrine. They want a tariff which shall furnish the Government with all necessary revenue and at the same time will afford such incidental encouragement to industry as will promote the general prosperity. All revision of the tariff should be gradual, so as not to damage any interest. Senator Voorhees expresses the general Democratic sentiment on this subject, and should his practical ideas prevail, success in 1884 will be certain.

Discarding all reference to "dreamers like Watterson," it may be well to state that no Democrat in Indiana advocates "free trade." Those who inject the vagary into the campaign as indicative of Democratic sentiment do so knowing that it is a base perversion of Democratic conviction on the tariff question. Free trade means the abolition of the tariff. Democrats contend for nothing of the sort. It is impracticable. Democrats are practical. The tariff is to be continued, but it is to be modified. The Democratic party does not propose to tax the farm to support the factory. It does not praposo to tax Indiana to support the monopolists of New England. It does not propose to compel one class of citizens to bow down under grievous burdens of taxation that another class may stand erect. The Democracy of Indiana does not propose to indorse the slaves of the lobby nor the subsidized advocates of monopoly, No Democrat in indiana has the courage to boldly declare that he favors taxing one class of men that another class may grow rich by tribute extorted by a protective tariff or by any other means. The people of Indiana are willing to be taxed for the support of the Government, and it thereby certain interests are protected, as they inevitable will be, no one complains. Everybody with a grain of common sense knows that such taxation affords incidental protection. It can not be averted, nor is it sought to be avoided. The people begin to comprehend the extent to which they have been victimized by monopoly knaves and their apologists Tariff chicane has won its last victory. The tariff is to be modified, the tariff tax on the prime necessities of life reduced. The pets and the puppets of monopolists, as they become know n, will be retired sent to the rear, and nowhere more certainly than in Indiana. The Republican party is the party of monopoly, and Democratic party will accept none of the infamy which Republicanism has won by its treachery to the welfare of the people.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded 25 cents per box. For sale by F. B. LEAMING.

Mobile Register: From a letter received from Bigbee, Washington county, it is learned that one day last week Mr. W. H Richardson killed a white deer in that immediate locality. Mr. Richardson and Mr Coleman were hunting together, when they discovered the beautiful creature and fired at it nine times before they succeeded in killing it. The hair of the sides of the deer was of a yellowish tint, but the back was snowy white. It is said that there are two other white deer in the forests of Washington County, one of which is supposed to be the mother of the one killed. The ignorant and superstitious people think that white deer are akin to witches.

A Young lady was caressing a pretty spaniel and murmured: "I do love a nice dog!" "Ah!" sighed a dandy, standing near; "I would were I a dog." Never mind," retorted the young lady, sharply, "you'll grow."—Georgia Major.

A New York girl has set the fashion of sending around notices to her friends that she has given her lover the grand bounce. Any one who wants a second hand lover can then prepare to claw him in.

HOW SHE SAVED HER DARLING

"I shall not feel so nervous again about baby's teething," writes a grateful mother. "We almost lost our darling from cholera infantum, but happily heard of Parker's Ginger Tonic in time. A few spoonfuls soon cured baby, and an occasional dose keeps us in good health."—Brooklyn Mother.

SPECIAL TERM J.C.C.

"The time for holding the June Term of this Court for the year 1883 having expired, and the business of said term not having been finished, it is ordered by the Court that an Adjourned Term of said Court be held commencing on the 12th day of July, 1882, at 2 o'clock. P. M., to continue until such business shall be completed, and the Clerk is ordered to give notice of such adjourned term by publishing a copy of this order in the Rensselaer Republican, Democratic Sentinel and Remington News, for two i sertions, and by posting a like notice on the door of the Court House for ten days before said twelfth day of July, and that Court do now adjourn until the 12th day of July, 1883.

Signed June 23d, 1883

PETER H. WARD, Judge.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss:
JASPER COUNTY, }

I, CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk of Circuit Court within and for the County and State aforesaid, certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and complete copy of Order of said Court entered of record on page 74 Civil Order Book number 12 on the 23d day of June, 1883.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court at Rensselaer, Ind., the 26th day of June 1883.

{SEAL.} CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk.

By JAMES A. BURNHAM, Deputy.

June 29, 1883

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness 50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.

FLORESTON COLOGNE.

An exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties. 25 and 75 cents.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable remedies known, cures all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, &c.

The Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, age or any disease or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS

Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic or for a failure to help or cure.

50c. and $1 sizes at dealers in drugs. Large saving buying $1 Size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 143 Wm St., N.Y.

THE McCORMICK BINDER

'TILL AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS!!

All other Binders 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, Renesselaer, Indiana, (June1,'83

AUDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year Ending May 31st, 1883.

Balance in Treasury June 1st, 1882.		$22244 87
Consisting of the several funds as follows:		
Road,	$3 61 42	
Tuition,	3757 06	
Township,	326 16	
County Revenue	4544 07	
University interest,	50 73	
Premium on Jail Bonds,	195 00	
Two per cent damages,	17 88	
Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Rail Road, Newton T'p	149 78	
Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Rail Road, Marion "	396 35	
Common School Principal,	5 12	
" " Interest,	98 76	
Congressional Principal,	2597 39	
Interest,	138 95	
Special School,	1681 93	
Liquor License	200 00	
Show License,	15 00	
Estray Fun	5 25	
Surplus Fund,	04	
Jail Bonds,	14661 51	
Ditch,	314 96	
Dog,	170 98	
Total,		$33298 57
From which deduct deficit in the following fund:		
Congressional Interest,	$53 70	
Total balance in Treasury June 1st 1883, as shown above:		$2244 87

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Balance in Treasury June 1st, 1882,		$32244 87
Road,	$ 6103 94	
Tuition,	20061 99	
Township,	856 97	
County Revenue,	28403 52	
University Principal,	260 00	
" Interest,	86 18	
Two per cent. damages,	6 00	
County Jail Bonds,	3478 74	
Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad, Newton T'p,	2 70	
Common School Principal,	1222 00	
" " Interest,	945 44	
Congressional Principal,	5549 94	
" Interest,	3890 17	
Special School,	9283 10	
Liquor License,	500 00	
Show License,	15 00	
State Tuition,	11665 70	
Docket Fees,	134 00	
Land Redemption,	272 86	
Estray,	30 35	
Ditch,	344 07	
Dog,	348 59	
		$93461 56
Total charges to Treasurer,		$125706 43

DISBURSEMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Road,	$ 8405 05	
Tuition,	20523 83	
Township,	947 27	
County Revenue,	26993 99	
University Principal,	260 00	
" Interest,	81	
Two per cent. damages,	17 88	
County Jail Bonds,	14837 44	
Premium on Jail Bonds,	155 00	
Common School Principal,	1227 12	
" " Interest,	889 20	
Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad, Marion T'p.	396 35	
" " " " Newton "	149 78	
Congressional Principal,	6833 33	
" Interest,	3830 39	
Special School,	9611 43	
Liquor License,	500 00	
Land Redemption,	236 46	
State Tuition,	11665 70	
Docket Fees,	134 00	
Surplus Fund,	04	
Show License,	15 00	
Ditch,	318 69	
Dog,	519 57	
Total credits to Treasurer,		$108297 35
Balance in Treasury June 1st, 1883,		$17409 08

ITEMIZED LIST OF DISBURSEMENTS OF COUNTY REVENUE.

Interest on County Orders,	$ 27 25
Reporting Fines,	2 00
County Printing,	566 74
County Offices,	56 69
Educational,	922 50
Special Judge,	95 00
Board of Equalization,	50 00
*County Jail,	4759 58
Fuel and Lights,	993 25
County Officers,	3301 92
Relief of Poor,	1711 28
Poor Farm,	2502 39
Care of Insane,	120 17
Roads and Bridges,	4000 84
Circuit Court,	3180 30
Prisoners,	541 95
Commissioners' Court,	509 90
County Attorney,	147 50
Assessing Revenues,	1148 25
Elections,	68 80
Wolf Scalps,	302 50
Books and Stationery,	614 83
Coroner's Inquest,	47 70
Board of Health,	440 41
Incidentals,	85 18
Public Improvements,	797 00
	$26993 92

*NOTE—The amount of County Jail paid out of County Revenue has been transferred and charged to Jail Bonds, and County Revenue credited with the amount.

THE BALANCE IN TREASURY JUNE 1st, 1883,

Belonging to the several funds as follows, to-wit:

Show License,	$ 15 00	
Ditch,	340 07	
Land Redemption,	36 40	
University Interest,	$ 136 10	
Estray,	35 60	
Liquor License	200 00	
Two per cent. damages,	6 00	
Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad, Newton T'p	2 70	
County Jail Bonds,	3302 81	
Common School Interest,	155 90	
Congressional Principal,	1324 50	
Congressional Interest,	145 03	
Special School,	1353 60	
Township,	245 86	
Road,	1659 81	
Tuition,	2496 23	
County Revenue,	8053 67	
Total,		$17409 08

LIST OF ORDERS DUE AND UNCALLED FOR

On June 1st, 1883, and payable out of County Revenue, is as follows, to-wit:

Board of Equalization,	$ 5 00
Relief of Poor,	223 55
Poor Farm,	75
Insane,	10 35
Roads and Bridges,	19 87
Public Improvement,	18 00
Circuit Court,	32 18
Prisoners,	5 60
Commissioners' Court,	33 00
Assessing Revenue,	40 00
Enumeration of Voters,	10 00
Coroner's Inquest,	2 75
Total,	$401 65

I would respectfully call the attention of the Board to the fact that on account of the continual demand of the public for bridges, and the necessary expenditures in rebuilding bridges destroyed by the floods and ice of last winter, the Treasurer has been unable to keep County Orders at par, thereby subjecting holders desiring the cash, to a heavy discount. I would therefore recommend that you make the levy, for County Revenue enough to meet the demands without protest. Respectfully submitted.

EZRA C. NOWELS, Auditor Jasper County, Indiana.

Examined and approved in open Court, this 12th day of June, 1883.

GEORGE W. BURK, ASA C. PREVO, JOHN WAYMIRE } Board of Commissioners of Jasper County, Indiana

June 22, 1883.

TAX LEVY FOR 1883.

The following table shows, by Townships and Corporations, the amount of Taxes levied on the $100 00 taxable property, and the amount levied on each taxable poll in Jasper County, Indiana, for the year 1883:

TOWNSHIPS AND CORPORATIONS.	ON EACH 100 DOLLARS. State.	State House.	State School.	University Int'st.	County.	County Jail.	Road Tax.	Township Tax.	Special Additional.	Total.	ON EACH Township Tuition.	Special School.	State.	State School.	Special School.	Township Poll.	Special Addition'l.	Total.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Hanging Grove	12	02	16	05	$1	10	25	15			16	25	50	50	....		1	00
Gillam	12	02	16	05	1	10	25	10			10	15	200	50	50	....	1	00
Walker	12	02	16	05	1	10	25	15			35	25	240	50	50	....	1	00
Barkley	12	02	16	05	1	10	50	..			20	25	215	50	50	....	25	1 25
Town of Rensselaer	12	02	16	05	1	10			50		50	25	283	50	50	50	75	2 25
Marion	12	02	16	05	1	10	35	10			15	25	225	50	50	....	1	00
Jordan	12	02	16	05	1	10	40	10			30	25	245	50	50	....	1	00
Newton	12	02	16	05	1	10	25	20			30	10	215	50	50	....	1	00
Keener	12	02	16	05	1	10	30	15			30	25	230	50	50	....	1	00
Kankakee	12	02	16	05	1	10	25	20			30	20	245	50	50	....	1	00
Wheatfield	12	02	16	05	1	10	30	20			35	25	250	50	50	....	1	00
Carpenter	12	02	16	05	1	10	40	15			25	25	245	50	50	....	1	00
Town of Remington	12	02	16	05	1	10					25	25	285	50	50	....	1	00
Milroy	12	02	16	05	1	10	30	10			40	25	245	50	50	....	1	00
Union	12	02	16	05	1	10	25	10			20	25	230	50	50	....	1	00

THE WOOL TAX AND FARMERS.—The bounty tax on wool and woolens inflicts harm on the whole American people. Not one tenth of the farmers and planters raise sheep; not one in a hundred depends exclusively or even chiefly on sheep, while the clothes of all the farmers are nearly double in cost by the tariff on wool and woolens. Most of these who raise sheep derive more profit from the sale of mutton than from wool.—Take the American farmers all together, and they are damaged ten times as much by the duties on wool and woolen goods as they are benefitted thereby.—Chicago Tribune.

R. F. PRITCHARD & BRO

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, READY-MADE SHIRTS, FANCY NOTIONS. CALL AND SEE.

Rensselaer, Ind

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.

Hemphill & Honan.

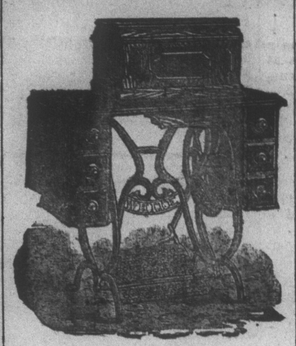
WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one 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

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. THOMPSON

Watchmaker

JEWELER,

Remington, Ind

Pacific DRAIN TILE MACHINE!

patented 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

King, Coury & 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 " "	30 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 EMRI 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, Attorney-at-Law. DAVID J. THOMPSON 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. June6 '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. BABCOCK,
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 McCOY. 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 paid on deposits, &c. Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson. april4,'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,
Plasterer & Cistern Builder.
All kinds of Plain and Ornamental work done in the latest style.
Leave orders at Tharp's drug Store.

A. L. WILLIS,
Gun & Locksmith,
(Shop on River bank, south of School House, Rensselaer, Ind.)
All kinds of Iron and Wood turning, and fine work in Iron, Steel and Brass, on short notice, and at reasonable rates. Give me a call. v5n40

LEAR HOUSE,
J. H. LEAR, Proprietor,
Opposite Court House, Monticello, Ind
Has recently been new furnished throughout. The rooms are large and airy the location central, making it the most convenient and desirable house in town. Try it.

D. D. DALE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW
MONTICELLO, - INDIANA.
Bank Building, up stairs.

NEW
Meat-Market.
[FIRST DOOR EAST OF POST OFFICE.]
Rensselaer, - - Indiana
FRESH BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON
Sausage, Bologna, Hams, Bacon, Etc.,
Sold in quantities to suit purchasers at the Prices. The very best of stock slaughtered and sold.
Fish and Poultry kept in season. The market price in cash paid for Cattle, Sheep Calves, Poultry, Hides, Sheep Pelts, Tallow, &c.
v5n27 S. E. WO