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The Democratic Sentinel.

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A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY JAS. W. McEWEN.

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MORDECAI F. CHALCOTE, Attorney-at-Law
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Maintains a special office on north side of Washington Street, opposite Court House.

R. S. DWIGGINS, R. S. DWIGGINS
Attorneys-at-Law, Attorneys-at-Law,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Maintains a special office west corner Newell's Block.

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

MARION L. SPITLER, Collector and Abstractor.
We pay particular attention to paying tax
securities and leasing lands.

FRANK W. B. COCK
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 Macever's new
building, Rensselaer Ind.

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.

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

J. H. LOUGHREID, F. P. BITTERS
LOUGHREID & 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.

DR. L. B. WASHBURN,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rensselaer Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

R. S. Dwiggins, Zimri Dwiggins,
President. Casimir.
Citizens' Bank,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Does a general Banking business; gives special attention to collections; remittances made on day of payment; remittance of exchange; interest on balances; certified checks bearing interest; interest on exchange bought and sold.

This Bank owns the "Bullion Safe," which took the first premium in the Chicago Fair in 1878. This Safe is protected by one of Sargent's Time Locks. The hunk vaulted is as good as can be built. It will be seen from the foregoing that this Bank furnishes good security to depositors as can be.

THOMAS THOMPSON,
Banking House
O. 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 etc. Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.

THOMAS J. FARDEN.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,



Gents' Furnishing Goods!

N WARNER & SONS.

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware,

Stoves

South Side Washington Street.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

BEDFORD & WARNER,

Dealers In

Groceries,

Hardware,

Tinware,

Woodenware,

Farm Machinery,

BRICK & TILE.

Our Groceries are pure, and will be sold as low as elsewhere. In our Hardware, Tinware and Woodenware Department, will be found everything called for. Our Farm Machinery, in great variety, of the most approved styles. Brick and Tile, manufactured by us, and kept constantly on hand. We respectfully solicit your patronage.

BEDFORD & WARNER.



THE NEW SPEAKER.—Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, who has risen to National distinction since his first election to Congress in 1876, is a native of Campbell, or what is now Kenton county, Kentucky, and was born September 5, 1835, being by several years the youngest of the three leading candidates for the Speakership, but the peer of any as a statesman and parliamentarian. He received, as a boy, such advantages as the common schools afforded, supporting himself by his own labor, and is in the highest and best sense of the term a self made man. He studied law at Covington, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, becoming a large and successful practitioner. He was a member of the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature for two years, was elected to the State Senate in 1866 and again in 1869, and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1871, serving until September 1875. He declined a nomination for Presidential Elector in 1864, but was a Delegate at Large from Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention in 1868, and was an alternate Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1876.—Elected to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, he was returned to the Forty-seventh without opposition, speedily becoming a central figure in the House of Representatives. As a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, he has been efficient and influential, whether with the majority or minority, and has at all times advocated his views of revenue reform with singular force and eloquence. In matters of political economy, there is probably no member of the House better informed, and in respect to constitutional law there is no one who stands before the bar of Kentucky with clearer or more comprehensive views. His speech on the tariff last winter was the conspicuous feature of a memorable debate. Besides being a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the Forty-seventh Congress, he was also a member of the select Committee on Law respecting the election of President and Vice President, and of the Select Committee on improvement of the Mississippi River. He is dignified and courteous in manner, but plain, unobtrusive, and thoroughly democratic in his manner of life.

THE RED SUNSETS.

The causes of the recent rare and rich sunsets continue to be discussed by scientists. They omit to notice, however, that the sunrises of the same period were quite as gorgeous in their effects. Possibly they were not observed by the scientists, but night editors and printers had a good opportunity to behold them.

The fact that at sunrise, or at sunset, the red rays were refracted strongly, bent down, so to speak, toward the earth, thus heralding the coming day, or lingering after its departure, is conclusive that the effects were purely atmospheric in origin, and were due to the unusual moisture held in the upper atmosphere. It also puts a quietus on the theory that the afterglow was due to the zodiacal light which is not visible in the mornings. An other fact disposes of that theory, namely, if it was the zodiacal light it would have presented itself in the shape of the segment of a cone.

The meteoric and cometary theory does not stand for a moment. In 1861 the earth is supposed to have been involved in the tail of a comet, which had suddenly flashed past the sun, whirling its tail in this direction. But the comet was soon visible, and the tail described its shape in the northern heavens a night or two after it had brushed through

our atmosphere. And such would have been the case now if the cause of the red light had been cometary in its origin. Had it been due to the meteoric shower there would have been a meteoric display after the sun's rays had entirely left our atmosphere.

No other theory explains the phenomenon so well as that of excessive moisture, possibly in the shape of an infinite number of frozen particles held in the upper atmospheric stratum. It ought not to be forgotten also, that the sun was almost at its greatest southern declination, and its rays consequently having to pass obliquely through a much greater depth of atmosphere to reach the earth than during the summer and fall months. This alone accounts for the frequency of red sunsets during the winter season.—Cin. Commercial Gazette.

Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was in town yesterday and is staying with his wife at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. To a reporter he said last evening: "I am going with my wife to Europe, and expect to sail on the Werra day after to-morrow. We shall travel through France, Spain and Italy, and see all that we can see in the two months we expect to be absent."

"What do you think of the general political position at present, Governor?"

"You must excuse me," he replied, with a pleasant smile, "I have for some time been thinking much more about my intended trip abroad than of the political situation, and in any event should be averse to expressing myself in an interview. I may say, however, generally, that I regard the present outlook as hopeful for the success of the Democratic party next year."

"What are the prospects of your own State?"

"Oh, I think Indiana may be counted on as certain. I don't permit myself to doubt about Indiana at all."

"As to the issues of the next Presidential contest which do you think will be the most prominent?"

"As things look at present I should say that it is on the question of tariff reform that the two parties will divide."

"And what are your views on that question?"

"As I have said, I can't talk politics. Wait till I return from Europe. I don't want to say anything more than to express the opinion generally that I think there should be sufficient money raised for the expenses of the Government, those expenses kept down to the lowest point consistent with a wise economy."

"You would not then approve of raising a surplus revenue and distributing it among the States for educational purposes?"

"I would not for educational or for any other purpose. The only effect of that would be to create what might be called a corruption fund in each of the States. I think it would be an absurd idea to do anything of the kind, and I don't think it would be approved by the people generally."

"What of the tax on whisky and tobacco?"

"I don't think the people will look with favor upon the abolition of these, or even their reduction."

"May I ask if you would look with favor on the desire of a great many of the party for the renomination of what is called the old ticket?"

"You may ask, certainly," said the Governor, pleasantly, "but I have not tho' enough about the matter to give you an intelligent answer, and I must end as I began, by declining to be interviewed on political matters. It will be quite time enough to think and talk about such things two months hence," and after

wishing Governor Hendricks a pleasant voyage, the reporter retired.—New York Special.

Philadelphia Record: It is a very old fashioned idea, but none the less sound, that the proper way to reduce the burden imposed on taxpayers is to begin by cutting down the taxes on necessities, and afterward on luxuries. Let us have cheap wares for the household, cheaper iron, cheaper lumber, cheaper coal, cheaper cloths, cheaper glass, and afterward, as we can afford to get along with less revenue, cheaper tobacco and whisky.

MR. McCARTHY'S REPLY.

ED. SENTINEL: My attention has been directed to an article in a recent publication purporting to give historical and biographical sketches of the counties of Warren, Benton, Jasper and Newton. The article alluded to is on page 469. It is entitled the "Press" and makes certain statements in reference to the origin and publication of the BANNER in Jasper county, in 1858. From what source the publishers of the book obtained their information is unknown to the writer.

These statements are little else than a rehash of certain falsehoods that appeared in the Rensselaer Gazette, December 1857, and were promptly met and refuted, as will subsequently appear.

The article in the Gazette, which appeared as editorial, stated, in substance, that the writer of this article, who was then the editor and publisher of the "Jasper Banner," came to Rensselaer an entire stranger—that he represented himself as identified with the Whig party—that he obligated himself to publish a neutral paper and went back on his obligation—that he agreed to refund the amount subscribed for the purchase of the press and material and afterwards refused to do so. The article, which was liberally sprinkled with abusive comment, was copied into the Banner, and replied to as follows:

"For willful misrepresentation and deliberate mendacity the above statement is without a parallel. Long before we had any thought of coming here to reside, we were urged to come to Rensselaer and establish a paper. We were informed that the citizens were exceedingly anxious for a press."

The only proposition we ever made to any one was that if the citizens of the county would purchase a press and material, we would publish a paper at our own expense for the avails of the office. We had no political aims in view. Our object, in common with others, was to build up the interest of the county. We, therefore, of our own accord, and without any solicitation or restraint whatever, chose to publish a neutral paper.

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(Continued on eighth page.)