

Muncie National: About 8 o'clock Monday the fire bell sounded and it was soon ascertained that the fire was located at the residence of Mr. Ed. Loughry on Bluff street. The fire company was soon on the ground and the fire extinguished before it had got fairly under headway. The fire originated from a defective flue.

The alarm of fire sounded 10 o'clock on Sunday night was occasioned by the burning of the old barn situated on the Isaac Reynolds homestead property. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, the flames first appearing in a shed attached to the main building, and in which was stored an old threshing machine belonging to Martin Witz. This machine, we understand had lately been insured for \$300. The fire spread so rapidly that, before those living in the immediate vicinity arrived, the entire building was wrapped in flames.

One of the most disastrous fires ever experienced in Muncie originated in Henry Jost's dry goods store Sunday night, January 6, burning out Roberts & Vinson's hardware store. Henry Jost's dry goods store, Ed. Gardner's tin store, W. B. Keefer's tailer shop, and Mrs. Dunfee's millinery shop. No policy on Ed. Gardner's stock, but Mr. Keefer had an insurance of \$1,000 on the building; Roberts & Vinson have a policy of \$3,000 on their stock, and Witz & Roberts have a \$2,500 policy on the factory building; Henry Jost, we understand, holds a \$5,000 policy on his stock of dry goods, while Mrs. Dunfee had no insurance on her stock or building.

In Canada spool thread is sold at three cents a spool. in the United States the price is five cents; difference two cents a spool, or 66 percent, above the Canada price. The population of the United States is equivalent to 11,000,000 families, of five persons each. Estimating the consumption of spool thread at six dozen each per family annually, the cost of the thread at Canada prices would be \$23,760,000, while in the U. S. the cost would be \$32,600,000; a difference of \$8,840,000, which protection puts into the pockets of monopolists. The extra two cents per spool goes into the pockets of the manufacturers and at the same time they continue the reduction of the wages of the employees.

The Albany, (N. Y.) Argus, in commenting on what a tariff is for, says that the primary purpose of a tariff should be the equitable provision of the revenue requisite for the Government. That purpose is the justification of any tariff. The sum required for that purpose is the limit warrantably predicable of any tariff. A tariff for any other purpose and one exceeding any such sum is a subject for reform, like any other act of a system of mal-legislation. This is the doctrine of the Democratic party. The doctrine that a tariff is not for revenue, but for monopolies, that its purpose is the protection of manufacturers at the expense of the consumer and producer classes of the land, is Republicanism pure and simple. There are persons and papers in that party that affect to be revenue reformers—but they show their hypocrisy or cowardice by supporting invariably its protection platforms and its protection candidates. The Democratic press of the country has only to emphasize the policy of reform in tariff taxation, and show the people how and to what extent they have been plundered by an iniquitous tariff enacted and sustained by the Republican party to achieve an enduring victory—a tariff, too, which puts the proceeds into the pockets of monopolists instead of into the treasury for the support of the Government.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD COINS. It was learned from Capt. Hall, of the United States secret service, Monday, that counterfeit \$5 gold pieces of a very dangerous character are in circulation. The coin was received by the teller of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank from some person now unknown, and submitted to Capt. Hall, who had it assayed by the United States assayer. The result showed the coin actually contained \$3.80 of gold. Its weight is correct, of very nearly so, and its appearance is an almost exact facsimile of the genuine coin. It is a stamped coin, and is pronounced one of the most dangerous in circulation, and no clue has been gained thus far which will lead to the detection of the guilty parties.—Chicago News.

GUITA'S inserable carcass has at last been polished and whitened and put on exhibition in the Army Museum. It should be labeled "the fate of too much sentimentalism in the cause of an office."—Cayce's Review.

ADVERTISED LETTERS. Letters addressed as below remain unsealed for in the Post Office at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana, on the 5th day of January, 1884. Those not claimed within four weeks from the date below given will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

John N. Baker, Jas. Boren, I. S. Griggs, Miss Jessie Harris, Omar Haff, John Patton, Sam. Fredway.

Persons calling for any of the letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

HORACE E. JAMES, P. M.  
Rensselaer, Ind., Jan. 7, 1884.

of his having never stepped upon the Democratic side of the Senate floor since he became a Senator. Colonel Mosby, who raised the "black flag" ornamented with the skull and crossbones during the war, is now Consul General to Egypt. Bloody handed Chalmers, who led the butchery at Fort Pillow was a Republican candidate for Congress in his District in Mississippi at the last election, and claims to have been elected; probably every Republican member of Congress will vote to give him a seat. Amos T. Ackerman, who was General Bob Toombs' chief of staff, and proclaimed the doctrine of shooting every negro in his tracks that was found wearing the uniform of a Union soldier or giving aid to the Union cause, was made Attorney General of the United States, the highest officer of the Government, under Grant's last administration.—South Bend Times.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S MEMORY.  
(Detroit Free Press.)

Several weeks ago the late James Burns told how, in 1838, Daniel Webster paid a visit to Detroit and was given a reception by the citizens at the National hotel. "I was about twenty-six years old," said Mr. Burns, "and had just risen to the distinction of being in business for myself. For that reason I suppose, at all events, I know no other cause, I was invited to be privately introduced with a lot of other young business men, to Mr. Webster.

"Well, sir, I went fully impressed with the greatness of Mr. Webster, and I confess somewhat elated over the honor thus accorded me. We all assembled in the parlor, fifteen or twenty in number. Presently Mr. Webster entered the room, and we were introduced. A social general chat of perhaps half an hour followed, Mr. Webster talking all over the room a. d. with no one in particular, after which we took our leave. The remarkable feature which impressed me was the fact that Mr. Webster, who had met fifteen or eighteen ordinary young men for the first time and that in a general way, called us by name and without hesitation or mistake as we took our leave."

"I've heard that memory of names was one of Daniel Webster's strong points."

"But the story isn't finished," said Mr. Burns. "Four years later I was in New York buying goods. I had not seen or hardly thought of Mr. Webster in that time. I had just turned from Wall street to go up Broadway, when I saw a magnificent figure ahead of me. Confident that it was Mr. Webster, I quickened my pace, passed him, and at the next corner stopped to get a full look at him. I was not mistaken in the man, and I was immediately filled with the desire to speak with him, but I was held back by the thought that he wouldn't remember a young chap like myself. I followed him a block before I could make up my mind to meet him. Everybody on Broadway turned and looked admiringly at him as he passed, and finally I thought it would be in keeping with western character to be a little forward. So with 'How do you do, Mr. Webster?' I stepped to his side.

Turning slightly and half stopping in his walk he looked intently into my face an instant and said, 'Why do you do, Mr. Burns? I'm glad to see you sir.' And as we walked together up to the Astor house I actually believed he inquired after every man he met at his Detroit reception, and that he called each man by name as though they were his intimate friends. From that hour I knew the value of a good memory, and from that hour I began to cultivate my own."

R. FENDIG.  
Quality not Quantity is what you get at Levine's candy factory. When you want fine goods do not be deluded by low prices for cheap adulterated candy. We guarantee all the candy we manufacture pure and free from adulteration. Levine's candy factory.

## A LIST OF GOODS

SOLD AT

## Purcupile's RESTAURANT!

A full line of Common and Fancy Candies!

A full line of Bakers' Goods!

Bread, Pies, Cakes, &c!

Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars!

California canned goods!

Baked Beans, Baking Powder!

Canned Salmon, Mackerel and Lobsters!

Flavoring Extracts, Tomato Cat-

Table Sauces, Spanish Olives,

Chow-Chow, Mustard, canned corned Beef, canned Sausage, The best of

Crackers, Holland Harin, Spiced Fish, Soaps, etc, in fact, everything kept in a first class Grocery and Restaurant.

i remember! Buy your Teas of me, and draw that elegant set of Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons.

Remember! That with each and every pound of our Coffee you receive a nice present.

Remember! In purchasing your Baking Powders of us, you secure a chance to draw that hand-painted set of ware.

H. M. PURCUPILE.

Ralph Fendig's for bargains

Where is Levine's candy factory? answer Rensselaer Ind., where they make all kinds of pure candy every day.

Mr. Ralph Fendig has just returned from Chicago, where he has been for some few days, looking through the market, and reports that he has secured the nicest and cheapest lot of goods it was ever his luck to secure, and requests the readers of the SENTINEL, and everybody else to call and see them.

Prof. Levine is actively engaged in arranging his establishment hand-somely for the holiday season.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
All who are indebted to R. Fendig are requested to call and settle, either by cash, or note, within the next 30 days, as I wish to close my books for this year.

R. FENDIG.  
Quality not Quantity is what you get at Levine's candy factory. When you want fine goods do not be deluded by low prices for cheap adulterated candy. We guarantee all the candy we manufacture pure and free from adulteration. Levine's candy factory.

Go to Fendig's.

"A Literary Republic".

"Fifty million of people, mostly fools," was Carlyle's pointed way of putting it. The now brilliantly successful Literary Revolution—which a few months ago was supposed to be permanently doomed—assumes the opposite, that people are not mostly fools, but that they want Good books rather than trash, and the "Literary Republic" is the result. Every reader is a voter. Ballots in the first election are to be cast (by postal card), before January 1, 1884. The following are the first "candidates" for honors:

GEORGE RAWLINSON.—"History of the Seven Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World." In three large 12mo. volumes, about 2,400 pages, with profuse and fine illustrations. Price reduced from \$18 to \$3.

JOHN RUSKIN.—"Modern Painters" and "Stones of Venice" in five handsome 12mo. volumes, about 3,250 pages, with many illustrations. Price reduced from \$30 to \$4.

GUIZOT AND DEWITT.—"History of France, from the earliest time to 1848." Translated from the French. Profusely illustrated. In five large 12mo. volumes, about 4,000 pages. Price reduced from \$36 to \$5.

HENRI VAN LAUN.—"Complete History of French Literature." In two large 12mo. volumes, about 1,000 pages. Price reduced from \$7.50 to \$1.50.

The candles stand separately. Vote for those you want, one or all. It will take 10,000 votes for each to elect. The 10,000 being received, the books described will be published during the present winter on the terms stated. No money is asked in advance. You can receive and examine the books before paying for them. A specimen number of the IRVING LIBRARY, giving samples of type, paper, and other particulars, will be sent free to any applicant.

Persons calling for any of the letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

HORACE E. JAMES, P. M.  
Rensselaer, Ind., Jan. 7, 1884.

WHAT FOR?

A boy and girl a sleighing went,

And neither of them cared a cent

How fast they rid,

While on they slid—

What for, and where!

The air was very cold and raw—

The little boy, he froze his paw.

Still on they sped

In their little sled—

What for, and where?

The little girl, so young and fair,

Lost nearly all her golden hair,

They went so fast,

Their friends they passed—

What for, and where!

The horse, of course, got badly scared,

And ran, and pitched, and kicked,

and reared,

On went the pair—

Now almost there—

What for, and where?

The boy and girl were tumbled out—

She sprained her ear he broke his

snout—

Then up they got,

And off they set—

What for, and where?

For Levine's little candy store—

To get some candy—Nothing more.

They got it, too.

And so may you—

What for?

Why from 11 to 40 cents a pound;

and our nice, sweet magnolias and

delicious cream candies and chocolate goods, owing to a heterogeneous

conglomeration of unforeseen

difficulties, at prices to suit all.

Wish you all a Happy New Year!

HENRI LEVINO. Proprietor

Levino's Candy Factory, Rensselaer

Indiana.

See ad. of R. P. Benjamin in another column. M. S. claims to be prepared to offer superior inducements to buyers of lumber coal, etc.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in, and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Sealed Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all skin eruptions. Arsenic Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 2 boxes, \$1.25, (in stamps.) Address, Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

JUST OPENED. New and finely furnished Cool and pleasant rooms. Table furnished with the best market affords. Good Sample Rooms on first floor. Free Bus to and from Depot. PHILIP BLUE, Proprietor. Rensselaer, May 11, 1884.

JOHN W. SMITH, Proprietor.

John Casey, Salesman

John H. Smith, Salesman