

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME VIII.

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NUMBER 1.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Six months	.75
Three months	.50

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year	\$20.00
Half column	10.00
Quarter	5.00
Eight	1.00

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

Franchise paid a year at equitable rates.

Business cards not exceeding 1 inch square, \$2 a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three.

All legal notices and advertisements at established statute price.

Reading notices, first publication 10 cents 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.

R. S. DWIGGINS, ZIMRI DWIGGINS
R. S. & Z. DWIGGINS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practice in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Makes collections, etc. Office west corner Nowell's Block.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON
Attorney-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 taxes, selling, 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 Maxeever'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 and 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. LOUGHRIE, F. P. BITTERS
LOUGHRIE & BITTERS,
Physician & Surgeon.

Washington street, below Austin's hotel. Ten per cent interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months.

DR. I. 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. Cashier.
Citizens' Bank,
RENSSELAER, IND.

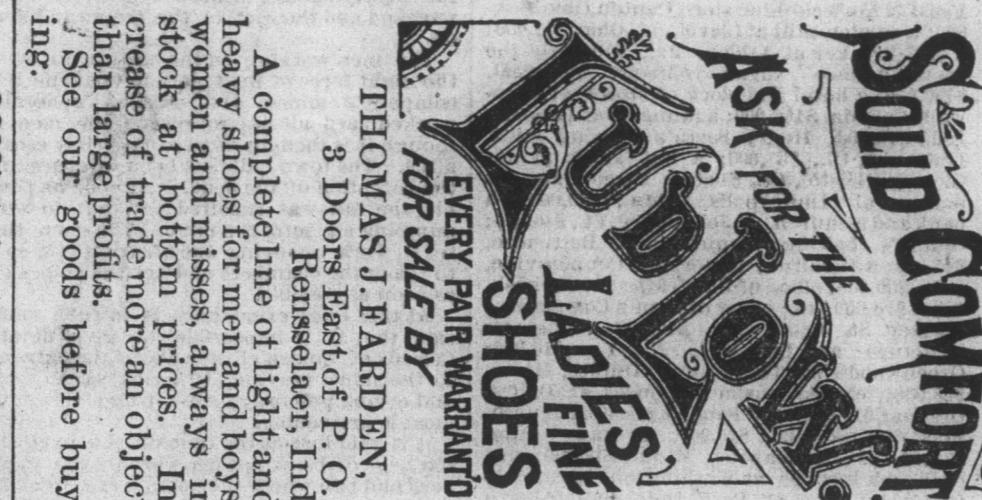
Does a general Banking business; gives special attention to collections; remittances made on day of remittance; current rate of exchange; interest paid on balances: certificates bearing interest issued; exchange bought and sold.

The Bank owns the Burglar Safe, which took the prize in the Chicago Exposition in 1873. This Safe is patterned after one of the largest Time Locks. The burglar wanted it as good as can be built. It will be seen from the foregoing that this Bank furnishes good security to depositors as can be.

ALFRED M. COY, THOMAS THOMPSON,
Banking House
F. A. McCoy & T. Thompson, successors
to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers.
Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collections made at all available points. Money loaned. Interest paid on specified time deposits, &c. Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.

THOMAS J. FARREN.

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.

COVERT'S
MODOC
STOMACH BITTERS
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
Dyspepsia, Chills and
Fever, Kidney Disease,
Liver Complaint,
AND IS UNQUALLED AS A
Blood Purifier.

500 REWARD FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE CASES THAT THIS MEDICINE WILL NOT CURE OR HELP.
They will stimulate the secretory organs, assist digestion, produce a healthy and laxative effect, and remove the morbid matter, and restore the natural vigor of the body. Their object is to protect and build up the vital strength and energy while removing all traces of disease. Their effect is a cure; but are no less useful as a preventive of all classes of similar ailments by building up the system to a good and perfect state of health, and making it proof against disease. One bottle alone will convince you.

NIMMONS & COVERT, BLUFFTON, IND.

PROTECTION DOES NOT PROTECT.

A recent number of the Indianapolis News contains several interviews with prominent manufacturers of the capitol city. In every case these manufacturers express opposition to a high protective tariff and assert that such a tariff is highly detrimental to their business. Mr. Thomas Davis, of the firm of Sinker, Davis & Co., manufacturers of engines and boilers, said:

The manufacturers of steam engines and boilers and saw mills need no protection at all; they need cheaper iron and steel, and they also need foreign markets, which are now closed to them by the high tariff. The American engine, for farm purposes, saw mills, oil wells, and general use, is lighter, stronger, and, considering the high price that we have to pay for raw material, cheaper than that made in any other country in the world.—All that we want is the right to buy our material in the cheapest market and sell our manufactures wherever we can find people who want to buy them. Neither of these are possible at present, because the tariff system has the effect of raising the price of raw material and closing foreign markets to American manufacturers. We are virtually confined to a home trade. Being asked as to the effect of tariff reform on labor, Mr. Davis said that he thought wages would be raised, because supply and demand regulate prices, and with a larger market for goods there would be a larger market for labor."

Mr. Nordyke, of the firm of Nordyke & Marmon, manufacturers of mill machinery, said:

"Politically I suppose I must be classed as a protectionist for I voted for Garfield in a

campaign which was conducted on protectionist theories.—Really I am a tariff reformer. I voted for Garfield because I had no confidence in the Democrats, and also because at that time I had not examined the operation of tariff, the discussions of its workings led me to investigate, and I am certain that our trade is crippled by the present import duties; the cost of raw material is raised by the direct operation of the tariff, and our markets are restricted by its indirection. For example, the price of lumber is raised by the prohibitory duty on Canadian timber; the Canadian government in return places a duty on our manufactures that amounts to prohibition, and yet we ought to have a very large trade with Canada; the roller mills which we make are in demand in that country, and as we can not sell them in the Canadian market at a profit after paying duty on them, we are contemplating the building of a factory for their production in Canada."

Mr. Lindley Vinton, of the Vinton Iron works, said:

"I am like most other men; I can tell when I am hurt.—Trade is very dull; in conversation with a partner in the Eagle Machine works a few weeks ago, he said that it had not been quite so dull for eight years. The reason in the case of this firm is that it cannot find buyers without extending its markets; we make engines, and also tile mills, these things last for a long time, and the State of Indiana is tolerably well supplied with them—in plain words the local market is not large enough for the manufacturers in this city. I saw that I must either discharge many of my hands or find a new market. I wanted to keep the men at work, so I went into other States, particularly Ohio, and contracted to supply manufacturers there; many a machine sold with an

Ohio brand on it is made at our works. But, mind you, I ought not to be selling at a low rate to Ohio manufacturers. I ought to be dealing direct with the purchaser, and but for the tariff I would be.

I have had twenty inquiries for our machines this winter from Canadians, but the duty is thirty and a third per cent against our goods, and we can not trade. Why, do you know that H. B. Smith & Co., of Jackson, Mich., manufacturers of flour millers' goods, have just been compelled to build a factory, (at Windsor, I think, but just on the Canadian side, anyhow,) which employs between 400 and 500 hands to satisfy their Canadian customers with their patent midlings purifier. The tariff has just protected 500 American hands out of a job and protected 500 Canadian ones into it. The four leading industries of Indianapolis are the making of engines and boilers, saw mills, flour mills and tile mills; in the last we beat any city in America, having four factories devoted to their making against two in any other.

There is no reason, apart from the oppressive effect of the tariff, why the manufacturers of this city should not do a large traffic with South America, Canada, and even Europe. But because there is a duty on foreign ore we have to pay \$28 a ton for Alabama iron, delivered here from the Tecumseh works; that iron can be made at \$9 per ton, and is made at \$11; it would be made at \$9 if it were made with all the advantages of machinery used in England, but because the tariff gives the Alabama maker a bonus of \$12 per ton he works in a slovenly and extravagant manner."

And foreign labor is just as cheap in Alabama with her negro population as it is in England, and skilled labor not very much higher, the price of clothing, etc., considered. Now iron and steel enter into the composition of all goods made by the other industries which I have named to the extent of at least 85 per cent. As far as the beneficial effect of protection to any Indiana industry is concerned, it is enough to say that Ohio is a far more dangerous than England. If we are to be protected protect us by a tariff on Ohio goods. The whole theory is fallacies."

The LaPorte Argus, in referring to the millionaire DePauw, says: "If we admit that DePauw had been a reliable Democrat, an admission that is not justified by his former acts, we can readily explain his desertion to the Republicans, and show the shameful greed and selfishness that actuated him in the matter. He is the owner of glass works, the product of which is, and has been from their start, protected by a tariff that amounts to from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent.—This glass is almost a necessity to the public, and such a tax is little better than robbery of the people who use it. Mr. DePauw is very rich, but the census shows that the average wages paid the laborers in these glass factories amounts to only about \$6 per week. It is clearly not the laboring men who get the benefit of this enormous tax that more than doubles the price of plate glass. An inquiry of who does get the benefit, and what political party is responsible for the privilege enjoyed, may tell why the beneficiary bestows his friendship and his vote on the Republican party. In common gratitude, that is where he ought to bestow it, but what can be said in defense of the act to the men who use plate glass? Is there any doubt that the party that opposes such a tax will gain far more than it will lose? Such a doubt would be an insult to the intelligence and honesty of any people."

The Post Office Department has issued instructions to postmasters to redeem outstanding three cent stamps and stamped envelopes in stamps of other denominations. The stamped envelopes are to be redeemed at the price for which they were sold originally, but they must be in good condition. Stamped envelopes spoiled in directing are still redeemable at their postal value only.

Ex-Governor John M. Palmer, of Illinois, was in early life a clock peddler. Arriving at Carthage, Ill., late one night he was put in the landlord in a room with Stephen A. Douglas. Douglas liked him and advised him to quit selling cloaks and study law. Palmer did as requested, and so far as is known has never had occasion to regret the change.

Governor Waller, of Connecticut, thinks the country schools are not so good as they were thirty years ago.

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION!

Mrs. Kirsch's School of Elocution will be held in the School Building, and will commence Thursday, Jan. 24th.

A day class will meet at 4 p. m., and a night class at 7:30 p. m., on Thursday of each week.

A Children's Class will also meet on Fridays at 4 p. m.

There will be no interference with the regular school work, and no book will be needed.

The school will close with a public entertainment at the Opera House, in which all pupils who show sufficient advancement will have an immediate opportunity to put in practice what they have learned.

Tuition for ten class lessons, each an hour in length, \$2 50; Children, \$1 50.

Come provided with pencil and common blank book to copy exercises from the blackboard.

The Quarterly Conference of the Church of God will be held at Rensselaer, commencing on Friday night, February 8th, to continue over the following Sunday. Able speakers from abroad expected. The public cordially invited to attend.

The National Greenback Party of Jasper county, Ind., are requested to meet in Rensselaer on Saturday, February 16th, 1884, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 22d of February next. A full attendance urgently solicited.

S. E. RITCHIE, Chairman
County Committee.

January 28, 1884.

TAKING THE QUEEN'S SHILLING.—Col. Thomas French, a resident of Atkinson, Maine, claims to have been of the gallant 600 in the charge at Balaclava.

Colonel is now proud of having served in her Britannic majesty's army, he was not anxious to join it during the war, and gives the following interesting account of how he enlisted: "While I lived in Burleigh I fell in with two recruiting officers who were hunting for just such a fellow as I. You've heard of the taking of the Queen's shilling. When a fellow accepts this coin from a recruiting officer it's a token of his enlistment, and he can not back out. The fellow who finally hooked me had been teasing me to enlist for a long time. I went into an ale house to drink with him. Unobserved, he slipped a shilling into my mug of ale. When I drank I heard it rattle and threw it out. 'My man, you've taken the queen's shilling.' I knew there was no use to dodge. I enlisted."

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