

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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A MAN named Chenworth, who lives in the village of Cowboy, Kan., owns a horse which he sends to a store three miles distant for provisions. A note tied to the horse's mane has a list of the articles wanted. They are strapped in a bag to his back. The animal never stops to nibble grass, but goes the whole distance at a brisk trot.

WHEN Charles Dickens was in America for the first time he dined at the house of one of the Harper brothers, the well-known publishers. A little Harper came to the table. Dickens placed him on his knee, and said: "You are a very fine boy, indeed; you are the son of the greatest pirate on earth!"

ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, seems to have a large fund of good sense, and in this respect differs from nearly every other Guelph that ever lived. In accommodating himself to the times, and accepting a position on the commission of inquiry into the condition of the poor, he has displayed more than usual tact. His action in this matter will certainly increase his popularity.

HERE is a true fish story. Last year at Portland, Me., there were taken and packed 47,400 barrels of mackerel, 14,400 barrels of herring, and 7,000 barrels of shad. This gave employment to 2,020 men. There were also caught 122,000 quintals of codfish and 3,000,000 of lobsters, and 1,000,000 pounds of haddock were taken and smoked. The more the reader thinks about how much "1,000,000" is, the more will this look like a fish story.

TRAVELING by railway, M. De Leseps gets into the first compartment at hand, and drops into the first vacant seat he finds. Then he scrutinizes the other passengers sharply. If he can get up a conversation with one of them he does so; if not, he folds his arms, goes to sleep, and only wakes up when his destination is reached. At sea, he lies in his berth, fast asleep, all the time, except when at his meals. On a recent voyage from Marseilles to Alexandria, lasting 130 hours, he spent 107 hours in sleep. He has given up ice-water baths, but still takes much horseback exercise.

AN interesting ceremony took place at Birmingham, England, recently, on the occasion of the "home-coming" of a man named Hall after twenty years' penal servitude for wife murder. Thousands of people, it is stated, met Hall at the railway station and gave him an enthusiastic reception, greeting him with loud cheers until he was driven off in a cab with his relatives. These tokens of sympathy and esteem must have somewhat surprised Hall. Wife murder was twenty years ago, looked upon as a rather serious offense, even when, as in the case of Hall, it was committed under circumstances of extreme provocation.

PHILADELPHIA school-boys are dangerous creatures. One of them, not yet 16 years old, spent a short vacation up in the country lately, and while there so captivated the affections of a farmer's daughter that she took poison and tried to die when he failed to answer her letters. She said she wanted to go out of life "like Ethel St. Maur in the Broken Vow." Her father had the poison pumped out and her life saved, and then he wrote to the youth that he ought to be ashamed of himself, and if he would come up to that neighbourhood again some time he would horsewhip him within an inch of his life. When that second visit occurs the youth will have aged by many moons.

IN 1880 the population of Cochin China amounted to about a million and a half. Of these only 1,825 were French, 1,366,139 were Annamites, and 58,500 Chinese. A book lately published in Paris by Messrs. Bouinai (twelve years a Government official in Cochin China) & Paulus gives a very favorable account of the Annamites. They are gentle, docile, and sober by habit, although the rich have a tendency to indulge in opium and brandy. They are very sensible, eminently endowed with the imitative faculty, rapidly familiarize themselves with the habits of civilized life, and are greedy of instruction. The French have established a regular system of communal schools. The authors attribute most of the weak points of the Annamites to the brutality with which they have been governed. Their chief defects are a lack of perseverance and of gratitude. France has only had this colony about twenty years.

DR. SAVORY says in the *British Medical Journal* that among the chief causes of injury to the health from gambling, is the prolonged mental strain which becomes necessary to the maintenance of self-control during ex-

tended periods of intense excitement. He cites the case of a lady who had lately returned from Monte Carlo much broken down in health, and greatly weakened by the severe fits of exhaustion from which she invariably suffered after an hour or two at the gaming table. She said that her ability to continue the game was determined by the extent of her power to sustain an aspect of indifference in the presence of spectators.

ATLANTA Constitution: The committee in charge of the matter has selected for the late Senator Hill's statue the following inscriptions from his writings: "He who saves his country saves all things and all things saved do bless him; who lets his country die lets all things die—dies himself, ignobly—and all things do curse him." On the reverse side: "The Constitution should know no section, but should know all the States." On one side piece: "We are in our father's house, our brothers are our companions, and we are here to stay, thank God, forever." On the other side will be a brief record of the Senator's public and professional life. The statue is rapidly approaching completion.

IN full season millions of dollars were often turned in one night at Crook's celebrated gambling club in London. The net profits of the season were \$750,000, and yet the weekly expenses averaged \$5,000. The fitting up of the house cost nearly \$250,000. Crook's was ostensibly organized as a club, and the committee elected the members, but any one who had a fortune to lose could easily obtain admission. The Duke of Wellington was an original member, but was never known to enter the hazard-room. For ten years before Crook's was started there was very high play at Watier's (the principal frequenters of which were hopelessly ruined), at Brookes', and also at White's, where the late Lord Granville was the great player. He is said to have been nearly a million to the bad at the end of his career, although at one time he had won \$50,000. Lord Granville once lost \$115,000 at hazard at a single sitting of seven hours, and \$50,000 at one night's whist.

FORTY-FOUR years ago three men, Mr. Miller, Mr. Dorr, and Mr. Merritt, went to settle in a Pennsylvania village. Miller built a tavern and sawmill. For forty-four years Miller ran the tavern and sawmill; for forty-four years Dorr boarded in the tavern; for forty-four years Merritt sawed in the mill, the three never missing a day's work, Miller making a fortune. The sawmill had of late years cost \$400 per year more than it could make. Mr. Miller had deeded his property to his son, and not long ago this son sold the tavern and mill, against his father's wishes, who was 75 years old, and whose one great wish it was to die in that tavern where he had so long lived. Mr. Miller took to his bed and died immediately. The next morning his old friend and champion, Dorr, was found dead with his face in the brook; he was 80 years old, and very strong, mentally and physically. The next night after that the alarm of fire was heard in the village for the first time. The sawmill was in flames, and burned to the ground. It was fired by Merritt the sawyer, who on the following day paid the purchaser the value of the mill, saying that he had turned the water on the wheel the first time and had sawed every log sawed in the mill. Merritt left the village forever. He had never been away before since he first came there.

Skinderson vs. Skinderson.
The other morning a volcanic-looking matron appeared in Judge Lawler's court and demanded to be informed as to the very earliest moment a divorce could be granted to a cash customer.

"Have you a complaint, madam?" said the Judge, soothingly.

"I should say I had, Judge," snapped the applicant. "I just tell you what the brute Skinderson—I'm Mrs. Skinderson, more's the pity—what that brute Skinderson's been doing. Flesh and blood can't stand it."

"Did he beat you?" inquired his Honor.

"I should like to see him try it," said Mrs. S., with an indignant sniff. "It's a heap worse. This morning I was talking with the aggravating thing for over two hours—just arguing with him, mind you, about a new paper for the parlor—when what do you suppose he did?"

"Tried to shoot himself?" hazarded the Judge.

"I just wish the mean brute had. No, sir; the wretch rang for a district telegraph messenger boy, and when he came Skinderson lay down on the lounge, and says, with one of those cold, tantalizing smiles of his, 'Martha, I'm worn out now, and I'm going to take a nap. Just wrangle with this boy for an hour or two, and when I wake up I'll relieve him. If he gives out meanwhile, just ring up another.'

"I'm afraid you couldn't get a divorce on that," said the Court, reflectively.

"Couldn't, oh?" cried the victim of domestic infelicity, in a rage. "All right; I'll go straight home, and if Skinderson hasn't woken up yet, I'll dump some hot ashes on his head; I'll fix him yet!" with which consoling anticipation she sallied out.—*San Francisco Post*.

High Protective or Revenue Tariff.

["Norval," in Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The gross value of manufactured products in the years 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 were as follows:

	Gain per cent. in each ten years
1850.....	41,013,109,616
1860.....	1,882,861,676
1870.....	4,324,325,442
1880.....	5,369,579,191

The valuation for 1870, as is well known, was made on an inflated currency, the average premium on gold having been about 25, 30, or, as stated in the census tables, about 20 per cent. discount on the paper. Hence to get a correct basis for 1870, to compare with 1860 and 1880, the census tables of 1880 give the following as the correct basis for manufactured products in the years mentioned:

	Per cent. of gain in ten years
1860.....	\$1,019,109,616
1870.....	1,883,861,676
1880.....	3,988,860,354

Thus it will be clearly seen that our greatest increase in manufacturing took place in the free trade decade from 1850 to 1860, and this fact of itself should convince all workmen, farmers, and business men that a revenue tariff and not high protection is the true policy for this country.

Again, the census tables give the net value of manufactured products or what they were worth after deducting the cost of the materials consumed. Still deducting 20 per cent. from the inflated values of 1870:

	Per cent. of gain in ten years
1860.....	\$46,935,296
1870.....	86,256,584
1880.....	1,392,118,500

Again the free trade year of 1860 is in advance.

The increase of capital invested in manufacturing in 1860 over 1850 was 89.88 per cent., 1870 over 1860 was 67.80 per cent., and in 1880 over 1870, 64.66 per cent. Hence, it is clear that capital was not afraid to engage in manufacturing in a free trade period as 1860 is still in advance.

The increase of wages paid in 1860 over 1850 was 60.08; in 1870 over 1880 was 63.78; and in 1880 over 1870 it was 52.78 per cent.

In this comparison 1860 is a trifling behind on the advance in total wages paid, but so little as to cut no figure, but when we compare the cost of living in 1860 with 1870 or 1880 it is clear beyond a doubt, that the mechanics and laborers of 1860 were much better paid, considering the purchasing power of the dollar in 1860.

The census shows that a large increase in wages from 1860 to 1880 has taken place, and yet the laboringmen of our country are not as well paid to-day as in 1860, when we take into account the vast increase in the price of commodities, rents, and other necessary expenses. In my own city, houses which rented in 1860 for \$5 or \$6 per month now bring \$10 and \$12, and these are on old streets where but little change has taken place.

Workingmen in those days got board for from \$2 to \$2.50 per week, including lodging, while railroad men and other irregular boarders got their meals at from twelve and a half to fifteen cents, and at many terminal points lodging thrown in.

Let us take the expenses of a railroad brakeman in 1860, counting thirty days:

Ninety meals at 15 cents.....	\$13.75
Thirty lodgings at 12½ cents.....	3.75

Total expenses.....\$17.25

Wages paid to brakemen in 1860, \$30 per month, and after deducting his board and lodging we find the brakeman of that period would have \$12.75 per month left.

Now let us take a brakeman of the present. His board costs him 25 cents per meal and lodging 35 cents per night:

Ninety meals at 25 cents.....	\$22.50
Thirty lodgings at 25 cents.....	7.50

Total expenses.....\$30.00

Railroad men are now paid by the trip, based upon 100 miles for a local man's day's work; the price going up, of course, as the distance is greater. I find the average for through and local brakemen on such a run is \$45 for twenty-seven days work in 1883.

Brakemen's wages.....\$45.00

Board and lodging.....\$30.00

Balance after expenses.....\$15.00

Here we find that the brakeman of 1883 has \$15 left for clothing and incidentals, as against the same class of men's \$12.75 in 1860.

Is there a man in all this land so stupid as not to know that \$12.75 in 1860 would buy one-half more than \$15 in 1883, of the general necessities?

Or if the brakeman of a man and lived at one end of his "run" and was enabled to board and lodge at home half the time, his financial matters would stand thus at the end of each month away from home in 1860:

Board half-month, 45 meals at 15c.....\$6.75

15 lodgings half-month, 15, at 12½c.....1.88

At home house rent per month.....5.00

Total.....\$12.63

Wages per month.....\$30.00

Here we find that the brakeman of 1883 would have \$20, or just \$3.63 left more than the brakeman of 1860 had, for provisions and clothing, and the same amount in 1870.

At 1880 wages per month.....\$30.00

Board and lodging.....\$30.00

Balance after expenses.....\$0.00

Here we find that the brakeman of 1883 would have \$20, or just \$3.63 left more than the brakeman of 1860 had, for provisions and clothing, and the same amount in 1870.

At 1880 wages per month.....\$30.00

Board and lodging.....\$30.00

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