

The "protected" millionaire manufacturers of Pennsylvania are paying their employees 65c and \$1 per day. Good Lord!

The great majority of the Democratic members of Congress favor tariff reform, and are struggling manfully against a solid Republican opposition to such reform.

Our Tom J. Wood, M. C., is working manfully and laboriously in the interest of the bone and shew—the farmers, mechanics and laborers of the land—and in opposition to a continuation of high prices for living and cheap labor.

Every Democratic member of Congress from Indiana favors reduction of tariff taxation in the interest of the masses, while the Republican members from the State are working in the interest of DePauw and other millionaires.

The workmen in the manufacturing in Pennsylvania have sent a memorial to Congress, in which they cite the fact that "protection" protects monopolists against competition with foreign manufacturers, but does not protect the laborer against competition with foreign cheap labor. Pig-Iron Kelley, of Philadelphia, is loud in his demands for "protection to home industry," and the industrious laborers conclusively show up his hypocrisy; when they prove that industry is not protected—only the money lords. He laments the impoverished condition of the laboring classes in foreign lands, but tells American laborers—American freemen—that they must eat more sorghum, rye coffee and cheap bread.

To those who remember the situation of affairs in the Republican National Convention at the time of the nomination of Garfield, the result of its action can be understood and appreciated. The Convention was in a fair way to adjournment without making a nomination, when the bargain between Blaine's friends and those of Sherman, under the lead of Garfield, and the opposition to Grant, Conkling and Stalwartism, culminated in the combination which substituted Garfield for Sherman, and afterwards the placing of Blaine at the head of the list of Secretaries. Garfield, in the anxiety and haste of the moment received the nomination without a thought of the transactions with which he was connected by the investigations of Committees of his own party in Congress. The question arises, will the Republican party promptly place Blaine, a man equally tainted in nomination?

The Republican of this week, concluding an article referring to the overgrown fortunes of W. H. Vanderbilt and other millionaires, says: "The day is certainly coming when the people will refuse to longer sweat and groan under the unendurable burden of poverty for the sake of securing to a few the possession of that which, in reality, enriches not its possessors and leaves the people poor indeed."

There is food for deep, earnest, profound thought in the above extract. The foundation upon which the accumulation of the vast wealth of the few, comparatively speaking, was laid by the Republican party since its advent to power in 1860. From that time to the present the radical party has legislated continually in the interest of the money lords and to oppress the masses. That party originated and adopted high, prohibitory protection for the monopolists, increased the cost of living for the toiling workers and refused them protection against the introduction of cheap labor, and if too demonstrative, the bayonets of the government would be employed to keep them within bounds.

Big inducements were held out to the Vanderbilt class of patriots for their money and the contract carried out with added favors. The sons of toll, had no inducements tendered them; it unwilling, the compulsory process of the draft forced them to the front in spite of the demands of dependants, and paid in a currency depreciated by the soulless and Godless transactions of the money lenders in their greed to coin gold from the miseries of the country, the blood of the boys in blue, and the tears of their dependants. In addition, the principal obstruction to-day to the proper recognition of the soldiers' claims comes from the opposition of that same class.

These brokers in the distress of the country, asked and received at the hands of Republican administrations grants of over 200,000,000 acres of lands belonging to the people. With millions of untaxed bonds, and millions of acres of untaxed lands, is it any wonder that the list of millionaires has increased with such rapidity? Is it not high time to call a halt! Turn the rascals out.

The work of collecting money for the Soldiers' Monument is progressing favorably, the subscriptions ranging from \$1 to \$100. In many cases the members of a family give \$1 each. The Treasurer of the Monumental Committee, has received the following letter from Hon. L. M. Campbell, of Hendricks County.

Danville, March 22.  
Geo. W. Johnston, Treasurer, Indianapolis.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in sending the enclosed check for \$100 as a contribution to the soldiers' monumental fund. If your Committee can find fifty men, who were not in the army, who will subscribe \$500 each, I will be one of the number, and will send a check for \$400 any day when notified the full number can be found, and tender \$25,000 at once to the committee. It is my judgment that the funds should be raised by voluntary subscriptions, by citizens who were never in the army.

L. M. CAMPBELL.  
This letter is not only timely, but it has the right ring, and is creditable to Mr. Campbell's head and heart. Surely Indiana ought to have fifty men who will accept his offer. Have we one in this county?

### \$40,000 SAVED.

Hon. Thomas J. Wood, our member of Congress has saved the government forty-two thousand dollars in one transaction. He is on the committee on claims against the government. Mr. Murphy, of California, claimed the government owed him one hundred thousand dollars as damages for excavating a dry dock at Mare Island. The evidence was voluminous. The sub-committee reported to the whole committee, that he be allowed ninety-three thousand dollars, and a motion was made to adopt the report by the whole committee, and pending the motion Wood jumped to his feet and moved for further examination. After much oratory, the continuance was granted. Wood then carefully examined the case and could not agree with the sub-committee's report. He reviled the evidence and struck the salient points of the claims so hard that the whole committee was soon in a wrangle. Three-fourths of the committee had spoken in favor of the report of the sub-committee. Wood again obtained the floor and spoke with great force, overhauling the facts and applying the law, and when he closed, called for an aye and may vote. Those who spoke for the report did not like to go on the record for it after Wood's vehement attack, and the report was voted down. Then a motion was made to allow Murphy forty-one thousand dollars, instead of ninety-three thousand dollars, and it was carried. So our Congressman saved the government over forty thousand dollars in one claim—enough to pay his salary for eight years in Congress. Wood was congratulated by his friends for his hard won victory. Rochester Sentinel.

### The Democratic Party Has Principles.

The H. H. Charles H. Beave, in the Plymouth Democrat, explains the Chicago Times, as follows: The Chicago Times makes the Louisville Courier-Journal say that the Democratic party has no principles left except its advocacy of a tariff for revenue only, and opposition to protective tariff.

Many labored editorials have appeared in the Times to show that the Democratic party has no principles at all; and that what that party advocates and favors at any time is either fallacy, or if sought to be put in practice, would be destructive of the public good.

The Times is no exception to the rule that all great intellects have some weak places. Although some articles on its editorial pages are the equal—and sometimes superior—to those appearing in any other journal, on questions of public policy, it frequently gets on the level of cranks in writing about the Democratic party.

It has been the fact always, that honest men blunder when they are compelled to treat with knaves on an equal footing. The Democratic party is no exception, while being compelled to meet the Republican party. All of its blunders have been caused by the honest and confiding men who have been in the position of managers—led astray by plausible time-servers.

No one will claim but what the Democratic party has members, both among the leaders and the common people, who are knaves: who will do unworthy things to advance their own interests; will use their position in the party and the party itself, for personal ends. So have all parties. But the majority of the Democratic

leaders and voters are honest and seek in good faith to carry out the public will. No one will claim but that there is too much of the "spoils" idea in all parties; but there is a sincere desire and effort on the part of a majority of the Democratic supporters—both voters and officials—to work reform in the administration of public affairs. It is simple nonsense to talk about five millions of voters, including every grade of intellect, education and social and official position, having no principles, when acting together in relation to government.

The first fundamental principle of the Democratic party is, that the national organization for government is based on a union of States; and each State is a separate, representative republic, with power to manage its own political affairs in its own way, and the national republic shall protect it in its rights as such local republic—it being limited only by the powers it has released to the national government; and that those powers are specified in the national charter, called the Constitution. That Constitution was made by these States, each State speaking for itself; and ratified by them as States, each separately, and for itself; and all the people in these States agreed to it as the people, as well as by States; and it was so understood and acted on; and it took the name of the United States. The States are the creators, not the creature.

There was a design in this; and that was, first, to prevent the centralization of power in the national organization and the destruction of the separate and independent government of each other in their local affairs; and second, the mutual preservation and protection of the national organization for international purposes, and the States for local purposes.

It follows that the second fundamental principle of the party is, a strict construction of the national constitution; and holding that the national organization shall exercise the powers delegated and no others; and if it wants more powers, it must get them from the States if the people have given them to the States in their State Constitutions, and if not it must—through the States—go to the people for them. The party is opposed to implied powers, except such as are necessary to carry into force the delegated powers.

The Times holds that the national organization may exercise any and all powers unless it is expressly prohibited in the constitution; and that the States are mere political agencies under the national organization—provinces—and have no rights except such as the national organization may consent to the exercise of. In other words, it is like a merchant who retains agents in different localities to sell his wares; and they are agents to carry on his business and can do what he permits. He can do as he pleases, being limited only by such terms as he has agreed to with them; that he will allow so much commission, or charge so much profit on shipments—or any other thing he has agreed may limit his rights as to them.

Of course, there is no union of States, in such a view. The Times puts forth lengthy reasons and incidents to prove its position; but they are fallacies. The legal tender decision, it holds, is a ruling of the Supreme Court establishing the fact that the general government may exercise all powers not prohibited, instead of only such as are delegated. Here it gets cranky.

The practice of buying and selling on credit is for convenience. Without the aid of law and courts, the creditor must trust wholly to the honor of his debtor. The State—local or national—may provide for compelling the debtor to pay, or not, at its pleasure. So with enforcing all contracts. The government can provide what shall result from non-performance. It may lend little or much aid; and in such manner as it chooses. Having provided what shall be a contract—it cannot make a law impairing the obligations of that contract.

Money is a thing of growth, and used by common consent. The government may regulate its use. It may declare what shall compensate a person in fulfillment of a contract—that shall be legal tender of a performance—just as it may give right or action on a note, or for assault, or refuse it. And that is what the court says in relation to legal tender notes.

The national government under its power to coin money, and regulate the value of foreign coins; to provide for the national defense; to provide courts and regulate the proceedings, and other provisions, may provide for issue of government notes, and declare them a legal tender for debt or damages, as it may provide a writ and declare what shall be good service, and limit the damages or the interest on money. The Times loses its head when it writes as it has done on this subject. The legal tender, may not be money, in a true sense but Congress can make it available to extinguish credit, as it may refuse a right of action.

Another principle is equal taxation and opposition to all class legislation. Another is citizen ownership and the national flag shall make a free ship in American waters.

Another is, non-interference in State matters by the national government; and non-interference by one department of government with the prerogatives of any other department.

Want of space prevents enumeration of others now. But the journal that declares that a revenue tariff is the only principle left in the Democratic party, is so far away from facts that it is unworthy of credence. Whatever may be its blunders, or the mismanagement of some of its

prominent men, it is altogether too large an organization to be spoken of flippantly, and as of no consequence. Until some party arises that has principles properly adapted to a union of Republican States—and there is none now except the Democratic party—the Democratic party will exist and the voters will try to have its principles enforced in government.

### ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Letters addressed as below remain unopened for the Post Office at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana, on the 19th day of April, 1884. Those not claimed within four weeks from the date below given will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

Mrs J J Adair, P Bile, Mrs Lizzie Critzer, John F Davis, Dr Hall.

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

HORACE E. JAMES, P. M.  
Rensselaer, Ind. April 21, 1884.

Services of the Free Will Baptist congregation will be held in the Presbyterian church, Rensselaer, on the second and fourth Sabbaths of each month. Covenant meeting on Saturday before fourth Sabbath of each month at 2 p. m. Sabbath services will begin at 10:30 a. m.

### M. C. MINER, Pastor.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.  
The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Leaming.

### GRAND PALACE CAR XCURSION

—TO—  
PORTLAND, OREGON, & RETURN.

Mr. J. R. Berry, of Chicago, General Tourist agent of the Northern Pacific R. R., was in our city yesterday; He announces a special excursion to Portland, Oregon, & return via The N. P. R. R. May 21st. Mr. Berry came here to see Mr. Ezra C. Nowels of this city who has some fifteen or more of our leading citizens already enrolled for the grand tour to the Pacific Coast. The rates are very low and the excursion promises to be a success. Programme may be obtained of Mr. Nowels.

### Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF INDIANA,  
Office of the Auditor of State.  
IN pursuance of the provisions of an Act, entitled "An Act authorizing the sale and conveyance of certain lands belonging to the State of Indiana, and disposing of the proceeds thereof, and providing for the recovery of the possession of any lands of the State unlawfully occupied, and for the rent of any of the lands of the State until sold." Approved March 7, 1883. "I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the lot of land described in the following table, at the Court House, in the Town of Rensselaer, at from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m., on

Saturday, April 26, 1884,  
the following described real estate situated in Jasper County, belonging to the State of Indiana, and authorized to be sold by said act:

Part of Section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Appraised value.
N. 1/4 of sec. 25	30	N. 7	W. 40	40	\$300 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 2	30	N. 7	W. 40	40	300 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 4	30	N. 7	W. 40	40	100 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 13	31	N. 6	W. 40	40	60 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 3	31	N. 6	W. 40	40	60 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 13	30	N. 6	W. 40	40	80 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 23	30	N. 6	W. 40	40	80 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 23	30	N. 6	W. 40	40	80 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 23	30	N. 6	W. 40	40	80 00

These lands were mortgaged to the State of Indiana to secure the payment of loans from the College Fund, and were forfeited for the non-payment of interest due it.

Also the following, to-wit:

Part of Section.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Appraised value.
N. 1/4 of sec. 15	29	N. 7	W. 40	40	\$125 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 17	29	N. 7	W. 40	40	100 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 17	29	N. 7	W. 40	40	100 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 17	29	N. 7	W. 40	40	100 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 13	29	N. 7	W. 40	40	100 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 13	29	N. 7	W. 40	40	100 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 13	29	N. 7	W. 40	40	100 00
N. 1/4 of sec. 13	29	N. 7	W. 40	40	100 00

These lands were donated to the State of Indiana by an act of Congress approved February 28, 1884, and are known as University Lands. No bids for less than the appraised value will be received.

JAMES H. RICE,  
Auditor of State.  
Indianapolis, Ind., March 12, 1884—SLS 75.

**SWAYNE'S OINTMENT**  
FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES  
ITCHING, ECZEMA, SORES, PIMPLES, RING WORM, ETC.  
THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES  
Symptoms are moisture, itching, burning, soreness, and pain. It is a sure cure for all these troubles. It is a pleasant, economical and positive cure. Swayne's Ointment is superior to any article of the kind. Sold by druggists, or send \$1.00 in 8-cent stamps, 2 boxes, \$1.25. Address, Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa.

### Democratic Central Comm ttee.

Hangar Grove—John LePer, David Culp, Wm. W. Kenton.  
Gilliam—Jno. Prnett, Adam Hrs, Jno. Tillet.  
Walker—Joel F. Spriggs, George Sta'ham, Fred Meiser.  
Backley—Geo. H. Brown, Nelson Randle, Jno. G. Culp, Geo. Adair, J. C. Norman.  
Marion—Jasper Kenton, Wm. Bergman, C. D. Stackhouse, A. K. Yeoman, Geo. A. Oover.  
Rensselaer—John C. Chi cote, Jas. T. Rondio, Ed. P. Honan, Frank B. Meyr.  
Jordan—Jay Lamson, John Elm, Lorenzo Hill, Michael Mulcahy.  
Newton—Wm. Bringle, Jas. Ueoman, Newton Makeover.  
Keener—Albert Brooks, Jas. Bennett, Benj. Bliggs.  
Kankakee—Thos. M. Jones, Presley E. Davis, Patrick Smith.  
Whitfield—John Hill, Nelson Ingram Lewis Rich.  
Car enter, West Precinct—James Clowery, E. E. Rockwood, W. L. Rich.  
East Precinct—Fred. Hoover, Edward L. Culp, William H. Wells.  
Milroy—Wm. O. McCora, Chas. E. Loshbaugh, Jacob Owens.  
Union—William Cooper, Jas. Wiseman, Geo. W. Casey.  
EZRA C. NOWELS, Chairman.  
JAMES W. DOURTIT, Secretary.

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, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty skin diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, \$1.25, (in stamps.) Address, Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. v7n26

See ad. of R. F. Benjamin in another column. He claims to be prepared to offer superior inducements to buyers of

Any make of Sewing Machine sold by O. B. Steward.

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Gun & Locksmith,  
(Shop on River bank, south of School House, Rensselaer, Ind.)

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GRANT. Prop'r.

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**HORSE-SHOEING A Specialty,**  
And give this branch of the business particular attention. All work warranted. GRANT.

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(First Door West Jewelry Store.)

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**J. J. Eaglesbach,**  
PROPRIETOR

BEEF, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Sausage, Bologna, etc., sold in quantities to suit purchasers at the lowest prices. None but the best stock slaughtered. Everybody is invited to call.

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May 26, 1882.

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JOHN MAKEEVER, President. JAY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

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Opposite Public Square, RENSSELAER, INDIANA.  
Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell Exchange. Collections made and promptly remitted. Money Loaned. Do a general Banking Business.  
August 17, 1883.

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Rensselaer, Ind., August 17, 1883.

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All kinds of shop and scroll work done at CH cases prices. Shop and residence west of R or Bridge, Rensselaer, Ind. Nov. 10 '83—ly

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for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you FREE, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$3 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1.00 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortune will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address SWAYNE & SON, Portland, Maine.

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BEST Quality of Plug and Fine Cut Tobaccos, Unadulterated Coal Oil, magnificent Smoking Tobacco, a general assortment of Notions and Novelties, Boston Refined Sugar, Masticella Crystal Mills Flour, Meat, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Rice, Dried Apples, Cheese, Oysters, Lard, Pepper, Spice, and all kinds of Groceries constantly on hand, with a multifarious diversity of 5 and 10-cent articles too numerous to mention! Also a fine assortment of Drugs and Medicines that cure all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood! A. H. ARNOLD'S Cash Store, JOHN CASEY, Salesman, Blackford, Indiana.

Posts, Rails and Cord-wood taken in exchange for Groceries. I want Hogs & Cattle, and hands to work on the farm, make rails; chop cord-wood, etc., etc.—The highest market price paid for Hogs, Butter and Eggs. Call and examine stock. A. H. ARNOLD, Blackford, Jasper county, Indiana. John Casey, Salesman

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