

The Dem. Sentinel.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

FRIDAY MAY 9, 1884.

The Mahonites have all gone over to the Republican party.

Judge Turpie is the choice of the Hendricks County Democracy for Governor.

The complete returns of the late township elections in this State show the Trustees elected as follows:

Democratic	528.
Republican	466.
Independent	18.

Kentland Gazette: "Our item last week stating that the Republicans elected a majority of the trustees of the State appears by later information to be incorrect, though we thought it was correct at time of writing."

We suggest to our old friend "Chester" of the Brookston Reporter, that he procure the official returns as to the number of Democratic Trustees elected this spring, and not impose upon his readers the statement of the Fowler Era.

The great mass of the radical members of Congress, including every member from this State is opposed to a reduction of taxation, reform which, assure them that it is not "home industry," but "monopoly," that is protected—that they have, in fact, made a criminal mistake.

Our Simon gives the editor of the Kentland Gazette to understand that its comments "was a little previous" with reference to the course it was reported by an interviewer he would pursue in the coming Republican National Convention, and the editors confess their "prudence."

According to the Kentland Gazette, there would seem to be an increase in the number of Trustees in the State this spring. The Gazette says: "The Republicans gained 80 and the Democracy 40." One hundred and twenty more trustees than formerly. If the Gazette is correct then there must be 120 new townships since the election two years ago.

Kellogg, one of the high priests in the Republican synagogue, indicted for connection with the Star Route robberies, had his case dismissed on the plea of limitation. It seems that Bliss who has been most active as the prominent and well paid attorney of the Government in these suits was very particular in having the dates would result in cheapened necessities and comforts of life. Let honest toiling masses spot them.

"Pig-Iron" Kelley, Republican member of Congress from Philadelphia in favor of a high tariff because it will put money into the pockets of monopolists. He is champion in the opposition to the Morrison bill now pending. In his speech following Mr. Morrison he said "If we perpetuate the Republic we must defend and protect the interest of its laborers." He knows well that "protection does not "protect" the interests of laborers." It crushes them and "protects" monopolists.

The Kentland Gazette says that "Morrison, author of the free trade bill," which only deducts 20 per cent from the high protection war rates now existing, and which go into the pockets of millionaire monopolists as so much tribute from the hard earned pay of the masses—"and Alex. Randall,"—we thought it was Samuel J. Randall—"the protectionist are still making faces at each other. Evidently, the editor of the Gazette is more interested in the accumulation of millionaires, than he is for cheapening the cost of the necessities and comforts of life for the laboring millions.

"American operatives have not yet made up their minds to let the labor of pauper paid mechanics come in on an equal footing with their own." Indianapolis Journal.

And yet they do, or, in fact, have no say in the matter—just so soon as their employers are satisfied that they can procure such labor. If they strike, the bayonets of the government of the alleged offenses inserted, and the suggestion of the statute of limitations was made by the government's hired attorney. Would it not be well now for the Springer committee to investigate Bliss very closely with reference to connection, duties and actions in these trials.

The World (Republican Colored organ) says of Bennie Harrison: The colored men of Indiana have confidence in his often-expressed wish for their advancement in a true and equal manhood, and the more perfect enjoyment of their civil rights. If the grandson of his grandfather has ever so expressed himself, he has shown more sympathy and concern for the colored brother than he ever has for the "white trash" of the land. The cold, blue-blooded Senator looks down upon them with disdain.

Perhaps Mr. Kelly or Mr. Porter, or some other gentleman who is shocked by the squalor of the English laborer's life may find instruction in these words:

"From fifteen to twenty live in a single shanty, one woman doing the cooking and housework of the mess. They spend little or nothing for maintenance, and it is claimed that the average expenditures of the Hungarians who dwell in this region will not exceed \$16 a month, all told.

And also in these:

They will work for almost anything they can get, and from twenty cents to a dollar a day is the range of their wages. They house nearly as thick as the Chinese, and their manner of living is said to be worse.

They are taken from the Philadelphia Press, a protectionist newspaper, and they describe how men live and what wages they are paid by the Pennsylvania coal and iron barons, who are protected by the tariff in order that labor may not be reduced to the level of the pauper workmen of Europe.

REMEMBER!—The entire Democratic delegation in Congress from Indiana voted for the reduction of tariff duties, and to end the payment of tribute by labor to monopoly.

REMEMBER! too, that every member of the Republican delegation in Congress, from Indiana, voted against the reduction, that the toiling masses should continue the payment of tribute to the wealthy monopolies.

Remember, also, that these same radical members, in the lead of Gen. Tom Brown, voted against a law restricting the importation of Chinese and other cheap labor to compete with American workmen.

Remember, always, that the radical party in Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, has declared in favor of the payment of tribute by the poor to the rich; and are opposed to the protection of American labor from competition with foreign cheap labor.

And, remember, this is the radical definition of "Protection to home industry."

THERE OWN MEDICINE.—If a Republican opposes the nomination of Arthur, he urges as a good objection that "His old Custom House record is bad, and his style is that of a dud. I want none of him." His objection to Blaine is that "His rulings, when Speaker, on Railroad land grants in which he proved to be peculiarly interested, and the reverence he heaped on Mulligan, when on his knees he prayed for an opportunity to steal the letters he had written to that gentleman in order to keep them out of the hands of the investigating committee, should totally damn him forever." If objecting to Edmunds he refers to "William Walter" as evidence that the old gentleman is not as clear of corruptions as was generally supposed. In fact, Edmunds was a sly old dog in being able to cover up his tracks so long.

In objecting to Logan, he refers to the time when "Burlesque on the Military profession was denounced by the patriot Douglass as a "Dirty Dog," and adds that he (Logan) has not disproved the charge that on the breaking out of the war he favored the South, and advised his constituency in "Egypt" to rally to the support of that section." The objection to Bob Lincoln is that "his only recommendation is that he is the son of his father—no better than the son of any other father—in fact has no claim or qualifications whatever, beyond that of any other private citizen inexperienced in public affairs.

Evidently the records of the prominent men presented by the Republican party for the great office of President, for honesty, will not bear scrutiny.

Governor Hendricks being absent and Mr. McDonald being a candidate, an Iroquois asked John C. Shoemaker to name a distinguished Hoosier whose speech would voice Democratic sentiment and reflect honor on the State of Indiana. At the suggestion of Mr. Shoemaker Judge Turpie was invited. A gentleman who was present tells me that the effort astonished every member of the club. "It was eminently the speech of the occasion," said Sena-

tor Pendleton. "I have laid Turpie's speech away to read on Sunday," said John C. New to me last Friday morning. "I always hear him or read his speeches with pleasure. He is the ablest man in the Democratic party to day."—Logansport Pharos.

HENDRICKS AND McDONALD INTERVIEWED.

Governor Hendricks was visited at his home, and in answer to the question—

"What do you think of the action of Congress to-day?" said:

"After the vote taken recently that the House would consider the Morrison bill, I thought, of course, that it would pass, and am quite unprepared for the result."

"Do you think it is too late to do anything in regard to the tariff at this session of Congress?"

"I do not think much will be done. Some changes may be made, but a general reform at this session is not probable. The legislative mind will not harmonize upon any general measure, though there may be, I suppose, bills correcting some of the existing evils of the present tariff."

"What would you propose for these evils of our revenue system?"

"As I have already stated, Congress will hardly be able to agree upon a measure of general reform at this session. The Presidential election is probably in the way, but, as I once before suggested, provision could be made for the appointment of a commission of impartial skilled business men to report at the next session of Congress measures for revenue reform based upon necessity for reduction of revenue to the needs of the public service economically administered. The report of such a commission may disappoint the country as the last did, but out of it will come important reforms?"

"What have been the hindrances in the way of these desired reforms?"

"It is difficult to legislate successfully upon questions of opposing interests, especially immediately preceding a Presidential election, and at a time when the House is of one political party and the President, with the Senate, of the other. I expect and believe that the Democrats will carry the next Presidential election, and I believe that there will come harmony so that our revenues will be reduced to the standard of the proper wants of the country, and so as to introduce into our revenue system, and especially our tariff laws, much needed reforms. No man can question that reductions should be made, when the revenues are \$100,000,000 in excess of the public demand."

"Do you consider the Republican party responsible for this state of affairs?"

Surely; did they not enact, and have they not continued in force, the present laws under which the excess of revenue is collected off the people? They have had the power to make reforms, and stand responsible for the existing condition."

SENATOR McDONALD'S VIEWS.

A representative of the Sentinel also called upon Senator McDonald, at his residence, last night, and asked his opinion of the action of the Committee of the Whole in which the bill was considered and which decided to strike out the enacting clause. He replied that, in the event that Congress should concur in the action of the committee (which was afterward done), it would put an end to any serious attempt to revise the tariff laws as a whole during the present session, but he believed there would still be legislation to the end that the tariff might be reduced on certain articles, and that others might be placed on the free list. He did not believe that Congress would adjourn without further efforts to reduce the taxes so as to place the revenues upon a basis within the ordinary expenses of the Government. Treasury reports show that, under the operations of the revenue laws now in force, there are raised annually from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in excess of the expenditures, and he did not think that the people were satisfied with this condition of affairs. The Senator declared that the Democratic party, as represented by the majority, had made an excellent record on the tariff question, and expressed the opinion that it is plainly the duty of Congress to go on and make still further efforts of reform in the revenues.

TRIBUTE TO WORTH:

James F. Irwin, Clerk; George M. Robinson, Auditor; Moses B. Alter, Treasurer; John W. Powell, Sheriff; Thomas Antrim, Recorder; David M. Nelson, County Superintendent; Frank W. Babcock, County Attorney; Ezra C. Nowels, Deputy Auditor; Oliver P. Robinson, Deputy Sheriff; and Miss Ollie Alter, Deputy Treasurer; County Officers, M. F. Chilcott, James W. Douthit, Marion L. Spitzer, William A. Austin, David J. Thompson, and R. S. Dwiggin, Attorneys.

Erza L. Clark Samuel Daugherty and wife, Val Selb, James Antrim, George Antrim, A. H. Wood, Rev. T. C. Webster, and Rev. William H. Vance, of Remington, citizens of Jasper County, Indiana, met at the Auditor's office at 8 o'clock a.m.

On motion Thomas Antrim was called to the chair, and Ezra C. Nowels was elected Secretary. The Chair announced the object of the meeting to be to take proper action in regard to the retirement of James T. Abbott, as Recorder of Jasper County, Indiana. On motion the Chair appointed Ezra C. Nowels, Moses B. Alter and John W. Powell, a committee to draft resolutions appropriate for the occasion. Who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, James T. Abbott, after a meritorious service of four years as Recorder of Jasper county is about to retire from said office for other fields of labor; and

Whereas, It is just and proper that the officers and citizens of Jasper county, reposing implicit confidence in his ability, integrity, and genuine worth, should in a becoming and formal manner express the same; Therefore be it Resolved:

1st. That during his administration as Recorder, he has been a faithful, pains-taking public servant, and has performed the duties of his trust with fidelity to the public and honor to himself.

2d. That in performing the arduous and onerous duties devolved upon him by virtue of his position as Recorder of Jasper county, Indiana, he has discharged them with great credit to himself and eminent satisfaction to the public.

3d. That in his retirement from said office the public loses a popular and efficient officer who has watched with jealous care its interests, and his associates in office a firm and true friend who join with the public in saying "Well done good and faithful servant."

4th. That as our intercourse with him has always been pleasant and agreeable, we will ever cherish a kindly remembrance for Mr. Abbott, and we trust that God will prosper him in any business he may elect to embark in; and we express the hope that he may live long and prosper, and we commend him to the confidence of our fellow citizens wherever he may go, knowing him to be a true Christian gentleman, and that his inherent worth will fully justify that confidence.

5th. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Rensselaer Republican, Democratic Sentinel and Remington News, and that a copy of the same be furnished Mr. Abbott.

THOMAS ANTRIM, Chairman.
Ezra C. Nowels, Secretary.
Rensselaer, Ind., May 1, 1884.

There will be services next Sunday at the Christian Church, at 10 o'clock, a.m. R. S. Dwiggin will preach on the question whether Gentiles should carry the Fourth Commandment, or Sabbath. All are invited.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Letters addressed as below remain uncalled for in the Post Office at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana, on the 3d day of May, 1884. Those not claimed within four weeks from the date below given will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

CITY NAT'L BANK-2, John Coon-5 Cotton & Parton, C. C. Fisher, W. J. Imes, Thos. Jones, Wm C. Kirk, B. L. Klum, Ella Knight, Elizabeth Miller, Mrs. Alice Paris, J. R. Phillips, Brothers Robison, C. W. Ross, Miss Aggie Smith, Daniel Stutzman Mrs., Wm Webber, Mrs. Ella Lewis, Jesse R. West.

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

HORACE E. JAMES, P. M.
Rensselaer, Ind. May 5 1884

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4.

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