

The Democratic Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY

JAS. W. McEWEN.

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Advertising Rates.

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Text per cent. added to foregoing price if advertisements are set to occupy more than single column width.
Fractional parts of a year at equitable rates.
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space, \$5 a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three.
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Reading notices, first publication 10 cents a 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.

Attorneys-at-Law,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Practice in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties, make collections, etc. Office west corner Novels' Block.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON.

Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.
THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Practice in all the Courts.

MARION L. SPITLER.

Collector and Abstractor.
We pay particular attention to paying tax, 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 Marever's new building, Rensselaer, Ind.

H. W. SNYDER.

Attorney at Law
REMSINGTON, 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, 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. LOUGHRIDGE, F. P. BITTERS.

LOUGHRIDGE & BITTERS,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Washington street, below Austin's hotel. Ten per cent. interest will be added to all charges 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 collection; remittances made on day of payment at current rate of exchange; interest on deposits; certificates bearing interest issued; exchange bought and sold.
This Bank owns the Ziegler Safe, which took the premium at the Chicago Exposition in 1876. This safe is protected by one of Rensselaer's Time-Locks. The bank vault used is as good as can be built. It will be seen from the foregoing that this Bank furnishes as good security to depositors as can be.

ALFRED M. COY, THOMAS THOMPSON.

Banking House
OF A. MCCOY & T. THOMPSON, successors to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers, Rensselaer, Ind. Does general banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collections made on all available points. Money loaned interest paid on specified time deposits, &c. Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.

THOMAS J. FARDEN.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

A complete line of light and heavy shoes for men and boys, women and misses, always in stock at bottom prices. Increase of trade more an object than large profits. See our goods before buying.

THOMAS J. FARDEN,
3 Doors East of P. O.,
Rensselaer, Ind.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

N. WARNER & SONS.

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.

THE NEW MAKEEVER HOUSE,

RENSSELAER, IND.

NEW AND FINELY FURNISHED.
This house is situated on the corner of Washington and Main streets, and is one of the most desirable places in Rensselaer. It has a large hall, a parlor, a dining room, a kitchen, and a bathroom. The furniture is new and of the best quality. The house is well ventilated and has a good water supply. It is a very desirable place for a family or for a single person.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

State of Indiana, Jasper County, ss:
Jacob H. Frank, — Frank, his wife, Reuben H. Frank, — Frank, his wife, Abraham Kuhn, Jacob Ketter, Samuel Kuhn and Solomon Lobe, are hereby notified that Ephraim Fleming has filed his complaint in the Circuit Court, in and for said county, asking for the Foreclosure of a Mortgage against them, and others. Said cause will stand for trial on the 24 day of the next regular Term of said Court, commencing on Monday, the 24 day of June, 1884.
Witness the Clerk and Seal of said Court, this 24 day of April, 1884.
CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk
Jasper Circuit Court.
April 5, 1884—25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

State of Indiana, Jasper County, ss:
Maggie Castleman, — Castleman, her husband, Rachel Patrick, and — Patrick, her husband, are hereby notified that Dennis McLaughlin has filed his complaint in the Circuit Court, in and for said county, asking for the Foreclosure of a Mortgage against them, and others. Said cause will stand for trial on the 24 day of the next regular Term of said Court, commencing on Monday, the 24 day of June, 1884.
Witness the Clerk and Seal of said Court, this 24 day of April, 1884.
CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk
Jasper Circuit Court.
April 5, 1884—25

LEAR HOUSE,

J. H. LEAR, Proprietor.

Opposite Court House, Monticello, Ind.
Has recently been newly furnished throughout. The rooms are large and airy, the location central, making it the most convenient and desirable house in town. Try it.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

State of Indiana, Jasper County, ss:
Elizabeth B. Clifton, David S. Clifton, James N. Clifton, Thomas M. Clifton, Samuel S. Clifton, Daniel L. Mallatt, Nettie E. Mallatt, Charles Mallatt, Richard Mallatt, Thomas J. Mallatt, The Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Edwin Clark, are hereby notified that Ezra L. Clark, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of Estate of Thomas J. Clifton, deceased, has filed his petition in the Circuit Court in and for said county, praying for an order to sell Real Estate of said decedent to pay debts, making them defendants. Said petition will stand for hearing on the first day of the next regular Term of said Court, commencing on Monday, the 24 day of June, 1884.
Witness the Clerk and Seal of said Court, this 24 day of April, 1884.
CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk
Jasper Circuit Court.
April 5, 1884—25

John W. Medicus,

Plasterer & Cistern Builder.
All kinds of Plain and Ornamental work done in the latest style. Leave orders at Tharp's drug Store.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE
FACTS REGARDING
Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.
It is a purifier and enricher of the blood, regulates the liver and kidneys, and restores the vitality and vigor of youth. In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient Tonic, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. It tones, invigorates and gives a new force. Enriches the blood and supplies Brain Power.
LADIES peculiar to their sex will find in Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic a safe and speedy cure for all their ailments. It restores the vitality of the system, and gives a new force. The strongest testimony to the value of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST. Send your address to Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." "A Wonderful Medical Information." DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

A WIDE AWAKE DRUGGIST.

Mr. F. B. Leaming is always wide awake in his business and spares no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Will give you a trial bottle free. Regular size \$1.00.

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

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, Rashes, Itch, Blisters, 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

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

THOUSANDS SAY SO.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kansas writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold in fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Leaming.

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.

THE CONVENTIONS.

As the time of the conventions is drawing near, it will be well enough to put this item where it can be found when wanted:
National Republican Convention, Chicago, June 3d
State Republican Convention, Indianapolis, June 17th
State Democratic Convention, Indianapolis, June 25th
National Democratic Convention, Chicago, July 31st.

EXTRACT FROM THE TARIFF SPEECH

—OF—
HON. T. J. WOOD, OF IND.

[Continued from last week.]

LABOR.

The monopolists appeal for protective duties to pay for labor. Their solicitude for labor is touching. No man desires to hurt American labor, and no one does so but the monopolists themselves. They employ 5 per cent of the labor of the United States. They do not speak for all the other labor in the country. They do not speak for Agricultural labor. What does protection offer for all the labor of the country outside of the country? Nothing. The laborers in the factories and mills of New England are not paid more wages than is paid in England, all things considered. There is no inducement for the skilled labor of other countries to seek this country for employment. The English cotton-weavers are paid from \$4 to \$8.60 per week; New England weavers get \$4.82 to \$8.37 per week. English spinners get \$7.20 to \$10.30 per week; American get \$7.07 to \$10.30 per week. In 1881 the Lancashire mills paid average wages of \$8 per week to men and \$5.65 to women. In England clothing is 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper, while house rent is 50 per cent. less than in this country. English labor is as well paid as American labor. The price of labor is governed by competition. Labor is not protected by any law. The monopolist has high protection on his goods, but free trade in labor.

I have heard enough of the protection cant on this floor about labor. I am disgusted with such hypocrisy. The wages of labor in all industries in all countries are fixed by supply and demand. What solicitude have the rich corporate industries for labor? They have been able to gather up natural fortunes through the class legislation of Congress, and yet they did not increase the wages of their workmen. Their unnatural gains represent in part the dues of laboring men. When large profits can not be made any other way they begin to cut down the moderate wages of the workingman until they are below the living point, when labor "strikes become necessary to enforce the demand for better wages to buy bread.

Talk to me about well-paid labor under protection. There is not a protected industry in the United States having well-paid labor. It is hired as cheaply as it can be had. They do not ask, "What can this or that laboring man live for and educate himself and family?" No, that is not considered. They say, "What can it be had for in the labor market?" The protective system has made labor an auction block. Strong men, with weeping dependents appealing for bread and clothing, charged with 65 to 80 per cent. over the actual value, mount the labor auction-block with competition for the auctioneer. He can make no demand for living rates. He can not name the price for daily toil. The chains of monopoly around his brawny arms tell him he is a slave. The monopolists gather around the auction block when the auctioneer cries: "Going, going, at \$1.50 per day."

The owners of bursting bags of gold, wrung from all the people by a law of Congress—profits never earned—make no bid, and witness the scene with the cold indifference of the black master of the Austrian dungeon. "Going, going at \$1.25 per day," cries the auctioneer, and still the monopoly is as silent as the hour before final doom. "Going, go-

ing, going, at \$1. per day," cries the auctioneer, and monopoly bids him in, counting the profit saved, while the brawny arms implore the mercy of Providence for him and his in this land of overflowing plenty. I turn my head from sickening nausea when I hear it again and again repeated on this floor that labor is well paid under the protective system. France and Germany have protection and their laborers are not near as well paid as the wagemen of free-trade England, while England employs more men and manufactures more than all the protected countries excepting the United States. The laboring man in the protected industries has no liberty, no rights which the employer dare not invade. His labor is not only bought and sold in the market but the highest and most sovereign right of American freemen is demanded and held in the hand of the monopolist. When he buys his labor he says, "I have bought his vote. I own his labor and I own his vote."

Is this freedom or human slavery? Does this elevate the laboring man? Does it make him a man? Where is his citizenship? I shall hail the day as one of glad tidings when laboring men can be free, independent, and able to dictate terms equally with the employer, and have the full and free enjoyment of American citizenship. I shall labor for him to bring this grand result while I have a voice on this floor or elsewhere. The workingman has no protection for his own capital—his labor—this side of the throne of grace. Look at the great industries employing 64 per cent. of foreign labor at low wages, and yet the gilded tongue of hypocrisy talks blandly for American labor. The essence, the oil of this hated hypocrisy burns brightly in all the lost regions below—the far hidden sepulcher for "man's inhumanity to man."

Hear, oh, ye protectionists, what the laboring men of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, say in their just and righteous petition to the American Congress:

That the present issue on the tariff question interests more than any other bill now before Congress; that no matter whether there is a protective or a revenue tariff, it makes no difference to us, as we receive no proportionate benefit from it. We have already submitted to a horizontal reduction of our wages of from 10 to 20 per cent., forced upon us by our employers on the plea that they could not afford to pay us our previous wages, while no change had been made in the tariff that could affect them. They receive the benefits from the tariff, and we have to submit to all the reductions they impose upon us.

Therefore, we are in favor of the 20 per cent. horizontal reduction in the present tariff.
We demand that our rights shall be acknowledged, and that we shall receive our proportionate share of any tariff that may be levied for the protection of the American workingman against competition with the pauper labor of Europe; that we are not to submit to any reduction in our wages below the amount guaranteed by our proportionate share of the tariff, and that the local competition between the manufacturers shall not be used by them to lower our wages at their pleasure unless the tariff has been reduced a corresponding amount.

The Washington Star comments:

The protected manufacturers of Pennsylvania had better look out. Their employees are rapidly arriving at the conclusion that the tariff protects the manufacturer, not the workingman; capital, and not labor.

Laboring men are largely interested in extended markets for the products of their labor. If their labor products will not sell, then labor must go unemployed. Labor products must sell in the markets of the world to keep laboring men well employed.

There is nothing to hinder the labor of Europe from coming here to compete with our labor. They frighten laboring men by the cry of pauper labor of Europe. Pauper labor is worth nothing any. It is of no value to us. It is pauper labor. It can not be anything. (Continued on Eight)