

The Democratic Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY JAS. W. McEWEEN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Three months .40

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year, \$80.00
Half column, 40.00
Quarter, 20.00
Eight, 10.00
Ten per cent. added to foregoing price if advertisements are set to occupy more than one column width.
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Leading 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. & Z. DWIGGINS.

Attorneys-at-Law,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties, make collections, etc. Office west corner Newell's Block.

THOMPSON & BROTHER.

Attorneys-at-Law,
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. 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 Marcever's new building, Rensselaer, Ind.

H. W. SNYDER.

Attorney at Law

RENSSELAER, 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.

F. 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 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 payment at current rate of exchange; interest on business certificates bearing interest issued; exchange bought and sold.

This Bank owns the Burglar Safe, which took the premium at the Chicago Exposition in 1878. This safe is protected by one of the latest and most perfect burglar-proofing systems as good as can be built. It will be seen from this foregoing that this Bank furnishes as good security to depositors as can be.

ALFRED M. COY.

THOMAS THOMPSON

Banking House

O. 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 at interest paid on specified time deposits. 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.

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.

THE NEW

MAKEEVER HOUSE.

RENSSELAER, IND.

JUST OPENED. New and finely furnished.

Good and pleasant rooms. Table furnished with the best the market affords. Good Sample Rooms on first floor. Free Bus to and from Depot.

PHILIP BLUE, Proprietor.

Rensselaer, May 11, 1884.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

State of Indiana, Jasper County, ss:

Jacob H. Frank. — Frank, his wife, Renben 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, against them, asking for a decree quieting title to certain Real Estate. 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 3d day of April, 1884.

CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk.

Jasper Circuit Court.

R. S. & Z. Dwiggins, pl's att'ys.

April 5, 1884—\$5.

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 L. 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 2d day of April, 1884.

CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk.

Jasper Circuit Court.

April 5, 1884—\$6.25.

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.

THE ONLY TRUE

IRON

TONIC

FACTS REGARDING

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH 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. Bones, muscles and nerves receive 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. It restores clear and healthy complexion.

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 The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK."

Full of interesting and useful information free.

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, Brouchitis, 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, 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. 77x26

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 at 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 8th.

EXTRACT FROM

THE TARIFF SPEECH

HON. T. J. WOOD, OF IND.

[Continued from last week.]

CLASS LEGISLATION.

Protection, in substance and almost in form, is a subsidy granted to home industries.

If Congress donated to the woolen industry 65 per cent. of the value of its annual product, and repeated the donation to all other protected industries, and ordered the same paid out of the public Treasury, it is difficult to see how it would be better or worse than to allow them to collect the same amount stealthily from the pockets of the people by the protective system.

The only difference is the method of getting the money. The Government gets money from its people by direct taxation and duties on imports, substantially the same thing. The monopolists extract money from the pockets of the people by indirect taxation.

The tax in one case is direct, or its equivalent, and in the other case the tax is indirect. In principle they are one and the same thing, effect the same purpose, and differ only in the method of getting the money.

Therefore protection is no more, no less, than the grant of a subsidy to certain classes, providing they shall collect the money from the people instead of the Government. The subsidy is granted by Congress, with a roundabout way of collecting it, instead of taking it directly from the Treasury.

The Government might as well pay it as to compel the people to pay it by law. The distinction is small. We have one infant industry one hundred and twenty-four years old—the glass-bottle industry.

Congress by law gave it protection of 66 per cent., and this old infant cries for more. It compels the people to pay \$6 per gross for bottles that can be imported for \$3.60; and it employs Belgian workmen instead of Americans; yet it cries loudly for protection to pay American labor. Pardon me while I cite a few instances of class legislation.

A tariff of 48.42 per cent. is levied upon earthen and glassware for the pecuniary benefit of a few manufacturers, and results in taxing 50,000,000 consumers over \$14,000,000. Is this class legislation?

An import duty of 40.79 per cent. is levied upon certain kinds of iron, steel, and other metal manufactures for the pecuniary benefit of the few engaged in that business, and 50,000,000 consumers are taxed over one hundred and twenty millions. Is this class legislation?

There is an import duty of 18.37 per cent. on wooden wares, including lumber, for the benefit of a few persons engaged in that business, which results in despoiling 50,000,000 consumers of the enormous sum of forty-six millions and a half of money. Is this class legislation?

Let me illustrate the abandoned wickedness of this system in another way: A citizen pays an average of \$1.50 for the protection of the State and county; he pays \$8 for the nominal protection of the Federal Government, and he pays \$1 for the benefit of protected classes. A family of five persons pays for State and county purposes \$7.50. For Federal protection, \$40; for favored classes, \$55. The citizen, the ordinary family pay more to the protected classes by laws of Congress than they do to the county, State and Federal Government.

Statistics show that the industries are worth over five billions of money, while all the farms and their improve-

ments are worth ten billions.

The industries are worth over half as much as the whole farmland interest of this country, and still they demand high special privileges over everybody else.

I appeal to the farmers to unite for their own interest, for it is time they spoke upon this subject. Stronger laws will be enacted in the near future to satisfy the greed of the protected classes, that will yoke them down like the Hebrew children, and their appeals thereafter for fairness and justice will be scoffed at as mercilessly as the decrees of Pharaoh scourged these children of Israel. In 1883 the iron industry sold nearly twenty-three millions of iron and steel goods to English purchasers. The woolen industry sold nearly twenty-seven millions of wool and woolen goods in England, and the leather manufacturers sold nearly seven millions of their goods. These sales were made in the home of free trade, the home of so-called pauper labor. When our industries sell nearly sixty millions of manufactured goods in the home of free trade I have no faith in their cry for labor, and I am convinced they can manufacture these goods as cheaply in this country as they are manufactured in England.

England and other countries have prospered more by the system of barter and exchange of the products of land and labor than by the payment of metallic money. This system so largely prevailing in their vast commercial relations enables them to keep their metallic currency at home as solid bankable capital. There is scarcely any limit to trade by a judicious system of exchange, but trade based upon metallic or other currency can not safely exceed its volume in any country. It forces our currency out of the country. Importers carry away our gold; exchanges could keep it at home. The protective system destroys unlimited trade in exchanges of commodities. Our exports of farm and manufactured products call for payment in metallic currency. Commodities will not be taken because our duties stand against them.

It is clear that our foreign trade would grow to great prominence in the commercial relations of the world which this great country is able to give if the protective system did not stand in the way. This unprogressive system out of the way, the system of exchanges would naturally follow, and this country would receive the gold and products of all countries in exchange for our farm and manufactured products, and every industry would move with ceaseless activity, and labor would chant the chorus of hard times no more.

Attention is called to the high prices during the war and to their continuance thereafter for several years as proof that protection had nothing to do with prices, that they are so much lower now than then, while the tariff remained unchanged. The answer to that is plain. There was inflation in prices of goods, in real estate and everything else, which was due to the wide difference between the values of metallic and paper currency. After the period of resumption the prices of goods and real estate adjusted themselves to the specie basis, and there has been no material change since, excluding spasmodic fluctuations.

Mr. Chairman, I say with regret that the Republican party in Congress has far exceeded my worst apprehensions in its measureless subservience to the exactions of the monopolists, and I view with alarm the class legislation it holds up to the world. The favored class its policy has built up has

(Continued on Eighth Page.)