

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME VIII.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY DECEMBER 5, 1884.

NUMBER 45.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year \$1.50
Six months75
Three months35

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 single column width.
Fractional parts of a year at equitable rates.
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space, \$1 a year; \$2 for six months; \$2 for three months.
All legal notices and advertisements at established statute price.
Sending notices, first publication to cents a line; each publication thereafter 5 cents a line.
Early 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, EMBROIDERERS.
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, Vt. 11.

SIMON T. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public,
THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Practices in all the Courts.

MARION L. SPITLER,
Collector and Abstractor.
We pay particular attention to paying tax, selling and leasing lands. Vt. 1248

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 Marcever's new building, Rensselaer, Ind.

H. W. SNYDER,
Attorney at Law
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE, in Marcever's New Block. Residence at Marcever House, July 11, 1884.

D. D. DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
MONTICELLO, INDIANA.
Bank building, up stairs.

J. H. LOUGHRIDGE, F. P. 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. Vt. 11.

DR. L. B. WASHBURN,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rensselaer, Ind.
Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

W. B. DODGE, Cashier.
Citizens' Bank,
RENSSELAER, IND.
Does a general Banking business; gives special attention to collections; remittances made on day of payment of interest; all kinds of interest issued; exchange bought and sold.
This Bank has the Banker's Safe, which takes the premium at the Chicago Exposition in 1876. This safe is protected by one of the best of the world's best. It will be seen from the fact that this Bank has a safe as good security to depositors as can be.

ALFRED MOORE, THOMAS THOMPSON,
Banking House
O. A. MOORE & T. THOMPSON, successors to A. Moore & T. 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 & fine same place as old firm of A. Moore & T. Thompson. April 4, '81

Dress Goods, Cloaks, Etc.

SPECIAL SALE.

On account of the extremely warm weather during the past month, we have too many Fall and Winter Goods, and for the purpose of reducing stock, we have made big reductions in the price of

DRESS GOODS & CLOAKS,

We show the most complete line of

LADIES' & GENTS' KNIT UNDERWEAR,
In this market.

Come and buy DRY GOODS Cheap
ELLIS & MURRAY.

Rensselaer, Ind.

v8 n39

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. In great 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' Furnishin' Goods!

N. WARNER & S.

Hardware, Tinware,

LOVES

South Side Washington Street,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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.

THE NEW
MAKEEVER HOUSE
RENSSELAER, IND.

THE NEW
MAKEEVER HOUSE
RENSSELAER, IND.

LEAR HOUSE,
J. H. LEAR, Proprietor.

Opposite Court House, Monticello, Ind.

Has recently been new furnished through out. The rooms are large and airy, the location central, making it the most convenient and desirable house in town. Try it.

The Importance of One Vote.

The importance of one vote is forgotten when heavy majorities roll in for the favorite candidate, but when he scrapes through or is defeated by a bare majority of a small and uncomfortable figure then the might have been rise up to accuse and breed discomfort to one's feelings. The closeness of the Illinois Legislature—now doubtful, and at the best one way or the other only by a bare majority of one or two, and that one depending upon one vote more or less gathered from Chicago, a city of half a million of people—is the latest illustration of the importance of one vote. The Jeffersonville News relates an instance where one vote elected a Representative, a United States Senator, and, perhaps, annexed Texas to the United States. The News gets its information from Hon. Dan Blotcher, of Holman, Scott county, Ind. It was in 1846, when Hiram Davis was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in that county. Just before the polls closed Wm. H. English asked Mr. Blotcher if he knew any voters who had not voted. He said 'yes, there was Wash Owens, but the darned beggar wouldn't come because he had no boots.' Mr. English insisted that Blotcher should get Owens, so he started for him. Owens refused to come to the polls because he had no boots, but Blotcher by a deal of persuasion got Owens to start on the promise that he would lend him his boots. Accordingly, when the pair got within a mile of Lexington, Blotcher pulled off his boots and loaned them to Owens. In those days it was universally the custom to treat voters, and Owens received his dram and fifty cents, leaving Blotcher standing barefoot in the cornfield started for the polls. He voted and then proceeded to invest his fifty cents in Jersey lightning. The consequence was that Owens got gloriously drunk and forgot all about Blotcher's boots. This was a miffication of Daniel in the lion's den. It was Daniel's bare foot in the cornfield, and he at length grew lonely, and started after Owens with red vengeance in his eye. Of course it was using mild language to say that Blotcher was mad. But when the ballots were counted and Hiram Davis was found to be elected by a majority of one, then Uncle Daniel's wrath was changed to rejoicing. But this was not the only good result. In the contest for United States Senator, Edward C. Hannegan was elected by one majority, and Hannegan's vote annexed Texas, bringing on the Mexican war. We doubt if ever a bootless Democrat before or afterward exercised such an important influence over the destinies of his country. It should teach every man that his vote is important.

The duty of the hour is the banishment of fanaticism from the people of this country. For years unscrupulous partisans and political parsons have taught their fellow men to look upon Democrats as the scum of society. It devolves upon Democrats to eradicate this wicked and foolish idea from the minds of persons who have thus been misled. A good deal of patience and forbearance may be required to do this, but discretion and wise action will sooner or later bring about the desired result.

Statistics show that 95 per cent. of the working population of Germany earn less than \$1 a day. Now let some protectionist point out the part that Germany's high tariff plays in this business.

Europe can not begin to get along without United States meat.

Two Scales of Prices.

[Chicago Times.]

Everything the farmer has to sell is very low; everything, or at least nearly everything, that the farmer has to buy is comparatively high. Wheat over a large proportion of the region in which it is produced brings the raiser but fifty cts. per bushel. The price of grain harvesters and self-binders, however, remains the same as when wheat was a dollar a bushel in the place where it was raised. The same is the case with the plow that turns the furrow, the harrow that pulverizes the soil, and the seeder that put in the crop. Everything that is turned off from the farm is very cheap, but everything that is turned out from the factory is dear. The old scale of prices for farm products has all been changed, but the scale of prices for the products of manufactures remain unchanged. Beef, mutton and wool are all low, but posts and wires necessary to fence a pasture cost as much as they ever did. The cost of procuring materials and of putting them together so as to afford protection to animals during storms and in winter has not been reduced with all the decline in farm products. The price of cloth is not affected appreciably by the fall in wool. A farmer may get a small price for the hides he has to dispose of, but he pays a high price for the boots shoes and harness that he is obliged to purchase. Potatoes are cheap, but the bogs in which they are put and the wagon that is used for taking them to market cost as much as they did when potatoes brought twice the money they do at present. It is also noticeable that the rates of transportation and the commission merchant's charges for selling them, are as high as when potatoes brought \$1 a bushel.

Formerly the price of articles required for food governed the price of almost all other articles. The price of almost everything was governed by that of wheat, as that was regarded as the most important of all products. All this is changed now. Farmers have nothing to do in regulating prices. They take what is offered for their products. They are too numerous and too widely scattered to combine. The prices of nearly every article they are obliged to purchase, however, is regulated by associations and combinations formed among manufacturers. The manufacturers of nearly every important article combine to limit production and to keep up prices. They even combine to prevent the establishment of manufactures similar to their own. In many departments of manufacturing there is no competition between different establishments. A uniform scale of prices is adopted which is rigidly adhered to. In many cases our patent laws and tariff system enable them to establish and perpetuate the most oppressive monopolies. The western farmer learns the price of wheat and pork by reading the market reports of Liverpool. He gets no information about the prices of cloth and articles made from iron and steel by consulting the quotations in the papers of Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham. These quotations are of no value in this country, except it may be to enable our enterprising manufacturers to double the figures. The producers of articles of food in this country are obliged to compete with the producers of similar products in every part of the world, but our manufacturers, whose goods farmers are obliged to have, have no competition except among themselves. As before stated, they generally manage to prevent such competition. With such a state of affairs, it is no great

marvel that farmers are not prosperous.

Paralyzed Industries.

The mineral mining and railroad company at Shamokin, Pa., which operates the Cameron, Luke Fiddler, and Pennsylvania collieries, employing 1,200 miners, has reduced wages 7 to 10 per cent. It is not believed the men will accept the reductions. It is thought there will be a similar reduction in all mines in this section.

A special from Easton, Pa., says one week ago everything looked bright for the industries in the Lehigh valley, but now the situation is changed, and the prospects are that a large number of men will be either working at reduced wages or idle during the greater part of the winter.

W. P. Rend made a requisition for cars from the Hocking valley road yesterday, in accordance with the order of the United States court at Cincinnati. The company honored the request, demanded local rates, pay in advance, and refused to carry the coal further than the extent of their lines, which would necessitate transfer.

The two slate mills have shut down at Fair Haven Vt., and two mills were closed at Hydeville, Vt.

A Lewiston, Me., telegram says the Hill and continental cotton mills resumed work yesterday, and the Bates mill, which has been running on short time, started up with a full force.

The managers of the Reading railroad have reduced salaries 10 to 40 per cent. in both the railroad and coal and iron companies.

A Sly Darkey.

'Does you know John Jackson?' asked Jim Webster of Pete Simpson.

'I should say I does know him. He is an awfully cuss.'

'What has he eber done dat was so berry smart?'

'The other day I seed him walking along on the opposite side of Austin avenue, I called out, 'John, you John, two or free times. De nigger made out as if he didn't heah me,—I overtook and cotched him by de arm, and dang my buttons if it wasn't anudder niggah entirely. You bet he am a sly one.'

Hon. Richard T. Merrick, of Washington City, says it was Blaine who compelled the Republican committee to make the claim of New York after the real result was known. He was formally notified by the committee that New York had gone for Cleveland, and he telegraphed back directing them to claim the State. 'Why, says Merrick, I met Don Cameron at the Postoffice a few days ago. He and I are good friends, and we naturally talked of the election. He admitted that Cleveland was elected, and I said: 'Don, why don't you put a stop to this foolish claim that New York has gone for Blaine?' He replied: 'I wish I could, but I can not. Blaine is behind the committee and forcing them to this course. He wants to pose as a martyr, that he may secure the nomination four years hence.' Now, Mr. Merrick added, 'Blaine was willing to paralyze the business of this country, at a loss of millions to business men, to gratify his own ambition.'

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, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an aperient, 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. H. Meyer.