

VOLUME IX.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1885.

NUMBER 31

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year	\$1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.50

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year	\$80.00
Half column	40.00
Quarter	30.00
Eighth	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,

\$5 a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three.

All legal notices and advertisements at es-

stablished statute price.

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 op-

tion of the advertiser, free of extra charge.

Advertisements for persons not residents

of Jasper County must be paid for in ad-

vance 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 ad-

joining counties. Makes collections a spe-

cialty. Office on north side of Washington

street, opposite Court House.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON

Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER,

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practicing in all the Courts.

MARION L. SPITLER,

Collector and Abstractor.

We pay particular attention to paying tax

, selling and leasing lands.

V2148

FRANK W. BALCOCK,

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 Makeever's new

building, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

RENSSELAER, IND.

Office Over Makeever's Bank.

May 21, 1885.

H. W. SNYDER,

Attorney at Law

REMINGTON, INDIANA.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE, in Makeever's New Block. Resi-

dence at Makeever House.

July 11, 1884.

D. DALE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

MONTICELLO, INDIANA.

Bank building, up stairs.

J. H. LOUGHRIEDE.

F. P. BITTERS

LOUGHRIEDE & 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 at-

tention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

CITIZENS' BANK,

RENSSELAER, IND.

R. S. DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL SEIR,

President. Vice-President. Cashier.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Certificates bearing interest issued; Ex-

change bought and sold; Money loaned on farms

at lowest rates and on most favorable terms.

April 1885.

ALFRED M COY.

THOMAS THOMPSON

Banking House

OF A. MCCOY & T. THOMPSON, successors

to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers.

Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking busi-

ness. Buy and sell exchange. Collections

made on all available points. Money loaned on

interest paid on specified time deposits.

Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy &

April 1881.

WHERE TO ATTEND SCHOOL

1.—Where you can get good instruction in whatever you may wish to study.

2.—Where you can get good accommodations and good society.

3.—Where the expenses are least.

4.—Where things are just as represented, or all money refunded and traveling expenses paid. Send or special terms and try the Central Indiana Normal School and Business College, Ladoga, Ind.

A. F. KNOTTS, Principal.

neither the time nor inclination for propagating them. Large geraniums may be put away in the cellar, planted in boxes. They must be taken to the light in the early spring so that they may be in fit condition for setting out of doors after frost is over. If there is room in the house the tall plants will be a pleasant adjunct, with their trusses of red, pink, or white flowers. But geraniums must have sun at least half the day, so a northwest window will not be suitable for their well being.—Commercial Advertiser.

of Statistics prepared by the late Republican administration. But it may be said that the motive controlling those governments in excluding American pork is not hostility engendered by our tariff. Let us see. In a report issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes, France, the year before the French decree against our pork was promulgated, on the subject of trade in sardines we find the following retaliatory language used: "This industry demands that when the Americans strike our products with a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem, and go with their salmon and other preserved fish to compete with our products, even to Australia, we should strike their products with an equal duty on their entry into France."

Again, Mr. Thomas Wilson, United States Consul at Nantes, in a report to our State Department, written in 1882, the year the retaliatory decree against American pork went into effect, says: "I find

extending through the business community, a general and widespread dislike and opposition to the American tariff so far as it affects any article exported from France, and a disposition to retaliate."

From Germany several of our Consuls have reported that the manifest purpose of Bismarck's policy in excluding American pork from the Empire was protection and retaliation.

But, so far as this country is concerned, the evils and burdens of this "war of tariffs," as one of the Consuls characterizes it, fall mainly upon our farmers. Our tariff pampered manufacturers export so few of their products that the international tariff war affects them but slightly. Our farmers, however, furnish the great bulk of our exports, and when a foreign nation desires to pay us off in our own coin for our trade-restricting tariff laws, it is sure to select, as France and Germany have done, some important article or articles of exports like hog products, and apply the prohibitive policy to them.

Because our exports are largely made up of the products of the soil, in all tariff wars between this country and other countries our farmers must necessarily be the greatest sufferers. Would it not be wise, then, as we are the chief sinners in this regard, to wipe out all warring tariff enactments, and do that much toward recognizing an international brotherhood and inaugurating the era of "peace on earth and good will among men?" —Jackson (Mich.) Morning Patriot.

Our Farmers and Tariff Wars.

Do our farmers realize how savagely hostile tariffs cut into their profits and pockets in the matter of hog products? The total value of the hogs slaughtered in the United States in 1880, excluding all those killed for retail purposes in ordinary butchering establishments, amounted to \$156,680,884. The importance of this branch of agricultural production becomes more apparent when it is compared with the value of the wool produced, which does not exceed \$65,000,000.

Some four years ago the French Government issued a decree prohibiting the importation of any American pork into France. The effect of this decree was at once apparent. In the year 1880 the shipments of pork and dried salted meats from this country to France amounted to 67,965,586 pounds. The next year, 1881, being the last one such importation was permitted, the shipments aggregated 60,002,856 pounds. Now comes the effect of the retaliatory commercial policy of France upon our pork trade. In 1882, the first year the attempt to pay us off in our own coin went into operation, our shipments fell to 5,607,884 pounds—a loss of nearly 64,400,000 pounds in one year. Last year the shipments amounted to 2,949,509 pounds, against 70,000,000 pounds in 1881.

In Germany we have similar results. Bismarck, having entered upon a ruse-blue protectionist policy, prohibited the admission of American pork into the Empire. In 1881 we sent over 43,000,000 pounds to Germany. In 1882, the first year of the new Bismarckian policy, our exports were less than 5,000,000 pounds, and last year less than 3,250,000 pounds. Here we have, in consequence of the determination of the French and German Governments to punish this country for its protective and prohibitory tariff policy, a cutting off of markets for 100,000,000 pounds of American pork annually. When we consider that this was between one-eighth and one-ninth of the total number of pounds of pork salted in the United States, is it any wonder that mess pork is now selling in Chicago at a trifling over \$10 a barrel?

The figures given herein are taken from the report of the Bureau

to question and talk eagerly of the good things coming.

Oh yes, a woman's life is often a poem, and her home its binding, bright and gilded in youth, dark and worn with use in age! —*M. E. Banta in Indianapolis Herald.*

SLEIGHT-OF-HAND.

The Way a Prestidigitator Fooled a Party of Loungers—Something Very Much Like Mind-Reading.

How much can you influence any one?"

"I will show you the whole extent of my power, or any other man's, in this respect," said the professor, taking a pencil from his pocket. He borrowed a visiting card from one of the party, held it under the table and wrote a figure on it. Then he folded it up until it was like a ball and tossed it across the table to the writer.

"Put that piece of paper in your pocket, please, and button your coat over it. Now I'll tell you what I propose to do. Give me another card. Observe, I write on this card a series of numbers. It doesn't make much difference how many. They are:

5, 1, 3, 6, 2, 4, 7, 9, 8.

"Now, I propose, by an effort of my mind, to make you select the number from this list which is written on the folded card in your pocket, and which you have not seen. Take the pencil and card," tossing them across the table, "and cross out one of those numbers. Look me in the eye for a moment. Now!"

The writer deliberately chose the figure 4, and was about to cross it out when he suddenly resolved to take the 7. He changed his mind again, and abruptly drew the pencil through the figure 2.

"Take the card out of your pocket, please, and open it."

When the card was unfolded the figure 2 was written in the middle.

"I don't claim that I can do that every time," said the professor, taking no notice of the amazement of the others, "but it seldom fails. Sometimes I have the subject cross out three figures at a time. This done twice, and leaves three more if nine are written. Then let him cross out two more, and the one left standing is the one in his pocket. There is small trickery about it."

He then, at their request, tried the experiment on the other five members of the party. He was successful in every instance.

"That is all there is of spiritualism or mind-reading," said he; "the rest is simple trickery like this." As he spoke he stretched one hand across the table, gently took a \$2 bill from the hand of a waiter who was handing it in change to one of the party, and crumpled it up in his hand, which he still held over the table. Then he showed it to the man, and it was changed to a \$20 bill. Goldberg tossed it to him, and he at once thrust it into his pocket with the remark that he was \$18 winner.

"Are you sure?" asked the professor. "Of course. I know when I put a \$20 bill in my pocket."

"It's a \$1 bill," said the professor, quietly. "The original \$2 bill is in the celery glass."

The man pulled out the bill, found it was \$1, threw it across to the professor, pulled the \$2 out of the celery glass, and gasped:

"Where's that twenty?"

"Here in my hand."

"Well, motion is quicker than sight." "Wrong again. Motion cannot be quicker than sight. The reason you don't see me substitute one of those bills for another is because I distracted your attention at the instant I made the change. Show us a poker hand if you've got cards with you."

"I haven't any. I left mine at the club."

A pack was procured by the waiter, who regarded the magician with awe, as he said:

"Very many poker players, men of the world at that, do not believe that one expert card sharp could go into a party of four or five honest players and cheat them without discovery. Now I'll deal four hands."

He shuffled the cards in a number of ways, but always, so far as appearance went, very honestly. He then asked the men on his right to cut them, and had them cut once more "for purity's sake" by another player. Then he dealt them around, one at a time, to four players, including himself, and the other players picked up their cards.

"Gad! I'd like