

Democratic Sentinel



FRIDAY NOVEMBER 26 1886

Entered at the postoffice at Rensselaer, Ind., as second-class matter.

RENSSELAER TIME TABLE.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|------------|-------------|
| 4:39 A. M. | 11:27 A. M. |
| 8:46 A. M. | 7:54 P. M. |
| 4:01 P. M. | 10:50 P. M. |

Read the addresses of Ex-Senator McDonald and Speaker Carlisle before the Iroquois Club, in Chicago, on another page in this SENTINEL.

The Democrats of Indiana have honestly elected SEVENTY-SIX members of the next General Assembly. The Republican methods of 1876 must not be permitted to change the result.

Last week Bro. James issued a message to our Irish and Catholic brethren with a view to stir up a little feeling amongst them at the Democracy. This week friend Marshall starts out in the same direction and with the same laudable purpose in view. George should not follow Horace in such devious ways, or the first thing he knows he will plant his feet in the 'mire clay.'

A letter written by Mr. Edmunds in 1885 has just been published, in which he gives his reasons why he could not support Blaine in the campaign of 1884. "I could not," he says, "under any circumstances or temptation, say that I believed something about a candidate I did not believe."

The legislative vote, which has just been compiled by the Secretary of State, shows that the Democrats polled 2,883 more votes than the Republicans. Under the present apportionment, therefore, it is now found that a Democratic majority of 3,000 has resulted only in the election of a majority of two in the next General Assembly.

The lesson of the election result in Indiana is plain to all men. The vote shows a Democratic falling off of over 15,000 and a Republican falling off of less than 6,000. If the Democratic stay-at-home vote had been only equal to the Republican, the Democrats would have carried the State by 2,000 majority. If the full strength of the Democratic party had been polled it would have won by 12,000.

At the Arthur residence, on the occasion of the funeral, Col. McMichael, the life-long friend of the dead ex-President, met Mr. Blaine coming up stairs and conducted him to the parlor. Mr. Edmunds, who stood nearest the door, at once extended his hand to the man from Maine, but the latter declined to touch the hand of Mr. Edmunds, the man he hated, and simply bowed stiffly. Mr. Edmunds flushed as he withdrew his hand, but no word was exchanged.

After leaving the room Blaine met ex-Secretary Chandler, and, narrating the circumstances, asked if he had not treated Mr. Edmunds as he deserved. To this Chandler replied: "What you did was anything but right. You had no justification in bringing partisan malice into the death chamber of a mutual friend." This rashed Mr. Blaine so severely that he left the house and took a carriage to the depot, where he awaited the corage.

Mr. Blaine displayed about as much gentility as he is possessed of.

J. S. Moore, in the N. Y. Times, thus replies to Senator Logan's tariff views in his Pittsburg speech:

"The ancients have left to us a sublime saying: 'The greatest object in the universe is a good man struggling with adversity.' It suggests that the greatest difficulty in the universe to a brave man is a struggle with figures. Senator Logan, in his Pittsburg speech, gives full evidence of this. The Senator has called figures to his aid to show the wickedness of the 'Democratic English free traders' in disturbing the present tariff system, and in an outburst of enthusiasm he said:

"The advance of wages from 1860 to 1880 is 150 per cent.; increase in number of hands employed 108 per cent. The excess in the amount of wages paid at present above the amount they would receive at the rate paid in 1860 is over \$160,000,000."

Now, in order to understand the above, it is necessary to explain, first, inasmuch as our population has increased from 31,643,321, in 1860, to 50,155,783, in 1880, it is by no means wonderful that our employment of labor should in twenty years have increased 108 per cent. As a actual fact we have increased the employment of labor during ten years, under a revenue tariff from 1850 to 1860, as follows:

In 1850 the whole number of men employed in manufacturing industries was 966,969, while ten years later, in 1860, under a revenue tariff, the number had increased to 1,311,246, or nearly 40 per cent. in ten years, and no doubt, had the revenue tariff been in existence ten years longer the increase would have been fully as great. Now, as to the increase of wages. The simple fact is as follows: The average pay per capita in 1860, according to the statistics, was, as near as possible, \$290 per year, and in 1880 the average was \$348, or an increase of 20 per cent. Senator Logan's struggle with figures would give the impression that the wages advanced 150 per cent., but that he really means is, I suppose, that whereas we paid in 1860 \$378,878,000 in wages, we paid in 1880 \$947,953,000. Having thus far made figures more comprehensible I will give a test case to show that the laborer is worse off at present under our barbarous tariff than he was in 1860 under a revenue tariff.

Now, Senator Logan spoke in Pittsburg, and I will therefore take a laborer who works in a forge or rolling mill. This class of labor was paid with \$383 per annum in 1860 in Pennsylvania, and in 1880 the same labor was paid \$414 per annum. Well, then, if the man engaged in this labor was a single man he had to board and lodge in either period. It so happens that only a few days ago the Census Bureau issued the twentieth volume, which shows the cost of necessities of life—house rent, board, etc. If Senator Logan or any other orator on the high tariff will consult volume 20, page 110, line 33 of the census report he will find that in 1861 board per week for men in Philadelphia was \$3 and for women \$2.75, and in 1881 men's board was \$5 per week and women's board \$2.50.

In Sharon, in Pennsylvania, the board per week for men in 1860 was \$2.50, and in 1880 it was \$4.50. Here being statistical facts, which can be verified by consulting the volume, page and line which I give, I will just make a little calculation and see how far our friend working in a forge has been benefited by dint of the high tariff. In 1860-61 this workingman had to pay \$156 per annum, at \$3 a week, for his board. His earnings in 1860-61 were, as I stated, \$383. If we deduct the \$156 for board from the above the workingman had \$227 left for all other necessities. Now, then, let us turn to 1880. Board, as I stated, was \$5 a week in Philadelphia; his board, therefore, would have been \$260. His year's earnings, as I have shown, were \$414. If we deduct \$260 from \$414 we get a balance of \$154, or \$73 less than under the revenue tariff of 1860.

Now, I need hardly say that this increase is still more patent in clothing, blankets, or any other manufactured goods that are enhanced by our tariff system, and as an actual fact the workingman has, as we all know, to pay more for his luxuries of tobacco, spirits and beer.

If the workingman is married and has a family, then I am sure

he is worse off, as the increase in his rent and other necessities of a household is more severely felt. I can not dismiss this subject without calling attention to Senator Logan's remarkable assertion that "under our system of protection farm products are to-day higher, while manufactured goods are lower, than in 1860."

Why, as an actual fact, wheat is 10 cents per bushel less this year than it was in 1860. As for cotton, that is much lower than in 1860. Altogether, the statistics and deductions of Senator Logan are not a success." * * * *

THE OLDEST AND BEST.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, of Philadelphia, enjoys the proud distinction of being the oldest family and literary paper in America, if not in the world. Originally established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728, and appearing in its present character in 1821, it has had an uninterrupted career of 158 years! As its originator, Franklin was one of the first men of his time, or any time, both in ability and eminence. THE POST has ever tried to follow its founder, by carrying out during its whole course of existence the best aims and highest purposes of a family newspaper. In its management, conduct and choice of reading material, usefulness, purity, morality, progress and entertainment have always been its watchwords and its guides.

The history of THE POST is the history of American literature and authorship. Not to speak of those who previous to and after the War of the Revolution made it a power in the land, since 1811 there is hardly a writer famous in the world of letters whose works have not adorned its pages. Among these may be mentioned Horace Greeley, Dickens, Mrs. Southworth, Poe, H. Leck, Bryant, T. S. Arthur, Ned Buntline, Gilmore Simms, Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Henry Wood and others.

It is no wonder then that THE POST claims the right to add to the glory of being the oldest family paper, the even more honorable title of also being THE BEST. Always keeping in sight what was Highest, Purest, Most Entertaining, in a word, the Best in literature, it has never once failed in its long career to go forth as a weekly missionary into hundreds of thousands of the finest families in all quarters of the land, the most welcome and cheerful of visitors.

For the coming year THE POST has secured the best writers of this country and Europe, in Prose and Verse, Fact and Fiction. In these respects as in the past it will only have the best. Its pages will be perfectly free from the degrading and polluting trash which characterizes many other so-called literary and family papers. It gives more for the money, and of a better class, than any other publication in the world. Each volume contains, in addition to its well edited departments, twenty-five first-class Serials, and upwards of five hundred short Stories. Every number is replete with useful information and Amusement, comprising Tales, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Statistics, Facts, Recipes, Hints, Science, Art, Philosophy, Manners, Customs, Proverbs, Problems, Personals, News, Wit and Humor, Historical Essays, Remarkable Events, New Inventions, Recent Discoveries, and a complete report of all the latest Fashions, novelties in Needlework, and fullest and freshest information relating to personal and home adornment and domestic matters. To the people everywhere it will prove the best, most instructive, reliable and moral paper that ever entered their homes.

Terms, \$2.00 a year in advance.

A specimen copy of this excellent family paper will be sent free on application. Address,

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, (Lock Box), Philadelphia, Pa.

Examine quality and ascertain prices of overcoats at Elsner's. You will buy.

Elder A. Hubbard, of Donoven Ill., will preach in the Christian church, next Sunday morning and evening, at the usual hours. The public is cordially invited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after Wednesday, December 1st, 1886, the undersigned Banking Houses will be open for business at 8 a. m., and will close at 4 p. m.

A. MCCOY & CO'S BANK.
CITIZENS' BANK.
FARMERS' BANK.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December, that old favorite, is before us, ahead of all others. It may be called a "prize number." It has two splendid steel engravings: one, "Meadow-Sweet," as lovely as we ever saw, and a title-page, with a beautiful girl's face, also unrivaled: in fact, "Peterson" is now the only magazine that goes to the expense, all the year through, of these costly and elegant original steel engravings. There is also a mammoth colored fashion-plate, likewise engraved on steel, and colored by hand—a 'perfect love of a thing,' as the ladies would say. Still more, there is a colored pattern, in Berlin-work, such as would sell for fifty cents, but which is given, gratis, to subscribers, for a Christmas-gift. Beside these, there are about fifty wood-cuts of fashion, embroidery and crochet patterns, etc. The literary contents more than maintain the long established reputation of "Peterson" as giving the best original stories. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Edgar Fawcett, Mrs. John Sherwood, etc., etc., being regular contributors. We do not see how any lady or any family can be without this magazine; its tone is always high and pure, so it is just the one for the home-circle. The price is but Two Dollars a year. To clubs, it is cheaper yet: four copies for six dollars and forty cents, with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. For larger clubs, costly premiums are given in addition. Specimens sent, gratis, if written for, so that there may be no deception. Now is the time to get up clubs. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Buy overcoats for your boys at Ralph Fendig's. He has a splendid stock, good goods, at the lowest figures.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Consumptives and all, who suffer from any affection of the Throat and Lungs, can find a certain cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery.

It will cost you nothing to give it a trial.

Free Trial Bottles at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00 Aug. 29 '22

A large and well selected stock of School Suits for Boys, stylish, handsome, cheap and durable, just received at Ralph Fendig's.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO SELL INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Walker Township, in Jasper County, and State of Indiana, that the undersigned, Peter Hoffman, a male inhabitant of said Township, County, and State, over the age of twenty-one years, a man of good moral character and not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and a fit person in every respect to be entrusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Jasper County, and State of Indiana, at their regular December Term, commencing on the sixth day of December, 1886, and held in Rensselaer, Indiana, for a License to sell and barter Spirits, Wine and all other Intoxicating Liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, on the premises where said Liquors are to be sold, bartered and drunk is a one-story frame building situated on the following described tract of land commencing at a point twenty-four '24' feet north, and one hundred and three '103' feet west of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight '8' in township thirty-one '31' north range six '6' west, in Jasper County, Indiana, thence north twenty-six '26' feet, thence west twelve '12' feet, thence south twenty-six '26' feet, thence east twelve '12' feet to the place of beginning. Said License is desired for the period of one year.

Said License is desired for the period of one year.

James W. Douthit, Atty for Petitioner.

November 13, 1886.

Application for License to Sell Intoxicating Liquors.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the citizens of the Town of Wheatfield and Wheatfield Township, in the county of Jasper, and State of Indiana, that I, the undersigned, Jacob J. Wessner, a white male inhabitant of the said Town and Township, and over the age of twenty-one years, not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and a man of good moral character, and a fit person in every respect to be entrusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said Township, and State of Indiana, at their regular session and meeting of said Board of Commissioners to be held in the Town of Rensselaer, in said County and State aforesaid, commencing on the first Monday in December, the same being the 6th day of December, A. D. 1886 for a license to sell Spirits, Liquor, Malt Liquor, and all Intoxicating Liquors which may be used as a beverage, in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing and permitting said Liquors to be drunk on the premises where sold, and precisely located and described as follows: "In a one-story frame building situated on the ground where said building is located, the description is as follows: Being a part of the north-east quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five '25' in township thirty-two '32' north range six '6' west, in Jasper County, Indiana, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing two hundred and three '203' feet south of the center of said section, thence running due west four '4' feet, being the place of beginning, thence continuing due west thirty '30' feet, thence due south eighteen '18' feet, thence due east thirty '30' feet, and thence due north eighteen '18' feet to the place of beginning. Said License is desired for the period one year.

JACOB J. WESSNER.

November 13, 1886.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.—Notice is

hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator on the Estate of William B. Shaw, late of Jasper County, Indiana. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

HENRY A. BARKLEY.

October 2, 1886.

E. E. QUIVEY,

DENTIST.

Special attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth. Artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Office over Warner's Hardware Store, Nov. 27, 1885.

RENSSELAER, IND.

JOHN MAKEEVER, Pres. JOHN WILLIAMS, Cashie

FARMERS' BANK,

Opposite Public Square, RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Receive Deposits. Buy and Sell Exchange. Collections made and promptly remitted. Money Loaned. Do a general Banking business.

August 17, 1885.

A. L. WILLIS,

Gun & Locksmith,

(Shop on River bank, south of School House, Rensselaer, Ind.)