

Jasper County

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME XI

RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

NUMBER 41

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 year \$1.50
6 months \$1.00
3 months \$0.50

advertising Rates.

Column, one year \$80.00
column, " 40.00
" 30.00
" 10.00
per cent. added to foregoing price if
advertisements are set to occupy more than
one 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-
tablished 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.

ALFRED MCCOY, T. J. McCoy
E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A. MCCOY & CO.,
BANKERS,

(Successors to A. McCoy & T. Thompson.)

RENSSELAER, IND.

Do a general banking business. Exchange
bought and sold. Certificates bearing in-
terest issued. Collections made on all available
points. Office same place as old firm of McCoy
& Thompson April 2, 1886

MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practices in the Courts of Jasper and ad-
joining counties. Makes collections a special-
ty. 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
Practice in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,
Collector and Abstractor.
We pay particular attention to paying tax
on selling and leasing lands.

W. H. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Money to loan on long time at low interest.
Sept. 10, '86.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office up stairs, in Makeever's new
building, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND. WILLIAM B. AUSTIN.
HAMMOND & AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Office on second floor of Leopold's Block, corner
of Washington and Van Rensselaer streets.
William B. Austin purchases, sells and leases
real estate, pays taxes and deans in negotiable
instruments. May 27, '87.

WM. W. WATSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazaar,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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.

J. H. LOUGHRIEDE
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in the new Leopold Block, second floor,
second door right-hand side of hall.
Ten per cent. interest will be added to all
accounts running unsettled longer than
three months.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN
Physician & Surgeon,
Rensselaer, Ind.

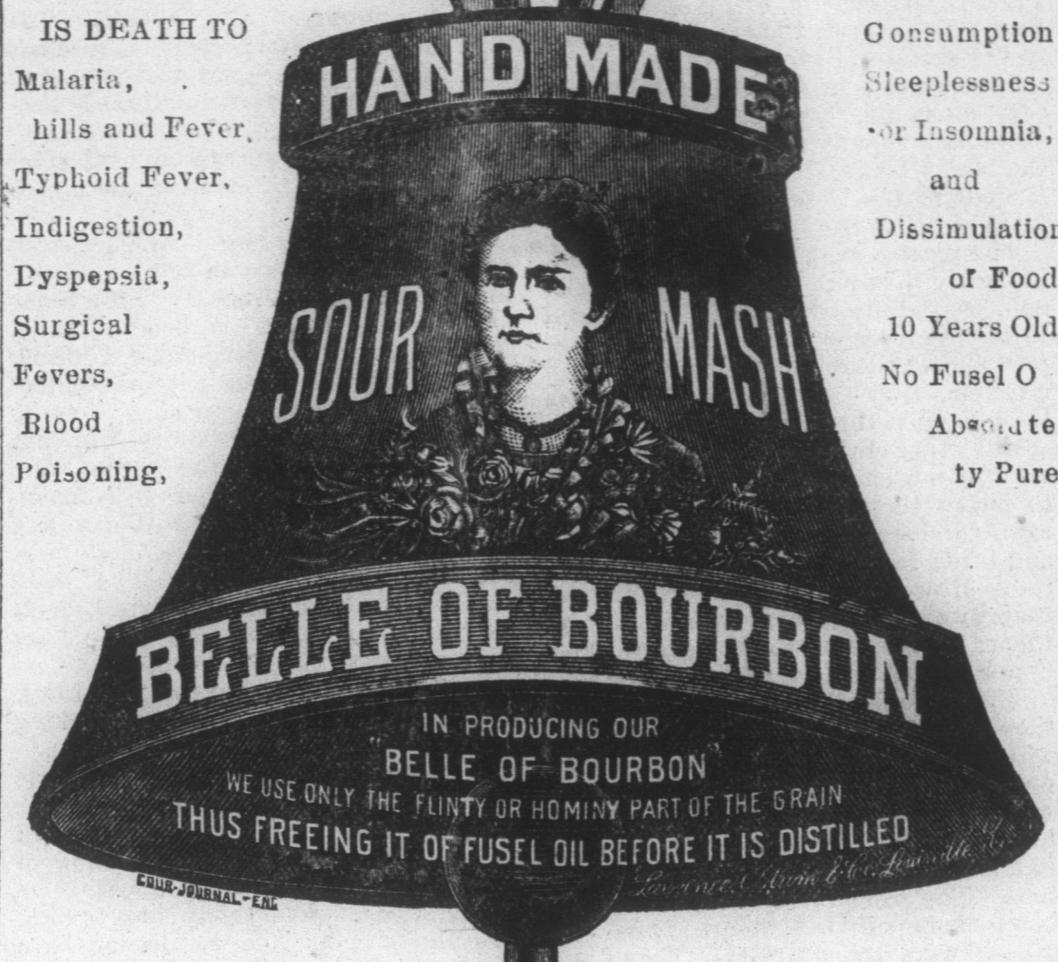
Calls promptly attended. Will give special at-
tention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

CITIZENS' BANK,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
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 8, 1885.

LAWRENCE, OSTROM & CO'S

Famous "Belle of Bourbon"

IS DEATH TO
Malaria,
hills and Fever,
Typhoid Fever,
Indigestion,
Dyspepsia,
Surgical
Fever,
Blood
Poisoning,



Consumption,
Sleeplessness
or Insomnia,
and
Dissimulation
of Food.
10 Years Old.
No Fusel Oil
Absolute
ty Pure

THAT TARIFF.

Let us see; it is getting cold; winter is coming on; the laboring man's wife wants a new wool dress; she needs it, and must have it. She finds a piece of goods that suits her and the merchant asks 22 cents a yard. On this class of goods the duty is 71 per cent.

That is, for every \$1.00 worth of this particular goods the wholesale jobber imports, he must pay 71 per cent. tariff. Now, he has invested \$1.71. (This 71 per cent.

tariff, or tax, goes into the U. S. treasury. But suppose the goods are manufactured in this country, this 71 per cent. tariff, or tax, goes into the coffers of the monopolistic manufacturer and makes him a millionaire, while the employees strike for living wages).

Upon this he ought to make 15 per cent., which will make it cost the retail merchant \$1.96. Upon this the retail merchant is entitled to a profit of 15 per cent. and the consumer, the laboring man's wife, must pay \$2.25.

Now, let us examine the same piece of goods with a 25 per cent. tariff. Cost to wholesale jobber \$1.25, upon which he must have 15 per cent. which added, makes it cost the retail dealer \$1.43. He again must have 15 per cent. upon his investment, and it costs the consumer, the poor man's wife, \$1.65. Now, the difference is 61 cents in favor of the 25 per cent. tariff. This would not be free trade, but it would be freer trade.

The duty on salt is 83 per cent. Suppose it was only 25 per cent. Then the laboring man could buy for \$1.25 as much salt as he now pays \$1.83 for. Yet this is not free trade, but it would be freer trade.

Then we have common wool cloth, such as is worn by the great mass of the people, upon which there is a duty of 91 per cent.—Let us take for an investment by the importer say of \$10, and 91 per cent. of this was \$9.10. Upon this he must make 15 per cent. which makes the same goods cost the retail merchant \$21.96. Again he must have 15 per cent. on his investment, and the consumer must pay \$25.5. Now let us take ten dollars and suppose the tariff duty to be 25 per cent. instead of 91.—Now we see the importers have invested \$12.50. Upon this he must have 15 per cent. and the retail merchant pays \$14.37. Upon this the consumer pays 15 per cent., \$16.52, a difference in favor of the laboring man of \$8.81. Again this would not be free trade but it would be freer trade.

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