

Jasper County

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME XI

RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY DECEMBER 6, 1887.

NUMBER 47

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

SAS. W. MC EWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Fractional parts of a year at equatable rates.
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space,
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All legal notices and advertisements at es-
tablished statute price.
Reading notices, first publication 10 cents
line; each publication thereafter 5 cents
a line.

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eration 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, 1888.

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. VIII

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-
es, selling and leasing lands. V2 N48

W. H. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Money to loan on long time at low interest.
Sept. 10, '88.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office up stairs, in Mareever'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 deals in negotiable
instruments. May 27, '87.

W. W. WATSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Once up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazaar, RENSSELAER
IND.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
OFFICE, in Mareever's New Block. Resi-
dence at Mareever 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.

Beds promptly attended. Will give special atten-
tion 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 te-
rms.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A LETTER FROM A PROUD, SELF-
RELIANT WOMAN THAT
SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 1.—Some time ago a movement was on foot at Macon to raise, by popular subscription, a Jeff Davis fund. The project was heartily approved of by the press and people, and bad fair to be a great success, but it has fallen through. The following letter from Mrs. Davis brought about an abandonment of the project. It is addressed to Col. W. H. Cross, Macon, Ga., chairman of the committee having the matter in hand:

'If anything could endear me to our friends in Macon it would be the solicitude manifested for our welfare throughout and the love for my husband; but, my dear sir, let me thank you for the efforts, but depurate the accomplishment of it. Both my daughter and I have received an education which will stand instead of money, were anything to be swept away, which I do not contemplate, and the blessing of independence and freedom are dearer to us than wealth and ease, and we should not be comfortable under this monied obligations to those who have given a far greater boon to my husband already, their hearts. I have been thus frank with you because, as Montague says, 't is you and it is I, I hope you will act on my letter.'

Since the 4th of March, 1885, 31,874,481 acres of land, stolen under Republican administration, have been restored to the public domain. Indiana contains 23,264,000 acres. It will be seen that the amount of land reclaimed in two years by a Democratic administration is equal to the State of Indiana and leaves a balance of 8,560,481 acres. New Jersey contains 5,001,600 acres and Connecticut 3,193,600 acres, and thus it is seen that the Democratic party has reclaimed from the land thieves lands equal as follows to

Acres.
Indiana 23,264,000
New Jersey 5,001,600
Connecticut 3,193,600

Total 31,458,200 with a remainder of 365,281 acres equal to 2,283 farms of 160 acres each, and still one acre is left, about enough for a prison in which to incarcerate the thieves if they could be caught and punished as they deserve. If the Democratic party is defeated in 1888, the land thieves will again go into business, and what little of the public domain is left will rapidly disappear.

Attorney General Garland has given an opinion on several points which have been raised relative to the adjustment of railroad land grants under the act of March the 3d, 1887. He strongly emphasizes the remedial scope of the act, and says that its intent is to relieve from loss, settlers and bona fide purchasers, who through the erroneous or wrongful disposition of the lands in the grants, by the officers of the government or by the railroads, have lost their rights or acquired equities, which in justice should be recognized. He holds that the whole remedial part of this act was passed with a recognition of the fact that the railroad companies had sold lands to which they had no just claim.

Stephen W. Dorsey, the Republican Star route thief, attempted to steal 600,000 acres of land in New Mexico. Hon. George W. Julian exposed the rascality of the Republican scamp, and Mr. Dorsey replied. This gave Mr. Julian an opportunity to let a little more light in upon the rascality of Dorsey, and if the Government does not compel the old star route thief to let go his grip upon the stolen lands it will be justly deserving of censure.

This is the same Dorsey who supplied the money with which to run republican voters from Illinois into Indiana, October, 1880.

How the Farmer Is Robbed.

Congressman Turner, of Kentucky, in one of his speeches, furnishes material for thought on the part of the farmer, in showing how he is robbed by the tariff. He says of him that "he rises from his bed in the morning and puts on his common flannel shirt, taxed 95 per cent; his coat, taxed 75 per cent; shoe, taxed 35 per cent, and hat, taxed 92 per cent; takes the water from a bucket, taxed 35 per cent; and washes his face and hands in a tin bowl, taxed 36 per cent; dries them on a cheap cotton towel, taxed 45 per cent. He sits down to his humble meal and eats from a plate taxed 50 per cent; with a knife and fork taxed 35 per cent; drinks his coffee sweetened with sugar taxed 68 per cent; seasons his food with salt, taxed 69 per cent, and pepper, taxed 61 per cent. Even the sunlight from heaven that pours into his humble dwelling must come through the window glass taxed 59 per cent; and yet he thinks he lives under the freest government under heaven. Then he starts to work, puts a bridle, taxed 35 per cent, on his horse, and takes the horse that has been shod—the nails used in shoeing being taxed 59 per cent; driven by a hammer taxed 25 per cent; and hitches him to a plow taxed 45 per cent; with chains taxed 58 per cent; and after the day's labor is closed and his family are gathered around, he reads a chapter from his Bible, taxed 25 per cent; and kneels to God on a humble carpet, taxed 51 per cent; and then he rests his weary limbs on a sheet taxed 45 per cent, and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 104 per cent. Nor do the grasping manufacturers stop here, for even the broom with which his good wife sweeps the floor, is taxed 35 per cent; and the cooking vessels used in preparing her husband's frugal meal are taxed 42 per cent; and the soda used to lighten his bread is taxed 59 per cent. She sits down to her sewing with a needle taxed 25 per cent, and a spool of thread taxed 74 per cent, to make a calico dress, taxed 58 per cent; or if she wishes to knit warm socks to protect her husband and children from the bitter cold, she uses yarn taxed 120 per cent; and thus daily and hourly must the hard earnings of the laborer go to satisfy the manufacturer and add to his ill-gotten wealth."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis News:

Why is it that, with a protective duty on steel rails, and with linen on the free list, mills for the manufacture of rails have become numerous, giving employment to thousands, while there is not a single linen mill in the country?—And this is true, as is also the assertion that America grows the finest flax in the world, and immense quantities of linen.

X. P. LAIN.

The News is a Republican paper, but goes for the advocate of monopolistic theories in the following vigorous style:

We do not know about there being no linen mills in the country, but if Mr. "X. P. Lain" is correct in this, then he has "explained" according to his own claim that protection is a ghastly failure, for there is a thumping tariff on linen. The said tariff taxes you 35 cents for every dollar's worth which you buy of "brown or bleached linens, duck, lawn, handkerchiefs," etc., etc., "or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp is a component part."

If the stuff is worth more than 30 cents a square yard, then it taxes you 40 cents on the dollar. It taxes you 35 cents on the dollar for buying any flax, hemp or jute yarns or linen yarns for carpets. It taxes you 50 cents on the dollar for buying flax or linen thread in whole or in part and for all manufactures of flax or linen not otherwise specifically mentioned. It taxes you 30 cents on the dollar for buying flax or linen laces. It taxes you the same on all purples and like man-

ufactures that have any flax, jute or hemp in them. It taxes you 40 cents on the dollar for oil cloths that have such burlaps, etc., for a foundation. These are the specific fines for buying any linen in any shape made anywhere but in this country, and of course on all made in this country it allows the addition of this fine to the normal price plus freight exchange and insurance which the same stuff sent from abroad has to pay. But if Mr. X. P. Lain is correct none of this is made in this country and hence the tariff fines us for buying linen—a crying necessity of life—from 30 to 50 cents on every dollar, and this in the face of a \$100,000,000 yearly surplus yielded from such fines. Yet the fines are not to be remitted, the tariff must not be reformed!

THE TARIFF-REFORM ISSUE

IN LINE WITH THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The more carefully and dispassionately President Cleveland's message is studied, leaving partisan considerations on one side, the more surely convinced will any honest critic become that its opinions and suggestions are in line with the best interests of the country from every material point of view. The threatened congestion of the National Treasury has made this matter plain. It is generally conceded that the Government revenues must be reduced, and the only question is whether they shall be reduced in the interests of farmers, workingmen, and the non-manufacturing class or solely in the interest of mill and factory bosses. We are confronted with a huge surplus in the Treasury, constantly growing. The tariff alone during the last fiscal year yielded \$217,000,000, whereas ten years ago it produced but \$130,000,000. One-half of the present customs taxes would be amply sufficient with the revenues from other sources to meet the necessary expenses of government. And what more natural and reasonable plan of reduction can there be than to cut the present tariff receipts in half (making due selection of the articles to be reduced), thereby taking off half the present taxation on the necessities of life, with the added result of further cheapening indirectly their cost to the consumers? For every dollar so taken off from the customs revenues five or six dollars are remitted from the bounty profits of the home bosses and factory lords. A reduction of \$100,000,000 in direct tariff taxes would involve a total lessening of the burdens now sustained by the people of the United States amounting to \$600,000,000 or \$700,000,000 per annum. With a tariff income vastly beyond the necessities of the Government, beyond even the necessities of protection to the so-called "infant industries," the mill barons still persist in their right to overcharge for these necessities by keeping up the old war taxes, and when threatened by competition combine into trusts to extort their swag from the oppressed and overburdened people.

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At this point the advocates of protection repeat their old gabble that to reduce the tariff will be to cut American laborers down to the pauper wages of Europe. The statement is not only false but absurd upon its face. The pauper wages of Europe are paid by the high tariff European countries, like France, Germany and Austria.—England pays one and a half times higher wages than any other European country. Her unemployed surplus of workingmen is not due to tariff arrangements, but to other causes; but, taking her workingmen who are regularly employed, and they are paid better wages and are more comfortably fed, clothed and housed than those of any other European country. The profits which will remain to the mill bosses after the tariff reduction will still be sufficient to remunerate their employees, and that remuneration will be all the more valuable by reason of the decreased price of the articles which they have to buy for themselves and families.

The President makes an additional point which is of special interest to them, namely: that manufacturers would have a better chance of competing in foreign markets if the taxes were removed from raw material, thus extending their sales beyond the demands of home consumption, offsetting the depressions and panics which arise from an overstocked domestic market, and assuring workingmen of more regular work and steadier prices.

The President is to be congratulated for his courage in formulating a tariff revision and presenting it to Congress as the most important issue now before the country. It is not a partisan matter. It concerns the interests of the large majority of the people of the United States and of the entire farming population. It must come up for discussion and action before long. Meanwhile let it be remembered that there are sixteen districts in Illinois 95 per cent of the people of which have no interest in maintaining an excessive war tax. The action of the representatives of these districts will be watched with much interest.—It will show whether they are in Congress as the representatives of Eastern factory lords or of Western agricultural constituencies.—Of the four Chicago members, two have a large number of rural constituents and a few mill owners in their districts. Do they propose to represent the majority sentiment of these constituents or to vote continued excessive bounties to the latter?

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store.

Chicago clergymen sincerely hope that the ballot is on its last legs.

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or into consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of those parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boeche's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.