

Democratic Sentinel

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14 1858

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



Democratic

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

First District: Samuel B. Vance, Vanderburgh.
Second District: Satter S. Dobbins, Martin.
Third District: Charles S. Jewett, Floyd.
Fourth District: Nicholas J. Stoddard, Ripley.
Fifth District: John R. East, Monroe.
Sixth District: Thomas J. Study, Wayne.
Seventh District: David S. Gooding, Hancock.
Eighth District: J. D. Prueett, Parke.
Ninth District: J. F. McHugh, Tippecanoe.
Tenth District: D. D. Dykeman, Cass.
Eleventh District: John B. Bass, Allen.
Twelfth District: M. A. Packard, Marshall.
AT LARGE.
John E. Lamb, Nigo; Thomas R. Cobb, Knox.

STATE TICKET.

Governor.

C. C. MATSON.

Lieutenant Governor.

WM. R. MYERS.

Secretary of State.

ROBERT W. MIERS.

Auditor of State,

CHARLES A. MUNSON.

Treasurer of State.

THOMAS B. BYRNES.

Reporter of Supreme Court.

JOHN W. KERN.

Attorney General,

JOHN R. WILSON.

Sup't Public Instruction,

E. E. GRIFFITH.

Judges of Supreme Court,

1st Dist.—WM. E. NIBLACK,
2d " GEO. V. HOWK.
3d " ALLAN ZOLLARS:

Representative 10th Dist.,
VALENTINE ZIMMERMAN.

COUNTY TICKET.

Treasurer,

JOHN T. FORD.

Sheriff,

JOHN C. CHILCOTE.

Coroner,

VICTOR E. LOUGHRIEDE.

Surveyor,

AUSTIN N. LAKIN.

Commissioners.

1st Dist.—DAN B TURNER.
2d " JAS. T RANDLE.
3d " ED. W. CULP.

THE CAMPAIGN TEXT BOOK for 1858 is now ready, and will be furnished on application to the National Democratic Committee, 10 West 29th St., New York City. Price \$1. In quantities of five or more 50 cents each.

"We favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes (on whisky and tobacco) rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system."—Chicago platform.

"The platform is in entire harmony with my views."—Ben Harrison.

"Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation."—President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance.

"Trusts are private affairs with which President Cleveland and the people have no right to interfere."—Blaine in the interest of "Trusts."

"Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its national convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by common law for hundreds of years; and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of 'Trusts' instead of 'Conspiracies.' We believe that these Trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong."

doing. With an unalterable hatred for all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform."—President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance.

President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance is printed in full on another page of this "SENTINEL." Give it a careful and candid perusal.

A Democratic meeting will be held at the Brushwood school house, in Newton township, next Wednesday evening, September 12th. Everybody invited.

A synopsis of "Chinese Ben's" letter of acceptance will be found in the monopolistic Republican platform adopted at Chicago. He endorses that structure—robber tariff, free whisky, free tobacco, down to pure, moral and temperate homes—in toto.

Democratic pole raising at Kinnian, Saturday, September 29th.—Turn out!

The Democratic pole raising at Wheatfield last Wednesday was attended by an enthusiastic crowd of Democrats. Hon. N. Zimmerman, Democratic candidate for Congress was present, and made very favorable impression. Mr. Z., in company with D. W. Shields, proceeded from that point to DeMotte, where they remained over night and made the acquaintance of many of the citizens of that locality. On Thursday, at noon, they reached Rensselaer. Mr. Z. made a few remarks at the conclusion of Gov. Gray's speech, and at night addressed a large audience in the Cleveland and Thurman Club room. We are inclined to believe that Mr. Zimmerman will be the next representative in Congress from this District.

A life-long Republican of Millroy township, the other day, after reading Billy Owen's tariff speech declared it to be his unalterable determination to vote for Cleveland, Thurman, Zimmerman, and, in fact, the entire Democratic ticket. He says Billy's efforts at hedging plainly revealed to his mind that we should have tariff reform.

GOV. GRAY

Addressed a large and attentive meeting of the people of Jasper county at this place Thursday afternoon. His earnest and honest manner of dealing with the issues of the day commended him to his hearers and members of all parties. His argument was logical and convincing, and we are satisfied, from general comment, will result in great good for the Democratic cause.

One General Bussey, claiming to hail from New York, addressed a Republican meeting at the Opera House Thursday evening. He seemed to labor under a great disadvantage. He did not hear Gov. Gray's speech but a number of republicans had noted down points which they desired to have refuted and he was obliged to substitute an off-hand reply to the Governor for the prepared piece of oratory he had intended to deliver.

His effort was a complete failure, made up, as it was, of charges, denials and assertions, without a particle of official proof to back a single statement he made.

He waltzed and forth in his line of argument until his audience became bewildered in their efforts to follow him, and in sheer desperation began to leave the house in flocks. Now the main inquiry among republicans is—"Who the devil sent him here?"

For a to be "all home print" James' "Democrat" is becoming rapidly and extensively "plated."

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

EUGENE HALE.

"I believe there is no one question about which the reflection of millions of people day by day is so decided as it is in declaring that there should be no tax on this article of salt. I have been asked to amend the bill introduced by me so as to cut down the duty 50 per cent. I do not consent to that. I believe this article should go upon the free list; that the monopoly which has obtained heretofore for the Oneida salt works—as great and complete as any monopoly ever granted by the Tudors in England's most despotic times—ought to cease."

SENATOR ALLISON.

In the Senate, March 24, 1870: The tariff of 1846, although confessedly and professedly a tariff for revenue, was, so far as regards all the great interests of the country, as perfect a tariff as any that we ever had.

But I may be asked how this reduction shall be made. I think it should be made upon all leading articles, or nearly all, and for that purpose, when I can get an opportunity in the House, if no gentleman does before me, I shall move that the pending bill be recommended to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a reduction upon existing rates of duty equivalent to 20 per cent., or one-fifth reduction. [The Mills bill proposes a reduction of 7 per cent.]

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Annual Message, 1882: A total abolition of excise tax would almost inevitably prove a serious, if not an insurmountable obstacle to a thorough revision of the tariff and to any considerable reduction of import duties. The present tariff system is, in many respects, unjust. It makes unequal distributions, both of its burdens and its benefits. * * * I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woollen goods.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Fourth Message, 1884: The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American States are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw materials, and of the manufactures in which we excel.

JUSTICE MILLER.

Of the United States Supreme Court: To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms. Nor is it taxation. A "tax," says Webster's Dictionary, "is a rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by Government for the use of the nation or State." Taxes are burdens or charges imposed by the Legislature upon persons or property to raise money for public purposes.

We have established, we think, beyond cavil, that there can be no lawful tax which is not laid for a public purpose.

If it be said that a benefit results to the local public of a town by establishing manufactures, the same may be said of any other business or pursuit which employs capital or labor. The merchant, the mechanic, the innkeeper, the steamboat owner, are equally promoters of the public good, and equally deserving the aid of the citizens by forced contributions. No line can be drawn in favor of the manufacturer which would not open the coffers of the public treasury to the importunities of two-thirds of the business men of the city or town.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

"In 1860 the burdens of national taxation were light. All our revenues, including loans, amounted to only \$76,000,000. Our expenditures were \$77,000,000, and our whole public debt but \$65,000,000. In the year 1860 the tonnage of our ships upon the seas was 5,353,868 tons, which was more by 140,000 tons than in any other year of our history before or since. Two-thirds of our imports were then carried in American bottoms, as were also more than two-thirds of our exports.

Our exports that year reached the aggregate value of \$400,000,000, which was forty-three and one-half millions more than during any previous year. Our imports were \$362,000,000, decidedly more than any other year. And I make this statement on the authority of David A. Wells, that in 1860 we were exporting to foreign countries more American manufactures than in any other year of our history.

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, the decade from 1850 to 1860 was one of peace and general prosperity. Extracts from speech of James A. Garfield in the House March 6, 1878.

Henry Clay—"No one, in the commencement of the protective policy, ever supposed that it was to be perpetual."

"If I had my way about it, I would put the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, who are more highly protected than anybody else, and who make large fortunes every year, under the fire and fry the fat out of them."—Senator Morrill.

Go to Kannan's Jewelry Palace for Ladies Gold Watches and Chains, on PAYMENTS—\$25.

School Teachers, remember here is the place for bargains. Remember the place—"Gold Star Watch Sign," Nowels' Block, Rensselaer, Ind.

A Man of Ability.

"You want a situation as conductor, do you?" said the president of the road.

"Yes, sir," the applicant replied.

"Have you the necessary qualifications for such a responsible position?"

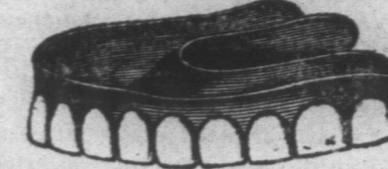
"I am sure I have, sir."

"Well, suppose your train should meet with a serious disaster in which a number of passengers would be killed and a large amount of property destroyed, what action would you take in such a case?"

"I would telegraph the newspapers that the accident was of little importance and then send word to the president of the road to sell the stock short."

"H'm," replied the president, "I am afraid those are not the proper qualifications for a good conductor, but you are a man of ability, I see. We want a first-class superintendent. You can consider yourself engaged as superintendent of the road at a salary of \$10,000 a year."—Philadelphia Call.

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Several improved Farms, and thousands of acres of good tillable and grazing land, in northern Jasper, which will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers. Cheap for cash, or half cash, and balance in yearly payments.

Correspondence solicited. Call on, or address FRANK W. AUSTIN. Wheatfield, Ind.

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Received Deposits Buy and Sell Exchange Collections made and promptly remitted. Money Lent. Do a general Banking Business.

August 17, 1883.

IRA W. YEOMAN,
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NOTARY PUBLIC,
Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

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RENSSELAER, IND.

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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.

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