The Democratic Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

—BY—

JAS. W. McEWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

.....$1.50

.....75

.....50

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year, $80 00
Half column, " 40 00
Quarter " " 20 00
Eighth " " 10 00

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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 months.

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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 option of the advertiser, free of extra charge.

Advertisements for persons not residents of Jasper county, must be paid for in advance of first publication, when less than one-quarter column in size, and quarterly in advance when larger.

ALFRED McCOY, E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH. T. J. McCOY

A. McCOY & CO., BANKERS,

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

RENSSELAER, IND.

DO a general banking business. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates bearing interest 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 adjoining counties. Makes collections a specialty. Office on north side of Washington street, opposite Court House. v1n1

SIMON P. THOMPSON, Attorney-at-Law. DAVID J. THOMPSON Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER,

RENSSELAER, - - INDIANA

Practice in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,

Collector and Abstractor.

We pay particular attention to paying taxes, selling and leasing lands. v2 n48

W. H. 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 in rear room over Hemphill & Honan's store, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND. WILLIAM B. AUSTIN.

HAMMOND & AUSTIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

RENSSELAER, IND

Office on second floor of Leopold's Block, corner of Washington and VanRensselaer streets. William B. Austin purchases, sells and leases real estate, pays taxes and deals in negotiable instruments. may27, '87.

WM. W. WATSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazar, RENSSELAER IND.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

RENSSELAER, - - INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE, in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House. July 11, 1884.

J. H. LOUGHRIDGE. VICTOR E. LOUGHRIDGE

J. H. LOUGHRIDGE & SON,

Physicians and Surgeons.

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. v1n1

DR. I. B. WASHBURN

Physician & Surgeon

Rensselaer, Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

MARY E. JACKSON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office on Front street, corner of Angelica. 12..24.

ZIMRI DWIGGINS, President. F. J. SEARS, Vice-President. VAL. SEIB, Cashier

CITIZENS' STATE BANK

RENSSELAER, IND.,

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS: Certificates bearing interest issued; Exchange bought and sold; Money loaned on farms at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Jan. 8. 88.

ONLY REAL BIG SHOW TO BE HERE THIS YEAR.

ENLARGED, IMPROVED AND QUADRUPLE ITS FORMER SIZE!

$100,000 IN NEW FEATURES! * $2,000,000 INVESTED! * $3,000 DAILY EXPENSE!

RensselaeR

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8,

JOHN ROBINSON'S

10 BIG SHOWS

ALL COMBINED!

$45,000 DROVE OF GIRAFFES!

3 GREAT CIRCUSES

BIG RINGS

Josie DeMotte.	Caroline Richebourg.
Minnie DeMotte.	Katie Stone.
Madame Gertrude.	Mamie Quinton.
Constantina Michl.	Mattie Kreggs.
Emma Houghton.	Mattie Neil.
Kate Hall.	Fisher Sisters.

110 MALE AND FEMALE ARTISTS

Katarina Suwarow.	Leonore DeToquelle.
Marie Damroff.	Clarisse LaBelle.
Rose Poniatowski.	Julie DeMontreuil.
Laura Ashton.	Eugenie Brasfort.
Mamie Ashton.	Aida.

SCOUTS, INDIANS and COWBOYS!

Geneverie Sisters.	Sadie Johnston.
Ella Zola.	Katie Zenobia.
The Only Zela.	Adenia Sisters.
Jennie Kirby.	James DeMotte.
William DeMotte.	John Robinson.

1,000 MEN AND HORSES!

Mons. Hurley.	Adam Strombowski.
John Brown.	Wm. Ashcroft.
Harry Jones.	Sig. Sabestreuse.
George Wertz.	John Lowlow.
John Kombs.	Three Clarks.

BOXERS AND WRESTLERS

Ash Family of Five.	Stiffney Brothers.
Charles Petardin.	Charles Wilson.
Auguste Foucart.	DeAlma Family.
Edward Meon.	Monroe Smith.
Zurate Brothers.	N. Poparoff.

$45,000 DROVE OF GIRAFFES!

Wm. Kirby.	Alexis Moscova.
Mons. Hebron.	Senor Juan d'Oviedo.
The Four DeOgleys.	Frank Fisher.
Theophile DePlessis.	Harry Marks.
LeNord Family.	McNeil Family.

3 MENAGERIES IN ONE!

Barbary Zebra, East India Antelope, Cashmere Goats, Ebony-headed Palatine Sheep, Spotted Axis Deer, Bison of Colorado, American Jaguar, Silver Lion of California, Striped and Spotted Hyenas, Llama or Camel of the

Giant Horse, 21 Hands! Giant Ox, 21 Hands!

Andes, Peruvian Alpaca, Puma or African Cougar, American Buffalo, Sloth, Gnu, Virginia Panthers, Senegal Leopards, Australian Kangaroo, Rat Kangaroo, Tapirs, Tawny Lion, Shetland Cow, Spotted Tigers, Black Tigers, African Porcupines, Badgers, Bea-

FLOCK OF GENUINE OSTRICHES!

vers, Wild Cats, White and Gray Coons, Foxes, Weasels, Lynx, Peccaries, Chamois, Apes, Gazelles, Japanese Swine, African Jackals, Ocelot, Humadras Baboons or Lion Slayers, Monkeys, Armadillo and Black Monkeys, Hippopotamus, Giraffes, Ostriches and 1,500 Rare Animals.

FREE WILD WEST!

Given Free with the GRAND STREET PARADE each morning. Cowboys, Scouts, Riflemen, Vacqueros, Cowgirls, Indians, Medicine Men, Bucks, Squaws and Papooses, a Herd of Texas Steers, Wild Buffaloes and Mountain Elk, Fleet Mustangs, Wiry Indian Ponies and Genuine Deadwood Stage Coach.

$300,000 Grand Free Parade

Cages, Dens and Lairs; 12 Separate Kinds of Music, 4 Musical Wagons, 15 Trumpeters, Troupe Jubilee Singers, Chime Bells, 31 Sunbright Chariots, 8 Distinct Brass Bands, Female Brass Band of 15, 2 Steam Calliopes, Fife and Drum Corps, Female Open-air Opera, 300 Horses, 100 Ponies, Scottish Bagpipers, Steam Organ, Droves of Elephants, Giraffes, Ostriches, Elands, Buffaloes, Elk and Zebras.

CHEAP RATES ON ALL RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS

A WORD TO SOLDIERS.

Extracts from an address delivered at the Greensburg Reunion by D. L. Thomas, of Rushville.

Again and again the call was repeated. Soon a million of men—the flower of youth and the vigor of manhood were in the field. They were called from productive industry to a work of destruction. This, coupled with the demands for the maintenance of a vast army, caused reaction in business affairs at home.—Civilians enjoyed a change from great depression to the full sunlight of unequaled financial prosperity. It suddenly became the greatest money-making period in our country's history. I know many at home spent their money freely to aid in the prosecution of the war and to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers; but I am speaking of the people collectively, and contrasting pecuniary surroundings of the two great classes—citizens and soldiers. While the former were reaping the rich harvest of war prices, oldiers were standing between them and the desolation of war.

At this juncture there was great accumulation of wealth, and foundations laid for collossal fortunes, while the soldiers were receiving mere nominal wages, paid in depreciated currency. At last the Angel of Peace brooded o'er the smitten country.—Soldiers, laying aside the habiliments of war, returned to begin life anew, and it was a beginning. A new outfit had to be purchased, at inflated prices, to enter upon any avocation.—Whatever of their meager wages they may have saved, together with their patrimony, they invested at the war figures which then prevailed, only to start down the financial grade which the times prepared. The shrinkage in values culminated in the panic of 1873. So the survivors of the war have passed through three financial crises—before, during, and since the war—without a single period of prosperity. And they have endured it the least complainingly of any body of men. They had been thoroughly trained in the school of adversity, and with health impaired as a result of their services, they were the more illy prepared to grapple with continued adverse circumstances. Yet, in the face of this appalling picture, civilians have reflected upon soldiers for not having accumulated wealth since the war, thus inflicting the most cruel and painful wound that the soldier ever received. And very often, too, such reflections come from men who professed the greatest friendship for the soldier during the war.

Now, while the Nation's defenders have been making such great personal sacrifices, has the Nation been true to them? Let us see.

In the dark hours of 1864, when the Nation's existence was quivering in uncertainty; when its life depended upon the heroism of its soldiers, Congress passed that infamous measure known as the contract labor law.—The immortal Lincoln, weighted down with care, and looking at the necessities of the hour, approved the bill. That law authorized contractors to import foreign laborers by "methods whereby the emigrants should pledge the wages of their labor, for a term not exceeding twelve months, to repay the expenses of their immigration." The advance payment gave the contractor a lease which he could enforce in the United States Courts. This most iniquitous law introduced and encouraged the importation of pauper labor, which is proving to be as damnable a curse to this country as African slavery ever was, for it lies at the root of all the discontent which prevails among the producing classes. And the evils, in my judgment are only just beginning to be felt. Think of its baneful effect upon the soldiers. While they were facing the storms of shot and shell, this insidious measure was concocted; and while public attention was attracted to the war thousands of pauper laborers were imported and put in the places of soldiers temporarily absent. So when the survivors returned many of them had no certain means of support.

That was the inception of the hitherto unknown quantity—the American tramp. Not only paupers were imported, but under that law outcasts and criminals of Europe blighted the country that the soldiers had saved. That law was not repealed until 1885. But the importation still goes on, and to-day foreign governments are detraying the expenses of exporting their paupers to our country. During the past ten years a quarter of a million of paupers have been imported, and now compete with soldiers who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

During the war, instead of the government paying its soldiers full wages, it paid them with a depreciated currency, which, upon a specie basis, made the soldiers' wages reach the low ebb of twenty cents a day! Viewed as a business transaction, like the government creditors viewed everything, did it not present a sublime spectacle! Men making targets of the selves at twenty cents a day! According to business and equity, were soldiers morally, and legally bound to remain in the army under such circumstances? Would Wall street speculators let such a good opportunity pass without taking advantage of it?

Soldiers had the alternative of leaving the army and being hunted down and branded as deserters—forever disgraced—or remain and carry out their part of a contract with the government that was not keeping faith with them. The latter course was pursued by the patriotic soldiers, until final victory was achieved.

In the meantime the government was having business with another class of men—namely: home and foreign creditors. They purchased government bonds, which were not payable in specie, at as low a figure as thirty-five cents on the dollar. The present and future value of the bonds depended mainly on the success of the soldiers. The privations and heroism of the Union army gave value to those bonds. But how differently has public sentiment regarded the reimbursement of those who gave property to those who gave health or life to the promotion of the Union cause! Not a moment have we been allowed to allowed to lose sight of the fact that the man who gave his dollars to the Nation in its hour of need is entitled to the country's lasting gratitude, and to the punctilious repayment of every farthing of his claims. It did not matter that he made his loans at rates of interest that would have made Shylock blush. It was of no consequence that he demanded back gold dollars worth 100 cents, where he had given paper ones worth thirty-five cents. It was of the least importance that the debt was incurred for shoddy blankets or spavined mules, upon which he had grown rich. No matter by what means he had come into possession of a bond, note or due-bill of the United States, it was treated as a sacred debt of honor, that must be paid promptly and fully, no matter what the burdens laid upon the people to raise the money.

The class of men who have dominated Congress for the past twenty-five years have always ignored politics, and stood as a unit when their interests were involved. In that manner they have always had a majority in that body, who would forward their schemes.—Hence, they have got everything they desired. Upon the other hand soldiers, as a general thing, have been a political foot ball, and have accomplished but little.

The above is a terrible arraignment of the g. o. p. in the difference it made between the money-shark and the soldier.

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

We would like to have some of our high protectionist friends inform us why, if protection is such a good thing for the workingmen, that there are so many immigrants coming into this country from highly protected Italy and Germany, and so few from free trade England? This is something the American laborer can't "catch" onto.—The Workman.

The record of the Republican candidate for Governor as a speculator in tax titles will not help his candidacy. Besides General Sherman knocks out his military record.