

Jasper County

The Democratic Sentinel.

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NUMBER 3

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

SAS. W. McEWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$1.50
.....75
.....50

Advertising Rates.

GUARANTEE	car.
columns	40 67
letter	30 00
line	10 00
per cent. added to foregoing price if		
advertisements set to occupy more than		
one column width.		
Fractional parts of a year at equitable rates.		
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space.		
per year: \$8 for six months; \$3 for three		
months; \$1 for one month.		
All legal notices and advertisements at es-		
tablished statute price.		
Leading notices, first publication 10 cents		
a line; each publication thereafter 10 cents a		
line.		
Weekly advertisements may be charged		
quarterly (one in three months) at the or-		
ganization 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-
stant issued. Collections made on all available
accounts. 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 spe-
cialty. Office on north side of Washington
street, opposite Court House. V. M.

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

THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practices in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,
Collector and Abstractor.
Pay particular attention to paying tax
and leasing lands.

W. H. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REEDDELAER, 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 &
Hoban's store, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND, WILLIAM B. AUSTIN,
HAMMOND & AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Office on second floor of Leopold's Block, cor. of
Washington and Van Rensselaer streets.
William B. Austin purchases, sells and leases
real estate, pays taxes and does in negotiable
instruments. May 27, '86.

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

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE in Makover's New Block. Resi-
dence at Makover House.
July 11, 1884.

J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE, VICTOR E. LOUGHBRIDGE
J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE & SON,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in the new Leopold Block, sec. 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.

MARY E. JACKSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Special attention given to diseases of women
and children. Office on Front street, corner of
Angelica. 12-34.

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

CITIZENS STATE BANK
RENSSELAER, INDIAN.

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.
Jan. 8, '88.

RENSSELAER

JASPER COUNTY

A Canary Bird.

Once I was at an inn in England, with other strangers, when a poor man came and asked leave to exhibit a wonderful canary bird which he had. As it was a rainy day, and we could not go out to walk, we consented to the poor man's proposal; and he brought his little bird into the parlor of the inn. The name of the little bird was Jewel. He stood on the forefinger of his master, who said to him, "Now Jewel, I want you to behave well and make no mistakes." Jewel sloped his head toward his master, as if listening to him, and then nodded twice. "Well, then," said his master, "let me see if you will keep your word. Give us a tune." The canary sang "Faster," said his master. Jewel sang faster. "Slower," said his master; and Jewel sang slower. "You do not keep time," said his owner. Hereupon Jewel began to beat time with one of his feet.

I and the rest of the spectators were so delighted that we clapped our hands. "Can you not thank the gentlemen for their applause?" asked his master; and Jewel bowed his head most respectfully. His master now gave him a straw gun; and Jewel went through the martial exercise, handling his gun like a true soldier. "Now let us have a dance," said his master; and the canary went through a dance with so much glee, skill, and spirit, that we all applauded him again.

"Thou hast done my bidding bravely," said his master, caressing the bird. "Now, then, take a nap, while I show the company some of my own feats." Here the little bird went into a counterfeit sleep, and his owner began balancing a pipe and performing other tricks. Our attention was given to him, when a large black cat, who had been lurking in one corner of the room, sprang upon the table, seized the poor canary bird in his mouth, and jumped out of the window before any one could stop him, although we all rushed to make an attempt. In vain we pursued the cat. The canary bird had been killed by him almost in an instant. The poor man wept for his bird, and his grief was sad to behold. "Well may I grieve for thee, my poor little thing!" said he; "well may I grieve. More than four years has thou fed from my hand and drank from my lip! I owe thee my support, my health, and my happiness. Without thee, what will become of me?"

We raised a sum of money and gave it to him; but he could not be consoled. He mourned for poor Jewel as if it had been a child. By love the little bird had been taught, and by love was it missed and mourned.

Mrs. Barbauld's Childhood.

One can fancy the little *assiduous* girl, industrious, impulsive, interested in everything—in all life and all nature—drinking in, on every side, learning, eagerly wondering, listening to all around with bright and ready wit. There is a pretty little story told by Mrs. Ellis in her book about Mrs. Barbauld, how one day, when Dr. Aiken and a friend “were conversing on the passions,” the doctor observes that joy cannot have place in a state of perfect felicity, since it supposes an accession of happiness. “I think you are mistaken, papa,” says a little voice from the opposite side of the table. “Why so, my child?” says the doctor. “Because in the chapter I read to you this morning in the Testament, it is said that ‘there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repeneth than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance.’”

Besides her English Testament and her early reading, the little girl was taught by her mother to do as little daughters did in those days—to obey a somewhat austere rule, to drop curtsies in the right place, to make beds, to preserve fruits. The father, after demur, but surely not without some paternal pride in her proficiency, taught the child Latin and French and Italian, and something of Greek, and gave her an acquaintance with English literature. One can imagine little Nancy, with her fair head bending over her lessons, or, when playing-time had come, perhaps a little lonely and listening to the distant voices of the schoolboys at their games. The mother, fearing she might acquire rough and boisterous manners, strictly forbade any communication with the schoolboys. Sometimes in after days, speaking of these early times and of the constraint of many by-gone rules and regulations, Mrs. Barbauld used to attribute to this early, formal training something which troubled her and never entirely wore off. She does not seem to have been in any great harmony with her mother. One could imagine a fanciful and high-spirited child, timid and dutiful, and yet strong-willed, secretly rebelling against the rigid order of her home, and feeling lonely for want of liberty and companionship. It was true she had birds and beasts and plants for her playfellows, but she was of a gregarious and sociable nature, and perhaps she was unconsciously longing for something more, and finding a want in her early life which no parent company can supply.—*The Cornell Magazine*.

A TEXAS young man shot himself because a young lady refused to dance with him. In his blind rage he probably mistook himself for a rival.

THE TIN PLATE FRAUD!

The Leader: The country has been treated to a long debate on the question of protecting tin plate. Every possible argument has been adduced to make it appear that the existence of the tin industry in America depended upon the imposition of a high tariff on all tin plate brought from abroad.—One senator stated that within sixty days from the passage of a bill to protect the manufacturers of tin plate, there would be started works capable of turning out vast quantities, and giving employment to hundreds of workmen. It was a pretty tough story, even for a Protectionist, and Senator Vest with little difficulty pried the matter and brought to the surface the fact that all this talk about protecting tin plate was but a cover to a further tariff bonus for the benefit of the manufacturers of sheet-iron. The following extract from the Record will show the true inwardness of this tin plate tariff:

Mr. Ve t—It is true we are not considering the duty upon tin per se, but we are considering the duty upon tin plates, which are simply thin sheets of iron bathed in tin. That makes the tin plate, and another process makes the terne plate. But we are advised now by the senator from Iowa that tin must be eliminated from this discussion, that that is not an element at all in this debate, and it now comes down to a simple question of protection upon the sheet-iron.

Mr. Teller—That is all of it.

Mr. Vest—It is all of it, I am told.

Mr. Allison—Of course; that is all of it.

Mr. Vest—I thought from the beginning that this was nothing else but a demand on the part of the manufacturers of sheet-iron in this country, the thin iron that is used for the covering of houses, in order to keep out the competition of tin plate and terne plate that is brought in from abroad.—But I do not want to continue the debate. I am as anxious to get through with this bill as the senators in charge of it. I wish to make one other remark and I am done with it.

I have the highest respect for the opinion of the senators in charge of the bill. I believe that they are sincere in their statement that the effect of this duty will be to originate this industry, that it may come into existence within the time which they name in this bill—the 1st of January, 1870. But no we are confronted with two possibilities—not to use the stronger word, probabilities. In the first place, if we originate it at all by reason of imposing this duty, there would still be a considerable, an indefinite time when the production in the United States would not supply the necessities of this country; and when that is the case, it will simply, according to the statement of the senator from Rhode Island yesterday, as to the average effect of a tariff duty, increase the price to the consumer in the United States.

But let us take the further proposition and probability in my judgment. Suppose that these industries do not spring up, suppose that this tax does not have the effect which is contemplated by the senators who have introduced it, then what is the condition of the consumer in the United States? He has to pay this increased duty without bringing into existence the domestic industry, with the additional employment of labor in the United States, and the increase of the home market. It seems to me, sir, that it is dangerous legislation. It is carrying protection to an extreme never before contemplated by judicious minds. It is going into an unknown future and undertaking to construct out of nothing an industry that does not now exist.

The Leader adds: In this connection it may be well to quote a few words from Senator Allison on the subject of tin production in this country. It must be noted

that there is at present no demand for duty on the raw material. We have vast deposits of tin in some of the western states and territories, but the methods of reducing the ore, and removing it from the rock, which apply to the tin found in the Co. wall mines is not applicable to American tin. Senator Teller informs us that he tin found in this country is easily accessible, while in Cornwall and Malacca, “they are delving down 3,000 feet to get tin.” This will be well to remember after some enterprising American inventor has discovered a process that will economically remove the Dakota tin from the rock. Then the whole pack of Protectionists in and out of Congress will unite in a demand for a protective tariff on tin, in order that the richer and more accessible mines of Dakota may be protected against the poor Welshmen delving 3,000 feet below the surface to get tin.

Senator Vance appreciated the situation fully, and stated clearly what has always been the course of protection and the compromises, by which the consumers have always been the victims:

Mr. Vance—I question the wisdom of the course we are pursuing in regard to tin plates in trying to get the duty reduced for the benefit of the poor people of the country. I think the first thing we know we shall have a duty on tin also, and then a duty raised still higher on tin plates in order to compensate for the duty on the raw material. That is the tendency of everything here. Because some objection was made to the admission of free fish into the border states, where they could be obtained fresh from water without any preservative process, and because there was a movement made to extend that privilege to all the United States, the first thing we know fish were put upon the dutiable list; and that was what was called a compromise. That is, it doubled the rate for everybody. A compromise always gives the benefit of the doubt to all persons who are protected.

I have been informed this morning by this debate that the richest deposits of tin to be found in the world at present are known to exist in Dakota. My observation of protective tariff legislation is that there must be something always done by the ingenuity of man to counterbalance the gifts of nature, and the more lavish Providence has been to us in bestowing wealth of any kind upon us the higher the taxes have been elevated upon that article, so that really upon these very things which we have been furnished with more abundantly than any people upon the face of the earth, we may higher taxation than any other people upon the face of the earth. The time is not far distant when, if it be true that these great deposits of tin exist in Dakota and the proper methods of separating the tin from the ore have been discovered, instead of having what Providence manifestly designed, an abundance of tin cheaper and surpassing in quality any other people in the world, we shall have the highest taxation imposed upon that article, and the highest priced tinware for the use of the common people of any nation of the world. That will be the result of it.—That has been the result of all our efforts to reduce taxation upon the common necessities of life. They have resulted in an increased duty. I fear it will be the same in this case.

Poor vs. Fat Horses.—An extremely poor horse is usually a miserable one, but it is questionable whether it is any more so than an extremely fat one. Especially is this true where the animal is required to perform any amount of hard labor. While horses need good, wholesome food, it should not be all of the fat-producing kinds. The matter of feeding horses by the majority of horse owners never receives the attention it should. The supply of food and the different kinds should be varied as often as the amount and kinds of work is changed.

Persons contemplating the purchase of fruit trees will do well to examine my stock of over 7,000 apple trees, on the farm of Luther Ponsler, two miles north and one-half mile east of Rensselaer. Said nursery contains 29 varieties of choice grafted trees. The trees are 2-year old and from 3 to 5 feet high, and are in a thrifty and healthy condition. These trees will be sold for the spring delivery of 1889 at 20c. each, with one year's guarantee. I am also prepared to furnish all other kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., at lowest possible prices. Any orders left with either Luther Ponsler or Warren Robinson will receive prompt attention.

H. B. MURRAY.

Notice of Examinations.

The examination of pupils completing “The Course of Study” in the “Common Branches” will be held as follows:

HANGING GROVE AND MILROY townships, at Osborne school house Saturday, March 2, 1889.

GILLAM township, at Center school house, Saturday, March 16.

BARKLEY township, at Center school house, Saturday, March 16.

WALKER, WHEATFIELD, KANKAKEE AND KEENER townships, at Wheatfield school house, Saturday, March 23.

JORDAN township, at Egypt school house, Saturday, March 9.

NEWTON township, at Sayerville Saturday, March 9.

MARION township, at Rensselaer school building Saturday March 9.

CARPENTER township, at the Remington school building, Saturday, March 16.

Examinations will begin promptly at 9 o'clock. Manuscript blanks will be furnished by the examiners. Pupils will be required to furnish pens and ink. No manuscript will be received unless written with pen and ink, properly signed and completed.

J. F. WARREN,
Co. Sup't.

FOR SALE!



Very fine Poland China stock—both sexes—for sale. Males will weigh from 140 to 200. Sows—bred and unbred—will weigh from 150 to 400. These hogs can be seen at OS. RITCHIE'S, Four miles south of Rensselaer.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT of the Condition of the CITIZENS' STATE BANK at Rensselaer, in the State of Indiana, at the close of its business, January 28th, 1889.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts. \$57,335. 91
Overdrafts. 817. 60
Due from Banks and Bankers. 14,322. 06