

The Democratic Sentinel.

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RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN

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Advertising Rates.

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Each subsequent insertion, 5 cents
Longer advertisements, by special arrangement.
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.
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, T. J. MCCOY
E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A. MCCOY & CO., BANKERS,

Successors to A. McCoy & T. Thompson, J.
RENSSELAER, IND.
Do a general banking business. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates bearing interest issued. Collections made on all available bills. 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.

SIMON 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.
We pay particular attention to paying taxes, and leasing lands.

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 Van Rensselaer streets. William B. Austin purchases, sells and leases real estate, pays taxes and deals in negotiable instruments. May 27, '87.

WM. W. WATSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office up stairs, in Leopold's Block, Rensselaer, Ind.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
Office in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House. July 11, 1884.

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.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN
Physician & Surgeon
Rensselaer, Ind.
Jails 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 Argilla. 12-24.

ZIMM DWINN, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIB,
President, Vice-President, Cashier
CITIZENS' STATE BANK
RENSSELAER, IND.

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

Some Interesting Tendencies of the Times.

New York Herald: The Democratic leaders can afford to sit still while the country slowly drifts in their direction.

The people made a mistake last autumn when they voted for a republican policy, and are beginning to see it.

He (Mr. Harrison) represents certain party policies, however, which he is bound to carry out. He will undoubtedly be true to his convictions, and there is the danger, for the more he insists on carrying out those convictions the worse it will be for the country.

Hamilton, the father of the republican party, was an aristocrat. He had no sympathy with the governing masses, always distrusting them, and preferred a monarchy to a republic. He had very little faith in the perpetuity of American institutions, because he despised what are known as "the people."

He felt that the moneyed class should be the ruling class and that the masses ought to be kept in the background.

Mr. Harrison's party has inherited that conviction and represents it at this moment.

Under the rule of that party the rich continually grow richer and the poor continually grow poorer.

Its policy therefore, is a political blunder and in its last results it will become a political crime.

It consistently throws its influence in favor of the monopolist and is the natural parent of the combine.

While it continues syndicates will flourish like a green bay tree and the working man will be ruthlessly sacrificed.

What it calls protection is simply protection of the few, while the many are driven to strikes to obtain wages above the starvation point.

The word "protection" has an alluring sound; the thing it really stands for is damnable.

The mill owners of Connecticut and Massachusetts were hoodwinked last autumn. They were told that if the protective tariff were taken off their raw materials they would be ruined. They therefore voted for the republican policy, and went to sleep with the feeling that they had done a public service.

They now see that unless they get their raw materials free of duty they will soon have to close their works and lose what they have made.

A very great change in this respect has taken place within a few months. Eastern manufacturers are in the dumps: they voted for the sword which will cut their own throats, unless they jam it back into its sheath. They now demand a very material reduction of tariff duties. It is a matter of life and death with them.

They couldn't understand this last year, but now their decaying business has made it altogether too plain. They are penitent, but the penitence comes a little late.

If they had re-established the democratic policy of a lower tariff their business would now be booming. They want a larger market for their products. If they could get access to the markets of the whole world they would undersell all competitors and their mills might be run on full time with profit to the owners and working-men alike.

But the republican bosses won't admit this, and so the mill owners must dodge bankruptcy if they can and the laborers must keep from starving if they can.

It is not Mr. Harrison's fault. He is a good man with a bad theory, that is all.

The democrats have been sneered at by party workers because the last campaign was an "educational" one, in which the democratic party was knocked out.

All right. Mr. Harrison's four years will also be educational, and when they end the people will refuse to be the cat's paws of mon-

nopolists any longer. Then the republican party, with its protective humbuggery, will be sent flying. The people are learning their lesson very rapidly.

B. Forsythe, of the Chicago Bargain Store, went to the city this week to buy a stock of Clothing and Shoes.

The Indiana Democratic Editorial Association at its recent meeting at Maxinkuckee, adopted this resolution: "This association is of the opinion that the city and county officials should purchase supplies for their offices from local establishments, when the same can be furnished at equitable rates." And yet these same Democratic editors are frantically advocating a directly opposite National policy, insisting that the cheap labor manufacturers of the world shall be brought in to direct and even competition with the better paid labor manufacturers of this country, and that sums of money shall be taken out of this country to pay for foreign goods that could as well be made and bought at home. Such resolutions as the above put free trade Democratic editors in a deep hole. The protection doctrine is good for them and their localities and a great deal better for the Nation at large.—Logansport Journal.

The Rensselaer Republican sees a 'pointer' in the above and copies it with avidity. We see a 'pointer' too, of a different nature from that seen by our neighbor. The Democratic Association is correct in the opinion expressed that "if the Rensselaer Republican has the facilities, and will furnish the work required to the officers of the county at the rate for which it can be obtained in Lafayette, Logansport or Indianapolis,—equitable rates—the Board of Commissioners should give it the preference."

This would be right and proper, and is all that is asked by the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association. The balance of the Journal's article is simply an argument from a monopolistic standpoint. The Democracy believe that this country has all the facilities within its limits, aided by Tariff Reform—free raw material and tariff for revenue only—to successfully compete with any country on the face of the globe, thus increase trade and production, provide steady employment and insure better wages to labor.

Look out for the biggest bargains you ever saw in a new and complete stock of Clothing, next week, at the

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

Protecting Home Interests.

The Town Board of Rensselaer has passed an ordinance requiring transient concerns like the "Chicago Bankrupt Store" to pay a license of \$10 a week, \$25 per month or \$100 for six months. This is practical common sense and a step which no town board should be afraid to take on account of sentimental free trade talk. A town has a right to legislate in the interests of its own citizens, and bankrupt stores, junk shops and peddlers, unless restricted, are prejudicial to the interests of the town. They unsettle trade, discourage investments and impair the reputation of the local market.

They are here a brief season and are gone again, leaving the regular trade, upon which the community depends the year round, to pick up what they have left and to make the best of the dull season. The mercantile interests of a town subject to these spasmodic raids without restraint will naturally deteriorate, for the merchants who have invested their all in one place, paying their taxes there and

contributing to every enterprise for the general good, cannot be expected to adopt the methods of these transient concerns and at the same time build up a permanent trade. It is impossible, and a town thus afflicted will soon find its trade reduced "transient" basis. Therefore it is entirely proper that defensive measures should be taken against such a state of things. The cry of 'sell where you please and buy where you please' sounds well on paper, but let a town be thrown open to peddlers and merchandise fakirs, and it will see the most desirable class of its trade pleasing to buy elsewhere. The Herald is in favor of a wise protective tariff in local as well as national affairs and believes that a little discrimination in favor of the home dealer as against the tramp is strictly in order.—Monticello Herald.

We are opposed to the theory of protection as advocated by the Herald and indorsed by the Republican. It may be very correct and proper to declare that "a town has a right to legislate in the interests of its own citizens," but that depends altogether upon the character of the legislation. If it is designed to secure "the greatest good to the greatest number" it is all right, but if it be for the sole benefit of the few to the detriment of the man—the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many; if it be on the theory of radical national tariff legislation—to create a few millionaires at the expense and to the impoverishment of millions of consumers, it is all wrong.

We entertain a high regard for our merchants, and make no war on them. We believe they can buy as low, and sell as cheap as any others. They—particularly those of them who have insisted loud and long for tariff reform—should not ask a republican board, even it has the power, which we which we are satisfied it has not, to enforce an ordinance so excessively oppressive as that said to have been passed, in their interest, and in opposition to the interests of the great mass residing in the town and in the country for miles adjacent who do their trading at this point.

At the next meeting of the Board the question will possibly be raised as to the adoption of the ordinance. With a full understanding of the measure, and all the proceedings connected with it, we desire to have the members of the Board on record in this matter.

An attempt was recently made to have an ordinance similar to the one in question passed by the Town Board of Monticello, but it was very sensibly kicked higher than Gilroy's kite.

The trust on high prices blown up by the low one price cash store.

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

There is a story told of Webster which shows how mountains and men may alike become impressive. Webster and other statesmen from Washington were spending a few days in the White Mountains. Webster had set out from the inn afoot before his companions that he might meditate alone in the presence of all this grandeur. Thinking they had lost the great statesman, they inquired of a farmer if he had seen Mr. Webster pass that way. He replied: "I know not if his name is Webster, but there went by here but a little while ago a man as mighty as any of these hills."

Smoke the Mascot.

T. J. McCoy, of Rensselaer, has several horses entered for show and speed. Mr. McCoy served as judge in the races yesterday. His knowledge of rules and horses makes him well qualified for such.—Lafayette Journal.

THE MASCOT.
Manufactured by
AL. BRYER.

We give the finest prizes that has ever been given, with Baking Powder, at Priest & Paxton's.

My son, deal with men who advertise. You will never lose by it.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Stationery at bottom prices at P. O.

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 Drugstore.

Try Al Bryers' hand made Mascot cigar, only 5 cents.

Home, Sweet Home!

Lots in Leopold's Addition are selling very fast now. Leopold's terms are such that any person wishing to procure a home or easy payments should call at once on Mr. Leopold and ascertain what they are.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

New backgrounds, new camera, new balustrade, new burnisher and new ideas! Now is the time to get those photos taken you were so proud of.
Respectfully, J. A. SHARP

Loose's Red Clover Pile Remedy, is a positive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, and Protruding Piles. Price 50c. For sale by Long & Eger

A good suit of clothes may now be had at R. Fendig's for \$4, never before sold for less than \$6.50.

Autograph albums, etc., lower than ever, at the post office.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottle free at F. B. Meyer's Drug store. Large bottles \$1.