

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME XIII

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1889

NUMBER 34

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, in advance, \$1.50
Six months, " " .75
Three months, " " .50

Advertising Rates.

One square, 10 lines, one week, \$1.00
One square, 10 lines, one month, \$3.00
One square, 10 lines, three months, \$8.00
One square, 10 lines, six months, \$12.00
One square, 10 lines, one year, \$20.00
Each insertion after the first, 50 cents per line.
Special rates for large advertisements.
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space, 50 cents per year.
Advertisements for persons not residents of Jasper county, must be paid for in advance of first publication.
Reading notices, first publication 10 cents; 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, 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 interest issued. Collections made on all available notes. 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. DOUTHITT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in rear room over Hemphill & Bonan'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 Bazar.

RENSSELAER, IND.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Office in Makeover's New Block. Residence at Makeover 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.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN

Physician & Surgeon

Rensselaer, Ind.

Tells 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 Argelita.

12-24.

ZIMM DWINIGS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIN, W. 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 lowest rates and on most favorable terms.

Jan. 8, '88.

AN ENERGETIC OFFICIAL.

So far as discovered, Corporal Tanner is the only member of the administration who has shown any disposition to redeem pledges made during the campaign. His patriotic sentiment: "The surplus—God help it," has been his moving thought since he went into office, and what he could do to dispose of that white elephant has been done. The re-rating scheme has been the most successful one. Eleven of the re-rated pensioners have drawn prizes as follows: Geo. W. Clarke, \$5,623.99; Henry A. Kircher, \$6,341.72; Charles Lovely, \$6,042.12; Henry Yunkling, \$5,231.05; Philo Bierce, \$6,340.72; Cordino Bruce, \$6,341.72; Frank Rose, \$6,035.72; Hiram Smith, \$6,035.72; Lewis Malin, \$6,035.72; John S. Fay, \$6,341.85; Lewis Whiting, \$12,251.59. The aggregate of these is \$72,622.92. The total paid out on re-ratings is estimated to be in the neighborhood of a million dollars. This includes Senator Mander's \$4,000, which may be returned in case Atty-Gen. Miller's non-partisan board of examiners should fail to find him sufficiently disabled. Of the amounts allowed thus far, \$27,000 has been paid to employees of the pension office, whose positions enabled them to re-rate each other. At the rate he is going, the corporal will not be enabled to dispose of the entire surplus in forty-eight months, but with his indorsement at Milwaukee he may accelerate his movements, and successfully dispose of the financial problem for which Secretary Windom has been unable to find any solution.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the White County Democrat writes to that paper:

"The Associated Press dispatches of July 5th stated that the special car of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison enroute to Deer Park was attached to the special train which was conveying the Kilrain party to the great prize fight, and that enroute one of the adorable grand children maliciously mauled the historic baby McKee over the head with a stick, inflicting injuries which seemed to call for medical assistance. Thereupon the 'first lady' summoned the physician who was on board in the service of Kilrain. After an examination the M. D. assured the anxious grandma that no great harm had been done, and they entered into conversation on the approaching combat. Mrs. Harrison, it was stated, assured the doctor of her sympathy with Kilrain, and drank a glass of wine with him to the success of the particular bruiser in his charge! Shades of Martha Hayes protect us! There is no great harm in a glass of wine—providing it is good wine and the drinker confines himself to one glass—but the spectacle of the only pious and christian President's wife drinking wine in a social way with the physician in attendance upon a professional pugilist is certainly edifying (?) to say the least. It is to be hoped that the 'brethren' who thought the millenium had dawned with the inauguration of Harrison and who blasphemously thanked God for the success of as foul a combination as ever gained the ascendancy in American politics, are as well pleased with this little picture, drawn by the ultra Republican Associated Press, as is 'yours truly.'"

Tariff reform meetings are becoming as popular in the west and northwest as Sunday school picnics. Next to a man's eternal welfare, his temporal prosperity needs looking after and from this on, those who plow, sow and reap will pay more attention to that policy of our government which deprives them of their hard earned competence to benefit the few. Tariff reform will become more and more popular until its adherents triumph over monopoly.

FOR TARIFF REFORM.

A MONSTER MEETING AT RIDGEVILLE.

A special from Ridgeville, Sept. 11, to the Indianapolis Sentinel, says:

The cause of tariff reform was urged onward in a grand way here to-day. Early in the morning the roads leading into town were filled with wagons, buggies and all kinds of conveyances bringing the farmers and their families from miles around. The occasion was a picnic given by the tariff reform league of Randolph county. The picnic was held in the grove adjoining the town. The exercises of the day began at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Joseph Edgar, the chairman, stepped to the front of the speaker's stand and in a few well chosen words explained the object of the meeting and then introduced the orator of the day, U. S. Senator David Turpie, who immediately began his speech by an explanation of the words "levy" and "collect duties" as defined by the constitution of the United States. He claimed that no man should be taxed for private benefit. Taxes should only be levied for a public purpose. He denounced the present protective system because it imposes prohibitory duties upon many articles; duties which yield no revenue to the government. It is very clear that when rates are made so high upon certain commodities as to prevent the collection of any revenue from them, the rates upon other articles must be levied in such manner as to yield a greater amount of revenue; or, in other words, a larger sum of taxes than otherwise they would be subjected to. The friends of this high tariff policy say they do levy a prohibitory and exclusive rate upon certain commodities and a very high rate necessarily upon others, but they say their object is to build up and protect home manufactures, to employ home labor, to encourage the use of home-made articles and to prevent the admission, use and purchase of foreign goods by our people. Now, this high tariff policy has been in force long enough to be judged by its fruits. The report to the secretary of the treasury on foreign commerce for June, 1883, the close of the last fiscal year, shows that the value of our imports of foreign merchandise for the last year was \$745,127,476. For the year immediately preceding they were \$723,857,114, being an increase of \$21,170,362.

The Morrill tariff, substantially the present law, except as it was affected by the revision of 1883, which neither reduced rates nor revenue in any material way, took effect in 1861. The amount of foreign importation for that year was \$289,250,542. For 1866, when the high tariff law had been in force five years, the value of imported goods was \$445,512,155, and in 1876, when this high tariff policy had been in force during ten years of uninterrupted peace and had its full effect upon the commerce and the business of the country, the amount of foreign goods imported was \$460,741,190. In 1886, when the same policy had been in force twenty years, and when, if the effects claimed by its friends were real and actual, and when there ought to have been, if that claim were true, a very great diminution in the quantity of foreign commodities imported, the figures show the amount of foreign importation to have been \$635,416,136. In 1888-89, as has just been shown, twenty-three years after the adoption of this high tariff system and six years after the revision, correction and amendment of the tariff law by its own friends, the amount of imports was very nearly \$100,000,000 larger than it was in 1886.

If this policy had done what it was claimed that it would do twenty years ago, our importations would be comparatively very small.

They would consist only of tea and coffee, drugs and chemicals and some other articles which are not produced or grown in this country. These facts show that whatever may have been the effect of a high prohibitory tariff, it has not diminished the use of foreign goods nor excluded or prevented their use and sale by our people. The truth is as to certain lines of commodities exclusion has been almost total, while to certain other lines not coming within the purview or scope of the corporations which derive advantage from this prohibitory legislation these have wholly been neglected. The monopolist, secure in his profits by the prohibitory rate which protects him from competition as to his own goods, cares nothing about where the people get their other supplies—whether they come from abroad or not. He is not concerned in any way about home labor, home material or home products, any further than they relate to his own line of manufactures. These he insists shall be exclusively home made and furnished at his own price.

The senator spoke on this line for an hour and a half, and was listened to with the greatest attention during the delivery of his speech. The audience was composed of almost an equal number of democrats and republicans. They were nearly all farmers who had come out to listen to a fair and comprehensive review of this question. Mr. Turpie was highly complimented by all.

An amateur ventriloquist boarded a Pennsylvania street car and proceeded to have some fun at the expense of the conductor.

"Why didn't you let me off at St. Clair street?" asked a voice apparently under the car.

"I didn't know—you didn't tell me—" answered the surprised conductor.

"You ought to have an ear trumpet. Let me off at Seventh street, then."

At seventh street the car stopped but no one alighted. The passengers on the car looked at each other. They had heard the voice, too. The car started and once again the mysterious voice.

"You are a fine guy for a conductor; you ought to be husking corn on a farm. I shall report you to the Superintendent." The startled conductor expostulated. The passengers were amused, and when the voice requested that the conductor surprise his friends by getting shaved and arraying himself in a clean shirt, a hearty laugh went up. The passengers began to see the joke, but the conductor did not, and was unmercifully "guyed" by the voice. He was sure that one of the passengers was talking, but he didn't know which one. He is still uneasy and expects to be disciplined any moment. But he can rest easy, for he was only made the victim of a practical joker.

The reduction of 20 per cent. in wages at Carnegie's works seared the New York Tribune into saying editorially: "The American workman is also a ruler of his country. No governmental policy will stand long which does not commend itself to him as just and beneficent. * * * if manufacturers wish to break down the protective system they have only to make the working people feel that it is not for their benefit." Last November the coal miners of Braidwood, Ill., gave the usual majority of 200 for Harrison and protection. For the past three months they have been on a strike against a large reduction in wages ordered May 1. The Republican policy of reducing wages, already low, not having commended itself to the miners as just and beneficent, they went to the polls July 25 and elected a Democratic mayor by 178 majority.

Smoke the Mascot.

New Style in Trunks.
Trunkmakers say that the gigantic Saratogas are "out of style," and that women of good sense are preferring to buy two moderate sized trunks, about forty inches long, with flat tops and iron bands and oak tips. Wicker trunks are also popular—both with women and expressmen.



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. Zult, 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 cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at F. B. Meyer's Drugstore 2

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 any 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. Fendigs 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 starts 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