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Any person who receives or takes a newspaper from a post-office, whether he has ordered it or not, or whether it is in his name or another's, is held in law to be a subscriber and is responsible for the pay.

If subscribers move to other places without notifying the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that subscribers, in arrears, who refuse to take papers from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud, and may be dealt with in the criminal courts.

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We deposit, Buy and Sell Exchange, Collections made and promptly remitted.

Money loaned. Do a general Banking Business.

August 17, 1883.

A Tender Spot:

Cincinnati Enquirer: The Iowa farmers are terribly exercised over the binding-twine monopoly. They want some legislation to protect them from its unjust exactions. They are strongly in favor of protecting American industries, but they do not like to pay two or three prices for this necessary article in order to give twine manufacturers the advantage of the home market. They wish them to prosper, but not at their expense. They are certainly intelligent enough to know that it is the tariff on the raw material which enables the twine manufacturers to practice this extortion. The mechanic and day laborer can enter a similar complaint and with the same show of reason that they are compelled to pay too much for their clothing. The taxes upon their garments as direct as the duties on jute and sisal grass, and they are the victims of extortion as much as are the farmers in the purchase of binding twine. These same farmers are delighted with the idea of a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel on potatoes and five cents a dozen on eggs. They favor these taxes because they think it will enable them to obtain an increased price for those commodities. The workingman who takes his lunch in a tin pail to his work is taxed on his boiled eggs, which are an important item in his frugal meal for the benefit of the grower of poultry. If the duty on eggs, potatoes, rye, barley, turnips and onions does not bring to the farmer an increased price for those necessities of life where is the benefit of the duty? If it does furnish a remunerative market and gives him better prices, those who consume those products have as much ground of complaint as farmers have to complain of an increased cost of binding twine or farm implements. It were far better for all parties if all this partial legislation was wiped out, and the natural laws of trade were unobstructed. The farmers of Iowa, who are so clamorous for protection, are pinched in a tender place, and it will furnish them an object lesson which will work out profitable results.

Over 100 different spring patterns of boys' youths' and children's clothing at the astonishing low prices of 75 cents per suit to \$9 per suit.

Chicago Bargain Store

Farmers and Diamonds

The announcement that the McKinley tariff bill places diamonds on the free list will cause great rejoicing in Kansas. It is a measure of relief which will tend to keep that state in the republican column, and it shows that Mr. McKinley is not only a statesman, but a shrewd politician as well. At the present price of diamonds it takes about 500 bushels of corn to buy a stone which any self-respecting farmer's wife or daughter would be willing to wear.—Kansas City Star.

Over 200 different spring patterns of men's clothing including a complete line of Prince Albert suits with latest satin roll collars.

Chicago Bargain Store.

The tornado which swept through Louisville recently was almost identical in its course, and in the direction from which it came, with one that played havoc in the same city in the year 1835.

Come early and see the matchless bargains in boys' suits, 75 cents; men's best suits, \$3; men's flannel stripe shirts, 25 cents. Ladies white ribbed vests only 10 cents each.

Chicago Bargain Store.

A manufacturer engaged in the canning industry at Rochester, N. Y., estimates that the tax on tin-plate would add 20 per cent. to the cost of canned goods. This tax on food for the millions is to be imposed for the benefit of a few persons who desire to be started in the business of making tin-plates,

without risk to themselves, at the public expense.—Phil's Record.

Special bargains in ladies new spring wraps, beaded capes, cashmere shawls, 7-hook Foster's kid and silk gloves.

Chicago Bargain Store.

When Spectacles Were Invented

Few inventions have conferred a greater blessing on the human race than that which assists impaired vision. Dr. Johnson rightly expressed his surprise that such a benefactor as the discoverer of spectacles should have been regarded with indifference, and found no worthy biographer to celebrate his ingenuity. Unfortunately, his name is a matter of much uncertainty, and hence a grateful posterity have been prevented from bestowing upon his memory that honor which it has so richly merited. But it may be noted that popular opinion has long ago pronounced in favor of a Florentine monk as the rightful claimant, although some are in favor of Roger Bacon.

M. Spoon, in his "Researches Curieuses d'Antiquite," fixes the date of the invention or discovery of spectacles between the years 1280 and 1311, and says that Alexandre de Spina, having seen a pair made by some other person who was unwilling to communicate the secret of their construction, ordered a pair, discovered the secret, and forthwith made it public.—Italian antiquarians say that the person to whom Spina was indebted for his information was Salvino, who died in 1318, and quotes from an ancient manuscript his epitaph, which says: "Here lies Salvino Arnota de Armati of Florence, the inventor of spectacles. May God pardon his sins."

If saving money is any object to you, you can save nearly one-half in buying your boots, shoes and clothing at the

Chicago Bargain Store.

Horace Greeley's Penmanship

Phil's Public Ledger.

Here is what Greeley wrote:

Dear Sir—I am overworked and growing old. I shall be sixty next February 3. On the whole, it seems I must decline to lecture henceforth, except in this immediate vicinity, if I do at all. I can not promise to visit Illinois on that errand—certainly not now.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

M. B. Castle, Sandwich, Ill.

And here is how the Lecture Committee read it:

Sandwich, Ill., May 12.

Horace Greeley, N. Y. Tribune.

Dear Sir—Your acceptance to lecture before our association next winter came to hand this morning. Your penmanship not being the plainest, it took some time to translate it; but we succeeded, and would say your time, "3d of February," and terms, "sixty dollars," are perfectly satisfactory. As you suggest, we may be able to get you other engagements in this immediate vicinity. If so, we will advise you.

Yours respectfully,

M. B. CASTLE.

We now have some rare bargains in silk warp and China silk dress goods:

46 inch silk warp Henrietta, 72

cents per yard, regular price \$1.00.

46 inch silk warp Henrietta, 95

cts. per yard, regular price, \$1.50.

46 inch silk warp Henrietta, \$1.20

per yd., regular price, \$1.75.

46 inch silk warp Henrietta, \$1.40

per yd., regular price, \$2.00.

Chicago Bargain Store.

The little paayer beginning "Noow I lay me down to sleep," was written by John Rogers, the martyr.

"In order to obtain small, delicate hands, when in repose let them dangle at your side," says Miss Jenness. "Holding one's hands up makes the veins swell and induces a large, coarse development."

Japanese chickens with tails from eleven to thirteen feet long are being imported into this country.

HOW VOLTAIRE CURED THE DECAY OF HIS STOMACH.—In the "Memoirs of Count Segur" there is the following anecdote: "My mother, the Countess de Segur, being asked by Voltaire respecting her health, told him that the most painful feeling she had arose from the decay in her stomach and the difficulty of finding any kind of aliment that it could bear. Voltaire, by way of consolation, assured her that he was once for nearly a year in the same state, and believed to be incurable, but that, nevertheless, a very simple remedy had restored him. It consisted in taking no other nourishment than yolks of eggs beaten up with the flour of potatoes and water." Though this circumstance concerned so extraordinary a person as Voltaire, it is astonishing how little it is known and how rarely the remedy has been practiced. Its efficacy, however, in cases of debility, cannot be questioned, and the following is the mode of preparing this valuable article of food as recommended by Sir John Sinclair: Beat up an egg in a bowl, and then add six table-spoonfuls of cold water, mixing the whole well together; then add two table-spoonfuls of farina of potatoes; let it be mixed thoroughly with the liquid in the bowl; then pour in as much boiling water as will convert the whole thing into a jelly, and mix it well. It may be taken alone or with the addition of a little milk in case of stomachic debility or consumptive disorders.—Scientific American.

The Purpose of Reading.

Every reader should know the purpose for which he reads. Usually this purpose is either rest, amusement, or what may be called improvement. A boy or girl, tired by work in the shop or house, takes up Hawthorne's "Wonder Book,"—that is reading for rest. Fretted by low marks at school, one becomes absorbed in "Swiss Family Robinson,"—that is reading for amusement. Eager to instruct the mind, you read Bancroft's "History of the United States,"—that is reading for improvement.

The three purposes are frequently combined. One may find in reading Macaulay's "Essay on Bacon," rest, amusement, and improvement. Of these purposes that of improvement of mind and heart is most important. In all reading whose immediate aim is either recreation or pleasure, the remote aim should be the formation of a noble character. No one should read a book without resolving to be aided by it in every right endeavor.

The purpose for which one reads determines the choice of the book. If you are in doubt what to read, form a clear idea of the reason of your reading, and the selection of a proper book is made easy.—Morgantown Press.

EARLY POTATOES.—Beside commanding a high price, there are other considerations that come in to make the early crop of potatoes valuable. The Early Rose continues to be as good as the best, not only for the early but the late crop, and always fetches a remunerative price in the market. But there is this additional advantage in the early crop—it can be harvested and removed and the ground put in good order for fall crops. The best turnips we have ever known came out of a piece of ground first cleared of early potatoes. Indeed, we do not know of a more profitable arrangement of crops than to have turnips follow potatoes. The ground usually has to be pretty good for potatoes, but it is not essential that the manure be very much decayed. Some, indeed, contend that long, strawy manure is all the better for a potato crop. The turnips, on the other hand, must have the manure very well decayed, in order to give out its best results. Hence, after the potato has done with its fertilizer, there is enough left for the turnip to thrive upon. Wheat and rye also thrive very well on land which has been previously well manured for potatoes. In all these cases the early potato has a great advantage over the late one. They allow of a much earlier preparation of the ground for the subsequent crop. There is still another advantage in an early potato. In this part of the country at least the plant is subject to the attacks of the stem-borer. They usually commence their ravages about the end of June. They bore out the whole center pith of the stems, and before the end of July the plants are all dead, being dried up before the potato is matured. In such cases there are not often fifty bushels of potatoes to the acre, and of these half of them are too small to be salable. By getting the potato early in the ground and using varieties which mature early, the tubers are of pretty good size before the insects get to work, and thus there is a great gain. It seems to us we can almost do without any more late kinds. We say nothing here of the depredations of the beetle, as it has been so completely met and overthrown as hardly any longer to be considered as a serious injury to the crop, early or late.—Germania Telegraph.

HOUSEKEEPER'S HELPS.

CHICKEN PIE.—Divide the chicken at all the joints and boil until tender; season with salt and pepper, make a nice, rich, biscuit dough and roll to an inch thickness; line your pan or pudding dish on the sides only, letting the crust roll down over the edge of the pan; put in the chicken, and add butter generously and flour enough to thicken the gravy; let it boil up good, then pour over the meat until covered; boil the top crust and cover, having previously seasoned to taste, pressing the crust well over the edges; cut places in the top for the steam to escape. Bake one-half hour.

PORK AND VEGETABLE PIE.—Peel and slice thin six good-sized potatoes and one onion, one-half pound sweet salt pork cut in thin slices, and fry brown; one pound of beef or veal cut thin and also fried rare in pork drippings. Make a good crust as for biscuit, not too rich, line your pan around the sides only, line the bottom with the pork, then a layer of meat, potatoes and onions, season with pepper and salt to taste and cover with a thin layer of crust; repeat until the vegetables and meat are used up, then pour in sufficient hot water to cover, finish with a crust. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

DRY HOP YEAST.—Peel, wash and boil six medium-sized white potatoes; put into crock three pints of flour, press the potatoes through colander or sieve into the flour; boil a large handful of hops in three pints of water for fifteen minutes, strain the water over the flour and potatoes, mix thoroughly and when only lukewarm pour in cold water enough to make the consistency of sponge; soak half a pound of dry yeast and add to it; now let it set and very light, stirring it down and let rise three or four times; stir down each time, then sift three quarts of corn meal into a bread-bowl, and pour the raised yeast into the middle of it, mix until quite stiff; if this is not enough meal to make it stiff add more; roll out and cut in squares, place on dishes to dry in the air where it is shady; turn occasionally. Be sure to let it get perfectly dry before putting away. Keep in a dry, closed place. This makes beautiful bread and rolls with good flavor.

CHICKEN OBOQUETTES.—One cold boiled chicken chopped fine; then take a pint of sweet milk, and when the milk is boiled stir into it two large table-spoonfuls of flour made thin in a little cold milk; after the flour is well cooked with the milk, put in a piece of butter the size of an egg, add salt and cayenne pepper; stir all well into the chicken; roll up with your hand, and dip first into an egg beaten up, then into cracker rolled fine, and fry in hot tallow (fresh tallow, half and half lard, is very nice).

ALMOND PUDDING.—Turn boiling water on to three-fourths of a pound of sweet almonds; let it remain until the skin comes off easily; rub with a dry cloth; when dry, pound fine with one large spoonful of rose water; beat six eggs to a stiff froth with three spoonfuls of fine white sugar; mix with one quart of milk three spoonfuls of powdered crackers, four ounces of melted butter and the same of citron cut into bits; add almonds, stir all together and bake in a small pudding dish with a lining of pastry. This pudding is best when cold. It will take in half an hour in a quick oven.

STOCK FOR CLEAR SOUPS.—Five pounds of clear beef, from the lower part of round, five quarts of cold water. Let it come slowly to a boil; skim carefully and set where it will boil slowly for eight or ten hours. Strain, and set away to cool. In the morning skim off all fat, and turn soup into a kettle, being careful not to let sediment pass in. Put into the stock a medium-sized onion minced, one stick of celery, two sage leaves, two sprigs parsley, two of thyme, two of summer savory, two bay leaves, twelve peppercorns, and six whole cloves. Boil quietly from ten to twenty minutes; salt and pepper to taste. Strain through an old napkin. It is now ready to serve as a simple clear soup, or for foundation for all clear soups.

Taking time by the Forelock.

"Oh, mamma, my doll has got an awful cold," said little Mattie, the other day, "and I must have some whisky to give it."

"Who told you whisky was good for a cold," asked her mother.

"That's what papa says he takes it for."

"Oh, yes, he says that, but he hasn't got any cold. He just takes it for the cold he is going to have."

"Well, my doll's goin' to have an awful cold to-morrow."

The most remarkable case on record is that of the Yankee soap man, who, in a violent storm at sea, saved himself from death by taking a cake of his own soap and washing himself ashore.

When a young man is alone with his best girl he is generally supposed to be "holding his own."