

# The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM ADHERENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN,

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year ..... \$1.50  
Six Months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .50

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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.

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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.  
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## FARMERS' BANK,

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## FOR FARMERS' THOUGHTS.

They are Invited to Consider Briefly What the Republicans Have Done for Them in the Last 25 Years.

For the last 20 years with insignificant and isolated exceptions, the products of the land have been satisfactory in amount. God has sent the 'early and latter rain,' and blessed the labors of the husbandman—farms and flocks have yielded their increase. For the past 20 years farms have steadily decreased in value, and the wheat and corn, barley, oats and other staple products have declined in price. Mortgage incumbrances have been increasing and the debts have become more burdensome in the ratio that the means of payment have been growing less. If the farmer owed a debt of \$2,000 secured by mortgage, 20 years ago and by his self-denial and hard labor has reduced the amount one-half, it will require more bushels of wheat or corn to pay the interest or the principal on the remaining \$1,000 than it would have required to pay the whole debt, principal and interest, when the amt was twice what it now is. Of all trades, occupations and callings, there is not one in which the toilers are more prudent, economical and provident than in the business of agriculture. All others base their calculations of prosperity and success upon the crop prospects. Assured of a fruitful season and an abundant harvest, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics calculate upon a satisfactory reward for their industry and skill. That they have not mistaken the source of prosperity we need only refer to the vast accumulation of national wealth in the last score of years in the United States.

We would beg the farmers to account for their depressed and forlorn condition. If the statement is true that the half of your mortgage debt remaining unpaid will require more of your corn and wheat to liquidate than you'd have paid the whole when contracted, there must be something wrong. Your only means of payment is your crop—your grain is your only legal tender. Have you been deluded by the idea that the debt-paying power of your legal tender will be increased by the imposition of a duty by Government of ten or twenty or fifty per cent. on foreign grain? The pauper labor of foreign countries is not dumping down in your home market its farm produce to undersell you. You raise vastly more than supplies the home market, and must sell the surplus to the markets of Europe, and the price you get there, for the surplus determines the price you must receive here to supply the demand. If you could organize a trust, limit production, prevent competition and fix prices, you might accomplish something. In such case we apprehend that John Sherman's proposition to send you all to the penitentiary would soon be placed on the statute book, or, at least, the tariff tax would be repealed on farm products and foreign competition invited. Cheap food is so desirable that no legislation to increase its cost will be tolerated. Protection to farmers, even if desirable is impracticable. The farmer who supposes that government will or can protect him by tariff laws is incapable of giving an intelligent vote.

If the farmers could purchase all their needed supplies from 20 to 75 per cent. less than they now pay, it would be to some extent an offset for their cheap product, and they might save a little for the reduction of their mortgage incumbrance. They must sell at the prices paid in the markets in Europe; they must buy at the prices there charged with the addition of a tax of from 40 to 100 per cent. This tax is paid either for the support of Government or to enrich the home manufacturer. As to who receives it depends upon

whether the articles purchased are of foreign or domestic production. To quiet the farmers and keep them in line with the party they are assured that clothing, boots and shoes and everything they purchase were never as cheap as now. That may be the fact, but would they not get them cheaper to the extent of the tax?

If a suit of clothes cost \$20, and the tax is 45 per cent., the removal of the tax would bring the price paid for the suit to \$11. The price paid for corn in Kansas is 15 cents per bushel. It takes 130 1/2 bushels of corn to pay for the \$20 suit of clothes. If the tariff tax was off the farmer would pay for his clothes and have 60 bushels left in granary for other purposes. The farmer is assured that the tariff furnished him with a home market and a better price for his corn. How can that be, when the price for his corn is fixed in the cheapest market in the world, and it is nothing to him whether the consumer is in Europe or America? There are just so many to be supplied with breadstuffs, and whether the consumer is an operative in a factory in O'd or N.w England the farmer gets the same price for his corn. Whoever may be enriched, or in the smallest measure benefitted, the tillers of the soil must be excepted.

The Aliances and Granges are discussing these problems, and they will sooner or later arrive at the truth. The wonderful revolution in Iowa, which is pre-eminently an agricultural State, is a clear indication of what may be expected in the future. They have been misled, deceived and imposed upon by their party leaders. They will not be conciliated by an increase of duty on their cereals or live stock, their poultry and eggs. They will soon discover that the proposed reduction of taxes on the necessities of life embraces only sugar and tobacco, while the duty on all other necessities is either retained or increased. The committee of ways and means, with all the aids and influence of monopolies, combines and trusts, will be advised that the farmers will not be as readily duped as they have been. A confidence game will not be played upon them as successfully as in the past.

A Republican politician in Iowa, well acquainted with the people and knowing their temper, being asked how Iowa could be kept in the Republican column of States, said: "Put all the necessities of life, including the common grades of woollen and cotton cloths, lumber, sugar, salt and coal on the free list, largely reduce the tariff tax on glass, earthen and tinware, and such iron and steel goods as enter into agricultural machinery, and agricultural implements of all kinds."

If this opinion is reliable, the only way for the Republican party to hold Iowa is to adopt the Democratic platform.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Having purchased an entire line of a traveling man's samples of fans, at one-half price, enables us to show you some rare bargains from 2 cents to \$2.

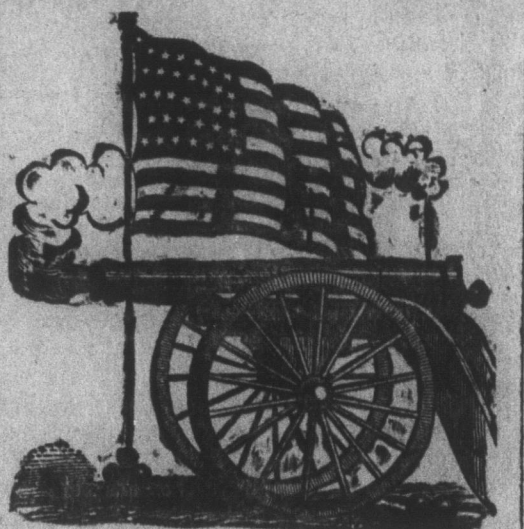
Chicago Bargain Store.

The Second Battle of Gettysburg. Nashville American: The hero of the Second Gettysburg was John Jeems Ingalls, who was a titled camp follower, a dade soldier, a non-combatant warrior when the first Gettysburg was fought. But the conditions were favorable for Judge Advocate Ingalls's style of warfare. There were no missiles hurled through the war to disturb his thoughts, no bellowing of cannon to drown the thunders of his voice, no headlong charge to break the even array of his parts of speech. A dead soldier was his adversary and calumny his weapon. It is a significant fact that the man who thus stood upon the heights of Gettysburg to proclaim Lee a perjurer is the same man who stood up in the United States Senate to denounce Hancock as a traitor.

Thus the two most conspicuous soldiers on either side of that great conflict have been honored by the denunciation of a man who had not the courage to fight the one or to follow the other.

The Chicago Bargain Store is selling goods at less than cost—what they will cost you elsewhere.

## FOURTH OF JULY.



Monday evening last a meeting was held in the court house and initiatory steps taken for the proper observance of the approaching anniversary of American Independence. Committees were appointed, as follows:

On Arrangements—E. P. Honan, C. G. Sears and F. B. Meyer.

On Finance—A. Leopold, C. D. Nowels, J. H. S. Ellis, C. A. Roberts, G. W. Goff and Ludd Hopkins.

On Amusements—Esq. S. Healy, Val. Seib, Geo. Strickfadden.

On Decoration—Mesdams M. L. Spittler, Mary E. Hopkins, Frank Foltz, Thos. Thompson and John G. Reynolds.

On Speaker—S. P. Thompson, E. P. Hammond, W. H. H. Graham and M. F. Chilcote.

On Music—W. B. Austin, F. P. Bitters and J. F. Warren.

On Fireworks, etc.—E. C. Owens, Ed. Reeve and L. Roberts.

On Grounds—Ed. Morlan, Wm. Greenfield and Amzie LaRue.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to organize delegations in their respective townships:

John Saylor, Newton; William Essen, Jordan; Wash. Scott, Milroy; Fred. Zard, Hanging Grove; Harry Murray, Barkley; James R. Guild, Gillam; C. O. Spencer, Keener; John E. Alter, Union; I. D. Dunn, Kankakee; Leon Shaffner, Wheatfield.

A job lot: 500 imported fans, at Chicago Bargain Store.

In accordance with the requirements of the new election law, the Board of Commissioners last week made three new election precincts; one each in Barkley, Marion and Carpenter townships. East and West Precincts, in Barkley township, the section line extending south from the northwest corner of section 2, township 20, range 6, being the dividing line between the precincts. Voting places at Center and Cozy Palace school houses. I. D. Walker appointed Inspector for West Precinct.

Marion township is divided into three precincts, to be known as South, East and West. South Precinct comprises that portion of the township south of the Iroquois and Pinkamink rivers; voting place not determined; Inspector, Joseph H. Willey. East Precinct comprises that portion of the township south of Washington and east of Division and Main streets in Rensselaer, and east of half section line road running north from the north end of Main street to the Iroquois river; voting place, Sheriff's office in court house; Inspector, Chas. W. Coen. West precinct comprises balance of township; voting place to be provided in block four original plat of Rensselaer.

South East and West Precincts in Carpenter township. South precinct comprises that portion

of the township south of Pan Handle railway; voting place at town hall, Remington; Inspector, Levi Hawkins. East precinct comprises that portion of the township east of the range line, between ranges 6 and 7; voting place to be provided in town of Remington; Inspector, Charles T. Denham. West precinct comprises balance of township; voting place to be provided in Remington.

Voting place has been changed to Dunville, in Kankakee township. No changes made in other townships.

Gstrich feather fans, Swan's down feather fans, silk gauze lace trimmed fans, satin hand painted fans, at one-half price, or we would not have them.

Chicago Bargain Store

### "BEST" NOVELS.

A List of Noted Works of Fiction in Various Lines.

In the May number of the Book Buyer, Rossiter Johnson, in answer to a correspondent, gives the following list of "best" novels, but wishes a "perhaps" understood with each reply: The best sensational novel is Collins' "The Woman in White;" the best historical novel is Scott's "Kenilworth;" the best dramatic novel is Bronte's "Jane Eyre;" the best marine novel is Cooper's "Red Rover;" the best country-life novel is Blackmore's "Lorna Doone;" the best military novel is Lever's "Charles O'Malley;" the best religious novel is Kingsley's "Hypatia;" the best sporting novel is Whyte Melville's "Digby Grand;" the best political novel is Disraeli's "Coningsby;" the best novel written for a purpose is Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" the best imaginative novel is Hawthorne's "Marble Faun;" the best pathetic novel is George Eliot's "Silas Marner;" the best humorous novel is Dickens's "Pickwick;" the best Scotch novel is Scott's "Rob Roy;" the best English novel is George Eliot's "Adam Bede;" the best American novel is Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter;" and the best novel of all is Thackeray's "Henry Esmond." It should be said that Mr. Johnson considered only those novels that were written in the English language.

You would not think times were so hard if you watch the loads of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Slippers, Tinware, &c., carried away from the Chicago Bargain Store.

### SHOOK BISMARCK'S HAND.

How a Party of American Girls Came to Meet the Great Chancellor.

A few weeks ago a company of young ladies from Maine resolved that they would not only see Bismarck but shake hands with him. And they accomplished their vow in the most easy and natural manner. The occasion was a bazaar given at Bismarck's palace in Berlin for the benefit of the Ten Pfenning Society, or society for the aid of the poor. The Maine girls repaired to the palace at 1:30 p. m., and found the apartments crowded with people buying goods, much as is done in New England bazaars.

Presently the young ladies saw that the worshippers of Bismarck began to be aware of his presence and half a dozen bouquets were placed in his hands.

"What lovely flowers the Prince has," said one of the girls in English.

Bismarck overheard the remark, and, turning to the young lady and shaking her hand said also in English: "But do you not think there are more bestowed on me than I deserve?"

"If I had more I would add them to your stock," she retorted.

Bismarck laughed and added: "I am very glad to see that you Americans take interest enough in the bazaar to come here."

The Maine girls again found it convenient to speak in somewhat enthusiastic terms in English of what they saw and heard.

"What a magnificent man Prince Bismarck is!" remarked one.

The Prince turned and smiled and extended his hand to each of the Maine girls and said:

"And you, too, are Americans. And think the palace magnificent, do you? I am glad it pleases you. I am happy to welcome you as Americans."

The happy way in which the chancellor misunderstood the compliment to himself and appropriated it to his palace shows that his intellect is not impaired by years.