

The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM ADHERENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY JAS. W. MC EWEN,

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1.50
Six Months 75
Three months 50

Laws of Newspapers.

Except at the option of the publisher no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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 payment.

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 if and may be dealt with in the criminal courts.

If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made in full.

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Practicing in all the Courts.

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We pay particular attention to paying tax
selling and leasing lands.

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Money to loan on long time at low interest.
Sept. 10, '86.

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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.

IRA W. YEOMAN,
Attorney at Law,
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Real Estate and Collecting Agent
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Will practice in all the Courts of Newton, Benton and Jasper counties.

J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE, VICTOR E. LOUGHBRIDGE
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Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in the new Leopold Block, sec'd door, second door right-hand side of hall:

Ten per cent. interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months.

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Rensselaer, Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
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Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
OFFICE in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House. July 11, 1884.

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President. Vice-President. Cashier

CITIZENS' STATE BANK
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

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.

JOHN MAKEEVER, JAY WILLIAMS,
President. Cashier

ARMERS' BANK,
Opposite Public Square
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Buy and Sell Exchange
Certificates made and promptly remitted.
Money loaned on a general Banking Business.

Aug. 1, 88.

The Warsaw Indianian, Republican, says, "It is impossible to publish a paper to suit everybody, and the only way to punish its publishers for their inability to do so is to boycott them. At least that is the plan pursued by some people." Whereupon the Rochester Republican says, "If Gen. Williams is in need of sympathy we might add that we are in a position to extend a liberal share of it. Every editor of any considerable ability; every newspaper that occupies advanced ground in matters pertaining to the good of the party, the community and the people generally places itself in a position to be antagonized by those who want to be recognized as possessing ideas worthy of recognition. There are but few persons who deem themselves capable of advising or elevating or occupying a public office, but there are many who will not pass an opportunity to pull him down. All battles waged by political enemies are every way desirable, but to be assassinated in the dark by men who are personally friendly in the daytime causes one to mistrust even those to whom the greatest favors have been extended." Whose fault is it? Strike back, gentlemen, strike back. They'll hunt their holes.—Valparaiso Messenger.

"Strike back, gentlemen, strike back." Zim gives good advice.—Men who will obstruct the efforts of an editor to secure the success of his party, it may be depended upon, notwithstanding their asseveration to the contrary, are either unfriendly to the party, or they are the paid emissaries of the opposition.

"Expressive." The Boston Budget reports an anecdote of a little girl who is very fond of walking with her father. One day he went further than usual, and she began to grow tired.

She did her utmost to conceal the fact, lest it should make her father indisposed to take her with him on future occasions. At last her lagging steps betrayed her to her father's watchful eye.

Even then however, she parried his questions, and could not be brought to admit her weakness, till he drew her into a trap.

"Well, Lillie, if you don't feel tired, tell me just how you do feel."

"Oh, I'm not much tired, papa," answered the diplomatic little girl, "but I feel as if I would like to take my legs off and carry 'em awhile."

We are all curious—and it is surprising how curious we are—to know the way other people live, especially well known people.—For several months we have been treated to glimpses into "Some Homes Under the Administration," in Washington, in a fine series of beautifully illustrated articles in Demarest's Family Magazine. In the August Number (just arrived,) Postmaster-General Wanamaker's mansion is thrown open to us, and we are charmed with its beauties. The handsomely executed illustrations give us every detail as accurately as would a personal view, and it is a great pleasure to stroll with the writer and artist through the elegant apartments and the famous picture-gallery, the latter containing some of the rarest works of art in America. This August number should be seen by everybody, if for this feature alone; but it contains other features equally interesting, not the least of which is an account of "The Oberammergau Passion-Play," which is illustrated not only with a picture of the Bavarian village where the play is now being enacted, but also with many of the tablaux shown in this historical performance. There is also a complete novelette by Queen Elizabeth of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva"), preceded by her portrait and fine illustrations of her summer castle and her boudoir. The other articles and stories are all of the high-

est order and beautifully illustrated, forming a Midsummer Number of rare merit, which is enhanced by a sea-shore water-color frontispiece of artistic value.—Published by W. Jennings Demarest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

Republican politics in Kosciusko county have been rotten for years. Gen. Williams, of the Warsaw, Indianian Republican, publicly confesses (a death-bed repentance) that some years ago he sat down in his office and wrote affidavit after affidavit for Mr. James H. Cisney, a Republican boss, denying certain damaging charges against him, using fictitious names for the signature, and printing thousands of them. Mr. Cisney was the Republican candidate for Sheriff and the Democrats had unearthed some of his rascality. Gen. Williams manufactured affidavits saved him from defeat. This same Cisney (now a Federal officeholder) has since turned around and stabbed Gen. Williams in the back. "The wages of sin is death." Had Gen. Williams spurned the dirty political work, Mr. Cisney would not have been placed in a condition to knife him. Dirty political work never pays an editor. It pays him much better to crush such political rascals and defeat them. A rascal is a rascal, and there are rascals in all parties. Generally the biggest rascals are the biggest men in the party. Gen. Williams has been a great offender against public morality and he must pay the penalty. The man who does the dirty political work for the bosses is generally cast off when the work is done. A political scavenger is without respect. He is scorned and hated and despised by his employer even while he is doing his dirty work. That is the way Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, treats William W. Dudley, the man who corruptly carried Indiana for him in 1888. Mr. Cisney, one of his officeholders, couldn't be expected to be better than his master. Gen. Williams in his blind partisan zeal prostituted himself to the base purposes of a political harlot and was betrayed. There is but one course for Gen. Williams to pursue, and that is to expose the rotteness of Republican politics in Kosciusko county. It is heroic treatment, and may kill both the father and the mother, but it will save the life of the child. We have some such political corruptionists in Porter county. Their outward appearance is childlike and bland, but their hearts are as black as hell itself.—Valparaiso Messenger.

"Lemonade and buttermilk are as good as anything drinkable that you can find for this weather," said a physician. "They are both great things to quench the thirst. They both act as a pleasant tonic to the stomach and they have a stimulating quality. But they should not be drunk ice cold.—That is bits of ice should not be in the goblet. Let them be as cold as the ice chest or refrigerator can make them, but not more than that. When you pour down your throat a pint or so of fluid that is fresh from the ice temporary paralysis of the stomach follow. If a man happens to be very hot such a thing not infrequently is as fatal as a stroke of lightning."

The New York World says the average rate of duty on taxed imports under the existing law is 41.34 per cent. Under the McKinley bill as passed by the House it would be 52.80 per cent., and as amended by the Senate 51.97. This is a higher rate than was reached in any of the war tariffs.

Notice is hereby given that from this date drayage will be charged on lumber to any point within the corporation limits at the rate of 15cts. per load, or part of load.

F. WOLFE & CO.
NOWELS & ROBINSON.
Rensselaer, Ind., June 12, 1890.

SENATOR AND CONVICT.

A Scorching Parallel Drawn by a Republican Paper.

The Pittsburgh Leader (Republican) said editorially recently: "It is curious how fat deals with men. The telegraphic dispatches announce that Stevenson Archer, late treasurer of the State of Maryland and ex-chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who embezzled one hundred and thirty odd thousand dollars from the funds under his control, has been convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. With the embezzling treasurer of her sister State and nearest neighbor in a felon's cell, how must Pennsylvania blush when she reflects that one of her ex-treasurers is accused, without denial, of stealing from her funds double the amount, and instead of being in the penitentiary or having proved the charges unfounded, is at the head of the Republican party of the nation, and has the effrontery to say to her, 'Here is my candidate for the highest executive office in your gift. Make DeMolay Governor or suffer my displeasure.'

"He is a trusted and loved adviser of our pious nonentity, Benjamin Harrison, and of our still more pious millionaire Postmaster General, who takes care to fill his own pockets and grip sack with both hands, while his mouth drops precious pearls about the blessings of poverty and submission to the will of heaven under its trials.

"Maryland is a Southern Democratic State, but she honors herself by calling a thief a thief, while Pennsylvania, a Northern State and wheel horse of the G. O. P., elevates her accused ex-State Treasurer to the position of slave driver, puts a whip in his hand and crouches at his feet to be submissive to his will."

WAR ON THE FARMER.

HE IS PLUNDERED AND THE FOREIGNER PROTECTED.

Compelled to Pay Double Prices for Agricultural Implements
—A Sermon that Needs no Words to Point out the Moral.

The American Mail and Export Journal publishes several editions: One is for circulation in this country; the others for circulation abroad. The foreign edition contains a "foreign price-list," to which the foreign reader of the advertisements is referred. This "foreign price-list" is kept sacredly from all American eyes. Not a copy can be had in this country at any price.

After waiting three months and exhausting every means at its command, the Tariff Reform club, of New York, sent to South America for a copy and obtained, through the courtesy of a Spanish firm, the "Spanish Supplement" for April. It is headed in large type, "Illustrated Current Price-List of American Productions and Manufactures for Exportation."

An examination of this Spanish "Precio Corriente" shows that the line of goods offered is of the same general nature as that in the export edition of the Engineering and Mining Journal, except that it represents a much wider range of protected milled goods, and the discounts offered are from 10 to 15 per cent. better. "The prices quoted," it says, "are those that rule on the day of its publication and are subject to the fluctuations of the market."

The supplement contains forty-eight wide columns. The New York World had the illustrated portion of the advertisements photographed down to a suitable size for its own columns and published it much to the dissatisfaction of the manufacturers. They protested but their protests avail nothing.

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It will pay every American farmer to study the exposure made by the world concerning these advertisements intended for circulation in Spanish America only.

There is not a farmer in the United States who does not know what he has to pay for these implements; but that every other reader may know the price charged here in the United States those prices are reproduced in parallel columns for inspection and comparison.

Spanish American Price. Price.
Advance plough... \$ 9.00 \$18.00
Advance plough... 4.00 8.00
Hay tedder..... 30.00 45.00
Mower..... 40.00 65.00
Horse-take..... 17.00 25.00
Cumming feed-cutter No. 3..... 60.00 90.00
Ann Arbor cutter No. 2..... 28.00 40.00
Ann Arbor cutter No. 1..... 16.00 28.00
Clipper cutter..... 9.50 18.00
Lever cutter..... 4.25 8.00
Cultivator..... 22.00 30.00
Sweep..... 60.00 90.00

There are in this Spanish supplement advertisements representing the manufactured products of 166 protected firms and the same number of protected industries. Practically, an advertisement of one protected firm is an advertisement of all firms engaged in the same trade and competing one with another, for no one firm will refuse to give as good discounts as another, and these advertisements represent several thousand protected manufacturers.

The World pursues this subject editorially as follows:

"That the protected mills and factories sell abroad to foreigners cheaper than they will sell at home to Americans has been known for years. One of the chief sins alleged by the rabid protectionists against the Cleveland administration was that it had destroyed the Republican sugar trust's control of the English market by forcing it to charge the Englishman four and a half cents per pound for the same sugar it charged the American eight cents per pound for.

Every Republican newspaper has at one time or another admitted and found an excuse for the mere abstract fact, and while it remained a question of theory very few persons took even a languid interest in it. What was every body's business in general was nobody's business in particular.

The first slight ripple of public sentiment followed the unwise denunciation by the American Economist—organ of the Protective Tariff League—of Secretary Fairchild's decrease of the drawback on exported refined sugar from 2½ to 2¼ cents per pound, for the American Economist blunderingly published tables showing that the Republican sugar trust undersold in foreign markets the foreign refiners, although nine tenths of the duty on raw material was refunded. This was a concrete illustration of how 3½ cents protection on the refined product was given this industry only that it might charge Americans more than foreigners. Every voter could understand it. It appealed instantly to his pocket. Why should the tariff compel him to pay a Republican refiner 8 cents when that Republican refiner could make a profit selling to the Englishmen at 4½ if he had a drawback of 2½ on his raw material?"

The ripple has become a tidal wave through the world's proof that every protected industry in the United States is doing the same thing—selling cheaper abroad than at home; competing with foreigners in its own market.

When the World photographed and printed the foreign advertisements of these protected American manufactures, showing exactly the prices charged the foreign consumer, every man who read them saw that he himself had to pay the protection piper, and he could sit down and figure what the amount was on a hundred or more manufacturers of iron.

[Concluded on 4th page.]