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A FIRM ADHERENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

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RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1891.

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Democratic Sentinel

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

JAS. W. MCEWEN,

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1.50
Six Months \$1.00
Three months \$0.50

Laws of Newspapers.

Except at the option of the publisher, no paper will be discontinued until all arrears 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 a subscriber and is responsible for the paper.

If subscribers move to other places without notifying the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, 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 unpaid, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud, and may be used in the criminal courts.

If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay for it up to the time the publisher may conveniently 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.

THE NEW
MAKEEVER HOUSE,
RENSSELAER, IND.
O. S. DALE, Proprietor

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, INDIANA

Practices in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,
Collector and Abstracter
We pay particular attention to paying tax
on selling and leasing lands.

W. 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.

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

J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE,
VICTOR E. LOUGHBRIDGE
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.
Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention
to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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

EMMI DWIGGINS, F. J. SHARP, VAL. SKID.
President. Vice-President. Cashier.

CITIZENS' STATE BANK
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Certificates bearing 1 per cent. interest issued;
exchange bought and sold; Money loaned on farms
at lowest rates and on most favorable terms
Jan. 8, 1884.

JAY WILLIAMS,
President. JAY WILLIAMS.
ARMERS' BANK,
Opposite its Public Square.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Buy and Sell Exchange.
Collections made and promptly remitted.
Money loaned. Do a general Banking Business.

August 7, '88.

J. W. HORTON,
DENTIST.
All diseases of teeth and gums carefully
treated.
Filling and Crowns a specialty.
Over LaRue's Grocery Store
Rensselaer, Ind.

\$2000.00 a year is being made.
Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for
you. You can earn \$2000.00 a year
treat you quickly how to earn
it. It is a good business.
You can commence at home, giving
you time, or special moments only.
The work is in the grocery business,
every worker. We start you, furnishing
everything. We are SPLENDIDLY
equipped. We are SPLENDIDLY
equipped. STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

A sentimental maiden in this place the
other day remarked—"There goes Jack's
wife; she is never happy when Jack is out
of sight. Is it because she loves him so
much?" Experienced Widow—"No. It's
because she knows him so well."

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Fishell, have moved
back to this place, from Hammond.

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W. T. Perkins, having erected the wind-
pump on the jail premises, is this week
putting one up for the Makeever House.

REDUCTIONS OF WAGES.

The latest ripe, luscious fruit borne on the McKinley tree for the special benefit of the wage earners is a reduction of 10 per cent. on the wages of the men employed in the Fairfield Chemical Works, Bridgeport, Conn., announced December 24, by way of making Christmas merry. The principle product of this establishment is sulphuric acid, which was on the free list until October 6, 1890. Representative Candler of Massachusetts, who is peculiarly interested in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, got a duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. a pound imposed on it by the McKinley tariff. So this Bridgeport concern gets a protection of \$5.60 per ton that it never had before, and celebrates the event by cutting wages 10 per cent.

A carpet factory in Hartford, Conn., reduced wages 10 per cent. before the McKinley bill passed but not till the increase of the duty on carpet wool was certain.

Between the enactment of the McKinley bill and the election the following reductions of wages occurred: Early in October a 20 per cent. cut in some of the Paterson, N. J., silk mills; a reduction of wages in the plush mills, Catawba, Pa., about the middle of the month; 25 cents a week taken off the wages of the girls in the Valley Falls, R. I., woolen mills; about \$3 a week taken off the wages of men employed in a canning establishment in Indianapolis; 25 cents an hour taken off the wages of carpenters in Cleveland, Ohio, November 15; 15 cents a day taken off the wages of spoolers in the Merrimac mills, Lowell, Mass., same date; reduction of wages of armature winders in the Thompson-Houston works, Lynn, Mass., same date; a shave of the wages of 70 girls in Ashland, Pa.

On election day the cotton weavers in Lonsdale, R. I., had 15 cents per cent taken off their wages, and the cuts were increased five yards.

Immediately after the election Russell & Co. and Jno. C. Dueber, in Mr. McKinley's town, and a glass factory in Mr. McCormick's town, discharged their Democratic employees.

December 3, 20 per cent. was taken off the wages of the boss carpet tack makers in Birmingham, Conn., and on the 8th 15 per cent. was taken off the wages of women employed in an underwear factory in the same town.

About the same time there was a reduction of the wages of the male spinners in the Merrimac mills, Lowell, Mass., and on December 10 cuts of from 10 to 20 per cent. were made in the wages of potters in Trenton, N. J.

Besides these, a number of silk and woolen mills have closed down and thrown their work people out of employment. A machine tool concern in Plainfield, N. J., has reduced its force because of decreased demand for its goods. A general average of 10 per cent. has been knocked off the wages of 1,500 employees of the Pullman Car Works. Shoemakers in Massachusetts and Rochester, N. Y., had their wages cut, and the Clerks, for whose benefit there is a high duty on thread, are importing yarns spun in Scotland in order to break down the organization of their American laborers. On Monday the wages of 2,000 employees of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., in the Homestead Steel Works, were reduced 10 per cent.

And another stupid protectionist paper dared tariff reform papers to print this notice:

"We beg to remind our clients that through the McKinley bill the duty on works of art has been reduced from 30 to 15 per cent. Consequently we are in a position to offer paintings delivered at 15 per cent less cost than last year. As heretofore, we are ready to send on application free of charge selections of photographs after our newly acquired original paintings."

We print this notice from an art dealer with great alacrity. It shows, in the first place, that a reduction in the tariff reduces prices, and we are a good deal more anxious to have this interesting and important fact understood than the New York Mail and Express is.

In the second place, this shows that the same McKinley bill that increased the cost of all sorts of wearing apparel, canned food and a thousand other necessities of life purchased by the poor, reduced the farmer had to buy it could not raise the price of what he had to sell; if those prices rose it would be due to something other than the tariff; as the Press says in the case of potatoes, a short crop.

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