

# The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM ADHERENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

VOLUME XV

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## Democratic Sentinel

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY JAS. W. McEWEN,

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, \$1.00  
Six Months, .60  
Three Months, .30

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

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All work that leaves my rooms will carry with it a guarantee. I solicit a share of

### IN A DUTCH TAVERN.

The Fare Laid Before a Stranger in That Land of Good Appetites.

A stranger dining for the first time in a Dutch tavern sees a few novelties.

First of all he is struck by the great size and thickness of the plates, proportionate to the national appetite; and in many places he will find a napkin of fine white paper, folded in a three-cornered shape and stamped with border flowers, a little landscape in the corner, and the name of the hotel or cafe.

The stranger to be sure of his facts, will order roast beef, and they will bring him half a dozen slices as large as cabbage leaves; or beefsteak, and he is presented with a sort of cushion of raw meat, enough to satisfy a family; or a fish, and there appears a marine animal nearly as long as the table; and with each of these come a mountain of boiled potatoes and a pot of vigorous mustard.

Of bread, a little thin slice about as big as a dollar, most displeasing to us Latins, whose habit it is to devour bread in quantities, so that in a Dutch tavern one must be constantly asking for more, to the great amusement of the waiters.

With any one of these three dishes, and a glass of Bevan or Amsterdam beer, a honest man may be said to have dined. As for wine, whoever has the cramp in his purse will not talk of wine in Holland, since it is extremely dear; but, as purses are pretty generally robust, almost all middle-class Dutchmen and their betters drink it, and there are certainly few countries where so great a variety and abundance of foreign wines are found as in Holland, French and Rhine wines especially.

Weather Forecasts.

It is only of recent date that the condition, past, present and future, of the weather has become an important factor of news, and the custom is purely American.

Up to twenty years ago the newspapers never paid any attention to weather predictions or atmospheric conditions, except when a big storm occurred or when there was some remarkable event on hand. The average citizen was as much ignorant of the range of the thermometer, barometer and possible changes as he was about the finer technicalities of astronomy.

Only sea-faring men could have told you anything further than was possible to find in the old-style almanac, which was a guide to the weather as much as a book of recipes. The condition of the weather was not considered important until an American newspaper tried it.

The benefits of these advices were apparent at once, and soon other newspapers took it up, and finally the Government inaugurated the system in vogue to-day. Now the weather is considered as important a news feature as any that goes into a paper. So thorough has been the development of it that newspapers would not be complete without it. Every daily paper in the United States has a weather department, and it is usually the first feature the average citizen looks for when he picks up his morning journal.

The editor of the Scientific American suggests the following remedy for diphtheria, and expresses the wish that it might have a sufficient trial to prove its usefulness. It is simply that raw onions be placed in a handkerchief and beaten into pulp; the cloths containing onions, juice and all should then be bound about the throat and well up over the ears. Renewals may be made as often as the mass becomes dry. In most cases noticed the result was almost magical, deadly pain yielding in a short time to sleep and comfort.

JUST OUT.

A NEW AND HANDSOME "POPULAR HISTORY OF INDIANA."

A very attractive, handsome, well written and thoroughly interesting and instructive work is "The Popular History of Indiana," just given to a public by Mrs. Thomas A. Henricks. The book contains nearly three hundred pages, is well bound, and is embellished by over one hundred and ten illustrations. These illustrations include excellent portraits of all the persons who have figured prominently in the history of the state from its first settlement to the present moment; also views of historical spots, public buildings, scenery, land marks, etc. "The Popular History of Indiana" retails for \$2. The publishers of THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, having secured the entire sale of the book, have concluded to offer the history with a year's subscription to THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, for three months' subscription to THE DAILY and SUNDAY SENTINEL, or four months' subscription to THE DAILY SENTINEL for \$3. At this rate the history costs the purchaser only \$1, and it should find its way into every household in the state. The book is especially adapted to young people.

THE SENTINEL is offering thirty special prizes, aggregating in value several thousand dollars, for the thirty largest clubs sent in between now and May 1, 1892. Write to THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL company for circular containing full particulars. "The Popular History of Indiana" can be ordered through any agent of THE SENTINEL at the above prices.

The best and surest dye to color the beard brown or black, as may be desired, is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. It never fails.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

IS THE BEST.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE BY

J. W. WILLIAMS, Agt.

Rensselaer, Ind.

### Our neighbor continues to give his readers each week the explanation of some interested party "Why I am a Protectionist."

In every instance it turns out that the "Protectionist" is connected with the monopolistic rings that are benefited by taxing the many to increase the wealth of the few.

In a recent issue of the Republican we find copied the following:

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

American Farmer.

The Hon. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, while spending his vacation in his native state of New Hampshire, came across an old day book at Boscaawen, dated 1817, the year after the enactment of the low tariff bill, of 1816, from which he extracts the following charges to customers as given in the September statistical bulletin:

One-half bushel herbs-grass, 63 cts.; one pound coffee, 25 cts.; 1 pound loaf sugar, 27 cts.; 1 pound tea, 25 cts.; 1 dozen plates, 20 cts.; 3 pounds cotton yarn, No. 8, \$2.25; one nutmeg, 13 cts.; three hoes, \$2; 28 pounds fish, \$1.25; 1 yard cotton lining, 8 cts.; one yard flannel, 52 cts.; twelve pearl buttons, 17 cts.; 1 yard cambric, 34 cts.; one skein silk, 11 cts.; 1 yard calico, 75 cts.; 1 yard muslin, 42 cts.; 45 yards felled cloth, \$7.92; one gill New England rum, 10 cts.; eight yards black silk, \$8; four yards calico, \$1; five yards cambric, \$3.05; 1 yard shirting, 24 cts.; one gallon West India rum, \$1.40; one pound sugar, 20 cts.; one felt hat, \$1.50; two spelling books, 50 cts.; two pounds wool, 6 cts.; one ounce indigo, 23 cts.; 1 pound Hyson tea, 42 cts.; five yards calico, \$2.

It will seem that everything the farmer had to buy, excepting New England or West India rum, was much higher than now, while eggs were 12 cents a dozen, and veal three cents a pound. There was also a great deal of other things, but we will not go into details.

He had to work a day for two yards of calico, a day for a yard and a half of shirting, or five pounds of sugar, or one pound of tea. And a day's work then was "sun to sun."

If "Hon. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture," seeks to make the point that to a low tariff is to be attributed the high prices he cites, he is not in harmony with his "protection" friends who claim that protective duties have been established with a view to increase prices, thereby build up and foster industries, increase demand for labor and the wages for wage-workers. "According to the protective theory it was well for the people of those days that they lived under decreased tariff tax.

The country in 1817 did not have the improved machinery for manufacturing purposes nor the facilities for transportation which exist to-day, that go far to lessen the cost of the necessities of life. Then, too, the recent close of the war with Great Britain, the disbandment of the army over-supplied for the time being the market for labor and reduced wages. Had "Hon. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture," been honest and fair in his researches he would have discovered the condition described below operating to increase prices:

THEN AND NOW.

A magazine published in Philadelphia in 1818 gave the following as an item of news: "In the course of the twelve months of 1817, 12,000 wagons passed the Allegheny Mountains from Philadelphia and Baltimore, each with from four to six horses, carrying from thirty-five to forty hundred weight. The cost of carriage was about \$7 per hundred weight, in some cases as high as \$10 to Philadelphia. The aggregate sum paid for the conveyance of goods exceeded \$1,500,000."

To move a ton of freight from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh cost \$140 in 1817 was carried in 1886 for \$2.87. At the former the workingman in Philadelphia had to pay \$14 for moving a ton of four from Pittsburgh, against twenty-eight cents now. The Pittsburgh consumer paid \$7 freight upon every 100 pounds of dry goods brought from Philadelphia, while 100 pounds is now shipped in two days at a cost of fourteen cents—Scientific American.

The facilities and cheapness of transportation at this time, compared with those of the early days might alone tend to explain the great difference in the cost of goods, but when we add to this the cost of increased production, at far less cost, brought about by the employment of labor saving machinery the whole matter is clear.

It is within the recollection of most of our citizens when they had to pay from \$3 to \$4 more per ton for the single item of coal than was paid by the people of Remington—the extra cost of wagon transportation at that point to this.

If "Hon. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture," is very desirous of truthfully presenting the operations of the tariff to the people, let him take the period of the operations of the tariff of '46, and include localities where means of transportation were equal to those of to-day and compare notes. We suppose, however, that Mr. Dodge prefers, at the public expense, to mislead the people.

"I use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral freely in my practice, and recommend it in cases of Whooping Cough among children, having found it more certain to cure than any other medicine I know of."—So says Dr. Bartlett, of Concord, Mass.

The only house that buys rubber boots and shoes in 50 case lots, direct from factory, and will save you 10 to 20 per cent.

Chicago Bargain Store.

Ex senator Edmunds is a "dampfool."

### EVERYDAY INFORMATION.

Use sulphur for mildew on roses.

Sow primrose seed for winter flowering.

Seeds of perennials should be sown as soon as ripe.

Water plants at sundown during the summer season.

Overland cuttings will strike root if put in a bottle filled with water.

Select some shade corner for ferns and give them leaf mold to grow in.

A SWEDISH cure for insomnia is a napkin wet in ice water and slightly wrung, laid over the eyes.

If troubled with headache try the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

When the hands are stained use salt and lemon juice; this will remove stains and render the hands soft and white.

If a constant supply of bloom is desired, the flower buds must be cut off as soon as faded; never permit them to go to seed.

Sufferers from neuralgia are warned by a medical writer not to drink tea, but to drink freely of coffee into which the juice of a lemon has been squeezed.

ASTHMA may be greatly relieved by soaking blotting or tissue paper in strong sassaaparilla, drying it, and then burning it at night in the sleeping room.

Hanging baskets and vases in exposed places should be kept moist and not allowed to dry out. A thorough soaking occasionally is better than frequent sprinkling.

It is not too early to prepare soil for putting what will be needed in the fall. Cut a few sods from some old pasture and let them be rotting during summer in a compost heap, with fresh stable manure.

Thoroughly dry salt intended for tanning, and mix it with a small portion of corn starch, if you would overcome the tendency it has, in damp weather, to pack solidly in the salt-cellar or shakers.

For severe hemorrhage from the nose try holding the arms of the patient up over the head for five minutes at a time. A small piece of ice wrapped in muslin and laid directly over the top of the nose will usually give relief.

A SIMPLE remedy for neuralgia is to apply graded horse-radish to the temple, when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or hand. The horse-radish is to be used in the same manner as for table use.

REX-BEGONIAS will root rapidly during the warm weather. Set the leaves edgewise in sand, or lay them flat on the sand, staked down with bent toothpicks, being careful to keep the soil moist and partly shaded, and they will soon show life.

THE most simple way to clean the inside of wash-bowls, baths, and the stationary marble basins, on which a sort of scum or deposit forms, if not very carefully cared-for, is to rub them with dry salt. This will get off all the dirt and leaves them bright and shining.

If a child chokes in trying to swallow a button, penny, or any article of the kind, turn him head downward, holding him by the neck and heels. If the offending article does not roll out of his mouth, administer a dose of castor oil to the child, and he will soon get rid of the trouble.

A SIMPLE remedy for round shoulders is to stand facing a corner of the room, and with hands extended on the wall in either direction, to move the feet firmly toward the corner. This course of treatment repeated every morning will make the form beautifully erect.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

The poet Whittier has three pet dogs.

A PHILADELPHIA Chinaman has thirty gods.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P., is writing a novel.

FRANCE, BISMARCK now weighs 210 pounds.

PATTI was born Feb. 18, 1847, says her family Bible.

The population of the earth has doubled itself in 200 years.

SEKATOR VOORHIES attributes his ill-health to the night sessions of the Senate last winter.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of her majesty's army, is known as "Ambrosia George."

There is only one real failure in life possible; and that is, not to be true to the best one knows.—Canon Farrar.

As an evidence of the independence of American girls it is reported that within the last six months 150 young women have taken up timber claims in the State of Washington.

The corner-stone of the New York Mail and Express Building was laid recently. The new home of the paper is to be a handsome ten-story building at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street.

SECRETARY BAYARD's daughter, the Countess Levenhaupt, intends to pass the fall and winter in Sweden.

It is not improbable that she will make her permanent home in King Oscar's kingdom.

MISS RACHEL GURNEY, the protegee of the Duchess of Bedford, who is to marry the young Earl of Dudley, is, besides being very handsome, extremely accomplished, and one of the best amateur singers in England.

A BRAHMIN bull has been presented to the Washington Zoological Gardens by the Hon. John H. Starin, of New York City. Mr. Starin was much interested, while in Congress, in promoting the "Zoo" and other local improvements.

FOLLY AS IT FLIES.

The brightest girl tries to make light of everything.—Dallas News.

WAGES always appeal to man's hire and—Pittsburg Dispatch.

UNLICK most vegetable: the tin-plate plant will leave in November.—Chicago Times.

The despised cigarette is not unlike some of our public men. They get many a puff and end in smoke.—Washington Star.

MUNKACZY is to get 230,000 guineas for the colossal picture he is to paint for the Hungarian Parliament assembly room. This is golden fine gold.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Arkansas rejected lover who is suspected of having burned a bride's trousseau may have wished to be regarded as her old flame.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The new Dunlap shape in stiff hats, at Ellis & Murray's.

## PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Bleeds from Horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stiles, Sprains, All Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most complete Bleeding Cure ever known.

Sold by LON & BORN, Druggists, Rensselaer, Ind.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by LON & BORN, Druggists, Rensselaer, Ind.

THE NEW PARTY AND ITS TENETS.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The virtual determination of the agricultural and industrial action in politics is one that will be a source of relief to politicians generally, not so much from any effect that it will be expected to have in the next election as from a desire to have the managers of the party intended to do. This information is of considerable importance in drawing the lines of battle and in anticipating who and what you have to meet. It is something like the man who lost a cent, and after spending several hours in search for it, was remunerated with a friend for wasting so much time on a thing of so little value. With offended dignity he replied: "I don't care anything for the cent; I just want to know where the thing is." It is difficult to imagine how the third party element of these organizations can be much more formidable when acting as a third party than they are when controlling the party machinery.

Whether they are or not it certainly is much more satisfactory to have them out in the open, where other parties can combat them without the apprehension that every shot is as liable to kill a friend as a foe.

The action will also, we imagine, have the effect of opening the eyes of many members of the organizations to the political designs of the leaders. The organization of a new party does not necessarily mean that the ideas which its members advocate cannot be attained in any other way. It is very frequently due to the fact that its leaders think they have nursed their infant to an age when it may be made of profit politically.

The latter theory will probably explain the present action, and whether it does or not very many persons will believe that it does. There are doubtless many members of these organizations who do not understand and appreciate their advantages as agencies of education, that will not be ready to follow their leaders into a movement for political aggrandizement.

We believe that the mass of the members are in fact opposed to third party schemes. They have been held by reiterated professions of non-partisanship up to this point, but when confronted by the certainty that allegiance to the new party means disloyalty to the old, they will be carried beyond their present position. So long as a man could remain a democrat or a republican and still hold membership in the alliance, I could have some hope of bringing his party around to alliance ideas. Now this hope is dispelled. Neither man will come to MAHOMET, and therefore he proposes to turn them down and make a mountain of his own. It is a pretty large contract, but we think MAHOMET will do what he can to help you get dirt off the other mountain.

The situation is further simplified by the attitude of the supreme court toward the anti-sub-treasury people. The new party will swallow the sub-treasury scheme, land-loan scheme, and probably numerous other phases of communitarianism. This will form the distinguishing difference between the new party and the democratic party. Of course the new party will probably land on the wrong side of the woman suffrage, prohibition and other minor questions, but that will be of no great importance. The important distinction will be the financial schemes. The anti-sub-treasury people will probably find their way to the democratic camp. Certainly if they follow the thoughtless argument of the protest of Thursday they will not be far from democratic principles. There are very few democrats who will not accord heartily with the political tenets laid down by Col. Yeaman in the concluding paragraph of his protest. With the operation of farmers in business matters we have, of course, no concern. They look after that for themselves, and other people will do likewise with their affairs.

We may here consider what is meant by the financial projects of the alliance. In 1880 the total assessed value of all property in the United States was \$10,802,993,543. It was estimated by the census that the true value was \$43,422,000,000. Of the latter amount \$10,107,000,000 was the estimated value of farms, not including improvements. The estimated value of all property by the Porter ten-million dollar census is \$7,749,589,804, and if the same proportions exist now as in 1880 the probable true value is \$22,610,000,000, of which \$15,000,000,000 is farms. Under present assessments land loans to the amount of one-half the assessed value of farms would make an increase of \$3,000,000,000 in the currency in circulation, or about one and one-half times the total amount in the country. But the present assessments of the public five years ago, and the assessed value of farms, and the increase in the currency in circulation, or about one and one-half times the total amount in the country. But the present assessments of the public five years ago, and the assessed value of farms, and the increase in the currency in circulation, or about one and one-half times the total amount in the country.

The most tyrannical finance ought to be able to foresee the ruin this would produce, but supposing, for argument, it did not produce ruin, how would it help

The great Dr. Boerhave left three directions for preserving the health—keep the feet warm, the head cool, and the bowels open. Had he practiced in our day, he might have added: and purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; for he certainly would consider it the best.

## CHEATING IN HORSE BLANKETS

Nearly every pattern of Horse Blanket is imitated in color and style. In most cases the imitation looks just as good as the genuine, but it hasn't the warp threads, and so lacks strength, and while it sells for only a little less than the genuine it isn't worth one-half as much.

The fact that Horse Blankets are copied is strong evidence that they are THE STANDARD, and every buyer should see that the Horse trade mark is sewed on the inside of the Blanket.