

# The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM AD-HERENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

VOLUME XVII.

RENSSELAER TASPEN COUNTY, INDIANA FRIDAY JULY 28 1893

NUMBER 27

We have a large surplus of evergreens, maple, ash, catalpas, apple, pear, peach and a full line of small fruits. We will close out cheap. Parties wanting to set out anything in the above line will do well to give my agent a call.

F. A. WOODIN, Nurseryman,  
Goodland, Ind.  
JOHN SCHANLAUB, Agent,  
Rensselaer, Ind.

## A LITERARY SENSATION.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has certainly "broke loose"! The copy-right on this most famous of American novels, by Mrs. Stowe, has recently expired, which frees its publication from the monopoly of the high-priced publishers, and though in anticipation of this fact they have within a few months greatly reduced its price, now that it is really "unshackled" the consequences are something surprising. John B. Alden, Publisher, of New York, issues several editions, selling them only direct (not through agents or booksellers); one in good type, paper covers, for 5 cents, sent post-paid, or the same bound in cloth for 10 cents with postage 7 cents extra; also an excellent large-type edition, on fine paper, handsomely bound in cloth for the price of 25 cents, postage 10 cents. Surely a copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will soon be found in every home where it is not already. Mr. Alden sends a 32-page pamphlet describing many of his publications free, or a catalogue of 128 pages of choice books, a veritable "literary gold mine" for book lovers, for 2 cents. Address JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 57 Rose St., New York.

## IND. NAPOLIS SENTINEL.

THE  
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Weekly  
and Sunday  
Issues.

The Sentinel in its several editions reaches more readers in Indiana than any other newspaper published within or without the state.

It is read in every city, town and hamlet.

The Daily is an eight to twelve-page paper of 56 to 84 columns and contains the very latest market reports, in addition to all the important news of the day. It has a special news service from New York, Washington and Chicago.

The Weekly is a mammoth issue of 12 pages and 84 columns, and in addition to the cream of the news of the week includes an invaluable farm and home department, with a variety of special features for all classes of readers.

The Sunday issue contains regularly 20 pages of 140 columns of reading matter, and frequently 24 pages or 168 columns. This issue is much like the Daily, but political topics except a few items of news are allowed but little space and the additional columns are used to meet the tastes of those who desire clean, wholesome and entertaining miscellany.

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INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

A copy of the Indiana Almanac for 1893 has just been received by us. It is without question the most complete and best work of its kind that has been issued in the State. The main feature of the work is deserving of extended notice. The World's Fair, which is to be held this year, will no doubt be visited by almost every citizen of Indiana. This important subject is fully outlined in twenty-eight pages of printed matter, showing cuts of the buildings and descriptions of all the interesting features and exhibits. Complete tables and Tariff Duties and increases are noticed. A reliable table of the Indiana Post-offices, with their salaries. This constitutes a reference volume for those interested in the new appointments expected after March 4th. The United States Government, with the names and salaries of every official thereof, from President down, are given. A full list of United States Senators and Representatives are furnished. Tables of population of States, cities, etc., and other matters of paramount importance are also set forth. A concise collection of general information on the recent political revolution is perhaps the most interesting feature of this work. The vote of Indiana by counties on both State and National tickets is scheduled, and separate tables are given on legislative districts. The great result of popular vote on an electoral vote is also shown. For the benefit of handy reference the platforms of the four leading parties in 1892 are appended.

**AUSTIN & CO.** Composed of  
J. B. Austin, J. H. Hopkins,  
G. K. Hollingsworth, will loan you money on personal mortgage, or chattel security, for long or short time at local bank rates. These loans can be paid back at any time, and are more desirable than bank loans, because interest is reduced. We have unlimited capital and can accommodate everybody.

McKinley tariffs obstruct freedom of trade, and thus indirectly is one cause for the reduction of price of our agricultural products.

"Republicans are already beginning to scent victory from afar."—Lebanon Patriot.

Yes, but the Democrats sent it so far that it will never return to perch upon republican banners again.

The republican organs attribute the low price of wheat to the assumption of power by the Democratic administration. That has nothing to do with it, but the financial demoralization of the country by republican legislation may be properly and correctly blamed with it.

It is said that Charley Landis, of the Delphi, who aspires to the next Republican nomination for Congress, insists that the consumer does not pay the McKinley tariff tax. Charley is a very clever young man, but the people of the Tenth District do not desire the simple honor of a nomination to go to any such brilliant dandy.

The following item was recently copied by the republican as a "clinger" for its readers:

The price of wheat is lower than it has been for a quarter of a century, and yet many farmers throughout the country still persist in voting with the party of free trade to make it still lower.—Plainfield Progress.

Of course the Republican regards the above as an unanswerable point made against the Democratic party. It assumes, too, that the tariff regulates the price of wheat. Well, let us see. We note in our published market reports in 1856, wheat quoted at \$1 15; in 1858, \$1 25. This under the lowest tariff ever enacted. To-day, with the highest tariff known in the history of our government "wheat is lower than it has been for a quarter of a century," says the Progress, backed by the Republican. Now if the tariff regulates the price of wheat, as intimated by these organs, but which they do not believe, then the farmer should favor a tariff for revenue only.

"Crisp knows as well as anybody that up to last November the wheels and spindles in countless industries were humming all over the Union. Factories and mills were running night and day, wages were high and general prosperity reigned. This was under the very same laws now in force."—Delphi Journal.

And Charley Landis "knows as well as anybody that up to last November the wheels and spindles in countless industries were" ceasing their "humming all over the Union" the same as now; that "strikes" were the order of the day; that the Carnegie jubilee was on; trusts and combinations formed to lessen production and keep prices up to "protection" rates. And "this was under the very same laws now in force." Speaker Crisp at Tammany Hall July 4 uttered the truth when he said:

"If there are thousands of unemployed women in our land, if the agricultural interest is restricted, if the trade and commerce are restricted, if there is lack of confidence in financial circles, so far as human laws are concerned you can charge it to the Republican party. There are laws in restriction of trade. They are Republican laws. They are laws which destroyed the people's confidence and upset the finances. They are Republican laws."

Horses, when asleep always have one ear pointed to the front. Exactly why, no human being can tell, but the probability is that the practice is a relic of the time when they were wild and obliged to be on their guard, even when asleep. Whether or not this is the case, the fact is certain that while cattle are apparently sleeping, and no matter how these appendages may be placed both ears are pointed alike, horses always point one ear forward.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In a Chinese Sunday school in Oregon the contribution plate was passed to a young convert, who looked at the plate and inquired, "What for?" "For the Lord," said his teacher. On the following Sunday the plate again stopped in front of him. "What for?" he asked again, and once more he was told that the money was for the Lord. Thereupon the look of perplexity came over his face which found expression in the inquiry: "Lord all time bloke?"

An exciting and remarkable scene occurred yesterday at Barnsley, where Day's menagerie is being exhibited. Their manager states that about 4 o'clock Bartlett, the keeper, accidentally left the door of a cage containing young lions unfastened. Bartlett was afterwards surprised to see one of the lions loose. Happily none of the public were in the show at the time. The keeper immediately armed himself and sent for aid. Blank cartridges were fired to keep the lion at bay. Luckily, it came within the reach of a powerful elephant, who seized it with his trunk and, placing a foot on the animal, held it down. The lion was then secured by ropes and dragged into the cage. No harm done.

Clara—Why are you so bitter against him just because he kissed me and you refused him? Maude—The wretch! He said he would never ask me again.—Vogue.

A new sub's' once called valzlin is now being manufactured in Berlin under a patent, and it is claimed to be 200 times sweeter than sugar and free from certain objectionable properties of saccharine.

## REPEAL THE WHOLE ACT.

The proposal to limit repeal to 'he purchase clause alone of the Sherman act is mischievous. It invites complication, controversy and compromise. It threatens an endless series of substitutes, amendments and dilatory proceedings.

The direct and simple course is the only safe one. The law of '90 should be repealed promptly, completely and without conditions. There is nothing in it worth preserving.

Its repeal will leave the silver coins already in existence full legal-tender money. It will leave the treasury notes of 1890 legal-tender currency, redeemable precisely as they are now, in coin on demand.

There is no possible good to be accomplished by leaving any part of the act on the statute book after repealing its only vital part, the purchasing clause. There is nothing else in the law that would ever have been put there except as an adjunct to the clause.

The pressing reason for repeal is that confidence in the stability of the currency may be restored. To that end the repeal should be as simple, correct and complete as possible.—New York World.

## KEEP THIS IN MIND.

When the Democrats went out of power in 1889 there was a surplus in the treasury of \$85,000,000. The gold above the reserve was \$98,000,000. The annual excess of revenue above expenditures was nearly \$100,000,000. The silver purchased was coined, not hoarded up like useless iron. The country was prosperous. Trade was good. Gold was coming this way—the net gain in four years having been \$54,772,000.

When the Democrats were restored to power, after four years of Republican rule, the surplus was spent and a deficiency was impending. The free gold had been drained out of the treasury. The expenditures of the government exceeded the receipts, though the silver had been increased. A Republican silver law had menaced the national credit and had unsettled business. The country had lost to Europe \$122,000,000 in gold. Tariff-fostered trusts and unmo-lested lawless conspiracies, failing through grasping greed and revealed rascality, had brought the country to the verge of a great panic, which only the faith of the people in President Cleveland had averted.

Senator Turpie the other day addressed the Democratic City Convention of Indianapolis, and in the course of his remarks referred to the stringency of the money market and the so-called "hard times."

"The times we are enjoying," said he, "are strictly republican times and the republican party is responsible for them. All laws concerning trade, commerce, revenue, taxation and money are statutes which were placed in execution under republican administration. Only a few weeks ago the last provisions of the McKinley bill went into operation and to its effects can be traced much of the trouble which go to make up the hard times. The Sherman act is the law of the land to-day, and this is the law that has caused an extra session of congress to be called for its repeal. By it a given amount of silver is purchased by the government for gold stored in the vaults of the treasury."

He said he could not allude to the times except to denounce his political opponents and their laws which cause the times. He was in favor of the old motto, "In God We Trust," but could not agree with those who wanted to insert the letter "L" in the second word and make the motto read "In Gold We Trust." Gold may be precious, but right is more worthy of consideration.

A Washington dispatch states that Comptroller Eckels has issued an order whereby national banks will now be examined twice a year instead of annually. He believes that twelve months between visits is too long a time to elapse, and thinks that depositors

and the public in general will be much better protected under the new rule.

It is difficult to see why Schiefelshorn & Co., the New York druggists, should at this juncture, demand gold in payment for foreign drugs. Any money that is new about as good as gold; and no matter what a customer might pay, greenbacks, silver certificates, coin certificates, national bank notes or silver, check or draft, the New York druggists could get gold therefor at any New York bank. There is no present fear that gold will go to a premium, that is that the Government will be unable to keep every dollar in circulation equal to a gold dollar. The present silver law would result sooner or later in making it impossible for the Government to maintain the gold standard. The country is coming pretty generally to see this; and there has been fear that the evil day would soon be upon us. But the attitude of the administration and the growing belief that Congress when it meets next month in special session will take prompt action to repeal the mischievous law and to declare for an unvarying standard of value and a sound currency, have tended to restore confidence in the financial world.—Indianapolis News.

## THEY ARE POISON.

Logansport Pharos: There are few people in Logansport, perhaps, who have not seen the hundreds of large bugs which gather around the electric lights every evening of the week, and little attention is paid to them. There is something in connection with these bugs, however, with which few people are acquainted. It is not generally known that they are capable of inflicting a sting almost as poisonous as that of an adder. The bug is a species of the tarantula, and its sting is as poisonous as that of the latter. They seldom sting any one, and never do so except in self defense, but people should be careful about handling them. At Tipton, last week, a young man lost his leg from the sting of an electric light bug, the physician being compelled to amputate the young man's limb in order to save his life.

White County Democrat: Geo. Perrigo caught a snapping turtle last week, cut off its head and had it for dinner. Three days afterwards he heard a chicken squalling under the house and upon investigating found that the turtle head had caught it. He had to pry the jaws open to release the chicken which was so badly injured that it died.

Commenting on the above the Delphi Citizen recalls a scrap of White county court records in which the Clerk of the court recorded and read in open court that the jury in a certain case was composed of eleven good and truthful men and George Perrigo.

A fellow in Monticello who had been criticized by his local editor applied to a lawyer of the town to know how he should go to work to break up the paper. He was advised to buy the paper and run it six months, and was charged two dollars for the advice. The lawyer had been a stockholder in the late Monticello Times and knew whereof he spoke.—Delphi Citizen.

South Bend Times: Senator Turpie says he commenced delivering Fourth of July speeches when he was a mere boy. The oration delivered by him at Logansport on the Fourth was his fortieth effort at eulogizing and lauding the founders of the best and greatest government ever created for the benefit of man.

A Georgia colored woman named her triplets Faith, Hope and Charity.

"How do you distinguish an old owl from a young one?" "By the teeth." "Come no joking! Owls have no teeth." "But I have."—From the Italian.

"She doesn't look like a girl who would be fond of athletics." "I know it; but she has thrown over five or six young men this summer."

Young Mr. Carter, of LeRoy, Florida, caught a three-weeks-old fawn last week, and when he tenderly took the captive home to be raised on the bottle, its mother followed him all the way.

"Jump aboard, miss," said the conductor briskly. "I'll see to your bag." "But mamma wants to kiss me good-bye," replied the girl. "I'll attend to that, too. All aboard!"—Philadelphia Record.

The old adage, "a pint's a pound the world around," is as untrue as general sayings are apt to be. A pint of common coffee weighs 12 ounces, a pint of flour one-half a pound, a pint of brown sugar 13 ounces, a pint of granulated sugar 14 ounces, a pint of molasses 18 ounces, a pint of cornmeal 18 ounces, a pint of rice 18 ounces, a pint of barley 18 ounces, a pint of wheat 18 ounces, a pint of oats 18 ounces, a pint of rye 18 ounces, a pint of buckwheat 18 ounces, a pint of sorghum 18 ounces, a pint of millet 18 ounces, a pint of amaranth 18 ounces, a pint of quinoa 18 ounces, a pint of buckwheat 18 ounces, a pint of sorghum 18 ounces, a pint of millet 18 ounces, a pint of amaranth 18 ounces, a pint of quinoa 18 ounces.

## A. M'CO & CO'S BANK

Is prepared to make five year loans on farms at 5% interest, and on town lots at 6% interest. We are also prepared to make loans on personal security on shorter time at reasonable rates. If you are in need of a loan, give us a call. 13-4t.

In a recent interview at Logansport, in speaking of the approaching special session of congress, Senator Turpie said that he anticipated heated discussions on the silver question, and that the called session would not perhaps adjourn before the convening of the regular session in December. He stated that from many sources requests came to him for an expression of opinion on the silver question, but that he had uniformly refused to express his views for publication. His vote and voice will be used to further such policy as shall, in his judgment, give promise of most good for the country. He thinks a tariff bill that will meet the approval of the democratic majority in congress will be submitted at the special session, but that it will not be pressed for passage at once.

It is useless for republicans to try to escape responsibility for the Sherman law. When Mr. Conger of Iowa reported the bill from the conference on July 12, 1890, he stamped its partisan character on it so effectively that it can never be removed. "This measure," he said, "will be given to the country, I am happy to say, by republicans. It was agreed upon in conference by republicans only. It was passed in yonder chamber only by republican votes, and I suspect that it may pass here only by republican votes. It will then go where it will be signed by a republican president, and from there it will go to a country which, in November next, will give such a republican endorsement that many of our gentlemen will not be found here to pass upon the next silver measure that may come before congress. It is, Mr. Speaker, in line with republican judgment and republican policy."

The treasury department has been notified that several small tradesmen in various parts of the country have been refusing to accept silver dollars except at the rate of 50 to 55 cents on the dollar, and they will be prosecuted under the United States laws. This is the legitimate result of the publication by certain smart-aleck newspapers that a silver dollar was worth only that amount. A silver dollar is worth 100 cents in any kind of money so long as the United States government exists.

A reader of the Argus says we made a mistake when we said a soldier's widow who had married again has been drawing a pension in this county for some twenty years since her second marriage. He says he is familiar with the case and she drew the pension for awhile and then died, whereupon her big, lazy husband, who was never in the army commenced drawing the pension on the ground that he wanted it and she was his only means of support.—Laporte Argus.

An exchange gives this timely and excellent advice: "People who have good investments should hold on to them. Those who have surplus funds should, instead of looking them up, invest them. This is the way to make money, and it is a perfectly safe way. We are living in a great country. The foundations are broad and strong, and those who suspect that it is going to destruction deserve to be numbered with the most silly class of fools."

Persons who use either gasoline or oil stoves through the summer should consult their fire insurance policies, and if no permit to use such is attached to the policy, one should be secured. A moment of attention to this may prevent the loss of insurance.

"Do I make myself plain?" asked the angular lecturer on woman's rights, stopping in the middle of her discourse. "You don't have to mind," replied a voice from the rear: "the Lord done it for you long ago."—Vogue.

On Monday of last week two more trains were added to the Monro passenger service, known as the business trains. They make no connection with other roads or trains and will be always on time.

SEND twelve cents in postage stamps to J. S. Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will receive four copies of KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON, containing matter of special interest. (Give name and address, and say where you saw this advertisement.)

Every unmarried man is considered a boy in Corea, though he should live to be a hundred.

Boarding by the meal, day or week at the World's Fair restaurant, C. H. Vick, proprietor.

Ice is sensitive. When left at your door in the hot sun it will run away if not brought in.

Go to the New York Millinery store for your stylish hats and dress making.

M. & A. MEYER.

New York has a population of working women of about 300,000.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS—

Joe Palmer, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Miss Mary Sparr. Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. ED. KHOADES.

Carroll D. Wood, who has been nominated for associate justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, supported himself while attending the Industrial University in that State by waiting on a table at a private boarding house.

## MR. FERGUSON'S SAVING PRAYER.

(Seattle Press-Times.)

Away back in the early '60s Mr. Ferguson was defending a man accused of beating his wife. The case was on trial before a justice of the peace, probably the same justice who decided that stealing a sack of potatoes out of a canoe in the river was "praying on the high seas." The accused was convicted, and the justice promptly sentenced him to be hanged.

"But you can't hang a man for beating his wife," expostulated Ferguson.

"The devil I can't," said the justice, bridling up. "Ain't he guilty? Oughtn't any man to be hung who would beat a woman and that woman his wife? And ain't I the only judge in this county? If I haven't got the power to hang a man, who has, eh? I'll hang him within an hour; won't we, boys?" he continued, addressing the crowd standing around, whose sympathies were evidently with the woman.

"That we will," shouted the crowd.

Seeing that the case was beginning to look serious for his client, Ferguson said:

"Well, your honor, before the man is hanged I'd like to take him out behind that big tree and pray with him."

"All right," said the justice; and off went the prisoner a-d-ferguson. When they got behind the tree Ferguson said in an undertone:

"Now git, you d-d bound."—And he got.

Dr. I. B. Washburn, handles the celebrated Tolley's Kochinor eye glasses, the best made. We invite attention to the ad "See Again as in Youth," in another column.

"Never judge by appearances," a contemporary exclaims. "A shabby old coat may contain a newspaper publisher, while the man wearing the high toned play hat and sporting a dude cane, may be a delinquent subscriber."

I have made arrangements with Eastern capitalists whereby I can loan \$30,000 00 in amounts from \$500 00 and upwards, borrower to pay commission 5 per cent.—Keep money 5 years or more. M. F. CHILCOTE.

Notwithstanding the low price of wheat and the panicky condition of the market for some time past, European advices indicate that short crops will be the rule in all foreign countries at the harvest of 1893. Italy is threatened with an uncommonly short crop of all staples, while Russia, heretofore a large export country, will not have wheat enough for her own use. As a natural consequence this country must be largely drawn upon to furnish the deficiency.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS. The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat List. Shrewd advertisers avail themselves of these lists, copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburgh.

Last year The Republican reported sixty-two transfers of real estate in Jasper county during the month of July. This year the transfers for the month number but twenty-nine. The great falling off of this year over last year, is no doubt owing to the prevailing financial depression—and that is mainly owing to fear of democratic free trade and financial foolishness.—Rensselaer Republican.

The last half of the above article gives the estimate the editor of the Republican places upon the intelligence of his readers. Billion dollar congresses, vicious laws, and extravagant expenditures made in pursuance thereof, republican policies, drained the government treasury dry before the present administration was given control of affairs. Illegitimate speculations caused the suspension of numerous banks owing large sums to depositors; Public confidence became demoralized, and a withdrawing and hoarding of money resulted. Hence "the prevailing financial depression."

## DR. REA,



## SPECIALIST

OF  
National Reputation,  
BY SPECIAL REQUEST

of his many patients who have usually gone a long distance to see him will visit

## RENSSELAER,

—AT THE—

## Iakeever House,

Saturday, Sept. 2, '93.

Dr. Rea has been connected with the largest hospitals in the country, and has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. He will give \$50 for any case that he cannot tell the disease and where located in five minutes. He will return every four weeks during the year. Treats all Curable Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrhs, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic, Female and Sexual Diseases.

## EPILEPSY OR FITS CURED.

## A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES. Sore throat, falling of hair, pain in the bones, eruptions, etc., are perfectly eradicated without using mercury or other injurious drugs. He undertakes no incurable cases, but guarantees a cure given up to die. Remember the date and come early, as his rooms are always crowded wherever he tops.

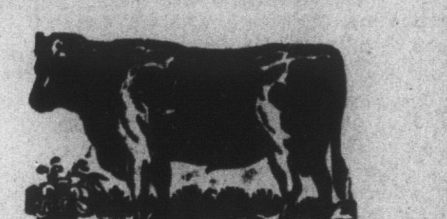
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Correspondence solicited and confidential Book on Diseases Free.

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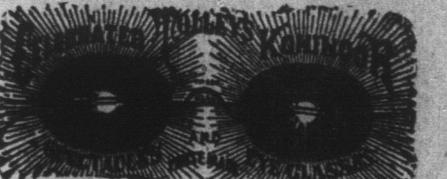
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Located opposite the public square. Every fresh and clean. Fresh and salt meat, game, poultry, etc., constantly on hand. Please give a call and we will guarantee to give you satisfaction. Remember the place. 11645.

## SEE AGAIN AS IN YOUTH!



THESE WONDERFUL LENSES Are the result of years of scientific experimenting, and are now placed, owing to their superiority, prominently above every thing heretofore produced in this line. They are acknowledged by experts to be the finest and most perfectly constructed lenses known, and are peculiarly adapted to correcting the various visual imperfections of the eye. A trial of the KOCHINOR will convince you they are PERFECT SIGHT RESTORERS. Every Pair Warranted.

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