

The Democratic Sentinel.

A FIRM AD ENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME XVII.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA FRIDAY AUGUST 4 1893

NUMBER 28

We have a large surplus of evergreens, maple, ash, catalpas, apple, pear, peach and a full line of small fruits. We will close out seneap. 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.

AUSTIN & CO. Composed of W. H. Austin, 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 rebated. We have unlimited capital and can accommodate everybody.

DEMOCRACY IN THE WAR.

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 "unlocked" 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 postpaid, 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 DAILY.
DAILY.
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 enter-taining miscellany.

By Mail—Postage Prepaid.
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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 best and best work of its kind that has been issued by the State. The main features of the work are deserving of extended notice. The World's Fair, which is to be held this year, will not 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 increased are noticed. A reliable table of the Indiana Population with their state and county distribution, 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 in the country, and the future of this work. The vote of Indiana on by counties on both State and National tickets is scheduled, and separate tables are given on legislative districts. The great result by popular vote in the election of 1892 is also shown. For the benefit of handy reference the platforms of the four leading parties in 1892 are appended.

In 1864, too other causes added to the republican vote. Take Indians for instance. Provost marshals were sent into nearly every election precinct in the state; democrats were arrested or trumped up charges and held until the election had passed, and were then discharged without hearing; in many republican strongholds democrats were driven from the polls and were not permitted to vote; regiments of soldiers from other states, encamped within this state, voted all along the line. And these were the methods which secured the republican majority that year.

WHITNEY FOR TARIFF REFORM.

Ex-Secretary Whitney is clearly of opinion that if tariff reform is to wait for the complete restoration of business confidence it will have to wait a long time. He looks upon repeal of the silver purchase provision of the Sherman law as "a palliative not a panacea." He says: "The silver scare will not be long over before some other scare will begin unless we go to the bottom of the trouble and get the business and industry of the country off the artificial basis upon which it is being conducted and upon solid ground again. The country's prosperity will never be permanently established while an annual tax of three or four hundred millions is laid upon its industries. The silver scare once out of the way, there should be no delay about tariff reform."

There is good, solid sense in that. The trade and industry of the country must be brought down to a solid basis before prosperity will cease to be spasmodic and enter upon a steadily progressive course. Until then one scare will follow another indefinitely. Under the existing system great branches of industry are on an artificial legislative basis, and such a basis is necessarily unstable. Those who could prosecute their industries better without legislative props imagine that they are dependent upon such support, and that is practically as bad as if their imaginings were realities. Each recurring election of congressmen or President brings its terrors, the consequences are magnified, delusive expectations are begotten or groundless fears are excited, and there is an endless alternation of elation and depression.

Here is a case which illustrates the practical working of the principle: The "Textile World" states that four new plush factories were established in the first half of '93, and none at all in the first half of '92. The McKinley act gave a greatly increased protection to the American manufacture of plushes—Great things were expected from this legislation. The plush industry was to be transferred to this country. Soon the protectionists announced triumphantly that an English concern had started a branch plush factory in Connecticut. But long before the last presidential election these same organs printed a dispatch stating that the working force in this branch factory had been reduced from 500 to 300 on account of high demand, and since then the machinery for the manufacture of plushes had been replaced by machinery for the manufacture of velvet.—Very soon after the passage of the McKinley act wages were reduced in Pennsylvania plush factories on account of small sales.

In this case legislation raised hopes but utterly failed to accomplish its purpose. The result was waste of capital and reduction of wages. In other cases there is a temporary realization of hopes, followed by fierce competition, overproduction, failure and a discharge of workmen. In order to obviate some of these results combinations to restrict production and maintain prices have sprung up in every direction. These are some of the natural fruits of our artificial system. Under a natural system such fruits would be reduced to a minimum, because the factors entering into business calculations would be fewer and simpler, and there would be no fear that the calculations would be vitiated by some capricious act of congress.

Mr. Whitney is not mistaken in the opinion that we must get down from our artificial scaffolding before we can expect solid and enduring prosperity, and that we cannot get about the business of knocking away the cracked and rotting props one day too soon.

These persons forget that previous to the war it was the custom of the south to give whig majorities. That the demand for the nomination of Bell and Everett as whig candidates came up from the south. That in many of the southern states and localities it was an uncommon thing for the democrats to find themselves in a minority, and that so-called "whigery" had a strong following south of the Mason and Dixon's line in the north.

Another thing in this connection worthy of thought and bearing in mind for future reference. The republicans have been continually talking of a Solid Democratic South. They have pounded it into the mind of the people from every republican platform, split and new paper office in the north that the south has ever been solidly democratic and therefore all bad continually.

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Another fact worthy of notice is this: The popular majority against Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860 was 890,024; the popular majority against McClellan and Pendleton in 1864 was 4,618,121. The number of democrats in the army shortened the democratic vote in the north, while the number of republicans who staid at home swelled the republican vote in 1864. The total vote of all parties Nov. 1860, being 4,573,823. The total vote in 1864 was 4,850,000, at which time there was a large excess of democrats in the northern army operating in the south or sleeping in southern soil after hard fought battles.

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.

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

M. & A. MEYR.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AND THE SCARE.

The action of Washington Connor in withdrawing from the New York Republican Club because of certain resolutions passed by that club ascribing the present financial situation to the election of Cleveland and the ascendancy of the democratic party is not only creditable to his judgment and sense of fairness but it is a most patriotic example. A more unscrupulous, unprincipled charge never was made.

The democratic party is more responsible for the present financial situation than it was responsible for the financial situation of 1873. The legislation that has brought about the present condition, like the legislation that preceded 1873, is republican legislation.

Evidently the town board is in a bad row of stamps to save its crop of dog-fennel and has authorized the Pilot to advertise it for sale as it stands.

As an inducement to purchasers the Pilot says: "If you cut a bunch of dog fennel and place on each head of your cabbage in your garden you will have no fur for your trouble from the destructive cabbage-worm."

Harry Zimmerman, Meadville, Pa., is visiting his parents and friends in Rensselaer.

Will Shaneland had his right hand badly bruised while operating the jobber in the Republican office. Thursday Dr. Washburn is giving it the required attention.

Henry B. Murray to Joseph F. Ifill, June 20, nw 38-31-6, 40 acres, Walker.

Paulina A. Shortridge to Alje Bierne, July 21, nw 38-31-7, 40 acres Keener.

Alje Bierne to Elizabeth G. M. and Harmon Kammings July 21, nw 38-31-7, Keener.

U. S. of A. to Jonathan Boys, June 25, 1841, sw 34-30-5, 80 acres, patent, Gilliam.

Christopher Schrader to Nancy J. Goff, Feb. 14, pt sw 8-31-6, 1 acre, Walker.

May Crone to Lavina Robinson June 9, s 28-31-5, Gilliam.

Mary A. Mitchell to Walter H. Standish, July 5, pt n side nw sw 30-31-5, 30 acres, Walker.

Robert Parker to George W. Reigle, July 17, e 18-1, and pt w side, it 6, b 8, Remington.

Charles Myers to Trustees of Wheatfield M. E. Church, July 14, it 9, bl 5, Wheatfield.

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