# THE SENTINEL.

Published Every Friday.

TERMS: $1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

JONES & CURRY, Publisher

Friday, August 23, 1889.


The election for Congress in the new states, which will take place about three months hence, will be closely contested and exciting so far as regards Montana and Washington. In the Dakotas the Democrats have no chance for success, and they will hardly make much effort to gain it. The probabilities strongly and unmistakably point to Republican victory in Washington, while it is "any body's fight" in Montana. Both Democrats and Republicans will undoubtedly send stump speakers to the two latter states, and a lively canvass in them will begin before the close of summer.

A most important rumor comes by cable from Europe to the effect that Turkey has practically joined the "Triple Alliance" of Germany, Austria and Italy, which is to resist Russian aggression and French revenge. It is stated that the three powers guarantee Turkey against any loss of territory. Along with this news comes rumors of Russian intrigue in Servia. But if Turkey really has made such an arrangement, a check will be put, for the time at least, upon Russia's designs upon Constantinople. Still the completion of her great railway into Central Asia makes her march to the Indian Ocean much easier, and lessens the importance of Constantinople and the Bosphorous to her. England may have to fight with the legions of the Czar for the rich valley of the Indus and the integrity of her mighty Empire.

It behooves the cattle men to bestir themselves this season more than ever before in the history of their business. The ranges are equally as dry and grass as short as in 1886, and the danger of winter losses fully as imminent as on that occasion. Montana cattle men will remember that we time and again, during the summer of that year, called their attention to the crowded condition of the range and to the necessity of making some provisions for winter, and a few of them who heeded our warning were the gainers thereby. Now we do not anticipate such a severe winter as 1886-7 proved to be when we were warning our growers to make some provision for winter, and we do not anticipate a repetition in the winter of 1889-7 nor as severe losses as was sustained in 1886-7, but we do feel that all owners should sell of all their unproductive stock this fall and reduce their herds all that is possible, that the owners of large herds who have no enclosures or hay should look out for some location where the range is fresh to move at least a portion of their herds to. Rocky Mountain Husbandry.

If a rat would only stand thirty or forty yards from the muzzle of a gun and watch the charges of a lot fly past him, he would be astonished at what a mere target he is. They spread into a widening target as they fly, but they string out one behind the other to a much greater distance than they spread. Thus with a cylinder gun, when the first shot of a charge reach a target that is forty yards away the last shot are lagging along ten yards behind. Even with choke bored gun they lag behind eight yards in forty. This accounts for the long swath that is mowed in a flock of ducks on whom the charge of shot fall just right. About 6 per cent only of the charge of shot arrive simultaneously at the target but the balance of the first half of the charge is so close behind that a bird's muscles are not quick enough to get it out of the way, although those who have watched sitting birds shot at have oft-n seen them start as it to fly when the leading shot whistles by them, only to drop dead as they were overtaken by the leaden hail that followed.—New York Sun.

Our Increasing Longevity. Dr. Todd, president of the Georgia State Medical Society, says: "The highest death rate in Europe is that of Russia, ranging from twenty per thousand in Courtland and twenty-two per thousand in the Baltic province, there being many physicians in both districts, to forty-nine in places where there are but few. But one-half the children born in some parts of Russia reach the seventh year, and of 1,000 male children only from 480 to 490 reach the age of twenty-one years, and of these only 375 are able-bodied. Russia, with all its teeming population, has only 15,414 regular physicians, and one surgeon to 100,000 population. The United States, having a doctor of medicine for every 550 population, shows the lowest death rate in the world, England following. The average life expectancy in the United States is now fifty-five years; in England among the urban population it is fifty, and among the rustics fifty-four years plus. Russians have a life expectancy of but twenty-eight years, approximately, and Chinese of the same; while in Ethiwed, in the Soudan, twenty-three years is a generation. The average life in the Rome of the Cæsars was eighteen years; now it is forty years. Within fifty years the average in France has increased from twenty-eight to forty-five, and a half years, and in the days of Queen Elizabeth the English average was but twenty years. Dr. Todd ascribes the great and progressive change for the better to improved diet, greater cleanliness, and to vaccination and the use of antiseptics, quinine, and the like. He thinks that Jenner alone has added four years to the average life of enlightened man. To these agencies should be added the decrease of war, the more humane law, and the greater temperance of our day.

### Epoch

The transition from long, lingering, painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle at King & Pond's, Drugstore.


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### The Advantages of a Protective Tariff.

CHAPTER I.

The American Protective System may be advocated on divers grounds—economic, political, ethical. The subject of this essay, however, refers especially to economic considerations, calling for a defense of the Protective Tariff on the ground of its advantages to the Labor and Industries of the United States.

We purpose, therefore to show, first, how by a Protective Tariff the three great groups of industries—agricultural, manufacturing and commercial—have been developed; in due proportion and stimulated to yield a greater product of wealth; secondly, how this increased product of industry has been distributed justly and to the advantage of the labor which our industries employ; and, lastly, how the prosperity of both the labor and the industries is found up in the continuance of this industrial system.

To appreciate the advantages of the Tariff to our industries, we must recall those industries a century ago. Our early industrial history is the history of a British plantation. Agriculture and commerce were alone developed. Manufactures were neglected. This disproportionate development of industry resulted, on the one hand, from England's policy of suppressing colonial manufactures and of putting bounties on agricultural exports, and, on the other hand, from the cheapness of land and the desire of the colonists to appropriate it. After political independence was achieved, industrial dependence continued. England strove to keep this country still her "truck farm" by the "tyrannous power of capital." By her notorious industrial policy, she rendered three obstacles to the development of manufactures. I mean the lack of machinery, the lack of skilled workmen, the comparatively high rates of interest and wages so formidable that finally they became insuperable. With her organized industrial system she was ever ready to swamp our young manufactures with floods of cheaper goods, as she did in 1784 and in 1815. In 1784 all Americans were practically comprised in two great classes—farmers and merchants or sailors. So unduly was agriculture developed that in 1820, notwithstanding the protection to manufactures accorded by two wars, there were five persons engaged in agriculture to one in manufactures. (The tariff has changed that ratio until it is now only two to one.) There was, then, a century ago, no prospect of a symmetrical development of our industries, and our future industrial history seemed likely to be that of an agricultural nation.

Such being the condition of our industrial development, what would be the effect on the wealth of the nation? The answer is manifest. The exclusive production of agriculture and commerce—the trading and the transporting of industry—indeed, of three groups of industry—indeed, of three groups of industry—would be comparatively unfruitful. Agriculture, commerce, and industry—each group