

# The Democratic Weekly

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1881

## Vote for President, 1880.

Hancock, Democrat,	4,424,690
Garfield, Republican,	4,416,884
Weaver, Greenback,	313,693
Phelps,	1,133
Dow, Prohibition,	10,791
Scattering,	2,122
Total,	9,169,213
Hancock over Garfield,	8,106

In the interest of the National Banks Fraud Hayes vetoed the 3 per cent. Funding bill.

Consider well the amendments before you vote yes. After the ballot is cast it will be too late for regrets.

The Narrow Gauge management is reported to have been transferred to the Chicago & Northwestern R'y Co.

Next Monday has been set apart to vote upon the Constitutional Amendments. Whatever you do not do it blindly.

Registration would add increased expenditure for the people to pay, and yet we note the radical press urge it on the score of economy.

The Indianapolis Journal, radical State organ, urges Republican members of the Indiana legislature to vote down all temperance legislation.

The Delphi Times issued an eight column four page supplement with its paper of the 4th, rendered necessary to accommodate its advertising patrons.

The Funding Bill passed by a Democratic Congress, and vetoed by Fraud Hayes, would have saved to the people in the way of interest from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year.

We have received the "Fowler Eye" a seven column folio, "devoted to Temperance, Moral and Social Reform, and General Intelligence," W. T. McNeil, editor. We wish it success.

"Indiana," says the predatory Dorsey, "was really a democratic State, but I bought it for Garfield." That is the substance of the recent speech of this useful member of the republican party.

The republican press of the State are trying to solve the problem: Who carried Indiana? Dorsey, New, Harrison, Dudley, or the eastern corruption fund. We believe it was the latter.

Henry Foster, musician of the "Standard Dramatic Constellation Troupe," died at Remington on Monday morning of last week. Schuyler Lodge I. O. O. F. of Remington took charge of his remains and interred them in the cemetery at that place.

No poor man, with his great privileges in view, can vote that he may require a residence in a township 60 days and in a ward or precinct 30 days to secure him his vote. Aside from all partisan feeling, we think the "registry" and the 60 and 30 days residence amendments should be defeated.

The amendment ballots are printed on white paper, with the words "yes" and "no" following each proposed amendment. Those who are in favor of the amendments will erase the word "no," and those opposed to them will strike out "yes." A ballot voted without such erasure will be ineffective or equivalent to not voting at all.

A registry law in the hands of a party that could steal the Presidency would perpetrate infamy. Names innumerable could be registered, and on election day a vote could be mustered for every name so registered. By this means Philadelphia has been carried by radicalism for so these many years past. Vote, no on such an amendment.

Consider well what may result from the rejection or adoption of the amendments. After the ballot is cast it will be too late to consider the propositions presented. Party feeling should impart only a desire for good. If satisfied that good will result from their adoption, vote for them. If there be doubts, vote for their rejection. We can afford to wait rather than to rush headlong to greater evils than now exist.

On the first page of the SENTINEL last week we published the official vote, of each State, in the Presidential election. The figures showed that Hancock received a majority of 8,106 over Garfield. Now the radical papers are presenting the mere statement, without official figures to back it, of McPherson, of the radical financial committee, whose interest is the same, and who is no better authority than themselves, to show that Garfield is ahead. Too thin.

Monticello Herald: Will the Rensselaer Republican please explain what "thing" it is that has become intolerable to Monticello? It says: "When a thing becomes intolerable to Monticello, he tries to palm it off on his sister towns as a man of good moral character." Wicked, deceitful and unfeeling Monticello.

Yes, and "wicked, deceitful and unfeeling Monticello" Herald! Would you have our neighbor name his "thing" out and may be get his head "punished"? The item was only included to secure a little cheap applause for its author—nothing more.

Fowler Eye: "Near twenty children have died with the measles since that contagious disease struck this city. Our doctors are still at variance as to whether it is measles or scarlatina."

Fowler Era: Miss Dwiggins, one of Fowler's energetic and successful school teachers spent Saturday and Sunday in the "Celestial city," visiting friends.

Oxford correspondent in Fowler Eye: Ed Pusey, of Rensselaer, is in town looking for a room in which to start a restaurant and ice cream parlor. Welcome.

The Fowler Era says that George Meyer of Boswell was lodged in jail Monday evening of last week for shooting at, with intent to kill, John Dougherty, an aged and respectable citizen of Grant township. Too much tangle-foot is at the bottom of it.

Remington News: We cannot imagine what has happened to Bro. Corkins. For some weeks we have failed to get the Republican, and last week one of our citizens getting no less than four copies, all of the same date and issue. What can the matter be?

Our friend John P. Carr has succeeded where his predecessors failed. House Bill No. 81 refunding to Benton county \$975 of the expenses of the McCullough murder trial, passed the House on March 4th, 1881. Vote 57 to 31. This is a feather in John's legislative cap.

Benton Review: Since red head Corkins is a candidate for the Superintendent of Jasper county, we suggest this question: If 3 of the time past noon is equal to 2-9 of the time to midnight what is the hour of day?

Candidate for County Superintendent, eh! Lordy!

Oxford correspondent in the Fowler Eye: Our young friend Frank Polz, packed his grip and journeyed toward Jasper county, the first of the week, where he will, in connection with his brother-in-law S. P. Thompson, assume the vocation of a cattle dealer. Frank will be sorely missed in the social circles of Oxford.

The remarkable philanthropist, Peter Cooper, celebrated his nineteenth birthday, February 12th, by a further endowment of Cooper Union to the amount of \$10,000. Ten thousand of this is to be added to the golden wedding fund, established by him seventeen years ago, for aiding poor children. Surely his last days are his best days.

Kentland Gazette: The charge of Judge Hammond to the Grand Jury, on Monday, was very full and explicit. He dwelt more particularly on the enforcement of the existing laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic, plainly intimating that if the present statute on that subject was enforced as it could and should be (it the law) is sufficient to greatly limit and circumscribe the evil flowing from the liquor trade.

Remington News: J. W. Lock and Robt. Shearer started on Tuesday last for France, going direct to New York from thence by steamer to Havre. Mr. Lock is well known to all who are interested in the improvement of stock. He was the first man to introduce the French Norman horses in this section and met with considerable opposition at first, which, however, has now all disappeared, and the demand for more is such as to induce him to return to France to make additional purchases of thoroughbred horses. He expects to return in about sixty days, unless unavoidably detained longer.

Kentland News: Mr. Thomas R. Barker and son, Samuel spent last Saturday and Sunday at the capitol and drove back to their home in Jackson township through the storm of Sunday P. M. Mr. Barker is one of the pioneers of this region, being one of the first to have the perils of a life on the border of civilization. For nearly fifty years he has watched the growth and development of this portion of the State, observing the introduction of railroads, the springing up as if by magic of towns and villages, the disappearance of the cabin and the substitution of the fine farm house. Generations have come and gone and still he lives to tell of the wonderful strides the country has made. He has been honest, frugal and industrious and has not only prospered but has lived long and also a goodly share of earthly treasures. In politics Mr. Barker is reliably Democratic and has ever been ready to stand up and defend the party when his services were needed.

Another New Railroad. At a meeting of capitalists held in this city yesterday a company was formed to construct and equip a railroad to be known as the New York and Chicago railroad, the corporation to have a capital stock of ten million dollars. The road will be two hundred miles long, and will run from the east line of Allen county, Indiana, in a northwesterly direction, via Fort Wayne, to the State line between Illinois and Indiana. It will pass through the counties of Allen, White, Huntington, Fulton, Miami, Kosciusko, Marshall, Wabash, Pulaski, Starke, Jasper, Porter and Lake. The following are the officers: President, C. S. Brice; vice president, Wm. Fleming; treasurer, Samuel Thomas, secretary, James E. Neal. Directors: Samuel Thomas, George I. Senny, Walston H. Brown, C. B. Cummings, W. B. Howard, Wm. Fleming, James E. Neal, and J. A. Latcher. It will be seen that the incorporators of the road are stockholders of the Lake Erie and Western, and that they contemplate making a connection of the two roads, thereby forming a through line to New York. Indianapolis Journal.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of THE SENTINEL.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1881.

This has been a busy, anxious week, and while occasional excitement has marred the even tenor of Congressional proceedings, anxiety as to the fate of the Funding and Apportionment bills, the former especially, has quickened the pulse of the outside, waiting world. More of these later on. The sundry civil, the last of the appropriation bills, was safely tided over the shoals of controversy on Wednesday, but not without earnest republican protest against limited allowances, so accustomed are they to unrestrained control of Uncle Sam's strong-box. The River and Harbor appropriation is the blot of the session. Over \$11,500,000 was given to this purpose, much of it to improving streams that have no relative relation to inter-state commerce, and will benefit exclusively but the immediate localities through which they meander. Perhaps, after all, Belford, by his proposition to appropriate money to bore artesian wells in Colorado was not so serious, and only meant to burlesque some of these wild-cat investments under the pretext of aiding improvements of a national character, for he came up manfully to the support of the Funding bill in defiance of his party's caucus determination. Score one good mark, at least to his credit, and credit it also to his earlier training and the better impulses of the situation in Wall street, on this second Black Friday, was graphically described by Hon. George B. Satterlee, President of the Mining Exchange. "It is a question in my mind," said Mr. Satterlee, "whether a clique of bankers is to dictate to Congress and to the country what is for the best interest of the whole country, and to manipulate the money market, to depress the stock market," and the New York Tribune, owned by Jay Gould, speaking for the bankers, says: "No amendment of the funding bill will restore a healthy condition of business that does not take from the coercive features of the fifth section. The defeat of the bill in either House, or a distinct announcement by the President that it will not meet his approval unless deprived of the unjust provisions of the fifth section, would quickly restore confidence, stop contraction, induce the banks to take out again their circulation, which they have surrendered, and enable the country to recover speedily from a panic." Congress did not succumb to this threat, but Fraud Hayes, in a message, in substance informed Congress that he could approve of the bill if shorn of the section objected to by Jay Gould & Co. Under the circumstances he found it necessary that he should return it with his objections.

Valparaiso Vidette: G. W. Michael has covered the country with another of his infamous and characteristic circulars defaming the Northern Indiana Normal School and its faculty. It issues from Delaware, O., his present place of abode, and pretends to be the pretentious Professor's "famous speech against M. B. Brown, principal, and his Northern Indiana Normal School." It is a piece of unbridled invention, of unmitigated falsehood, and cannot otherwise appear to the considerate reader. Of course where Prof. Brown and the trustees of the school are known its tendency can but be to strengthen the institution, though the heinous disposition and object are palpably for evil. What may be its effect in more remote quarters we cannot say. It is a piece of unbridled invention, of unmitigated falsehood, and cannot otherwise appear to the considerate reader. Of course where Prof. Brown and the trustees of the school are known its tendency can but be to strengthen the institution, though the heinous disposition and object are palpably for evil. What may be its effect in more remote quarters we cannot say.

This TROOP, it may not be generally known, but it is a notorious fact, that for some time past a gambling hall has existed at this place. The nefarious business is said to be conducted in the upper room of the bank building, and the game is an information carried on by professional blacklegs, who have already fleeced more than one of the residents of this locality. It is asserted that during the past week, a large number of gamblers have been taken into custody, and have parted with about \$1,500 of this establishment, while a resident of the town is short \$400 from the same source. We forbear giving names, but we are glad to give a wonderful amount of reverence "for the purity of elections," seek opportunity to debauch them by law.

Hayes' lament, as published by the New York Commercial Advertiser, is as follows: I am dying Rodgers, dying. And my days are nearly spent; But I've saved a pot of money, Since they called me President. My lady has been true goodness, Cold water and fine truth; And future generations Will call me "Holy Ruth."

A disgusted Greenback friend writes us as follows: The National Banks are for the time being masters of the situation. Monopolies dictate the limits of legislation, and until patriotism shall rise above party spirit, and crush combinations formed to plunder the public, we shall drift on in the direction of a absolute aristocratic despotism.

It is proposed to offer a reward of from \$5,000 to \$25,000, for the author of the Money letter, with immunity from punishment to the person who did write it, if he will make himself known. It is about time something was known about the Money letter. The Republican managers seem to have lost interest in the matter for some reason or other. Let the author be smoked out.

The Grant Republicans nick-name the anti-Grant Republicans "half-breeds." Quite appropriate. The question most interesting the Grant men just now is whether Garfield is a "half-breed" or not.

kind of life and surroundings which make one feel at home. Except with permanent residents this kind of feeling is dominant. People who come here on sight-seeing bent, on business, or for a jaunt are always content to leave as soon as their ends are attained. This is a universal feeling. I shall not attempt to analyze it, for it would take too much space.

Postmaster.—Just learn that the train which carried Hayes and his party hence has collided with another, and a general smash up has occurred about seven miles out. Nobody seems to inquire whether Hayes is killed or injured, but incidentally it is mentioned he has again escaped judgment. No details complete to warrant my extending this postscript.

Friday, February 25th was a memorable day in the history of Wall street. The bull that followed Secretary Sherman's announcement to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 was followed by a fall that bordered on a panic. Stock fell all thro' the afternoon. The conflict between the National Banks and the Government seemed to favor the former, for as fast as the banks received their checks for bonds that they sold to the Government they were deposited with the Sub-Treasurer to retire their circulation. The situation was decidedly critical, and somewhat resembled Grant's Black Friday of 1873. Money was one per cent. bonus over night. Banks refused all loans, and some of the best men of the street went begging for money. The sum and substance of the situation in Wall street, on this second Black Friday, was graphically described by Hon. George B. Satterlee, President of the Mining Exchange. "It is a question in my mind," said Mr. Satterlee, "whether a clique of bankers is to dictate to Congress and to the country what is for the best interest of the whole country, and to manipulate the money market, to depress the stock market," and the New York Tribune, owned by Jay Gould, speaking for the bankers, says: "No amendment of the funding bill will restore a healthy condition of business that does not take from the coercive features of the fifth section. The defeat of the bill in either House, or a distinct announcement by the President that it will not meet his approval unless deprived of the unjust provisions of the fifth section, would quickly restore confidence, stop contraction, induce the banks to take out again their circulation, which they have surrendered, and enable the country to recover speedily from a panic." Congress did not succumb to this threat, but Fraud Hayes, in a message, in substance informed Congress that he could approve of the bill if shorn of the section objected to by Jay Gould & Co. Under the circumstances he found it necessary that he should return it with his objections.

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## Random Conundrums.

Why don't Hayes go 'round the world?

Why is it the railroad trains never come in on time.

Why don't they build the Continental railroad?

Why don't some one build a few cottages to supply the demand?

Why didn't Indiana get a seat in the Cabinet?

Why didn't the local option bill pass the Senate?

Why will people get married, when courting is so sweet?

Will Senator Harrison distribute the spoils for Indiana?

Why do so many boys loaf on the streets Sunday's instead of attending the Sabbath schools?

Why will a woman make excuses for her bread when she knows it is the best she ever made?

We'd Like to See--

Spring come.

That new jail.

A new school building.

Some gravel roads made.

The ice go out of the river.

Val Self curl his mustache.

Charlie Price get snowballed.

Some more sidewalks in town.

Some of the sinners join church.

That boy that kills so many cats.

York and Owens find the snorer.

The merchants doing a lively business.

Rensselaer a burgh of 10,000 inhabitants.

Some cottages built at this place to rent.

The Sunday schools of this place revived.

The railroad bridge at Pittsburg repaired.

Everybody happy and enjoying themselves.

Charlie Sears wearing a leather watch guard.

Oliver Daugherty tell about Hayes' garret address.

Everybody go to the Apron Festival and buy an apron.

The man that wears off New Year's who still keeps his swear off.

A correspondent in each township in the county, for the SENTINEL.

The Chicago and Indianapolis Air Line, the Continental and the Chicago and Brazil Railroads builded.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Sentinel while expressing himself favorably to most of the proposed amendments, adds:

To the adoption of the residence section there can be no logical partisan objection, as the question of citizenship and the right to vote is definitely settled, and will not require legislative enactments to explain or to put into effect its provisions. But the section requiring the enactment of registration law is entirely a different matter. The adoption of this section opens up opportunity for a partisan Legislature to secure possession of the machinery by which the fact of citizenship is to be established, and the modes of becoming a legal voter, subject to change with each recurring Legislature, and especially whenever there is a change in the political control of the body empowered to make and unmake the law. That a fair registration can be made there is no doubt, yet it is attended with great expense to the State, and in many cases annoyance to the citizen, and can be made an engine of tyranny by a party in power, as has been fully demonstrated in many sections of this country, and is certainly a dangerous power for the people to put in the hands of any political party, now or hereafter. The rights of citizenship and the privilege it confers should not be subject to the caprice of a party, and the duties of its officials are so clearly made by organic law, that so far as their administrations are concerned it only amounts to individual choice as to which political party the administrators belong. But to give parties power, and even make it a legislative duty to compel citizens to prove before a partisan Board of registration, is a dangerous precedent, and is a subject to be guarded against by the people of Indiana, the duties of its officials are so clearly made by organic law, that so far as their administrations are concerned it only amounts to individual choice as to which political party the administrators belong. But to give parties power, and even make it a legislative duty to compel citizens to prove before a partisan Board of registration, is a dangerous precedent, and is a subject to be guarded against by the people of Indiana, the duties of its officials are so clearly made by organic law, that so far as their administrations are concerned it only amounts to individual choice as to which political party the administrators belong. 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