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JAS. W. McEWEN.

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Attorney-at-Law
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Makes collections a specialty. Office on north side of Washington street, opposite Court House.

R. S. DWIGGINS, ZIMRI DWIGGINS,
R. S. & Z. DWIGGINS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practice in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties, make collections, etc., etc. Office west corner Nowels Block.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public,
THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practice in all the Courts.

MARION L. SPITLER,
Collector and Abstractor.
We pay particular attention to paying taxes, selling and leasing lands.

FRANK W. B. COOK,
Attorney at Law
And Real Estate Broker.
Practices in all Courts of Jasper, Newton and Benton counties. Lands examined
Abstracts of Title prepared. Taxes paid.
Collections a Specialty.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office up stairs, in Maierever's new
building, Rensselaer, Ind.

H. W. SNYDER,
Attorney at Law
REMINGTON, INDIANA.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

IRA W. YEOMAN,
Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Real Estate and Collecting Agent.
Will practice in all the Courts of Newton
Benton and Jasper counties.

OFFICE:—Up-stairs, over Murray's City
Drug Store, Goodland, Indiana.

D. D. DALE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
MONTICELLO, INDIANA.
Bank building up stairs.

J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE, F. P. BITTERS,
LOUGHBRIDGE & BITTERS,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Washington street, below Austin's hotel.
Ten per cent. interest will be added to all
accounts running unsettled longer than
three months.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rensselaer Ind.
Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention
to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

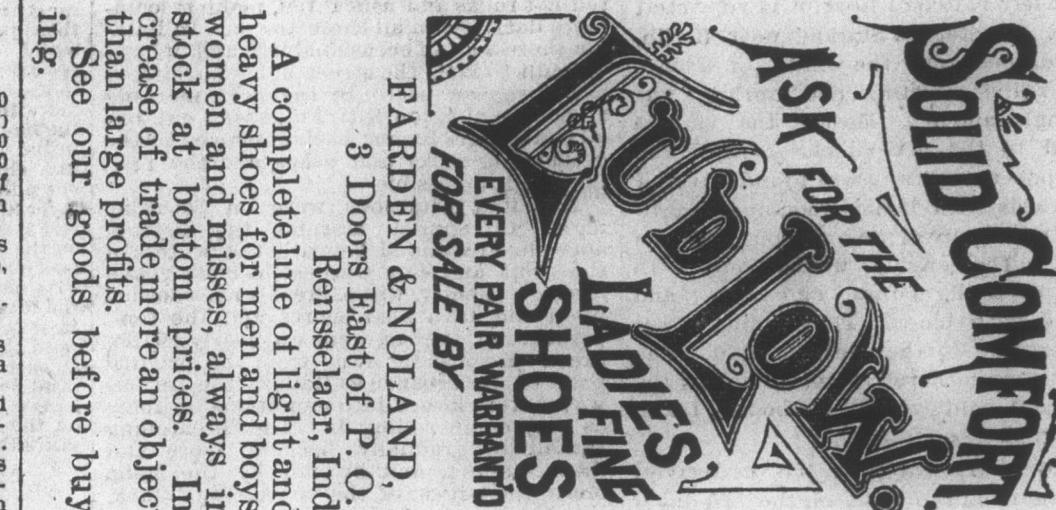
R. S. Dwiggins, Zimri Dwiggins,
President, Cashier.
Citizens' Bank,
RENSSELAER, IND.,

Does a general Banking business; gives special attention to collections; remittances made on day of deposit at current rate of exchange; interest paid on balances; certificates bearing interest issued on exchange to sight and sold.
This Bank owns the *Buglar* Note, which took the prize at the Chicago Exposition in 1883. This Note is protected by one of Sargent's Time Locks. The buglar could not get it open. It will be seen from the foregoing that this Bank furnishes as good security to depositors as can be.

ALFRED M. COY, THOMAS THOMPSON,
Banking House
O. A. MCCOY & T. THOMPSON, successors
to A. McCoy & T. Thompson, Bankers,
Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking business. Buy and sell exchange made on all available points. Money loaned interest paid on specified time deposits, &c. Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.

FARDEN & NOLAND.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,



DORSEY'S DISCLOSURES.

REPRESENTATIVE BELFORD, OF COLORADO, SAYS DORSEY'S FACTS ARE NOT DISTORTED.

Confirmatory Evidence of Their Truthfulness From Several Republican Congressmen—Some More Interesting Reading.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The revelation that ex-Senator Dorsey has recently made through the Sun have formed the principal topic among politicians thro' the West. A curious feature of the conversation that groups of politicians indulge in is the corroborative evidence that some one of them is sure to bring out respecting one or more of the facts. Knowing that so far as their own knowledge goes the statements are accurate, they can not help expressing a belief that the whole is true. The charges are being widely circulated in Ohio and Iowa, and the Republican voter waits in vain for any trustworthy denial of them. On the contrary, the assertions of men who ought to know, that they are true, send them home and clinch them.

Representative Belford, of Colorado, has not hesitated to express his opinion that Dorsey's facts are not distorted, though Judge Belford regrets that he saw fit to make them public at this time. Judge Belford is in possession of some facts that came under his own observation that confirm some things that Dorsey has said. "It throws no discredit on Dorsey's statements," said Judge Belford, "to attack him. That is the policy of the lawyer who, being beaten, goes out and swears at the judge. There are, I fear, too many men who know, in part, at least, that he has told some truths. I know what I am speaking about when I say that Dorsey was one of Garfield's most trusted counsellors, and his advice was sought by Garfield during the canvass and between the election and inauguration of Garfield. As to the causes that led to the rupture between Garfield and Conkling, I am quite familiar with them. I went to Mentor in the winter of 1881 to urge Garfield to appoint ex-Governor Rouett, of Colorado, a member of his Cabinet. It was so well known that Garfield sought Dorsey's advice in making up his Cabinet that it was thought necessary to win Dorsey's support for Governor Rouett. With a friend, a prominent politician, I went to New York and saw Dorsey. There letters from Garfield to Dorsey were shown my friend which satisfied him that Dorsey was very near to Garfield. We were, therefore, delighted when Dorsey agreed to go to Mentor and support Governor Rouett. While I was at Mentor General Garfield requested me on my return to Washington, to see Mr. Conkling, and to learn why he seemed, even then, disaffected. General Garfield wanted me to write fully to him the result of that interview. On my return Senator Teller arranged an interview with Senator Conkling. We had a conversation that lasted more than an hour. When it was finished I wrote up what was said, showed the manuscript to Mr. Conkling, and have the note now. I can not make that public now, but it is a full recitation of the causes of difference. This talk satisfied me, and could not fail to satisfy any fair man, that Mr. Conkling had been sinned against, and further, it is entirely consistent with what Dorsey's statement in the Sun has to say on these matters.

"I have," continued Judge Belford, "indirect evidence that other portions are true.

A very prominent member of Congress, and one who was a very intimate friend of General Garfield, told me that he said to General Garfield that all his real friends thought that he had made a very great blunder in appointing Robertson. To this Garfield replied with his usual effusiveness when addressing an intimate. 'Old fellow, that's true, but I am going to get out of this trouble into which I was really forced. I will keep Robertson in the Custom House one year, and will then send him to Europe to some first class mission. I regret this mutual misunderstanding between Conkling and myself, and I propose to adjust it as soon as possible. There have been mistakes on both sides, and I am anxious to have them corrected.'

"There are politicians who assert this story of the manner in which Garfield was, as he expressed it, forced to appoint Robertson to be true. When the interview between Conkling, Arthur and Garfield was arranged by Wayne MacVeagh for the Sunday night before Robertson's appointment was made, Garfield had no intention of making any immediate changes in the Custom House at New York. He told Mr. Conkling, at their interview, that he certainly would make no change without first consulting the Senators from New York. On the next day some minor appointment went in, and Blaine, who had been confined to his house by an attack of rheumatism, sent a letter to Garfield, saying that either Robertson must be appointed at once or he would resign from the Cabinet. He added that he waited an answer. This was a little too much even for Garfield. He took no notice of Blaine's note. Blaine, seeing that he could not bully Garfield by threatening to resign, went to the White House that evening and had a long talk with Garfield. While they were at it the telegram came from New York threatening exposure of the Stanley Matthews bargain unless Robertson's name was sent in the next day. That had more effect than Blaine's threat. Ex-Governor VanZandt, of Rhode Island could substantiate this statement if he cared."

Ex-Congressman Sapp, of Iowa, said briefly that there were statements that Dorsey had made that he tho' were true, and he regretted the fact and the publishing of it.

Delegate Pettigrew, of Dakota, said that he knew that many of the statements Dorsey had made were true. He had known some of them at the time, and had learned others since. He said that the publication was injuring the party in the extreme West.

MONEY IN POLITICS.

The story of treachery, falsehood, cant, hypocrisy and ingratitude exposed by ex-Senator Dorsey—himself a frank, fearless, plucky man—is revolting enough. But how Garfield and Foster cheated John Sherman, who himself cheats everybody he deals with; how the Stalwarts were deceived; how ex-Postmaster-General James played double, and how Garfield's brief career as President was foul with unclean intrigues, are matters of concern only to the politicians.

What interests the public is the evidence supplied by the ex-Secretary of the Republican National Committee of the use of money as a corrupting power in the election of a President of the United States, in the formation of a Cabinet and in appointments to the Supreme Court bench.

Mr. Dorsey reiterates what he has before asserted, that \$400,000 was spent to purchase the vote of Indiana in 1880, that "a big campaign fund"

was the instrumentality by which New York was secured by the Republicans; that the position of Secretary of the Treasury was sold in advance to Levi P. Morton, Chairman of the campaign Finance Committee and personally a heavy subscriber, although he was afterwards put off with the French Mission; and that \$100,000 was contributed by "two of the greatest monopolists in New York, Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington," in consideration of a pledge that "Stanley Matthews should go at the earliest opportunity on the Supreme Court bench."

What a record does this make up for the Republican Party! A President elected by the power of money. Cabinet offices sold in advance to a millionaire banker who subscribed to and raised the corruption fund. A seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States bartered away to monopolists vitally interested in suits before the Court, for \$100,000.

The use of money as a purchasing power in elections is the great danger now threatening republican government. A republican government means the sovereignty of the popular will. An election controlled by money is not an election by the people. It puts in power men who represent the monopolists and corruptionists who have elected them by unlawful and abhorrent methods.

Garfield was President, and his closest friends tell how he was made President by the corrupt use of money. Chester A. Arthur is President, and everybody knows that he managed every detail of the New York campaign in 1880. He persuaded Morton to give money toward the election and to become Chairman of the Finance Committee which raised the great corruption fund. Arthur controlled the expenditure of the money in this State. He directed the course of the "golden stream" from Stevenson's bank. He was the head of the New York machine—the chum of the ward strikers throughout the city. He enjoyed as Vice-President, he enjoys now as President, the fruits of the fund raised by the sale of Cabinet offices and Supreme Court Judgeships.

Stanley Mathews sits on the Supreme Court bench. He owes his high office to money.

In the Senate of the United States are men who owe their positions to purchase. Their millions and not their merits made them Senators.

Was Woodpulp Miller elected by honest means in the choice of the people of New York? Let the trial of the indicted "Lo" Sessions, if it ever comes off, furnish the reply.—Palmer, Sabin, Fair, Tabor, Bowen, Hill—were they chosen for their ability, their representative character, their experience in legislation, or are they Senators of the United States because they purchased the offices with their suddenly acquired money?

This terrible evil of the purchasing power of money is felt to-day in all offices, and, unfortunately in all parties. The question: How much assessment can a man afford to pay? is now the important one in elections. No one is thought of for office, in most cases, unless he is rich enough to stand the enormous expense of a campaign, and, unfortunately, many do not resist the temptation of doing all they can to reimburse themselves after they get into power.

Ex-Senator Dorsey's disclosures may be prompted by revenge or by indignation at the ingratitude of those he has served; but he is entitled to credit for having by his plain speaking pointed out the evil and opened the eyes of the people to the methods of the party which has so long held on to power.—N. Y. World.

BEDFORD & WARNER,

Dealers In

Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, Farm Machinery, BRICK & TILE.

Our Groceries are pure, and will be sold as low as elsewhere. In our Hardware, Tinware and Woodenware Department, will be found everything called for. Our Farm Machinery, in great variety, of the most approved styles. Brick and Tile, manufactured by us, and kept constantly on hand. We respectfully solicit your patronage.

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