

The Democratic Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

JAS. W. McEWEEN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Three months......35

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Washington street, below Austin's hotel. Ten per cent. interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months.

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Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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Citizens' Bank,

RENSSELAER, IND.

Does a general Banking business; gives special attention to collections; remittances made on day of payment at current rate of exchange; interest paid on balances; certificates bearing interest issued; exchange bought and sold.

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A complete line of light and heavy shoes for men and boys, women and misses, always in stock at bottom prices. Increase of trade more an object than large profits. See our goods before buying.

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LADIES
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EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
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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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COVERT'S
MODOC
STOMACH BITTERS
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
Dyspepsia, Chills and
Fever, Kidney Disease,
Liver Complaint,
AND IS UNEQUALLED AS A
Blood Purifier.

\$500 REWARD FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE CASES THAT THIS MEDICINE WILL NOT CURE OR HELP.

They will stimulate the secretory organs, assist digestion, produce a healthy and laxative effect, and remove all varieties of disease calculated to undermine the natural vigor of the body. Their object is to protect and build up the vital strength and energy while removing causes of disease, and operating as a cure; but are no less useful as a preventive of all classes of similar ailments by building up the system to a good and perfect state of health, and making it proof against disease. One bottle alone will convince you. For Sale by first-class Druggists. Send for pamphlet and testimonials.

NIMMONS & COVERT, BLUFFTON, IND.

BUTLER.

The Gritty Old Governor of Mass. Cavassing the State—Making it Red Hot for the Radicals.

(Extracts from his Taunton Speech)

* * * * *

Now, what does he say is the trouble? What have I done? He makes but one assertion, and that is Tewksbury. He says that I have disgraced the State, and that he has only gathered it up from the newspapers. [Laughter.] Let us see how I have disgraced the State. He says I have put it into the power of Southern men to bother Mr. Hoar with my argument, and that it is a disgrace, and that he will be troubled with my argument for twenty-five years if he is kept so long in the Senate. [Laughter.] Well, I know Mr. Hoar never could answer an argument. [Great laughter.] When Massachusetts was slurred in the Senate, Mr. Hoar

SAT THERE LIKE A WHIPPED CUR.

[Laughter.] But I can give Mr. Hoar and Mr. Frye, and anybody else an argument in answer to all this. Tewksbury is not Massachusetts. It grew corrupt, and when you found it out you promptly changed it and cleaned it. [Great applause.] They agree Tewksbury was bad. They did turn them out. They confessed judgment. The judgment of the Committee was one thing when they had the responsibility of saving the Republican party. The judgment of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity was another thing; they had to save themselves. [Laughter.] Now, what was this infernal pamphlet Mr. Frye talked about? It is simply an official verbatim copy of my argument made before the Committee of the Legislature upon the testimony bro't before that Committee in the Tewksbury hearing. That is all there is of it, except there is some pretty well executed pictures of the scenes that the testimony discloses. This is the day of illustrated books, and any man who will not illustrate a book is not very likely to get it read, and therefore the argument was illustrated. Now, every portion of that argument is true. I can convince you of that. I am an old lawyer, to begin with, and I was talking to a tribunal that had heard all the evidence, and had the record of the evidence before them. The counsel of the Marshes was sitting there to correct me if I misquoted the evidence. That I was not interrupted by him but once and the Chairman but twice shows that I spoke correctly when I said that testimony which I quoted was undisputed. There was enough undisputed testimony in that argument to sink a THOUSAND MARSHES AND A THOUSAND TEWKSBURYS.

(Great applause.) What is it that was undisputed? That old paralyzed men were jumped upon and pounded until their bodies were laid away to be taken to Harvard; that insane women were maltreated and abused until they died, and their bodies hauled away; that men and women were starved; that seventy-one out of seventy-two children died there within a year; and that the death-rate continued for years and years, until at last four years ago they took away all the children from Tewksbury because none could live there. And what is the apparent answer to that? Why, they said they were sickly children and could not live anywhere. Very well. What did you take them from Tewksbury for if they would die anywhere else? They live now. They are farmed out in families and live very well. No doubt about children living. Tewksbury is as healthy as Taunton. There is no low ground to throw out

bad gases. There are no marshes outside to put forth miasma. [Great laughter and applause.] More than that, for twenty-eight years the bodies of the majority of the people who died in Tewksbury, men, women and children, have been sold for \$16 and \$14 apiece, and for eighteen years there has never been kept single record of a single body, where it went or whose it was, who got it or who cut it up.

THAT HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

For ten years there has been a record kept, but when I called for it I was told by Thomas J. Marsh, "Yes, I have the record here in my pocket, but you can't have it." I appealed to the Committee. They said it must be produced. He got up, through his counsel, and said he would not produce it. It was the record of the dead of the Commonwealth, had much they were sold for. But he looked the Committee in the face and said, "I won't produce it." The Governor asked him to produce it. The Committee of the Legislature demanded it, and I then moved that the Committee ask the House of Representatives to pass an order that he should go to Jail until he did produce it. [Great applause.] What was done with it. That order laid over four or five days until Thomas Marsh could lobby the Legislature and say, "Don't make me produce it. It will kill the Republican party." [Laughter.] They simply voted that he should not produce it. It was the most disgraceful legislative act that was ever done under heaven, and it is a disgrace to Massachusetts that nothing but a future Legislature can wipe away. [Great applause.] And Thos. Marsh had power enough, even in his disgrace, to get himself elected delegate to the Republican Convention at Music Hall, and he was there voting for your candidate, George D. Robinson (Hisses.) He is J. Marsh's candidate. [Laughter.] His nomination was made unanimous by his vote (applause), and he had his

BOOK IN HIS POCKET AT THE TIME, I have no doubt. [Great laughter and applause.]

And the better element, as they called themselves (laughter,) the perfumed gentlemen (renewed laughter,) the men that are very, very clean in their shirts, were sitting down there in that assembly side by side with a man whose clothes were bought by the money which came from the sale of dead bodies and smelling all over with the charnal house of death. He is a specimen of the men who are chosen now in these days to Republican conventions, where Boutwell and Sumner and Wilson used to sit as delegates. [Great laughter.] Now, my friends, I want you to think about this. I told the people last year that, if I could get hold of the books of the State, I could show you where corruptions were. I got hold of the insurance books by driving out the insurance man. [Laughter.] I then had my attention called to another thing. More than twenty odd towns in this State made complaint to me as Governor that they could not get their pay for the care of paupers that belonged to the State to care for. They had been to the Board of State Charities agent, and they could not get their bills settled, and some of them ran back ten or eleven years. Well, I began to look into these accounts. I saw every year large sums of money appropriated for that purpose and large sums of money expended. I wanted to see where those sums of money went to and why the towns were not paid. And when I asked for the books at that office, the Board of State Charities, Thomas Talbot sent me a letter saying that I could not have them.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

SHREMAN, Texas, Oct. 20, 1883.

Editor Sentinel: Believing that all the readers of the Sentinel are more or less interested in the welfare of the great Southwest, we venture the following:

We left Rensselaer on the evening of the 10th inst. At Rose Lawn we were joined by John P. Petty and C. C. Cooper, the last named going only to Chicago. On reaching Chicago we immediately repaired to the residence of Mr. J. C. Blomberg, and received a hearty greeting. Thursday and Friday were spent in sight-seeing. Our little party visited the stock-yards, and were surprised at the marvelous rapidity with which animals are prepared ready for the pan and kettle. We also visited the Court House, Post Office, Lincoln Park and many other places of interest and amusement with which the Garden City abounds. Saturday morning Mr. Cooper bade us farewell, and took his departure well satisfied with his first visit to the metropolis of the West.

On the morning of the 15th, after an adieu to our friends, we boarded a Wabash train and soon were gliding to the southwest and reached east St. Louis at 8:10 p. m., crossed the Father of Waters, and at 9 o'clock reached the Union Depot, in St. Louis. Half an hour later we boarded the Iron Mountain train bound for Texarkana. The night was clear, the moon and stars shining brightly enabled us to judge the nature of the country over which we passed. The train glided along the bank of the Mississippi for a few miles and then headed for the southwest. We passed over a broad belt of hilly country after leaving St. Louis, which seemed to be productive but not very well cultivated. After leaving this we came to a bluff strip covered with scrubby timber, the rocks cropping out, some places covering acres in one body. After that the country seemed more level and heavily wooded. At day-break we reached the place where Jesse and Frank James and their band of outlaws committed one of their train robberies—the one for which the large reward was offered for their capture. The surrounding country seemed to be well calculated for a rendezvous for thieves and outlaws.

Passing into Arkansas we found a level tract of country covered with a dense forest of pine, oak, &c. The soil seemed to be very poor, and few farms. The farms generally contained ten or fifteen acres of corn or cotton. At 2 o'clock we reached Little Rock, which appeared to be a very pleasant city judging from what we seen in the short stay of half an hour. The country surrounding the city was hilly and undulating. On leaving, we passed through heavy pine forests. In this there were many saw mills located along the railroad track, surrounded by immense piles of lumber. Lumbering seemed to be the chief occupation of the people, the soil being very poor and not suited for agricultural purposes. On nearing Texarkana the country seemed to improve and we passed many excellent farms.

At 8 o'clock Texarkana was reached and we stopped for the night. The city is located partly in Arkansas and partly in Texas. The buildings are generally good and the streets well paved, but the houses are scattering—a characteristic of Southern cities. At 8 a. m. we took the Texas & Pacific, going westward. We passed thro' a forest region about 80 miles in width, in which the land was generally poor with here and there a fertile tract. Then we passed through a country of alternate prairie and timber. The prairie was mostly cultivated. [Continued on 4th page.]