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A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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JAS. W. McEWEN.

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street, opposite Court House.

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Attorneys-at-Law, Indiana

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We pay particular attention to paying tax-
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Will practice in all the Courts of Newton
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OFFICE—Up stairs, over Murray's City
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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. L. B. WASHBURN,
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Rensselaer Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special at-
tention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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

Does a general Banking business; gives
special attention to collections; remit-
tances made on day of payment at current
rate of interest, and interest paid on balances:
particular bearing interest is paid on ex-
change bought and sold.

This Bank owns the Burglar Safe, which
took the premium at the Chicago Exposition
1873. This Safe is protected by one of
largest and strongest safe locks ever made.
It is as good as can be built. It will be seen
from the foregoing that this Bank furnishes
good security to depositors as can be.

THOMAS THOMPSON,
Banking House
O' A. MCCOY & T. THOMPSON, successors
to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers,
Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking busi-
ness. Buy and sell exchange. Collections
made on all available points. Money loaned
Interest paid on specified time deposits &c.
Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy &
Thompson.

THOMAS J. FARDEN.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

A complete line of light and
heavy shoes for men and boys,
women and misses, always in
stock at bottom prices. In-
crease of trade more an object
See our goods before buy-
ing.

THOMAS J. FARDEN,
3 Doors East of P. O.
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ASK for the
SOLID COMFORT.
TUSKOK.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
LADIES' FINE SHOES

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

N WARNER & SONS
DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware,

Stoves

South Side Washington Street.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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.

BEDFORD & WARNER.

COVERT'S
MODOC
STOMACH BITTERS
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
Dyspepsia, Chills and
Fever, Kidney Disease,
Liver Complaint,
\$500 REWARD FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE CASES THAT THIS MEDICINE WILL NOT CURE OR HELP.
They will stimulate the secretive organs, assist digestion, produce a healthy and active effect and remove all varieties of disease calculated to undermine the natural vigor of the body. The 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, and giving it a strong and healthy condition. It is good and useful in all diseases. One dose alone will convince you. For Sale by first-class Druggists. Send for sample and testimonials.
NIMMONS & COVERT, BLUFFTON, IND.

FIXED.

JUDGE ELLIOTT FIXES THE RE-
SPONSIBILITY OF THE FAILURE
OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The Evening News of the 21st inst., has the following to say in regard to Judge Elliott's decision in a matter of supreme importance:

"The opinion of Judge Elliott, of the Supreme Court in the case of the Board of Commissioners of Madison County vs. W. B. Burford, delivered yesterday, is of special interest as deciding upon the right of the Governor to sign bills sent him on the last two days of the legislative session.—Judge Elliott decides that Courts are bound to respect as laws the properly authenticated acts of the Legislature filed by the proper officers and received in accordance with law by the Secretary of State and placed in the proper depository. An effect of the decision is that when bills are presented to the Governor on the last two days of the legislative session he may sign them if he shall so choose. This decision is particularly important as relating to the failure of the general appropriation bill of the last session. As a prominent lawyer to-day remarked: 'The decision will work a great change in legislative practice.'"

Manifestly the opinion of Judge Elliott settles a question which elicited a large share of discussion and fixes the responsibility just where the Sentinel and the Democratic press of Indiana have placed it from the beginning. The Indianapolis Times of the 22d, discusses the subject as follows:

"The Supreme Court has recently rendered a decision that will greatly modify the legislative practice in this State. The State Constitution declares that 'no bill shall be presented to the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly.' Under this it has always been accepted by the Legislature that they had no power to present a bill to the Governor on the last two days, and, consequently, refrained from passing bills. So general was the understanding that, in case the Legislature contemplated a final adjournment before the expiration of the full term of either a regular or special session, that the day of final adjournment was always fixed by resolution far enough in advance so as not to infringe on the Constitution. This was done at the special session of 1875. On the day of final adjournment at that session a bill was presented to Governor Hendricks, on which indorsements were made, showing that it was not delivered to him until the last day. Without signing it, or vetoing it, he delivered it next day to the Secretary of State. The Board of Revision, not deeming it to be a law, did not incorporate it in the Revised Statutes.—The Supreme Court holds, inasmuch as it is found in the office of the Secretary of State, signed by the Speaker and President of the Senate, that it is a law, although it appears by the indorsement of the Governor, written on the bill itself, that it was not presented to him until the last day of the session, and that he did not affix his approval and sign the bill.

Hereafter the Legislature will continue to pass bills until midnight on the last day. On the last two days it would seem the Governor might waive the Constitutional provision as to such bills as he desired to become laws, and receive them and sign them; and as to such as he does not wish to approve or disapprove, in this way defeat a bill without a veto."

The inevitable result of this decision of the Supreme Court is to convict the Republican party for the failure of the appropriation bill. It was the duty of Governor Hanna to have signed the bill, and he had no discretion on the subject. It was for Governor Porter to decide whether he would sign the bill, when it came to him, or reject it because it was presented to him within the two days immediately preceding the adjournment of the General Assembly. Governor Hanna could not decide that question for him. If presented within two days of the adjournment of the Legislature the Governor had the right to reject it because it was so presented, but it was in his power to waive the objection and sign it, or file it with the Secretary of State without his signature, and render it a valid law. The statute passed on by the Court in case No. 10,422 was presented to the Governor on the 15th of March. The Legislature adjourned on the 17th of March. The Governor did not indorse on the bill that it was rejected by him.—He did not sign it, but indorsed on it that it was received on the 15th of March. The Secretary of State indorsed on the bill that it was received by him on the 16th of March. The bill was subscribed by the presiding officers of the Senate and House, and the Court held it to be a law properly enacted and in full force.

The Times, however treats it as a new principle enunciated by the Court. It is not a new principle, but an old principle of law, long established and sustained by our Courts, as shown by the decisions cited by Judge Elliott in his opinion. The case of Evans vs. Brown, in 30 Ind., 514, was decided at the May term, 1869, by Judge Frazer, when the Court was composed of Judges Ray, Elliott, Frazer and Gregory, all Republicans.

The case of Bender vs. the State (53 Ind., 254) was decided by Judge Buskirk at the November term, 1876.

These decisions place the responsibility for the failure of the appropriation bill on the Republican party, as it was within the constitutional power of Governor Porter and Lieutenant Governor Hanna to render it a law by their signatures.

Governor Hanna undertook to decide that it should not go to Governor Porter for his sanction and that it should not become a law. He thrust it in a pigeon hole and exclaimed, IT IS KILLED.

It was a dangerous exercise of power and if it shall ever grow into a precedent and be recognized and approved as right, it would be in the power of any Speaker of the House or President of the Senate to defeat any legislation by refusing to sign the bill. It is in keeping with the history of the Republican party. Its record has been a history of revolution and defiance of law and of legal methods to accomplish partisan ends. Where law was in the way it has been compelled to yield and die under the heel of Republican progress.

When Courts, selected for their experience and wisdom to settle difficult problems, have decided against the unconstitutional and revolutionary course of the Republican party, they have become the subject of malignant aspersions by its papers and leaders. Mobs and riots have become a prolific subject for criticism, but the seeds of violence that seem to grow and fructify have been sown by the crazy hand of Republicanism in the opposition and defiance of law and its vicious traduction of legal tribunals. The party has not even spared its own refuse to accept them, and in this way defeat a bill without a veto."

A young man near Abbeville, Ala., contracted with a farmer to work for him a year for his daughter and a double-barreled shot-gun. The contract has been faithfully performed, and the young man is now the happy possessor of his double prize.

Supreme Court of the United States when it has attempted to break away from party dictation on the civil rights bill and to adhere to the Constitution. The thinking people of this country ought to reflect where Republican leaders and methods are carrying them.

ANDREW JACKSON'S SENSE.
Why He Did Not Want to be Buried in a Roman Emperor's Coffin.

At the meeting of the Board of City Trusts, to-day, the report of Vice President Gregory, of Girard College, in regard to the sarcophagus recently discovered in the cellar of the College was received and placed upon the minutes. The sarcophagus will remain in the College museum. It was presented to the College by Commodore Elliott in 1838, and when an investigation of the records of the Councils of this city was made recently the following letter from Andrew Jackson was found, together with Commodore Elliott's letter, presenting him with the sarcophagus. In this letter the Commodore said: "I pray you, General, to live on in the fear of the Lord. Dying the death of a Roman soldier, an Emperor's coffin awaits you." The following was General Jackson's reply: "With the warmest sensations that can inspire a grateful heart, I must decline accepting the honor intended to be bestowed. I can not consent that my mortal body shall be laid in a repository prepared for an Emperor or a King. My Republican feelings and principles forbid it. Every monument erected to perpetuate the memory of our heroes and statesmen ought to bear evidence of the simplicity and economy of our Republican institutions and the plainness of our Republican citizens, who are the sovereigns of our glorious Union, and whose virtue is to perpetuate it. True virtue can not exist where pomp and parade are the governing passions. It can only dwell with the people—the great laboring and producing classes that form the bone and sinews of our Confederacy. I have prepared an humble depository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife, where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested when my God calls me to my Fathers, to be laid, for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds to call the dead to judgment, when we, I hope, shall rise together clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer, who died for us that we might live, and for whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality. Andrew Jackson." Professor Gregory's report gives a translation of the inscription on the sarcophagus and says:

"The inscription translated is: Julia, the daughter of Caius Mammæa, aged 30. Julia Domina was the wife of the Emperor Septimius Severus. Her sister, Julia Mæsa, wielded great influence at court, and had a daughter. Julia Mammæa, born like the other Julias at Emesa, in Syria. But this can not be the lady, as she was much older than thirty when she lost her life. It is reasonable to conclude that Julia Cali Filia Mammæa, whose sarcophagus was found at Berytus, sixty miles from the Emperor's birthplace at Arce, and about 100 miles from his mother's native town, was one of the objects of the imperial county of Alexander Severus." The date of the erection was probably 250 A. D.

McCRACKEN & KIRK, BOOTS & SHOES, LIBERAL CORNER, RENSSELAER, INDIANA.