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BY

JAS. W. McEWEN.

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

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Will practice in all the Courts of Newton, Benton and Jasper counties.
OFFICE:—Up-stairs, over Murray's City Drug Store, Goodland, Indiana.

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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,
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Does a general banking business; gives special attention to collections; remittances made on day of payment at current rates of exchange; interest paid on deposits; certificates bearing interest issued; exchange bought and sold.
This Bank owns the Burglar Safe, which took the premium at the Chicago Exposition in 1876. This safe is protected by one of the best Time Locks. The bank vaults as good as can be built. 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
OF A. M. COY & T. THOMPSON, successors to A. M. COY & A. THOMPSON, Bankers, Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collections made on all available points. Money loaned interest paid on specified time deposits, etc. Office same place as old firm of A. M. COY & Thompson. April, '81

THOMAS J. FARDEN.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

ASK FOR THE
Best
SOLD COMFORT
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
THOMAS J. FARDEN,
3 Doors East of P. O.,
Rensselaer, Ind.
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.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

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DEALERS IN Hardware, Tinware, Stoves

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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,
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.

OUR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE SHOULD BE THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

He has a nominal jurisdiction over roads and bridges in his township, but the real responsibility in these matters rests with the County Commissioners and the Supervisors of highways. It is in the management of our district schools that his duties become all-important.

In the location and building the repair and furnishing of school houses; in the selection and employment of teachers he is supreme.

Upon the judicious selection of teachers and their assignment to the several schools, in such manner as to utilize the special qualifications of each one, whether of scholarship or of government, depends much of the efficiency of our schools.

It requires an intimate acquaintance with the education, the aptness in teaching, the faculty of governing, the temperament and the moral and the social qualities of the several applicants, in order to assign each one to that particular school best suited to harmonize the relations of teacher and scholar—thus giving to the advanced schools scholarship, to the unruly firm government, to the infants affection and matronly care.

Let us be careful, then to select for this very important position, men whose interest and experience in the cause of education are well known to us, and on whose judgment we can rely to give efficiency to the schools of our several townships and thus place our county on a high and enlightened plane, equal to the best in the State.

Bear in mind that nine-tenths of the time employed by our Trustees, and nine-tenths of the moneys passing through their hands, will be expended in the interest of our public schools.

To this end it is the duty of every voter to make such selection as his conscience and judgment may approve after the excitement of the election has cooled.

MENTOR.

ATTENTION, COMRADES!

If the so-called patriots had not been so tardy in going to the front in 1861, no doubt they would be in sympathy with those that did leave home and friends, and all friendly ties to help crush the wicked rebellion. In thinking the matter over, it seems to me that many of these same men are the first to hoot the soldier down—especially if he is a candidate for office.

It is likely Comrade Charles Platt will be a candidate for Marshal of the Town of Rensselaer—of course, an independent, for he or any other soldier that served his country faithfully stand no show at all when they ask office at the hands of the Court House clique. They only meet with disappointment. How many ex-soldiers are there to-day holding office in Jasper county? Few, compared with the many that are well qualified and justly deserving.

Comrades, we still have the ballot left, and I think we should determine firmly in our minds that we will vote for no man who was not himself a soldier, or in sympathy with the soldier. I want a little better proof for it than street talk before they get my vote. Don't you forget it.

A COMRADE.

A robust countryman on meeting a physician, ran to hide himself behind a wall. Being asked the cause, he replied: "It is so long since I have been sick, that I am ashamed to look a physician in the face."

The N.Y. Star suggests Fred Douglas for Vice President on the Republican ticket.

In "protection" haunted Pennsylvania the workingman is receiving less wages than anywhere else. If those iron and coal barons do not import a lot of Chinese, it will be because they can't get them. Monopolists are protected, but the workingmen have no remedy against the introduction of cheap competitors. Is industry protected?

THE W. C. T. U.

Prepared by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Rensselaer, Ind.

The W. C. T. U. met at the residence of Mrs. LaRues on last Saturday afternoon with a very good attendance. All the members and all that wish to become such are requested to meet at the same place next Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. J. C. Stone, of Milwaukee, says: If the policemen were as blind to the dog law as they are to the liquor law, you might have a dog big as an elephant, with a church bell on it, and no policeman would see it.

The Gospel Temperance Meeting has been postponed one week and will be held at the Opera House, Sunday evening, April 6th. The following is the programme arranged for the occasion:

- 1.—Music, Anthem.
- 2.—Scripture Reading, Mrs. J. Clark.
- 3.—Prayer, Rev. J. T. Abbett.
- 4.—"Band of hope," Song.
- 5.—Remarks, Rev. Fergusson.
- 6.—Song by choir.
- 7.—Declaration, Alice Irwin.
- 8.—Remarks, Rev. Miner.
- 9.—Song.
- 10.—Remarks, Alfred Thompson.
- 11.—Singing and Signing.
- 12.—Benediction.

IS IT RIGHT?

The following article from the Carson (Iowa) Criterion, the editor of which was formerly a citizen of this town, applies, in every way, as well to Rensselaer as it does to the town in which it was first published:

"While the great question of licensing the sale of intoxicants may not be before our people as an issue, it has, nevertheless been a subject of general discussion, in Carson, as well as over the entire State, and is a question upon which there is a very great diversity of opinion among all classes of people. There is one point upon which we can all agree, that the indiscriminate sale and use of intoxicants is a crime, and when we call to mind the number of the most atrocious crimes resulting directly from the use of alcoholic stimulants that have come under our personal observation, we are forced to the conclusion that the sale of the stuff which aberrates the mind and puts the weapons of murder in the hands of the naturally humane and noble man and causes him to commit the deed the human penalty of which may be imprisonment for life, or, perhaps, death on the gallows, is the arch crime of all. We do not believe there is a man who is acquainted with the ways of the world generally, within the range of our circulation, imbibor or temperate, who cannot recall incidents of human woes, which will cover the whole category of crimes, from the smallest to the greatest, that has been brought before his eyes, as direct results of the use of intoxicants. And who will be held responsible for the commission of these crimes at the great Judgment Day, the buyer or the seller? Now since the indiscriminate sale and use of intoxicating drinks are criminal in their effects, let us ask, is it right to license their sale, thus giving the business an air of respectability by legalizing

it? Why not just as consistently legalize the effect as the cause? Thus making every offense against God and man right in the sight of the law. The only difference we can perceive, is through some unconsciousness of the evil there is in intemperance, or because our law-makers have been, in times gone by, in a great measure, scourged by the curse themselves, it has been allowed to establish itself in our customs to such an extent that it now finds advocates among our most respectable people, and is handled and sold by our most substantial business men, thus, while the offense remains the same, the law is made to throw its protection around it, thus giving the greatest source of crime a respectability. In small towns, like Carson, the license men argue that to remove the saloons is to drive away a large portion of the trade of farmers, the majority of whom, it is claimed, will do their trading in the town where they can procure intoxicating drinks. Now we have too much respect for our agricultural brethren, and too much confidence in their manhood, generally speaking, to believe that this argument, or rather this excuse of the friends of intemperance, has any force, and we believe it to be an insult to the farming community, as a class, to insinuate that they are a class of drinkers. But the proposition is not well founded, as we all ought to know from daily observation. The heaviest patrons of saloons in Carson, and in nearly all other towns, are men who live in town and have the temptation ever before their eyes. Of course there are those among the farmers who do drink, but very few who would go far out of the way to get it. Our observation convinces us that the majority of those who drink to excess, are those who, when they come to town go first to the saloon and pay their last dime for whisky, then go to the merchant, purchase goods on time, and in many cases fail to pay. Such trade as this may be good from a saloon stand-point, but is very damaging to a legitimate business, and the sooner a community is freed from it the better. It is also claimed by friends of license that whisky will be had whether we have saloons or not which in a measure is true as there are many drunkards who are beyond human help, and of course Satan will provide means whereby his liquid can be procured for his servants. The greatest accomplishment we can expect from the annihilation of saloons is the removal of temptations to drink from before the boys and young men who are often enticed into them by "alluring scenes of vice" that are shaded behind the screens, and there induced to take the first drink, the ending of which may be a "drunkard's grave and a soul damned through eternity."

Admitting that the saloons do draw business to our town but conceiving the principle involved in the licensing and use of intoxicants to be wrong, in advocating it are we not selling our souls for even less than thirty pieces of silver? Are we not violating the laws of nature and nature's God by giving respectability to and countenancing the thing which, in itself, is a most outrageous crime against our Creator? This is the view we take of the matter; whether it be the correct one or not we leave others to judge.

For the holding such opinions our license friends will doubtless term us a fanatic, which word implies the entire argument for their cause, but fanatic, if the friend of temperance is justly so-called, is a cognomen which we shall ever cherish as a definition of the noblest principle ever promulgated by man."