

# The Democratic Sentinel.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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JAS. W. McEWEN.

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Three months .50

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Half column, " " 40.00  
Quarter " " 20.00  
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Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly (once in three months) at the option of the advertiser, free of extra charge.  
Advertisements for persons not residents of Jasper county, must be paid for in advance of first publication, when less than one-quarter column in size; and quarterly in advance when larger.

### MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE.

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.

Attorneys-at-Law,  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.  
Practice in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties, make collections, etc. Office west corner Newell's Block.

### SIMON P. THOMPSON.

Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.  
THOMPSON & BROTHER,  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.  
Practices in all the Courts.

### MARION L. SPITLER.

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

### FRANK W. B. COCK.

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 Macever's new building, Rensselaer, Ind.

### H. W. SNYDER.

Attorney at Law  
REMSINGTON, INDIANA.  
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

### W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

### Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Office in Macever's New Block. Residence at Macever House.  
July 11, 1884.

### D. D. DALE.

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

### J. H. LOUGHRIDGE.

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.

President.  
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; also, stands on balances; certificates bearing interest issued; exchange bought and sold.  
This Bank owns the "Jasper Safe," which took the premium at the Chicago Exposition in 1876. This safe is protected by one of Sargent's Time Locks. The bank vaults are 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.

Banking House  
OF A. McCoy & T. Thompson, successors  
to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers,  
Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collections made on all available notes. Money loaned. Interest paid on specified time deposits. Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.  
apr 7/84

## 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. Increase of trade more an object than large profits.  
See our goods before buying.

## Gents' Furnishing Goods!

## N WARNER & SONS.

## Hardware, Tinware, Stoves

South Side Washington Street.  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

### 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.

## THE NEW MAKEEVER HOUSE,

RENSSELAER, IND.

JUST OPENED. New and finely furnished. Cool and pleasant rooms. Table furnished with the best market affords. Good Sample Rooms on first floor. Free Bus. to and from Depot.  
PHILIP BLUE, Proprietor.  
Rensselaer, May 11, 1884.

## LEAR HOUSE,

J. H. LEAR, Proprietor,

Opposite Court House, Monticello, Ind.

Has recently been new furnished through out. The rooms are large and airy, the location central, making it the most convenient and desirable house in town. Try it.

### An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove Bright's disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 20c, a bottle by F. B. Meyer.

### An Entprising, Reliable House.

F. B. Meyer can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

### INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS:

#### THEY ISSUE AN ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

Giving Their Reasons for the Course They Pursue in the Present Campaign.

As the Independent Republican Committee of Indiana, we offer our reasons for the course we are taking. The day is comparatively late, but we have the advantage of the fullest knowledge of the candidate and of the things which go to make up their fitness or unfitness for the office of President. After this lapse of time, and after all that has been had, we see no reason for supporting Mr. Blaine. The Republican party is still in the grip of the Keifers, the Elkinses, the Dorseys and the Claytons, who will bring it to ruin unless their hold is loosened, and the election of Mr. Blaine gives no hope of such release. The closest investigation proves that after many years of public life James G. Blaine has no important service to his country to point to, and has no tangible result to show, except a large accumulation of wealth at the end of a line of concealed speculations in property directly or indirectly connected with Congressional legislation.

The Mulligan letters are the shameless corruption in public office on the part of Mr. Blaine. No other interpretation has been offered. No Republican paper has made a manly attempt to meet these letters. On the other hand, we have the cowardly spectacle of the leading Republican journals of Indiana standing mute in their presence, refusing to print them and dishonestly deceiving their readers by keeping the truth from them. We are left but the conclusion that the Mulligan letters on their face tell the truth about Mr. Blaine, and leave a stain upon his official life so deep and disgraceful that no honest man can, under any circumstances, vote for him without unwarrantably violating his duty as a citizen.

here letters were well-known when he was nominated, and that he was nevertheless nominated in conclusive proof that the present management of the Republican party is deaf to the call of common integrity. We therefore recommend all who have the interest of the party at heart to abstain from voting for Mr. Blaine.

With equal confidence we recommend all Republicans who regard good government as a thing to be desired, to vote for Grover Cleveland. We say this after the fullest examination of his official life. He is chief officer of a State whose cities, prisons, asylums, public works and all other public departments are on a great scale, and have been for years nests of jobbery and corruption; to perform properly the duties of Governor of such a State requires a sound knowledge of civil government and unlimited uprightness and firmness of character. In the exercise of this office Governor Cleveland has shown that he has qualifications of the highest order as an executive officer. His papers relate to his work, and are confined to the subject in hand; they are explicit and full, and unmistakable in meaning; they are free from deceptive discussion of extraneous matters. His public acts show him to be a genuine, efficient and thorough civil service and municipal reformer, and he has been this relentlessly, at vast expense to his own party in the way of destruction of official patronage in the State of New York. We cite the numerous reform acts which have had his earnest co-operation during passage and his signature afterward; also his appointment of the civil service commission and his other appointments to office. He believes that public office connects him with the people in a business capacity before it binds him to his party in a partisan capacity. He has repeatedly shown that no amount of party pressure can turn him from what he believes to be the right course. He has yielded to no popular clamor, but he has been just to all interests, and has been mindful to the true welfare of all conditions of people. He is such a man as this country now needs for President.

Lucius B. Swift, Chairman.  
Geo. W. Evans, Secretary.  
Louis Howland, Treasurer.  
James G. Blythe,  
Chas. E. Brooks,  
Chas. E. Ferguson,  
Lucius B. Swift,  
Lindley Vinton,  
Executive Committee.  
Indianapolis, Aug. 27, 1884.

The work of the Independent Republican Committee is to show to the Republicans of Indiana the unfitness of Mr. Blaine and the fitness of Mr. Cleveland for President.

his will be done by means of suitable documents and public speeches. For funds the committee rely entirely upon voluntary contributions. Any one desiring to help the above object can do so by remitting any sum to the treasurer, Mr. Louis Howland, Indianapolis. There is no expense whatever for clerk hire or office rent; all money received will go directly to the end in view.

The LaPorte Argus replies to Mr. Calkins' explanation of the school fund swindle as follows:

"The security is a mortgage on 160 acres of swamp or

slough land on the Kankakee river. In connection with the proceedings he (Calkins) made affidavit that the land is unincumbered, but the records show it was then delinquent for taxes. The land was entered by E. Burch, January 2, 1857, and designated in the patent as swamp land. The records show that the land was transferred ten times, when it passed into Calkins' hands. The land is notoriously fancy trading property, like much of the lands of the Kankakee marsh, and the considerations mentioned in the various deeds signify nothing. Since the land stood in Calkins' name it has changed hands five times. The lowest consideration mentioned in the deeds is \$800, and the highest is \$3,000, the latter at the last time the records show it was transferred. In the face of these figures we have the sublime fact that three reputable land owners and residents of the neighborhood under oath say it is not worth more than two hundred dollars, and the overwhelming proof that they placed too high an estimate on it is found in the fact that for eight years the land has been openly for sale for two hundred dollars, and no purchaser can be found. Any man can buy it to-day for that price, and the county authorities will be glad to make the necessary transfer free of all charges.

The transfer of the land "subject to a mortgage given to the School fund by Wm. H. Calkins and wife dated October 28th, 1874 for three hundred dollars, due five years from date," as is mentioned in all of the deeds since Calkins held the property, has no legal bearing on the case, and Mr. Calkins knows it. In no case did the purchaser assume or agree in any manner of record to pay the obligation to the School fund. To claim otherwise is an absurdity on its face, for no purchaser in his right mind would agree to pay from \$1,100 to \$3,300, with accrued interest, for land that cannot now be sold for two hundred dollars. It appears still more ridiculous when we say the land has undoubtedly increased in value, if it ever had any value, since 1874, which was soon after the great panic and the price of land was universally low. We further assert that Major Calkins has at various times recognized his liability for the debt. The reason it has not been collected from him by law is because the land must first be sold at the appraised value of \$200, and no purchaser can be found for it at that price. Every voter who will examine the law and the records will find that we state the simple facts connected with the case, and all men at all familiar with such transactions will bear witness that Calkins is the only man responsible to the School fund for the payment of the note and interest. Why does he not pay it? Why does he seek to shift the responsibility to other shoulders than his own?

In Re Blaine  
The press devoted another column yesterday to criticisms of our statement touching Mr. Blaine's libel proceedings and explained the reasons which induced Mr. Blaine to discontinue prosecution against us by indictment—the substance of which is that he was hampered in regard to evidence by that form of prosecution and that by a later libel law he would be enabled in a civil suit to "obtain the prosecution of a judicial condemnation of the slander," to use the language of the press—a "protection" which he appears never to have invoked. Why he began the prosecution only to come to so lame a conclusion, even the press does not pretend to know. We know, or at

least have no doubt why it was done. It was to keep an indictment hanging over us during the ensuing campaign; but when we wrote and published "A Hasty Trip to Androscoggin," copying the indictment in full, the prosecutor began to appreciate the unpleasant dilemma in which he had placed himself. The real reason why he dropped it was because he didn't want to try it.

By the way, as published in the Press, Mr. Blaine's letter is without date. The nol pros was entered September 10, 1859; the letter did not appear in the Advertiser until more than two months later, November 18. Was it written then because the prosecuting officer on thinking it over, wanted record evidence to show why the prosecution for so grave, alleged offense had been so incontinently dropped?

There are but two points in the editorial criticism that need a word from us. The editor seems to suppose that more than twenty-five years ago necessarily meant September 12, 1857—which is almost twenty-seven years. An editor sometimes learns several things in less than the nearly two years that intervened.

The second point, virtually, that we could not honestly and sincerely state that we knew nothing that would "injuriously affect a man's standing in the personal and social relations of life" when we were convinced that the alleged mishap—say marriage in March and birth in June following—was in fact true. If that is the position of the Press—the view it takes—we shall beg leave to differ. It is not the condition of birth that fix a man's social status, or political for that matter, but the character of the man; and there could hardly be a more forcible illustration of this than truth that afforded by three eminent council in this case.

The Press, we are sorry to say, omits even a conjecture as to what became of that missing indictment, which should be on the files of the court.

### The Record.

When some blatant Republican demagogue wants to pull the wool over your eyes by appealing to the brilliant (?) record of the Republican party, have the following schedule in a handy place and show it to him:

The Credit Mobilier Swindle.  
The Boss Shepherd Ring Frauds.  
The Safe Burglary Iniquity.  
The Whisky Frauds.  
The Freedmen's Bank Swindle.

The Belknap Impeachment.  
The Robeson Naval Frauds.  
The Sanborn Frauds.  
The Indian Bureau Frauds.  
The Black Friday Rascality.  
The Theft of the Presidency in 1876.

The Indian Bribery in 1880.  
The Blaine Speakership Jobbery.  
The Star-Route Frauds.

Binghamton (Eng.) Leader.

Cyrus W. Field, is English in all his inclinations and prejudices. He has just fitted up elegantly, rooms in New York city for Blaine headquarters. This is an evidence of what Blaine's friend Field knows of his English sentiments, and this token done of friendship is doubtless caused by the action of Blaine in refusing to see justice done O'Connor, McSweeney and others, who with out notice were thrown into British dungeons. It will be remembered that Blaine's friend Field is the man that erected the monument in honor of the memory of the British spy Audre.

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