

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME VIII.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY OCTOBER 3. 1884.

NUMBER 36.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

JAS. W. McEWEN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year \$1.50
Six months75
Three months50

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year, \$80.00
Half column, " " 40.00
Quarter " " 20.00
Eighth " " 10.00
Ten per cent. added to foregoing price if
advertisements are set to occupy more than
single column width.
Fractional parts of a year at equitable rates.
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space,
\$2 a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three.
All legal notices and advertisements at es-
tablished statute price.
Reading notices, first publication 5 cents a
line; each publication thereafter 3 cents a
line.
Pearly advertisements may be changed
quarterly (once in three months) at the op-
tion of the advertiser, free of extra charge.
Advertisements for persons not residents
of Jasper county, must be paid for in ad-
vance 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 ad-
joining counties. Makes collections a spe-
cialty. 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 ad-
joining counties. Make collections, etc. Te-
lephone west corner News 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 tax-
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 Makeever House.
July 11, 1884.

D. D. DALE.

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

J. H. LOUGHRIDGE.

F. P. BITTERS
LOUGHRIDGE & 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 at-
tention 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; at all
times made on day of payment at current
rate of exchange; interest on all deposits
certificates bearing interest is used; ex-
change bought and sold.
This Bank owns the Buglar Safe, which
took the premium at the Chicago Exposition
in 1876. This safe is protected by one of
Sargent's Time Locks. The bank vaulted
is 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. 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.
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
than large profits.
See our goods before buy-
ing.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

N. WARNER & SONS.

DEALERS IN

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.

JUS. 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, 1883.

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 loca-
tion central, making it the most conven-
ient 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 guar-
anteed. 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
maintaining the reputation of being always
enterprising, and ever reliable. Having
secured the Agency for the celebrated
Dr. King's New Discovery for Consump-
tion, 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.

SENATOR VOORHEES.

An Explanation of His Vote on the Bill Raising the Whisky Tax.

Editor Indianapolis Journal:

In a prominent editorial in
your paper of yesterday I am
called on, in a bitter accusa-
tion, to explain to the people
of Indiana why, in January,
1864, I voted against the amend-
ment offered by Fernando
Wood, of New York to the
revenue bill (H. R. No. 122),
providing for an additional
tax on whisky already distil-
led, and on which the tax al-
ready required by law had
been paid. As you have no
reason to treat me with per-
sonal injustice, I address this
communication to you with
full confidence that you will
cheerfully publish it.

The Thirty-eighth Congress,
in which this measure was
considered, met on the 7th of
December, 1863, the Senate
being composed of thirty six
Republicans and nine Demo-
crats. In the House Schuyler
Colfax was elected Speaker
by a vote of 101 to 81 for all
other candidates, the real ma-
jority of the Republican party
being about twenty-five, as
shown by repeated test votes.
On the 14th of January fol-
lowing Thaddeus Stevens,
Chairman of the ways and
means, and the acknowledged
leader of the House, moved to
suspend the rules and take up
for consideration the revenue
bill in question, which he had
introduced prior to that time.
In explaining the provisions
of the bill, Mr. Stevens, among
other things, said:

The gentleman will see that
all whisky that has paid a tax
is exempt from this increased
taxation. We did not think
we had a right to go back and
tax that which had been
once taxed by the govern-
ment, whether it is in a ware-
house or not. But wherever
the distiller has failed to com-
ply with the law, no doubt
from fraudulent purposes;
where he has not made his
monthly returns, and paid his
tax, we impose this duty on
him, and we impose none on
the distiller who has made
his return or paid his tax.

On this principle the bill
came from the Republican
Committee of the House. On
the 23d of January the amend-
ment offered by Mr. Wood to
tax whisky on hand and which
had paid one tax, was adopted
by the House with my vote
against it, in company with
Thaddeus Stevens, James G.
Blaine, Henry Winter Davis,
William A. Wheeler, George
S. Boutwell, and others of less-
er note on the Republican
side and with William S.
Holman, Samuel J. Randall,
George H. Pendleton, and
other distinguished gentle-
men on my own side of the
chamber. Do you think all
these eminent men wanted
the rebellion to succeed? Do
you assume that it would have
been gall and wormwood to
their souls as well as mine to
have seen the revenue in-
creased?

When this bill, thus amend-
ed, reached the Senate it was,
under the rules, referred to
the Finance Committee of that
body, of which William Pitt
Fessenden was Chairman.
You will hardly doubt his
patriotism or his ability, even
for the pleasure of striking a
political opponent. He re-
ported the bill back to the
Senate with the Wood amend-
ment stricken out, and, in the
course of debate, he said:

To tax an article of this
kind on hand—and more es-
pecially in the hands of an
owner—whether an imported
article or whether an article
subject to domestic duties,
which has already paid a tax
or which, perhaps, has not, is
a thing entirely new in the
revenue system of any coun-
try. I am told, and on au-
thority (I have not personally

examined it myself, because I
was told there was no doubt
about the fact) that it has
never been done in England
in any case; and if we intro-
duce it here, it will be the
first time in the history of
any system of this kind that
you take an article of prop-
erty which has already gone
through the hands of govern-
ment, and paid this tax to
government, and again asses-
ses a tax upon it in the hands
of the owner. I am told it has
never been done at all hereto-
fore in any country, and con-
sequently we should be intro-
ducing an entirely new sys-
tem, and one which might be
attended with considerable em-
barrassment.

On a vote in the Senate Mr.
Fessenden and the Committee
on Finance were sustained
and the principle of repeated
taxation of the same article
was condemned by a majority
of more than two to one, the
two Senators from Indiana,
Henry S. Lane and Thomas A.
Hendricks, voting together
against it. When the bill was
returned to the House, with
the "Wood amendment stricken
out, Mr. Stevens called it
up February 15 and said:

It will be recollected that
the Committee on Ways and
Means recommended that
after the 12th of January, the
time the bill was reported, all
whisky distilled and sold, or
removed for sale, should pay
forty cents per gallon, in addi-
tion to the present tax of
twenty cents. The House, on
motion of the gentleman from
New York (Mr. Fernando
Wood), changed that so as to
put the tax upon all stock on
hand, without reference to the
time when the same was dis-
tilled or whether it had been
taxed or not. The House
adopted that amendment, and
in that shape the bill was
sent to the Senate.

The Senate acted upon the
bill, and they, in short, amend-
ed the bill so that it should
be entirely prospective etc.
The question now is
whether the House will accept
the amendment of the Senate
or will adhere to their own
bill. The Committee on Ways
and Means are clearly of the
opinion that the House ought
to accept the Senate bill, first,
because it is more consistent
with the principles of taxa-
tion adopted by this and every
other government in laying a
tax upon future products, and
because it is consistent with
Congress made to the com-
munity at the time they pass-
ed the tax law.

Upon such reasoning as this
the House concurred with the
Senate in striking out the
amendment offered by Mr.
Wood, and which was at first
adopted. I simply agreed
with Mr. Stevens, Mr. Fessen-
den, and other able leaders in
both branches of Congress in
opposing a principle of con-
tinuous taxation, which in-
volves the right of confisca-
tion; and if for this you think
best to assail me before the
people of Indiana, I am con-
tent for you to do so. This is
my explanation which you de-
manded; and if it is different
from what you expected it is
because my record is better
than you thought it was. I
have the honor to be very
respectfully yours.

D. W. VOORHEES.
Terre Haute, Sept. 17, 1884.

Some of Mr. Blaine's Mistakes.

Mr. Blaine made a mistake
when he gave his sanction to
Know-nothingism thirty years
ago. He did not foresee then
that the time would come
when he would be asking for
Irish-American votes to help
elect him to the Presidency.

He made a mistake when he
dictated, or inspired, at any
rate distributed, the Madigan
circular, nine years ago, and
forgot to cover his tracks. He
forgot that chickens of that
breed come home to roost.

He made a mistake eight
years ago when he read a gar-
bled series of the Mulligan
letters to the House of Repre-
sentatives. He forgot that
there were others of those let-
ters which he had not suc-
ceeded in obtaining from their
custodian under false pre-
tenses.

He made a greater mistake
when he allowed his injudi-
cious mouthpiece to attack
the stainless character of
James Mulligan and provoke
that gentleman to publish the
rest of those letters.

He made a mistake when he
attacked the State of Massa-
chusetts in the Senate of the
United States, and rejoiced be-
cause the 'old women' repre-
senting that Commonwealth
in the Senate were unable to
reply to him.

He made a mistake when
he turned a contemptuous ear
to the appeals of Irish-Ameri-
can citizens, unjustly impris-
oned in British dungeons, for
a fair trial and the protection
to which their citizenship en-
titled them.

He made a mistake when
he used the great influence of
his position as Secretary of
State to support a thousand
million dollar swindle against
the helpless government of
Peru.

He made a mistake when he
instructed the Half-Breeds in
New York to slaughter Secre-
tary Folger at the polls and
aid in the election as Govern-
or of the man who is today
his formidable competitor for
the Presidency.

To come down to the pres-
ent year, he made a mistake
when he inspired a cowardly
attack of Governor Clevel-
and's private character which
now, however, shamefully re-
coils on himself.

He made a mistake when
he contemptuously ignored a
polite invitation from the
Irish National League to be
present at the Boston Con-
vention, while pretending to pose
as the great friend of Irish-
Americans, at home and
abroad.

Some of those mistakes are
only the blunders of a shal-
low politician, but most of
them are mistakes which are
otherwise known as crimes.
From his own standpoint of
morals he has made no mis-
takes, because he has made
money.

If the acquisition of money
were the test of worth, Mr.
Blaine is more deserving of
the admiration of his fellow-
citizens than Governor Clevel-
and, who has remained poor
throughout his public life.

The people do not want to
invest with the great power of
the Presidency a man who has
proved himself a blunderer
in every place where he has
not proved himself a knave.
A greater mistake than any
made by Blaine would be
that made by the country
should it choose such a man
for its ruler. Happily there
is no danger for for such a
misfortune.

The Monopolist Candidate.

Jay Gould is for Blaine. As
a 'business man' he cannot en-
dure the idea of an adminis-
trative change. Brother Cy-
rus Field takes the same view.
All the Monopolists will prosper
under Mr. Blaine, provided
the American people are fool-
ish enough to place him in
channels where he can make
himself useful. It should not
be forgotten that Mr. Blaine is
Jay Gould's candidate.—New
York World.

Four distinguished Repu-
licans announced their alli-
ance on the same day
week, two to the cause
Cleveland, the others to t
of Blaine. They were:
For Cleveland: For Blaine:
Bishop Huntington. S. W. Dorsey.
Benj. H. Brisson. Jay Gould.
— Courier Journal.