

# The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME VIII.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY JANUARY 23. 1925.

NUMBER 52.

## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

JAS. W. McEWEN.

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year \$1.50  
Six months .75  
Three months .35

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### BORDECAI F. CHILLOOTE.

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.

Attorney-at-Law  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Makes collections, etc., etc. Office west corner Newell Block.

### THOMPSON & BROTHER.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
Practice in all the Courts.

### VARION L. SPITLER.

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

### FRANK W. B. LOCK.

Attorney at Law  
And Real Estate Broker.  
Practices in all Courts of Jasper, Newell 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 Marcover's new building, Rensselaer, Ind.

### H. W. SNYDER.

Attorney at Law  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.  
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

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

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

### OFFICE in Marcover's New Block.

July 11, 1924.

### D. D. DALE.

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

### J. H. LOUGHRIDGE.

Physician and Surgeon.  
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.  
Cashier.  
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.  
This Bank owns the Burglar Safe, which took the premium at the Chicago Exposition in 1878. 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.

Banking House  
OF A. MCCOY & T. THOMPSON, successors to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers, Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collect on all available points. Money loan on credit paid on specified time deposits, and on same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.

## Dress Goods, Cloaks, Etc.

### SPECIAL SALE.

On account of the extremely warm weather during the past month, we have too many Fall and Winter Goods, and for the purpose of reducing stock, we have made big reductions in the price of

## DRESS GOODS & CLOAKS,

We show the most complete line of

## LADIES' & GENTS' KNIT UNDERWEAR,

In this market.

Come and buy DRY GOODS Cheap

## ELLIS & MURRAY.

Rensselaer, Ind.

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## 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 means more object than large profits. See our goods before buying.

## Gents' Furnishings Goods!

## N. W. WARNEFORD.

## Hardware, Tinware,

## Gloves

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.

Is OPENED. New and finely furnished. Cool and pleasant rooms. Table furnished with the best market goods. Good Sample Rooms on first floor. Free Bus to and from Depot.  
PHILIP BOUE, Proprietor.  
Rensselaer, May 11, 1923.

### 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.

### A TALK WITH McDONALD.

What He Thinks of the President-Elect and the Political Issues of the Day.

(Chicago Inter Ocean)

When the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, had returned to the Palmer from the Iroquois club last evening and had lighted his cigar for a quiet, reflective smoke, he had to make a change in his programme as he sat in his comfortable parlor to bid a reporter for the Inter-Ocean come in and take a chair. When his visitor had been cordially treated by this big, benignant and distinguished Hoosier whom Indiana is waiting to escort to a Cabinet position, Mr. McDonald was shortly asked: 'What do you think of Mr. Cleveland?'

'Well,' replied Mr. McDonald with a friendly smile and judicial deliberation, 'I think he is a man of a good deal of what is called vis inertia. Whereupon the reporter ventured a liberal interpretation to the effect that Cleveland is a hard man to move, but a good deal of a man when he gets going. Mr. McDonald smiled assent, and continued: 'Mr. Cleveland shows, I think, not too much obstinacy, but a spirit tempered with sound judgment. There's a good deal of the holdfast in Mr. Cleveland. I believe 'Holdfast,' or 'Steadfast,' was one of Bunyan's favorite characters in his 'Pilgrim's Progress,' wasn't he?' queried Joe McDonald, with a smile that lent significance to the use of the figure.

'When he exercises the active principle of this vis inertia what is he going to do?' asked the reporter.

'I take it Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat, and in his administration he will navigate by

### DEMOCRATIC LANDMARKS.

'Think, perhaps, Mr. McDonald, that any of these landmarks might be removed?'

'No, sir; these landmarks are the cornerstones on which the Government rests.'

'Going to set up any new stones?'

'I don't know of any.'

'Is the civil service law one?'

'Well I wouldn't have voted for that law if I had been in Congress.'

'Why?'

'For a variety of reasons. For instance, there is the principle underlying the law of perpetuity in office, and to that object it is not according to the genius of our institutions. It goes back too much to British models, and necessarily carries with it in time a civil list of pensioners.'

'But having the law, what would you do?'

'I believe it the duty of the executive to enforce it.'

'And you believe Cleveland will enforce it?'

'Yes; I believe he will. The constitution enjoins on the President as one of his chief duties that he take care that the laws are properly executed.'

'You believe Mr. Cleveland's recent letter a fair expression of his purpose in this regard?'

'Yes, a fair and clear exposition of his intention regarding it. He is not a man given to double dealing, or to double entendre, nor does he intend, I think, that anything should be read between the lines. As to decided cases of partisanship with civil service employees, which is the case you suggest, I think he will undoubtedly exercise whatever power of removal he has under the law, leaving to the Senate the right to do as it pleases in the matter. Yes, I believe he will retain a faithful public officer until his term expires, and he will not, I think, feel under any obligation to reappoint him.'

'And, Mr. McDonald, what about the South and its cry?'

'I don't think the clamors from the South will be very much different from those of any other section. I think the great pressure upon the administration will particularly be at its beginning; but I don't think, as I say, that the clamors from the South will be greater than those from other sections, and I don't think

### THE CLAIMS FROM THE SOUTH

will be recognized or discriminated against to any greater degree than is done toward the people of any other section. I speak, remember, from what Mr. Cleveland said, and because he spoke as the representative of the Democratic party. As to the negro question, which you bring up, I will say I expect less discrimination with reference to class or color, and greater freedom generally so far as the Federal Government is concerned. I think, regarding legislation upon such a question, that this is one of those cases in which negative action by the Federal Government is better than positive action.'

'As to tariff, Mr. McDonald?'

'While I have decided views as to what is the sound policy of the Government in this regard, I am not one who favors a radical change, especially when such might very seriously and immediately affect the values of property; but I think we ought to address ourselves to the task of removing all burdens from foreign imports that in any form enter into the manufacturing industries of the country. Yes, I would continue the internal revenue on whisky and tobacco, reducing some however, the tax on tobacco specially upon its production, since it is an agricultural production and should not be especially discriminated against. As to legislation concerning the railroads I might say that the whole question of inter-State commerce must eventually be dealt with by the Federal Government. The railroad systems are outgrowing the States and State law. Yet conditions must work into form first, and things should not be interfered with which may adjust themselves.'

'What do you think of Randall's trip South?'

'I don't think Randall will strengthen himself by his trip South. Mr. Randall is the representative of a local interest. His dominating interest is one that he never will be able to impress upon the country.'

### THE END OF PROTECTION

has arrived—protection, I mean, per se. Secretary McCulloch put that in a terse form when he said that in the leading articles of manufacture we have reached the point of over production, and there is no market for our surplus because of the cost of production. I think that Mr. Randall sees what the necessary consequences are, and he is endeavoring to shape his views so as not to antagonize what is inevitable. We must become a manufacturing people, and we must have cheaper material than now to make up. We want to make up so as to sell at home and abroad too. There is no danger about our home market when we can send our surplus to other countries.'

Mr. McDonald couldn't well discuss Cabinet possibilities, and with all firmness and modesty declined to submit to interrogations thereon, but he said he was willing to say:

'As to the Cabinet, it is a matter in which the President is expected and I believe he will in this instance be the sole judge as to whom he shall invite into it, and I have no doubt he will endeavor not to discriminate against any section.'

In short, Mr. McDonald pleasantly summed up what he considered would be Democratic doctrine under the new

administration by repeating the inscription, in the way of a good anecdote, which appears upon Indiana's stone in the Washington monument 'No North, no South; nothing but the Union.' By the order of Governor Wright it was engraved thereon, and Mr. McDonald says it stands for Indiana's broad catholicity to-day. Mr. McDonald asserted that of course only cordial relations existed between himself and Mr. Hendricks, who, by coincidence, occupied a neighboring parlor in the Palmer last evening. Mr. McDonald is in the city on law business.

### POSTAL POINTS.

INFORMATION ABOUT MAIL MATTER—WHAT CAN BE SENT AND HOW—BETTER SAVE IT.

[United States Mail.]

Books, pamphlets, and music can be sent at third-class rates.

Every counting-room should be supplied with scales for weighing letters.

The postage on a pair of boots would be at the rate of one cent an ounce.

No valuable package should ever be mailed unless it is registered. Don't forget this.

Tea, sugar, coffee, and kindred articles can be mailed at the rate of one cent an ounce.

Clothing is classed as merchandise, and can be mailed only at the rate of one cent an ounce.

Wedding cake can only be mailed when packed in a tin or wooden box. Confectioneries the same.

Never write an address on a letter or any kind of a package intended for mailing in a careless manner.

A book presented for mailing with a letter attached to it would subject the entire package to letter rates.

Send no cash money by mail. It is much safer and cheaper in the long run to buy a money order or postal note.

If you wanted to send a suit of clothes by mail which weighed six pounds, you would have to make two packages of it.

Matter inclosed in a sealed envelope, though the corners may be cut or the ends notched, is subject to letter rates.

Liquids, poisons, explosive and inflammable articles are not received for mailing, no matter how carefully wrapped.

Chromos, engravings or lithographs belong to the third class, and can be sent at the rate of two ounces for one cent.

Animals, reptiles live or dead (not stuffed) insects, except queen bees when safely secured, are excluded from the mails.

Photographic and autographic albums are classed as merchandise, and postage is charged at the rate of one cent an ounce.

An unclaimed postal card is not returned to the writer, even though his address is given upon it, but is sent to the dead letter office.

Letter heads, join-heads and envelopes, blank or printed, are charged as merchandise, and postage must be paid at the rate of one cent an ounce.

Apocryphal card is not mailable with any writing or printing on the address side, except the address, nor with anything pasted or pinned to the other side.

When mail matter is once deposited in a post-office or in a street letter-box it is beyond the control of the person putting it there and can not be reclaimed.

Every business man should use return request envelopes in all his correspondence. If everybody used them the dead letter office would soon wind up its business.

The dead-letter office is a monument to the carelessness and stupidity of the American people. The average number

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