

# The Democratic Sentinel.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY

JAS. W. McEWEEN.

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We pay particular attention to paying taxes, selling, and leasing lands.  
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Chronic Diseases a Specialty.  
Office, in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House, July 11, 1884.

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Washington street, below Austin's hotel. Ten per cent. interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months.

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Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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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 Regular Safe, which took the premium at the Chicago Exposition in 1876. This safe is protected by one of the best time locks. The bank vault used to be made of iron. It will be seen from the fact that this bank furnishes as good security to depositors as can be.

### THOMAS THOMPSON.

**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. do all available points. Money loaned at lowest rate. Interest paid on deposits. Credit paid on specified time deposits. See 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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## 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.

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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.

### THE NEW

### MAKEEVER HOUSE.

RENSSELAER, IND.

IS OPENED. Now and fully furnished. Cool and pleasant rooms. Table furnished with the best the market affords. Good Sample Rooms on first floor. Free Bus to and from Depot.  
PHILIP BLUM, Proprietor.  
Rensselaer, May 11, 1883. 17.

### 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.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
January 22, 1885.

Editor Sentinel: Congress is busy now and every moment is consumed in voting, speaking, preventing obnoxious bills from being considered, as well as bringing forward bills of popular interest for consideration.

The foreign court bill, which established a lot of courts in foreign countries to try American citizens under American laws, failed, as it should, because it created a horde of new offices to be filled by appointment, and new offices now is not in the line of Democratic reform. Another reform is the revenue system, which is resisted by a handful of Republicans and the solid vote of the Republican members.

Randall and his Democratic and Republican supporters insist on the removal of all internal taxes on whiskey and tobacco. If this were done, then the high tariff tax on clothing, the necessities of life, and on iron and steel, machinery and a thousand other manufactured articles, would remain where it is, because the Government, as present advised, could not cut down the taxes on these articles, if the tax were removed from whiskey and tobacco, as the revenue demanded for public purposes would not admit of the reduction. But this Congress, and the next, will refuse to remove the tax on whiskey and tobacco. These are luxuries and the tax is purely voluntary and no one need to pay it unless he desires to do so. These articles are not necessary to life or comfort, and if they are used, the user elects voluntarily to pay the tax. Then all other countries tax these articles for revenue. Just why the Republican party in Congress want free tobacco and free whiskey is more than the common mind can grasp. The protectionists clamor for the repeal of this tax because they see in its repeal their own salvation. It would keep protection taxes upon the necessities of life. They want free whiskey but taxed lumber and shingles, paints and oils, &c. They want free whiskey but highly taxed woolen and cotton goods, and iron and steel goods. It is purely a selfish motive with them. They would put down the price of whiskey to old antebellum times and bring it within reach of every frail drunkard in the land, in order to keep up high taxes on lumber and salt, and other necessities of life. This role will not win.

The Blair educational bill may come up, and if it gets before the House it will pass. The bill is clearly unconstitutional, by the word and the letter of the Constitution, but the measure is so beneficial in its nature that many will vote for it on the ground of necessity, the power exercised by President Lincoln to emancipate the slaves.

There is no great rush for office yet. The truth is Democrats have a steady business at home and want no office. They got tired of waiting in the last quarter of a century and went into business, and they don't care to give up for the doubtful tenure of office, with its petty annoyances and downright curses.

Your member of Congress, Tom Wood, is as busy as any one I saw in the House. He is a tireless worker and does as much as two men for his constituents. He has taken a liberal part in the debates, having made six well considered speeches during last session and this, and is now preparing an elaborate speech on the Mexican treaty. A member said to me to day, "I want to hear Wood speak on this measure. He studies his speeches carefully, gets down

to the bottom and makes no mistakes. He will give the House and the country as much information on this question as any man in Congress, and I venture his speech will be widely read."

He has a large run on the soldier, and trots up to the Pension office every day and looks after the interests of the soldier boys, as he laughingly calls them, the same as he would for his children.

In Washington no man's defeat is more regretted than his, for these people thought there was a bright future for him if he could stay in Congress a few years, and would make his mark in the councils of the nation, as well as honor his District.

The Republican heads of Departments expect to go, but the small fry expect to stay. Those who worked for Blaine will have to walk the rope, as they violated the Civil Service rules, and cannot now invoke the law to defend them.

It is estimated that seventy-five thousand will have to go, and most of them have not one cent ahead. They don't know what to do, having been so long in office that their aptitude for business is gone and they will become bad as tramps. That is a curse which follows keeping one party in power so long. When a change does come it brings misery to the old holders-on. But they will have to "root hog or die."

The appropriation bills are being perfected and will soon be up for passage, then the main work of Congress will be over for this session.

COLLY.

## SOUTHERN NOTES.

The Cumberland Plateau.

In my first letter I made brief note of the comparative progress of development North and South; also of the recent growth in the South of manufacturing interests. In this letter I shall speak more particularly of the Cumberland Plateau.

I wrote from Howard Springs, the home of Mr. L. H. Bell, a native of the North, who came here sixteen years ago a confirmed invalid. He is improving the Springs with the design of making it a popular health resort, hoping thereby to afford to others suffering from disease the same marked benefits he has received. The Springs contain a fortunate combination of carbonic acid gas, iron, sulphur, magnesia, and other ingredients in such proportions as to give the water a wonderful curative value. The air of the plateau is pure, invigorating and free from malaria. There are many springs of pure, freestone water. The water of the swiftly running streams is clear and sparkling. There are no pools of standing water or stagnant ponds.

The soil is a clayey loam, moderately mixed with sand, and this underlaid with sand stone.

The climate is mild and free from extremes of temperature throughout the year. The short winters have an average temperature of forty degrees. The summers are long and cool, the mercury rarely rising above 90, the nights being uniformly cool. The average temperature of the summers is 71; and for the year the average is 51 degrees. All these conditions combine to make this a remarkably healthy region.

Lung and throat affections quickly yield to the beneficial influence of the climate. Among the natives these diseases are unknown. Diseases of the liver are relieved by residence here and resort to the waters of the Spring.

Farming and stock raising are the principal occupations of the people. The equable climate, the brief duration of the winter feeding time, the nature of the soil, the abundance of nutritious native grass-

es make this an exceptionally good stock country; and especially is it adapted to cattle and sheep, though other kinds of stock do exceedingly well.

Cattle and sheep fatten up on the native grasses of the woodland ranges, always coming off the pastures in the late fall in prime condition for market or for wintering. The beef and mutton thus produced is of a most excellent quality, having a peculiar juiciness, and deliciously sweet, such as I have never found in the meat of other regions. The plateau offers some advantages in the rearing of sheep that do not exist in other portions of our country. The low price of the lands, from two to six dollars per acre for unimproved lands; the wide range of free pasturage, affording subsistence at least eight months in the year, with no other care than salting; the dryness of the sandstone soil, insuring exemption from most of the diseases fatal to sheep; the equable climate, so free from extremes, giving an evenness to length and quality of the fleece not found in the colder North or the hotter South; the nearness to good markets, securing a great saving in shipping rates, and consequently a better price than can be obtained by sheep raisers of the far West or Southwest; all these are among the considerations that make sheep raising in this country a desirable and profitable occupation.

Tame grasses succeed well; but little attention has been given to their cultivation by the natives who depended solely for pasturage upon the wild grass. Northern settlers have introduced clover, timothy, orchard grass, and blue grass with marked success, thus securing later fall and earlier spring pasturage than the native ranges provide, and materially shortening the feeding season. The small grains succeed well with proper cultivation and careful rotation of crops. Corn is not, as a rule, a successful crop, the summer nights being too cool to promote its growth, though with proper care in fertilization, the Northern settlers here have always succeeded in raising enough for home consumption, and some of them sell a portion each year in market, high prices being always obtainable. All kinds of vegetables do well, the melon soil, as well as the climate, being especially adapted to their growth.

All the fruits of the temperate zone thrive here, the apples and grapes being of superior quality, the latter ripening much earlier than in the States north of the Ohio, coming earlier on the market, and securing the best prices.

The plateau is being settled by a thrifty class of northern people. Their ideas of progress, and their improved implements are fast superseding the slipshod methods of the South. Although yet in the background there are signs of improvement on every hand. The natives are being brought to a sense of their condition. They see the need of improvement, and are ready to give a hearty welcome to all who come to improve and develop the resources of the country. As a result of the influx of northern people, prices of real estate are beginning to advance, yet there are thousands of acres of good land awaiting settlement that can be had at low prices.

Unlike the settlers of the new Northwest we have here the combined advantages of a mild, though at the same time healthful climate, nearness to the Eastern markets, as well as markets at our doors, built up by manufacturing enterprise, low rates of transportation, giving large and quick returns for our shipments.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]