

# The Democratic Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

JAS. W. McEWEN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Six months .75  
Three months .50

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year, \$80.00  
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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.

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Attorneys-at-Law.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.  
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties, make collections, etc. Office west corner Newell's Block.

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We pay particular attention to paying tax, selling, and leasing lands.

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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.

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RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE, in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House.

July 11, 1924.

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.

Zimri Dwiggin.

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 Jasper 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 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.

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 interest on all available points. Money loaned on interest paid on specified time deposits. Same place as old firm of A. McCOY & T. 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' KNT UNDERWEAR,

In this market.

Come and buy DRY GOODS Cheap

ELLIS & MURRAY.

Rensselaer, Ind.

v8 1299

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' Furnishings Goods!

N. W. 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 and Benton 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, 1935.

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 TILDEN.

The Sage Rejoices at the Return of the Democratic Party to their Heritage.

'You have come to the setting sun, when you should have gone with the rising orb,' was the remark made by Samuel J. Tilden to a prominent Democratic politician of the West, who, by reason of belated trains, was unable to reach Washington, and so went to Yonkers yesterday to pay his respects to the sage of Greystone. 'Well,' continued Mr. Tilden, who was in high spirits, 'you have come to me at a time when I am gratified beyond measure. See, I have just received a dispatch from Washington that the inauguration is complete. This land of our forefathers that the Lord gave us for a heritage has been restored to the people, as I have never doubted it would be. Is this not cause for gratification for all the people of the land?'

The day was beautiful. The sun shone warmly on the granite walls. The windows were open, and Mr. Tilden and his guest passed out on the veranda overlooking his hillside acres, the deep valley of the Hudson and the broad waters of the river. As they sat there Mr. Tilden said, among other things:

It is to be regarded as the beginning of halcyon days for the country when North and South and East and West are once more blended in common interests by the common Government. We shall have a restoration of the better days of the Republic, because the people desire and demand it. We shall have it peacefully because the will of the people is strong. I have sometimes thought that it was the great Higher Power that prevented the change from coming sooner. It was necessary that the people should be educated into readiness to accept a change. There might have been serious times otherwise. But the known extravagances and corruption in nearly every branch of the National Government has been so flagrant that the people are ready to sustain any movement that looks like reform of the public service.'

The name of Mr. Cleveland was mentioned, and Mr. Tilden said: 'He stands at once in the proudest and most perilous position. He has one great possession that will enable him to overcome all obstacles and danger—a high-minded singleness of purpose and devotion to the trust he has accepted. With his comparative youth, absence from distraction by family cares, love of hard work and determination to succeed, there is a bright prospect of a successful and pure administration. The task before him is immense. The departments are full of corruption. But he will be equal to it—he will be equal to it, you may be sure.'

In giving me the substance of further conversation, Mr. Tilden's guest said to me tonight: 'Mr. Tilden believes that the Democratic party has come into power to stay. The great business interests of the country are already supporting it, and will advocate its continuance in power so long as it is conservative and fair. The banking interests of the country have already leaped to the support of Mr. Cleveland in his silver policy. Mr. Tilden believes that the South will receive the attention of Eastern capital, and become the scene of active development of its material resources, by which the two sections will be welded together as never before, and that the West, as the great granary of both East and South, will become likewise so prosperous that the common bond will be firmly knit. I think that he rather hopes that some slight complication may arise that will give the country a common enemy,

and possibly enable her to snatch Cuba from Spain.'

The Legislative Body.

(Indianapolis Sentinel.)

The mere fact that a few newspapers are condemning the Legislature for not having brought to final consideration all measures before it within the sixty days allotted for the regular session, does not prove the Legislature as deserving such criticism. It may be said of these critics that they would willingly find nothing in the action of a Democratic majority to praise, and, conversely, are too ready to censure. Let it be admitted that the appropriation bill might have been considered before the end of the regular session, yet it would hardly have been possible for all business before the General Assembly to have been cleared up. The working majority has not been an idle one. The members have been uniformly in regular attendance and vigilant on the floors and in committees. But this has been an unusually busy session for committees. In addition to the customary committees there have been several special ones whose reports have taken up considerable time in discussion—discussion that was legitimate and desirable. But even had this impediment not been in the way of finishing business within the prescribed sixty days, the regular budget of legislation has grown so much within the last thirty-three years that it is now probably true that a longer session time is necessary and must be allowed by law before legislatures can properly discharge their duties within the session time. One hundred days are no more ample for legislation now than were sixty days when the latter number was assigned. Increased population, wealth, public improvements, etc., incur the need of more extended examinations and enlarged appropriations, which require more time for observing and considering. Local bills, too, and many of decided importance, are more numerous, and the faithful representative feels that he is most efficiently serving his constituents when working for their recognition and passage.

So, then, we hold that the General Assembly is not necessarily to be condemned for the failure to finish business before it and thus make needless the call for an extra session. But if blame is to be attached, surely the Republicans who voted solidly against taking up the appropriation bill within the week before adjournment were most to blame. Numerous attempts to take up this bill were defeated by the solid Republican vote, aided by a minority of the Democrats.

The Eclipse.

The sun will be partially eclipsed on Monday next. J. G. Porter, the astronomer at the Cincinnati Observatory, gives some interesting data in the Commercial Gazette of a recent date, which will be instructive to our readers. At the greatest obscuration about three-fifths of the sun's diameter will be eclipsed. The duration of the phenomenon will be about three hours, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m. and ending at 2 p. m.

This eclipse is what is called by astronomers an annular one. Any one watching the sun and the moon rise near the full will see at a glance that their apparent diameters are nearly the same. Were they exactly equal at the time of an eclipse, the sun would be completely covered when the discs coincide. We should thus have a total eclipse, but only of momentary duration. The apparent diameters of the sun and moon are, however, not constant, varying according to the distance of the bodies from us; and sometimes the moon's disc is larger than the sun's and sometimes smaller. In the former case there would be a total eclipse of the sun; in the latter case the moon's disc would not quite cover that of the sun, and we should see the dark body of the moon surrounded by a thin ring of light. This will be the case during the eclipse of this month. The eclipse will be annular, only along that path which a line joining the centers of the sun and moon will trace on the earth's surface—This path begins in the Pacific Ocean, enters the United States about 300 miles north of San Francisco, crosses Idaho and Montana, runs through the center of Hudson's Bay and of Greenland, and terminates in the Arctic Ocean north of Iceland. In other portions of this country it appears as a partial eclipse.

The Democratic Country Press.

In the political campaigns in which the Democracy sustained defeat after defeat, previous to the victory last November, the men who to a large extent bore the burden and the heat of the day—who, in spite of discouragements of all kinds, were never dismayed—who always held aloft the flag of their party, and cheered and led the Democratic hosts on to further contests—were the editors of the Democratic country papers. In many counties in Republican States especially they with great difficulty maintained a foothold for their papers, and in numerous instances only by great self-denial and persistence. Everything was against them, yet they struggled bravely on, until at last one great object for which they fought and worked—the election of a Democratic administration—has been accomplished.

The Republican party, after its accession to power, was quick to recognize the value of an able and vigorous rural press in its interest. It took measures, by associating an office with a party paper, to plant papers in many villages which otherwise could not support them. Tax-sale printing and the like were also used as efficient sustaining instrumentalities. There is no doubt that the difficulty of dislodging the Republican party was largely increased by the zeal with which the well-sustained country papers were conducted. The Republican papers considerably outnumbered the Democratic papers for the reason that the supplies were much larger.

The policy which the Republican party pursued toward its country press is one which the incoming administration may well adopt. As before intimated, no class of men are more entitled to consideration at the hands of a Democratic administration than the editors of Democratic country papers. We include in this class editors of papers in the smaller cities, for similar truths will hold good in regard to them. The editors of larger papers, while they have been equally hard-working for the party, have not had as great obstacles to contend with, have had a wider clientele, and have neither the disposition nor the need to ask anything of the administration for themselves.

In the nature of things, there will be many changes in office-holding shortly. There will be a great many, if no more are effected than has been the case with every new Republican administration since President Lincoln's time. But whatever the changes, we bespeak for the hard-working faithful, and in many cases poorly recompensed class—the Democratic country editors—the full consideration which their abundant merits demand.—Detroit Free Press.