

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME IX.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY MARCH 20. 1885.

NUMBER 8.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY

JAS. W. MC EWEN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year \$1.50
Six months 75
Three months 50

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year \$80.00
Half column, " 40.00
Quarter, " 30.00
Eighth, " 10.00
Tenth 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,
a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three
Additional notices and advertisements at es-
timated rate per cent.
Reading notices, first publication 10 cents
line; each publication thereafter 5 cents a
line.
Yearly advertisements may be changed
quarterly (once in three months) at the op-
tion of the advertiser, free of extra charge.
Advertisers for persons seeking em-
ployment or persons seeking em-
ployment in the State will be paid for in ad-
vance of first publication, when less than
one-quarter column in size; and quarterly
advances when larger.

ORDECAI 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.

ZIMRI DWIGGINS
R. S. & Z. DWIGGINS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practice in the Courts of Jasper and ad-
joining counties. Make collections, etc., etc.
Office west corner Newell's Block.

MON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON
Attorneys-at-Law. Notary Public.
THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practice in all the Courts.

ARION 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
tracts of Title prepared. Taxes paid.
Collections a Specialty.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office up stairs, in McEwen's new
building, Rensselaer, Ind.

H. W. SNYDER,
Attorney at Law
REMINGTON, INDIANA.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

W. HARTSELL, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
OFFICE in Makeever's New Block. Resi-
dence at Makeever House. Resi-
dence at Makeever House.

D. DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
MONTICELLO, INDIANA.
Back building, up stairs.

H. LOUGHRIE, F. P. BITTERS
LOUGHRIE & BITTERS,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Washington street, below Austin's hotel.
Ten per cent. interest will be added to all
counts running unsettled longer than
three months.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rensselaer Ind.
Its promptly attended. Will give special at-
tention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

S. Dwiggins, Zimri Dwiggins,
President, Cashier.
Citizens' Bank,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

For a general Banking business; gives
special attention to collections; remit-
ments made the day of payment at current
rate of exchange; interest paid on balances;
certificates bearing interest issued; ex-
change on all kinds of bills; safe deposit
box. This Bank owns the Bunker Safe, which
is the premium at the Chicago Exposition
1878. This Safe is protected by one of
the best Time Locks. The bunk vaulted
as good as can be built. It will be seen
in the forego that this Bank furnishes
good security to depositors as can be.

FRED M. COY. THOMAS THOMPSON
Banking House
F. A. MCCOY & T. THOMPSON, successors
to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers,
Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking busi-
ness. Buy and sell exchange. Collects in
all available points. Money loaned
on real estate paid on specified time deposits, &
ce 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.

AID TO EDUCATION.

SPEECH OF
HON. THOMAS J. WOOD,
OF INDIANA,

Delivered in the House of Re-
presentatives, Friday,
Feb. 13, 1885.

MR. SPEAKER: The Blair and Willis educational bills provide that certain sums of money shall be distributed to the several States of the Union in proportion to the illiteracy of the people in each of them.—The provisions of these bills do not interfere with the educational system of any State, but direct that the money shall be used for educational purposes by aiding the common schools therin.

The troublesome question is the power of Congress to pass one of these bills. There is no express power in any provision of the Constitution authorizing Congress to enact a law for the purpose stated in either of them.

The several powers of the Constitution are—

First—Express powers.

Second—Implied powers.

Third—Incidental powers.

Fourth—Inherent powers.

There is no controversy about the first power. I hold that Congress has power to pass one of these educational bills under any one of the other three powers. I will consider them in their order.

As to the second power I say there is not in the whole Constitution a grant of powers which does not draw after it other powers not expressed, but essential and vital to their exercise; not independent but auxiliary to the grant itself.—No provision of the Constitution expressly excludes implied and incidental powers as did the articles of confederation. This subject is well considered in the Federalist, where cogent reasoning is applied to it.

What is the grant of power in the Constitution bearing upon the subject of these bills? Section 4 of the fourth article of the Constitution declares that

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government.

Here is a naked declaration of power. No way is pointed out, no means are defined to inform Congress how this power shall be executed. Now, every means that can be used consistent with the power to carry it into effect is implied from the nature of the original grant. Congress may adopt proper means to carry into effect this express power, whether it be military forces, peace commissioners, or by a compromise of the complaints of the people of the State against a republican form of government.

Many reasons might be assigned why the people of a State would not desire to maintain a republican form of government, but one strong one, among all others, might be that the people through ignorance were incapable of self-government; incapable by illiteracy of participating in the affairs of the State through the exercise of suffrage.

If general ignorance is the cause Congress may exercise power to remove it, though years are required to do so. by liberal grants of money for the purpose of diffusing general intelligence and thereby creating respect among the people for a government republican in form, and a decent regard for the rights of mankind.

The Indians are incapable of self-government through illiteracy, and no republican form of government would be maintained by them, and now the Government is providing, as it

has often done, for their education and mental elevation in order to make them law abiding citizens and capable of self-government, and therefore fit to live under and support a republican form of government in the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

This provision constitutes Congress the judge of what laws are necessary to carry into effect the powers of the Constitution. Although it is surplage under the reasoning of judicial decisions and eminent writers on constitutional powers, as it existed already as an incident, but it does prove that the framers of the Constitution intended to leave the means of executing the powers to the deliberate judgment of the legislator.

Then the question is, Is general intelligence and enlightenment of the people supportive of a government republican in form? Does the intelligence of the people aid and maintain such a government? If so, Congress may adopt measures to that end.

I have briefly discussed the incidental powers of Congress and the implied powers of the Constitution, and I pass on to the inherent power of that instrument. This power sounds strange, but hear me through. In order that the application of this power may be more readily understood I make a statement of facts:

The real purpose of these measures is to provide means for the education of the colored people in the Southern States, although they embrace all classes of illiterate people in every State.

A few years ago 4,000,000 of illiterate colored people were released from slavery and the adult males clothed with all the rights, duties and conditions of American citizenship. No one pretends that they possessed any mental qualifications to become good citizens and an intelligent factor in the administration of the Government. The old ex-slaves can not be materially improved but the young people can be taught the superiority of republican government, the rights and privileges it confers upon the citizen, respect and obedience for the laws of the State and Federal Union.

What is the foundation of the Federal Union? What is the basis of the General Government? The theory is that it rests only upon the consent of the governed. Who are the governed? answer, all classes of the people, white and black. The people of their own free will can enlarge or restrict its powers or change the system entirely and do so peaceably and rightfully. The people are the sovereign. They rule through their own selected agents, who act by defined official powers. These are responsible to no sovereign, save the sovereignty of the people, who hold them accountable for violations of official duties. In a word, the Federal system is in the hands of the people. They control by the elective franchise. Shall it be by an elective franchise? They maintain it by consent and self-government. Need it be said that such a system of government can only be sustained and perpetuated by the virtue and intelligence of the people, and without which it could not long survive.

Now, there is a large percentage of unintelligent and illiterate people in this country exercising a fundamental power in the enactment and administration of law, who can know nothing of the effect or benefit of it. Can they safely and independently execute so great a trust without any intelligent conception of the rights and duties of citizenship? Are they fit to deposit the ballot that may determine the destiny of the Republic? Are they fit to deposit the ballot to determine any policy of the Government? How can they select proper agents to administer the Government when they have no understanding of its powers and purposes? They can not pass

(Continued on 8th page.)

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,



Gents' Furnishin' Goods!

N WARNE & CO., DEALERS IN

Hardware, Tinware,

COVES

Wash 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, INDIANA.

J. S. OPENED. New and finely furnished.—
Cool and pleasant rooms. Table furnished
with the best of the 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

1-30

Free