

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. McEWEN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year \$1.50
Six months .75
Three months .40

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year, \$80.00
Half column, 40.00
Quarter column, 20.00
Fifth column, 10.00
Ten per cent. added to foregoing price if advertisements are set to occupy more than one 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 months.
All other notices and advertisements at established standard price.
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 option of the advertiser, free of extra charge.
Advertisements for persons not residents of Jasper county, must be paid for in advance of first publication, when less than one-quarter column in size; and quarterly advance when larger.

ORDECAI P. CHILCOTE.

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. & Z. DWIGGINS.

Attorneys-at-Law,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Make collections, etc. Office west corner Newell's Block.

MON. P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON.

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public.
THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practices in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER.

Collector and Abstractor.
We pay particular attention to paying tax, selling, and leasing lands.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

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 Makeover's new building, Rensselaer, Ind.

H. W. SNYDER,

Attorney at Law
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
OFFICE, in Makeover's New Block. Residence at Makeover House.
July 11, 1884.

D. DALB,

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

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

S. Dwiggins.

Zimri 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 Ziegler Safe, which is the premium at the Chicago Exposition of 1878. This safe is protected by one of the best Time Locks. The bank vaults as good as can be built. It will be seen from the foregoing that this bank furnishes good security to depositors as can be.

REED M. COY.

THOMAS THOMPSON.
Banking House
F. 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 loaned on interest paid on specified time deposits. Same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.
April, '81

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 n39

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.
THOMAS J. FARDEN,
3 Doors East of P. O.,
Rensselaer, Ind.

Gents' Furnishings 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
MAKEOVER HOUSE,

RENSSELAER, IND.

Just OPENED. New and finely 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, 1885.

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

AID TO EDUCATION.

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS J. WOOD.

OF INDIANA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, 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 therein.

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 State where they may reside.

It is conceded that the colored people as a body in the South, where large numbers congregate, are incapable of understanding and maintaining a republican form of government in the absence of intelligent white people.

In such cases Congress may exercise the power to promote intelligence and education among them in order to make them self-governing, and therefore capable of maintaining independently of the power of the General Government a republican form of government. If general illiteracy among the people of a State is the cause of the failure of a republican form of government, Congress may donate money to remove the cause through educational means, and that is true where illiteracy is so dominant as to constitute a balance of power against intelligence or is a standing menace to the safety of the Commonwealth.

In such cases Congress may provide means to remove the cause and all threatening danger to a republican form of government. What is a grant of power without the employment of means necessary to its execution? The axiom is clearly established in law and in reason that whatever is required to be done the means to that end are authorized. When ever a general power to do a thing is given every particular power necessary for doing it is given.

Suppose there is universal famine in a State, and the people thereof, starving in all its borders, organize in open rebellion against all State law and constitutional authority and annihilate the republican form of government therein existing?

In such a case Congress could order troops with bayonets, powder and lead, to reduce the people to submission, or it may appropriate money to buy them bread and thus allay their opposition to State authority, and restore to the State a republican form of government.

There is no defined way to execute this general power of the Constitution. Congress itself is the sole judge of the means necessary to carry into effect this grant of power. Congress is the sole judge of the means necessary to carry into effect any grant of power in the Constitution, provided, always, that the means employed are properly incidental to the express power. No one would claim that means used entirely foreign to the object to execute a power would be a proper execution of it. The manner of carrying into effect the great powers of the Constitution is left to the wisdom and conservative judgment of the legislator where the means of execution are not defined. Otherwise the creation of naked powers would be absurd, as they would remain forever dormant or in a paralytic state Judge Story, writing on this question, aptly says:

It would be almost impracticable, if it were not useless, to enumerate the various instances in which Congress, in the progress of the Government, have made use of incidental and implied means to execute its powers. They are almost infinitely varied in their ramifications and details.

But incidental powers are expressly conferred on Congress by the Constitution, and in these words:

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of

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 surplusage 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? I 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.)