

VOLUME IX.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY

JAS. W. McEWEN.

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

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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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Office up stairs, in Makeever's new building, Rensselaer, Ind.

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REMINGTON, 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, 1884.

D. D. DALE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

MONTICELLO, INDIANA.

Bank building up stairs.

J. H. LOUGHRIEDE, F. P. BITTERS

LOUGHRIEDE & 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.

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

R. S. Dwiggin, Zimri Dwiggin,

President. Cashier

Citizens' Bank,

RENSSELAER, IND.,

Does a general Banking business; gives special attention to collections; remittance on day of payment at current rates of exchange; interest paid on balances; certificates for interest issued; exchange bought and sold.

This Bank owns the Burge Safe, which took the premium at the Chicago Exposition in 1873. This Safe is protected by one of Sargent's Time Locks. The bunk vault used 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. THOMAS THOMPSON

Banking House

To A. McCoy & T. Thompson, successors to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers in Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collects on all available points. Money loaned and paid on specified time deposits, & in same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.

April, 1885

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY APRIL 24, 1885.

NUMBER 13.

Mr. Cleveland's Opinion of Petitions.

President Cleveland is developing as a story teller. He has diminished the value of petitions for office a good deal by a story which he told an office-seeking Senator. He said that when he was Mayor of Buffalo there was a sharp contest for the position of Chief of Police. One candidate in particular was indorsed by such a very large number of citizens that when he saw the petition the Mayor felt that probably he was the man who ought to be appointed. He stated this conclusion to two of his friends who called to see him, but they informed him that, in their opinion, the appointment would not be a good one, and should not be made. He thereupon showed them the papers signed by such a large number of leading citizens, and said he did not see how he could ignore it. They thereupon asked him to delay action for two days, in order that they might present a paper to him, and went away. At the end of the time they returned, bringing another petition signed by a long list of Buffalo people, some of them prominent in the city, and a number of them his friends. It was not a petition for the place of Chief of Police, but was addressed to the Governor of New York, and stated that Grover Cleveland, Mayor of Buffalo, had been guilty of embezzlement of the public funds, was unfit to hold the office and ought to be removed. It simply showed how easily reputable people could be got to sign a petition without reading it. Since that time Mr. Cleveland says he has not had a high opinion of signatures to petitions relative to the offices.

April 24. Chairman.

PROHIBITION MEETING!

There will be a meeting of the Prohibition Club of Rensselaer, on Monday evening, April 27, 1885. Let there be a full attendance of all Prohibitionists. Business of importance, demanding immediate attention. All invited!—Men and women, in or out of town. Will convene in the Court House at 7:30 o'clock. D. T. HALSTAD.

April 24. Chairman.

MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD!

NINETEEN METALS THAT ARE WORTH MORE THAN \$1,000 A POUND.

Colliery Engineer: Following are the names of those metals valued at over \$1,000 an avoirdupois pound, the figures given representing the value per pound:

Vanadium—A white metal discovered in 1830, \$10,000.

Rubidium—An alkaline metal, so-called for exhibiting dark red lines in the spectrum analysis, \$9,070.

Zirconium—A metal obtained from the minerals zircon and hyacinth, in the form of a black powder, \$7,200.

Lithium—An alkaline metal; the lightest metal known, \$7,000.

Glucinum—A metal in the form of a grayish black powder, \$5,400.

Calcium—The metallic base of lime, \$1,500.

Strontium—A malleable metal of a yellowish color, \$1,200.

Terbium—Obtained from the mineral gadolinite, found in Sweden, \$4,080.

Yttrium—Discovered in 1828, is of a grayish black color, and its luster perfectly metallic, \$4,080.

Erbium—The metal found associated with yttrium, \$3,400.

Cerium—A metal of high specific gravity, a grayish white color, and lamellar texture, \$3,400.

Didymium—A metal found associated with cerium, \$3,200.

Ruthenium—Of a gray color, very hard and brittle, extracted from the ores of platinum, \$2,400.

Rhodium—Of a white color and metallic luster, and extremely hard and brittle. It requires the strongest heat that can be produced by a wind furnace for its fusion, \$2,300.

Nodium—Previously named columbium, first discovered in an ore found at New London, Connecticut, \$2,300.

Barium—The metallic base of baryta, \$1,800.

Palladium—A metal discovered in 1802 and found in very small grains, of a steel gray color and fibrous structure, \$1,400.

Osmium—A brittle, gray-colored metal, found with platinum, \$1,300.

Iridium—Found native as an alloy with osmium in lead-gray scales, and is the heaviest of known substances, \$1,090.

FERTILITY OF DAKOTA'S SOIL.—"You have a very rich soil here," remarked a tenderfoot to a Dakota farmer.

"Rich! Well, I should say so. Two years ago a young man from the east came out here. He carried a snakewood cane. He stuck it in the ground and left it here."

"I suppose," remarked the tenderfoot with a smile, "you mean to tell me that it sprouted."

"Sprouted! Well, I should say it did, and blossomed too. Why, last year I killed ten bushels of blacksnakes on that patch of ground, and each one was varnished and had a hammered silver head."—New York Graphic.

Three Ill. legislators have died since the senatorial contest begun

and it is said that Garland's relations with Blaine are of the most friendly nature. He is now fifty-three years old, and likes to fish, hunt and play practical jokes as well as any of his three boys. He is not wealthy, but has a good house in Little Rock and a small income outside of his salary.

Forfeited Texas and Pacific Railway Grants.

Indianapolis Sentinel: The Sentinel has received the following information from the General Land Office:

"You are advised that the lands granted to the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, which were declared forfeited and restored to the public domain by the act of Congress, approved February 18, 1885, are the sections and parts of sections, designated by odd numbers, within forty miles on each side of the line of general route of said company's road through the Southern part of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and within twenty miles on each side of said line (outside the limits of the grant for the Branch Line of the Southern Pacific Railroad) in Southern California.

"Said lands are now subject to entry under the pre-emption, homestead and other general laws relating to unoffered lands at the local United States Land Offices of Las Cruces, New Mexico Territory; Tucson and Prescott, Arizona Territory, and Los Angeles, California, and are rated as double minimum land (\$2.50 per acre) under the pre-emption and homestead laws, except in cases where settlement was prior to the date of receipt at the local office of the order withdrawing them for the benefit of the railroad grant."

The above described lands embrace some of the most fertile and most desirable of the public domain, and upon much of which the Texas and Pacific Railway Company had placed a high price. Actual settlers, who propose taking up Government lands in the Southwest, will do well to turn their steps in the direction of these forfeited strips, which are thrown open to the public for pre-emption or homestead claims after having been practically reserved for many years past, during which time most of the remaining desirable lands in the vicinity of these have been taken up.

What a contrast to this action of Secretary Lamar is that of his predecessor, Senator Teller. The former, with the interest and welfare of the people at heart, compels a powerful railroad company to disgorge a big slice of the public domain, which it had not earned and was trying to absorb without complying with the terms of the grant.

Ex-Secretary Teller while in office was, on the other hand, the friend and champion of railroad corporations and land grabbers, and kept an extra force of clerks busy, nights and Sundays included, making out patents for 700,000 acres of public lands in Louisiana conveying them to a railroad company which had not even pretended to carry out the provisions of the stipulations—had not built the road, nor does it expect to. A more infamous steal was never perpetrated than this act of Senator Teller when that champion of monopolies was Secretary of the Interior. Nor did his infamy stop here. He is found guilty of having taken from the Indian tribes their reservations, directly in violation of the titles given them in treaties, which our Government is bound to respect, as determined by recent Supreme Court decisions in the premises.

Had the Government remained in the hands of a Republican administration another four years there would have been little left of the public domain at the end of that time—it would have gone almost bodily into the capacious maw of powerful railroad corporations, through such courageous land grab processes as that adopted by Senator Teller and his ilk, and as characterized the several Republican

administrations for the past twenty years.

Indianapolis Sentinel: The Monon stockholders now have a set of officials watching over their interests of whom they may well feel proud. As one of the employés of that road aptly remarked to a Sentinel reporter the other day, "They pull right along together."

The directors of this road in time past were very unfortunate in their selection of the heads of the various departments. They brought together men who could not agree on any one subject, and naturally enough the road suffered considerably thereby.

A lack of harmony among its higher officials will injure any road, to a certain extent, and its effect on the L. N. A. & C. was only too apparent. Mr. William Dowd, the recently elected President, is a careful and cautious man, and being possessed of a thorough railroad education, having won up the ladder step by step, is of course well fitted for the position he holds. There are few, if any, better General Managers than Mr. Dowd's right hand bower, J. B. Carson, who is well liked and respected by the employés from one end of the line to the other. With such men as these managing its affairs it can not help but prosper.

Ibid: An official of the L. N. A. & C. says that when the company has completed all of the contemplated improvements the Monon will, so far as its physical condition is concerned, compare favorably with any other road in the United States. In improvement alone it is estimated that the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago will expend \$2,000,000. Several elegant passenger coaches are now in the course of construction and will be placed on the road in a few weeks, besides a number of freight cars and new locomotives. The Indianapolis division will come in for its share.

A JEFFERSONVILLE POET

ROUTE HENDRICKS AND TRIES CLEVELAND.

Washington Special: The last of the callers were about leaving the White House this afternoon, when a man, who gave his name as Captain James Herrington, of Jeffersonville, Ind., stepped up to the door with a request that he would like to see the President, adding that Vice President Hendricks had sent him. On being questioned as to his business he said he desired to read to the President an allegorical essay, prose and poetry, on "The Irrepressible Conflict of Public Sentiment." He therefore produced from his overcoat pocket a package of about forty pages of foolscap paper. The door-keeper offered to take it, saying that Colonel Lamont read all the poetry that came, before it was sent to the President, but the Captain declined for the reason, he said, that the chirography was poor and so much interlined that any one except himself would have difficulty in reading it. The doorkeeper under the circumstances refused admission, and he went away grumbling. As he was leaving the Captain said he had been for years a river pilot at St. Louis, and he thought he had a better idea of the cause of the war than any other man living; that he had penn'd his thoughts in leisure moments, and that he thought the President would be better off if he heard his essay. He said he had a talk with Vice President Hendricks during the early part of the day, but that Mr. Hendricks had no kind of appreciation of poetry or prose unless there was some red-hot politics in it. He said that Mr. Hendricks tired of it after hearing but seven pages, and he suggested he let the President hear the remainder.

JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.—I notice it don't always do to judge by appearances. The attitude of prayer is also the attitude of peeping through a knoth