

# The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME IX.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1885.

NUMBER 29

## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,  
—BY—  
**JAS. W. McEWEEN.**

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
One year.....\$1.50  
Six months.....75  
Three months.....50

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One column, one year, \$80 00  
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Eighth " 10 00  
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tablished statute price.  
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line.  
Yearly advertisements may be changed  
quarterly (once in three months) at the op-  
tion of the advertiser, free of extra charge.  
Advertisements for persons not residents  
of Jasper county, must be paid for in ad-  
vance of first publication, when less than  
one-quarter column in size; and quarterly  
in advance when larger.

**MORDECAI 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.

**SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON**  
Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.  
**THOMPSON & BROTHER,**  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
Practices in all the Courts.

**MARION L. SPITLER.**  
Collector and Abstractor.  
We pay particular attention to paying tax-  
selling, and leasing lands.

**FRANK W. BALCOCK,**  
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. DOUTHITT,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office up stairs, in Makeever's new  
building, Rensselaer, Ind.

**EDWIN P. HAMMOND,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
RENSSELAER, IND.  
Office Over Makeever's Bank.  
May 21, 1885.

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

**W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.**  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.  
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.  
Office, in Makeever's New Block. Resi-  
dence at Makeever House.  
July 11, 1884.

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

**J. 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.  
Calls promptly attended. Will give special at-  
tention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

**CITIZENS' BANK,**  
RENSSELAER, IND.  
R. S. DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIN,  
President. Vice-President. Cashier.  
DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS:  
Certificates bearing interest issued; Ex-  
change bought and sold; Money loaned on farms  
at lowest rates and on most favorable terms.  
April 1885.

**ALFRED M. COY, THOMAS THOMPSON.**  
**Banking House**  
OF A. McCOY & T. THOMPSON, successors  
to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers-  
Rensselaer, Ind. Does general Banking bu-  
siness. Buy and sell exchange. Collections  
made on all available points. Money lo-  
interest paid on specified time deposits.  
Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy &  
Thompson.

## WHERE TO ATTEND SCHOOL

- 1.—Where you can get good in-  
struction in whatever you may wish  
to study.
- 2.—Where you can get good ac-  
commodations and good society.
- 3.—Where the expenses are least.
- 4.—Where things are just as re-  
presented, or all money refunded  
and traveling expenses paid. Send  
or special terms and try the Cen-  
tral Indiana Normal School and  
Business College, Ladoga, Ind.  
A. F. KNOTTS, Principal.

From the Kentland Democrat.  
From Beaver City.

BEAVER-CITY, Ind., }  
Aug. 3d, 1885. }

MR. EDITOR:—It may be agreea-  
ble to yourself and your readers to  
know, that in this locality, the DEM-  
OCRAT is gaining favor and influ-  
ence among the reading and inves-  
tigating class of farmers. It is  
not only regarded with favor for  
its vigilance and fidelity in detect-  
ing those wrongs which in every  
community are almost sure to pre-  
vail where official power exists with-  
out supervision or restraint, but is  
also appreciated for its well defined  
and ably maintained sentiments in  
behalf of labor, and its opposition  
to a policy which is wholly on the  
side of capital. No one capable of  
observation and reflection, can fail  
to perceive, that under the protec-  
tive policy we are rapidly building  
up a moneyed aristocracy which,  
of all others, is the meanest and  
the most grinding.

But it is not my purpose to dis-  
cuss the tariff question, but to im-  
press, in my feeble way, the friends  
of the democracy with the import-  
ance of extending liberal support  
to the organs of their party.

For many years, so far as patron-  
age is concerned, the party has  
been powerless, and those papers,  
especially in limited localities, that  
have maintained its principles,  
have labored under trials and dis-  
couragements of a very trying na-  
ture. The present achievements of  
the Democratic party must in a  
great degree be attributed to the  
fidelity and devotion of these pa-  
pers, and whatever may be said, for  
or against the publishers, as to  
their claims to office, they are cer-  
tainly entitled to such favor and  
material support as will in some  
measure compensate them for their  
long struggle against political pro-  
fligacy and misrule.

Now that the old party is re-  
stored to power, with a leader at its  
head whose ability and equity chal-  
lenges the praise and admiration of  
all parties, it becomes the rank and  
file to contribute what they can to  
strengthening his administration,  
and push forward the reform by  
affording it every necessary means  
of support. The press, for power,  
exceeds all other means, and if the  
friends of political reform in New-  
ton County desire to have the work  
forward; if they rightly under-  
stand their duty and responsibility,  
they will see to it that the influence  
of their count organ is not crimp-  
led for want of pecuniary aid.

A few days since the writer had  
the pleasure of visiting Rensselaer  
—his old stamping ground—and of  
meeting many of his old friends.  
The town, like the country sur-  
rounding it, is in a flourishing con-  
dition. Everything indicated ac-  
tivity and enterprise. Among oth-  
er acquaintances, we had the pleas-  
ure to meet our esteemed friend,  
J. W. McEwen—editor and pub-  
lisher of the DEMOCRATIC SEN-  
TEL. We found him alone in his  
office, stick in hand, without Rat  
or Devil to assist him.

No man has been more firm in  
his adherence to the principles of  
the Democracy than friend McEwen.  
For twenty-nine long years,  
through good and evil report, he  
has been the friend and advocate  
of those principles that constitute  
the only foundation upon which a  
republican form of government can  
securely rest. We were pleased  
to learn that he is likely to be a

successful applicant for the Post  
office in Rensselaer. His quali-  
fications, integrity, and fidelity to  
principle admirably qualify him  
for the position. It is hoped his  
application may meet with favora-  
ble regard.  
J. M.

We recognize the above as a con-  
tribution from the pen of our old  
personal, professional, and political  
friend, Mr. John McCarthy, well  
and favorably known to many of  
our citizens. We highly appreci-  
ate, and sincerely thank him for the  
the kindly manner in which he re-  
fers to ourself.

## Some Interesting Stories About Governor Curtin, of Penn- sylvania.

I know of few statesmen who  
have had their gait unsteadied as  
little by the shifting, treacherous  
sands of politics as Andrew Gregg  
Curtin. During the war the idol  
of the masses, the worshipped  
father of the volunteer militia, the  
leader of the Republican party in  
the State of Pennsylvania, and re-  
ferred to at this late day in rever-  
ential tones as "the great War Gov-  
ernor," yet now when the Demo-  
cratic party is atop the heap we  
find him among its supreme coun-  
sellors, directing Presidential ap-  
pointments and disputing even  
with Mr. Randall the right of  
wielding the power of patronage.  
The most singular thing, however,  
in connection with this change of  
base, is that it has not brought him  
vituperative criticism. You may  
find many Republicans who will  
say: "I'm sorry old Andy has not  
stood by us. I think he has made  
a mistake, but I can never say un-  
kind things of the man who acted  
as he did during the rebellion.—  
Andy is a solid fellow, no matter  
what he does." But you will meet  
none who will accuse him of hav-  
ing left the Republican ranks thro'  
base motives of gain or political  
preferment. He was in town only  
a few days ago and he was run  
after by office seeking Democrats  
as much as Mr. Randall is when he  
comes down from Berwyn, and  
his mail at Bellefonte has become  
so heavy that it consumes all of the  
time of a secretary to attend to it.

It was during the five years he  
spent in St. Petersburg as United  
States Minister to Russia that Mr.  
Curtin gained his greatest knowl-  
edge of statesmanship. The experi-  
ence thus gained exceeded even  
that he had in the executive chair  
at Harrisburg, because his mission  
abroad was during the troublous  
period of the Franco-Prussian war.  
He cut a prominent figure in St.  
Petersburg society, expending each  
year \$12,000 more than his salary,  
and consequently his fund of remin-  
iscences of those days is most in-  
teresting and important. One of  
the earlier incidents of his career  
in the great Russian city occurred  
at a dinner where Gortschakoff,  
the Chancellor of the Empire sat  
opposite to him. Mr. Curtin was  
unknown to most of the guests.  
Gortschakoff began talking to him  
in a very abrupt, brusque fashion  
about the Alabama Claims Com-  
mission, which had just been es-  
tablished. "It will never succeed,"  
said he. "You Americans are al-  
ways getting up some new things.  
The principle of it is opposed to  
every tradition of European diplo-  
macy. Have you read the English  
press upon this project?" "Yes,"  
said the Governor, "I have read  
what they have to say, but it is  
barely possible that they are mis-  
taken." Gortschakoff did not drop  
the subject. "Have you seen," said  
he, "the speech of Lord John Rus-  
sell in which he denounces the  
commission as a humbug?" Cur-  
tin had been listening with a very  
mild air to all this talk. He now  
turned upon the Chancellor. He  
said with great abruptness and dig-  
nity: "Yes, I have read his speech.  
I also remember his speech de-  
nouncing your plan for suppress-  
ing the Polish insurrection. Your  
reply to him then was so over-  
whelming that it took away from  
him completely the little sense that

he ever had." Can you imagine a  
more diplomatic reply? Of course,  
it ended the conversation on that  
subject.

There is a story told of Curtin  
during his stay in Russia that well  
exemplifies a trait of the War  
Governor's character that I can  
best describe as a combination of  
dignity and magnanimity. The  
most gorgeous member of the Diplo-  
matic Corps in St. Petersburg  
was General Fleury, the French  
Minister, then the nearest support-  
er of Napoleon III. Besides his  
salary of \$75,000 a year he was al-  
lowed \$50,000 a year for entertain-  
ing. His place of residence was a  
magnificent palace, and to this Min-  
ister Curtin was invited on the oc-  
casion of an evening reception. He  
found himself in a resplendently  
uniformed assemblage amid which  
his plain apparel—he was attired  
in what we term full dress—looked  
strangely out of place. When he  
was presented to his distinguished  
host and hostess the former made  
a slight inclination of his head, but  
said not a word, and Mme. Fleury  
bowed as frigidly as a woman can,  
and did not move her lips. You  
can readily imagine the embarrass-  
ing position in which our diplomat  
was placed. After standing in this  
awkward position for a moment he  
said what he had never done before  
—turned his back on the foe and  
marched back into the general sa-  
lon. In an assemblage of people  
where social forms guide almost  
every action of life the marked  
coolness of the American Minister's  
reception was at once noticed, and  
became the matter of general com-  
ment. One of his associates asked  
Mr. Curtin what the trouble was,  
to which he replied that he did not  
know, but that he certainly would  
not again enter the French Minis-  
ter's doorway; and, ordering his  
carriage, he drove away without  
making his adieux. The occur-  
rence was noised about all St. Pe-  
tersburg next morning in variously  
exaggerated forms. The Secretary  
of the French Legation called up-  
on Mr. Curtin to tender an apology.  
Mr. Curtin, in a thoroughly diplo-  
matic manner, declined to admit  
that there was any necessity for an  
apology. When asked if he would  
receive General Fleury he replied  
that he would be pleased to do so.  
Shortly afterward he was waited  
upon by the French Minister and  
his wife. They frankly confessed,  
in a most courteous manner, that  
he was unknown to them by sight,  
and when he entered the reception  
room in his plain evening dress  
they mistook him for an English  
journalist. This meeting ended very  
pleasantly.

When the war between France  
and Prussia was approaching an  
end, Minister Curtin gave a dinner  
at which, as a token of their inti-  
mate relations, General and Mme.  
Fleury were the honored guests.  
While seated at the table a dispatch  
was brought to the French Minis-  
ter. He opened and read it and  
handed it to Mr. Curtin without a  
word. It was the dispatch announc-  
ing the surrender of Napoleon III.  
at Sedan. Fleury at once left the  
house. He was obliged to leave  
St. Petersburg almost immediately.  
Notwithstanding his large income  
he was head over heels in debt. He  
was obliged to sell everything down  
to his wife's furs to satisfy these  
debts. In St. Petersburg they  
have a custom, when a member of  
a diplomatic corps goes away, for  
his associates to go down to the sta-  
tion with flowers and presents to  
give him a brilliant send off. The  
morning of the Fleury's departure  
Governor Curtin and his wife pur-  
chased a huge bouquet of flowers  
and drove to the station. When  
they arrived there they found the  
once popular Minister and his wife  
alone. Not a single one of the  
people whom they had so lavishly  
entertained in St. Petersburg had  
come down to see them off. Mme.  
Fleury came up to Mr. Curtin with  
tears in her eyes as she said: "You  
are the only one of our old associ-  
ates who has had the kindness of  
heart to remember us this morning,

and you, of all others, who tho't,  
when you first met us, that we were  
rude and insulting in our manner  
of greeting you."

It was not long after this when  
Minister Curtin made a flying trip  
of recreation to London. Cheva-  
lier Wyckoff called upon him and  
asked him if he would not like to  
call upon Napoleon III. who was  
then at Chisellhurst. He said he  
would do so if he received an in-  
imation that the ex-Emperor de-  
sired to see him. The next day  
one of Napoleon's aide-de-camp  
waited upon him and requested  
him to call at his earliest conve-  
nience. He went to Chisellhurst  
the very next day and was received  
most cordially. Finally, after near-  
ly two hours of talk, the ex-Em-  
peror came to the real point of his  
desire to see Curtin. He said to  
him: "You are on intimate terms  
with Gortschakoff. Have you any  
objection to telling what are his  
real views of the subject of the re-  
establishment of the empire?" "I  
know what his sentiments upon  
this subject are," said Mr. Curtin  
most guardedly, "but they are of  
such a nature that I do not feel at  
liberty to communicate them to  
you." "I understand you," said  
the ex-Emperor, "and am much  
obliged to you for your civility in  
calling."

You will not wonder that Curtin  
was cautious concerning Gortscha-  
koff's opinion when I tell you that  
he had referred to the ex-Emperor  
as "that damned French scound-  
rel," and had said further, "he  
never shall have any help from me  
to aid him in getting back to his  
throne, as I look upon him as a  
man who continually menaces the  
peace of Europe." When Curtin  
returned to St. Petersburg Gorts-  
chakoff invited him to dinner. Dur-  
ing the dinner he said to Curtin,  
"You have been away." "Yes, in  
London." "You saw many people  
there?" "Yes." "A number of  
distinguished people?" "Yes, I  
saw some prominent American  
friends of mine." "I am told that  
you also saw the man who at one  
time seemed to hold in his hands  
the destinies of Europe?" "Yes,  
I saw him," said Mr. Curtin.—  
"Have you any objections to tell-  
ing me the nature of the conversa-  
tion you had with him?" "It was  
not important," was the reply. "It  
was mainly upon personal topics." Here Gortschakoff said, with a very  
knowing look, "I know all the de-  
tails of that conversation. I am  
very much obliged to you for your  
discretion. In not communicating to  
Louis Napoleon my views upon the  
re-establishment of the French  
Empire." There was no third per-  
son visible when Curtin talked with  
Napoleon, and to this day he won-  
ders by what system of espionage  
the Russian Chancellor was advis-  
ed of every act and word of the  
deposed Emperor.

I wonder that Cleveland doesn't  
select men of the Curtin stripe to  
represent the government abroad  
during his administration.  
\*—[Bystander in Philadelphia  
News.

UNFITTED FOR THE BUSINESS.—  
"That boy of yours is not adapted  
for the undertaking business!" ex-  
claimed an undertaker to the boy's  
father, who inquired why he had  
been discharged.  
"What's the trouble with him?"  
"He hasn't a realizing sense of  
what is due the afflicted. Day be-  
fore yesterday Mrs. B. buried her  
fourth husband. I sent the boy  
up to learn at what hour she wish-  
ed the ceremony to take place, and  
he asked her what her regular time  
of day was for burying husbands.  
I expect to lose her trade entirely."

That Representative in the Geor-  
gia Legislature who objected to a  
resolution of sympathy for Grant  
is a carpet-bagger from Wisconsin,  
as might have been expected.

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee was one of  
Gen. Hancock's aids at the Grant  
obsequies, New York, last Saturday.