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Democratic

Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Three months	.50

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One column, one year	\$80 00
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Reading notices, first publication 10 cents a line; each publication thereafter 5 cents a line.

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MORDECAI F. 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.

VIN

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON
Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER,

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practice in all the Courts.

MARION L. SPITLER,

Collector and Abstractor.

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

VIN

FRANK W. BACOCK,

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 Makeever's new building, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Office Over Makeever's Bank.

May 21, 1885.

H. W. SNYDER,

Attorney at Law

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. DALE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

MONTICELLO, INDIANA.

Bank building up stairs.

J. 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 accounts running unsettled longer than three months.

VIN

DR. I. B. WASHBURN,

Physician & Surgeon,

Rensselaer, Ind.

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

CITIZENS' BANK,

RENSSELAER, IND.,

R. S. DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIR.

President. Vice-President. Cashier.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS: Exchange 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-

iness. Buy and sell exchange. Collections

made in all available points. Money lo-

aned on specified time deposits.

Office same place as old firm of A. McCoy &

THOMPSON.

WHERE TO ATTEND SCHOOL

1.—Where you can get good instruction in whatever you may wish to study.

2.—Where you can get good accommodations and good society.

3.—Where the expenses are least.

4.—Where things are just as represented, or all money refunded and traveling expenses paid. Send or special terms and try the Central 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 agreeable to yourself and your readers to know, that in this locality, the DEMOCRAT is gaining favor and influence among the reading and investigating class of farmers. It is not only regarded with favor for its vigilance and fidelity in detecting those wrongs which in every community are almost sure to prevail where official power exists without 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 protective policy we are rapidly building up a moneyed aristocracy which, of all others, is the meanest and of the most grinding.

But it is not my purpose to discuss the tariff question, but to impress, in my feeble way, the friends of the democracy with the importance of extending liberal support to the organs of their party.

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

Now that the old party is restored to power, with a leader at its head whose ability and equity challenges 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 Newton County desire to have the work forward; if they rightly understand their duty and responsibility, they will see to it that the influence of their count' organ is not crippled 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 surrounding it, is in a flourishing condition. Everything indicated activity and enterprise. Among other acquaintances, we had the pleasure to meet our esteemed friend, J. W. McEwen—editor and publisher of the DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL. 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 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 qualifications, integrity, and fidelity to principle admirably qualify him for the position. It is hoped his application may meet with favorable regard.

J. M.

We recognize the above as a contribution 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 appreciate, and sincerely thank him for the kindly manner in which he refers to ourself.

Some Interesting Stories About Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

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It was during the five years he spent in St. Petersburg as United States Minister to Russia that Mr. Curtin gained his greatest knowledge of statesmanship. The experience 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 remunerations of those days is most interesting 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. 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 tourist. 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 intimate relations, General and Mme. Fleury were the honored guests. While seated at the table a dispatch was brought to the French Minister. He opened and read it and handed it to Mr. Curtin without a word. It was the dispatch announcing 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 custom, when a member of a diplomatic corps goes away, for his associates to go down to the station with flowers and presents to give him a brilliant send off. The morning of the Fleury's departure Governor Curtin and his wife purchased 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 associates who has had the kindness of heart to remember us this morning."

That Representative in the Georgia 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.

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

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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 Diplomatic Corps in St. Petersburg was General Fleury, the French Minister, then the nearest supporter of Napoleon III. Besides his salary of \$75,000 a year he was allowed \$50,000 a year for entertaining him to call at his earliest convenience. His place of residence was a magnificent palace, and to this Minister Curtin was invited on the occasion of an evening reception. He found himself in a resplendently uiformed 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 a 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 embarrassing position in which our diplomat was placed. After standing in this awkward position for a moment he did what he had never done before—turned his back on the foe and marched back into the general saloon. 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 comment. 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 Minister's doorway; and, ordering his carriage, he drove away without making his adieu. The occurrence was noised about all St. Petersburg next morning in variously exaggerated forms. The Secretary of the French Legation called upon Mr. Curtin to tender an apology. Mr. Curtin, in a thoroughly diplomatic 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 tourist. This meeting ended very pleasantly.

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