

Jasper County

VOLUME IX.

The Democratic Sentinel.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9 1885.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY

JAS. W. McEWEN.

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Three months	.50

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Yearly advertisements may be changed	
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Advertisements for persons not residents	
of Jasper county, must be paid for in ad-	
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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. vni

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

MARION L. SPITLER,
Collector and Abstractor.
We pay particular attention to paying tax-
es, selling, and leasing lands. v2 n48

FRANK W. BILCOCK,
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. Resi-
dence at Makeever House. July 1, 1884.

D. D. DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
MONTICELLO, INDIANA.

Bank building, up stairs.

J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE,
F. P. BITTERS
LOUGHBRIDGE & 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. vni

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, V. A. SEIN,
President. Vice-President. Cashier.
DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS:
Certificates bearing interest issued; Ex-
change bought and sold. Money loaned on farms
at low 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 busi-
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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 on special terms and try the Central Indiana Normal School and Business College, Ladoga, Ind.

A. F. KNOTTS, Principal.

placable enemy. Clay made his fight against General Jackson because he was a General. He portrayed as only a Clay could the dangers to a Republic having a military chieftain at its head. There are those yet living who can remember this argument from that greatest of forensic orators.

Well, Jackson was chosen in 1828, and was again the candidate in 1832 but had shown no sign of military ambition. Clay had to oppose him before the some hustings, and had that pride of consistency as to try to appear consistent, so he inaugurated the war cry, "Jackson, the tyrant;" see him turning men out for opinion's sake, crying "to the victors belong the spoils."

Then, for the first time the land was full of this cry, and every anti-Democrat coached himself to think, and taught his sons to believe, that Jackson was the author.

Current political history is largely made in this way, and a book might be written of the systematic methods which originated in Boston long ago by the protectionists; when they had succeeded in changing the text in all our colleges on the subject of political economy. Adam Smith was suddenly tabooed and John Stuart Mill substituted.

The process still continues, and our subject, Don Piatt, with thousands more gets much of his political history from this impure fountain.

He can't mention Jefferson or Jackson ("St. Andrew" in his letter aforesaid) without a sneer,

nor Hamilton without an involuntary genuflection.

It is passing strange that he, and so many more, are, from their own unaided force

of reasoning, such stalwart Democrats in many of its elementary principles.

In a score of places in his Cleveland letter he says

there is no difference in the principles in politics except the spoils;

that the Democrats are a party only

out of a sort of party hesitations "ironed down"—"the organized ignorance of the land."

That party has never dared to allow the issue to come up squarely, and the Democracy has never

before had the opportunity to compel them, or, as Senator Douglas puts it, "to compel them to let

down their milk."

When Jefferson became President he found every office filled with a Federalist. He turned out none, but in filling the vacancies he selected Democrats; and thus this practice continued, under Madison and Monroe, for twenty-four years.

By this time the whole of the civil service was in the hands of Democrats, though Jefferson in his eight years said: But few of the Federal officeholders died, and none resigned."

In John Quincy Adams' brief

period of four years, he managed to make the change complete, and his successor, General Jackson, found no Democrats in office.

In the interest of right, in the interest of good government, and with the approval of the entire American people, he turned out the lazy, listless lazaroni incumbents, and put in honest and efficient Democrats.

Honest they were, too, in those days. They had to be honest, for they had General Jackson to deal with. The only defaulter in Jackson's eight years was Swartwout, the Collector of Customs for the port of New York, and so remarkable was this solitary instance that the Whigs tried to change our English word defaulting to Swartwout. (See Webster's early Unabridged Dictionary.)

This to stigmatize an administration that had no other blemish. Swartwout learned that his accounts in the Treasury Department showed him largely in arrears, and off he fled to Belgium in mortal fear of the old General. There he died.

Years rolled by, and a careful examination of the books showed thirty odd thousand dollars was due to the estate of Swartwout from the Government.

True, the Jackson policy of having his friends and not his enemies to assist in his administration was loudly denounced. The sequel showed how hypocritical a whole party can be, composed, too, of many good people in everything but politics.

As to the expressions "to the victors belong the spoils," as if it means "to the majority belongs the right to steal," it belongs not to Jackson nor to Secretary Marcy, but to Henry Clay, Jackson's im-

Don Piatt would like to see Mahone and his ilk of the Senate trying to swallow the per contra of "turn the rascals out." Uncle Sam would smile from Maine to Mexico, and the Republican party would at least be "rounded up" on this question.

Let us have it settled; better now than later. Either require the President to remove as freely as did Harrison, Taylor et al., or compel him to keep in the rascals until he can land them, one by one, in the penitentiary. Every one thinks Grover Cleveland can reform the civil-service most effectively, and that he will if permitted. The Senate, openly, do not oppose, nor will it try to do it in that way.

Don Piatt on Civil Service Reform

In an open letter addressed to President Cleveland, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, on the subject of civil-service reform, Don Piatt gives his views.

From his disinterested standpoint, as well as from his presence at Washington for the past ten or twelve years, and his cordial support of Grover Cleveland in the recent election, he assumes the right and province of an adviser.

This open letter on civil-service reform has not that clear and definite delineation of the subject matter as the standard Scotch sermon on the Trinity, or, "the forces requisite for redemption." Still he does advise, and ably sustain the smouldering sentiment of the great bulk of Democrats to place his own construction upon that "offensive partisan" absurdity, and let the Mahone Senate make the most of it.

That party has never dared to allow the issue to come up squarely, and the Democracy has never before had the opportunity to compel them, or, as Senator Douglas puts it, "to compel them to let down their milk."

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Resolutions of Sympathy.

RENSSELAER, Indiana, October 5, 1885.
To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Prairie Lodge No. 125 F. & A. M.:

Your committee appointed to report resolutions of respect and condolence upon the death of Brother Madison Makeever respectfully submit as follows:

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Supreme Architect to call hence from our Lodge Brother MADISON MAKEEVER, Therefore,

Resolved—That in the death of our beloved and worthy brother we are again reminded of the frail and uncertain tenure of earthly life, and of the importance of a faithful daily compliance with the tenets of Masonry in our walk and intercourse with mankind.

Resolved—That we sincerely deplore the absence of our dear brother from our midst. At all times he was a genial companion whose heart was a perennial fountain of kind and ennobling impulses. He was a tender husband and a fond father. He was ever actuated by a keen sense of honor, justice and integrity in his dealings with his fellow men. By his death the state suffers the loss of a good citizen, and society is deprived of an example of morality and virtue.

Resolved—That we sincerely mingle our mourning with that of the bereaved widow, the orphaned children, the relatives and friends of our departed Brother, and to them tender fraternal sympathy in this hour of sore affliction.

It is recommended that the Lodge room be draped and that the brethren wear the customary emblem of mourning for the period of thirty days.

HORACE E. JAMES,
A. MURCIPLE,
MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE,
Committee

A BRIDGE over a stream in Missouri bears this legend: "Drive over as fast as you want to, and be damned!" Everybody, therefore, drives at a walk.

A TEXAS young man shot himself because a young lady refused to dance with him. In his blind rage he probably mistook himself for a rival.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but alleviated the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner.

Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store. 4

Appointment of Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Samuel Odom, late of Jasper county, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CATHARINE ODOM,
Administratrix.
E. P. Hammon, Attorney.
October 2, 1885.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Samuel Odom, deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the late residence of the decedent in Gilliam township, Jasper county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885, the Personal Property of said Estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cows, Calves, Hogs, Wagon, Buggy; and Farming Implements, and of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, a. m.

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