

# The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME IX.

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

NUMBER 36

## 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 ..... .50

### Advertising Rates.

One column, one year, \$50.00  
Half column, " " 40.00  
Quarter " " 30.00  
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single column width.  
Fractional parts of a year at equitable rates.  
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tablished rates.  
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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.  
Practice in all the Courts.

### MARION L. SPITLER,

Collector and Abstractor.  
We pay particular attention to paying tax-  
es, 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. DOUTHIT,  
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. SEIB,  
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.

### 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 loaned  
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  
of special terms and try the Cen-  
tral Indiana Normal School and  
Business College, Ladoga, Ind.  
A. F. KNORTS, Principal.

### Don Piatt on Civil Service Reform

In an open letter addressed to  
President Cleveland, says the In-  
dianapolis Sentinel, on the subject  
of civil-service reform, Don Piatt  
gives his views. From his disin-  
terested standpoint, as well as from  
his presence at Washington for the  
past ten or twelve years, and his  
cordial support of Grover Cleve-  
land in the recent election, he as-  
sumes the right and province of  
an adviser.

This open letter on civil-service  
reform has not that clear and defi-  
nite delineation of the subject mat-  
ter as the standard Scotch sermon  
on the Trinity, or, "the forces re-  
quisite 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 "offen-  
sive partisan" absurdity, and let  
the Mahone Senate make the most  
of it.

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

When Jefferson became Presi-  
dent 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 Mad-  
ison 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 Jack-  
son, found no Democrats in office.  
In the interest of right, in the in-  
terest of good government, and  
with the approval of the entire  
American people, he turned out  
the lazy, listless lazaroni incum-  
bents, and put in honest and ef-  
ficient 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 Jack-  
son's eight years was Swartwout,  
the Collector of Customs for the  
port of New York, and so remark-  
able was this solitary instance that  
the Whigs tried to change our En-  
glish word defaulting to Swart-  
wouting. (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 ex-  
amination of the books showed  
thirty odd thousand dollars was  
due to the estate of Swartwout  
from the Government.

True, the Jackson policy of hav-  
ing his friends and not his ene-  
mies to assist in his administra-  
tion 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-

placable enemy. Clay made his  
fight against General Jackson be-  
cause he was a General. He por-  
trayed 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 mil-  
itary ambition. Clay had to oppose  
him before the some hustings, and  
had that pride of consistency as to  
try to appear consistent, so he in-  
augurated 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 large-  
ly made in this way, and a book  
might be written of the systematic  
methods which originated in Bos-  
ton long ago by the protectionists;  
when they had succeeded in chang-  
ing 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 thous-  
ands more gets much of his politi-  
cal history from this impure foun-  
tain. He can't mention Jefferson  
or Jackson ("St. Andrew" in his  
letter aforesaid) without a sneer,  
nor Hamilton without an involun-  
tary genuflection. It is passing  
strange that he, and so many more,  
are, from their own unaided force  
of reasoning, such stalwart Demo-  
crats in many of its elementary  
principles. In a score of places  
in his Cleveland letter he says  
there is no difference in the princi-  
ples in politics except the spoils;  
that the Democrats are a party only  
out of a sort of party hesitations  
"ironed down"—"the organized ig-  
norance of the land."

But returning to the Republican  
wing of the Senate, when compelled  
to take their stand for the last time  
on civil-service reform. For forty  
or fifty years they have, to a man,  
denounced "removal for opinion's  
sake," and all that time practiced  
it most sweepingly.

Mr. Cleveland has already made  
removals enough to give them all  
the license they could desire to  
clean out every Democrat when  
their turn comes, if such ill fate  
ever again betides 'us. General  
Harrison made many speeches in  
his campaign in 1840, and in every  
one he said solemnly, with his arm  
outstretched, "Were I the Presi-  
dent of the United States, I would  
that the Almighty sever my right  
arm from my body, should I con-  
sent to the removal of a single of-  
ficeholder for his opinion's sake."  
He lived as President only thirty  
days, but in that brief time his  
cabinet had removed more than did  
Jackson in four years of his time!

Just then the great Whig party  
went out into utter darkness fore-  
ver—its scattered fugitives found  
themselves in the ranks of the  
freesoilers under a new party flag  
—the Republican.

Was it this civil-service rock that  
wrecked the old Whig party, or  
was it not farther back, in a philo-  
sophical diagnose of the case—in  
the hypocrisy of the mass of the  
members of that party? There  
are in the human heart all the ele-  
ments that go to make hell hideous,  
yet in most of them hypocrisy is a  
principal, and the worst ingredient.  
The hypocrite is not welcome any-  
where, and the political party that  
can mass the greatest number is  
doing an acceptable work for the  
sword of Gideon or Grover.

If the President and his Cabinet  
proceed to fill all the offices as rap-  
idly as the necessary precautions  
can be taken, it will at once receive  
the hearty indorsement of every  
Democrat; the full assent of all  
the mugwumps except those from  
Brookside in Utopia, and the frank  
approval of all the Republicans  
except their journalist editors, who  
feel in duty bound to rail.

Don Piatt would like to see Ma-  
honey and his ilk of the Senate try-  
ing to swallow the per contra of  
"turn the rascals out." Uncle Sam  
would smile from Maine to Mexi-  
co, 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 re-  
form the civil-service most effectually,  
and that he will if permitted.  
The Senate, openly, dare not op-  
pose, nor will it try to do it in that  
way.

### The Supreme Court's New Rules

New rules in regard to the sub-  
mission of causes under the act of  
April 13, 1885, were filed in the Su-  
preme Court, Wednesday, Septem-  
ber 23d. In brief the rules are a  
follows:

Parties who appeal under the  
provisions of the act shall file the  
record of the cause with the Clerk  
of the Court, together with an as-  
signment of errors, and shall, in  
case the appellees are not residents  
of this State, cause process to be  
issued by the Clerk of this Court  
within ten days, but if the appel-  
lees are residents, the appellants  
shall obtain a form of notice from  
the Clerk for publication, wherein  
a time for the hearing of such case  
shall be fixed so as to allow publi-  
cation to be made for three suc-  
cessive weeks, and thirty days to  
elapse from the time of the last  
publication, when notice shall have  
been given by service of summons  
or by service of notice on the at-  
torneys of record of appellee; or  
in case notice by publication has  
been given as provided herein, the  
cause shall, at the expiration of  
thirty days from the service of  
such summons, or the service of  
notice upon the attorneys, or the  
giving of notice by publication, be  
deemed submitted, unless for cause  
shown no order of submission is  
made. It also provides that the  
clerk shall make an entry showing  
the date of submission in all cases  
where causes are submitted under  
these rules, except that it shall not  
apply to appeals taken in term  
time. In case the appellee desires  
to secure the submission of a case  
where the appeal is not taken in  
term time he shall enter an appear-  
ance, waive notice, request an or-  
der of submission, and give ten  
days notice of such request to the  
applicant. When an appellee files  
written objections the clerk shall  
not enter a submission, but shall  
refer the matter to the court. No-  
tice of orders of submission, en-  
tered under the preceding rules,  
shall be sent to at least one of the  
attorneys whose names are signed  
to the agreement of errors, and al-  
so to the Clerk of the Court from  
which the appeal came.

"The 'utterly utter' kind of talk has  
infected the street gamins, one of whom,  
after picking up a more than usually  
fragrant cigar-stump, exclaimed to his  
friend: 'Jack, this is quite too posi-  
tively bully.'"

"Tommy," said a mother to her 7-year-  
old boy, "you must not interrupt me  
when I am talking with ladies. You  
must wait until we stop, and then you  
can talk." "But you never stop," re-  
torted the boy.

PRIDE'S fall: "Yes," said Clara,  
"your Maltese cat is pretty enough, but  
he can never come up to my bird." That  
was all she knew about it. That kitty  
did come up to her bird that very day,  
and it was all day with the bird.

### Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper  
dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes  
that he was seriously afflicted with a  
severe cold that settled on his lungs;  
had tried many remedies without suc-  
cess. Being induced to try Dr. King's  
New Discovery for Consumption, did so  
and was entirely cured by use of a  
few bottles. Since which time he  
has used it in his family for all  
Coughs and Colds with best results.  
This is the experience of thousands  
whose lives have been saved by this  
Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles  
free at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store. 5

### Resolutions of Sympathy.

RENSSELAER, Indiana, }  
October 5, 1885. }

To the Worshipful Master, Ward-  
ens and Brethren of Prairie  
Lodge No. 125 F. & A. M.:

Your committee appointed to re-  
port resolutions of respect and  
condolence upon the death of  
Brother Madison Makeever re-  
spectfully 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 de-  
plore 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 citi-  
zen, 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. URICUPPLE,  
MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE,  
Committee

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

A TEXAS young man shot himself be-  
cause 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 al-  
layed 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 reme-  
dy 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 Sam-  
uel Odom, late of Jasper county, In-  
diana, deceased. Said estate is sup-  
posed to be solvent.

CATHARINE ODOM,

Administratrix.  
E. P. Hammond, 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 Gillam 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 House-  
hold and Kitchen Furniture, and va-  
rious other articles. Sale to begin at  
10 o'clock, a. m.

TERMS—Sums of Five Dollars and  
under cash; over Five Dollars, a  
credit of one year will be given, the  
purchaser giving note at 6 per cent.  
interest from date, with attorney fees,  
and waiving benefit of valuation,  
with good security.

CATHARINE ODOM,  
Oct. 2, 1885: Administratrix.