

## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY—

JAS. W. McEWEN.

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 Office upstairs, in Makeever's new  
 building, Rensselaer, Ind.

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

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**Attorney at Law**  
 REMINGTON, INDIANA.  
 COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.,  
 HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
 RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Office, in Makeever's New Block. Resi-  
 dence at Makeever House.  
 July 11, 1884.

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 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
 MONTICELLO, INDIANA.  
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**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. vini

DR. B. WASHBURN,  
 Physician & Surgeon,  
 Rensselaer, Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special atten-  
 tion to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

**CITIZENS' BANK,**  
 RENSSELAER, IND.,

R. S. DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEED,  
 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 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. April 1885.

## SHERMAN'S SOMERSAULT.

New York Evening Post: On the  
 sectional question Mr. Sherman's  
 Virginia views are so complete a  
 somersault from his Ohio views  
 that we can only do him justice by  
 displaying the two sets side by  
 side:

## OHIO VIEWS. VIRGINIA VIEWS.

To-day the Re- We admire the  
 publican party is courage with  
 faced by a Solid which you fought  
 South, in which in what you re-  
 the negro is de- garded as a good  
 prived, substan- cause during the  
 tially, of all his war, and claim for  
 political rights ourselves a share  
 by open violence of the honor you  
 or by frauds as conferred upon  
 mean as any that American citi-  
 have been com- zenship by your  
 mitted by peni- courage. We  
 tentiary convicts, frankly admit the  
 and as openly and sincerity of the  
 the boldly done as motives which  
 any highway rob- led you into the  
 bery. By this contest, and nei-

system, and by ther wish to re-  
 the acquiescence proach you with  
 of a few Northern nor make any ref-  
 States, the men- erence to what  
 who led in they did during  
 civil war have the war, and all  
 been restored to we ask of you is  
 power, and hope to join with us in  
 practically to re- securing the just  
 verse the results results of the war  
 of the war. This expressed in the  
 is the spectre that constitutional a-  
 now haunts Am- mendments and  
 erican politics, still more broad-  
 and may make it in the parole  
 just as vital and taken by General  
 necessary to ap- Lee and his sol-  
 peal to the North- diers at the close  
 ern states to unite of the war.

Perhaps it was  
 as well that after  
 a long lease of  
 slavery, but more power by the Re-  
 dangerous and publican party  
 equally unjust. the Democratic  
 We forget some- party should be  
 times that it was put on trial for  
 the Union cause four years. It at  
 that won, and not least will dissi-  
 the rebel cause, pate the impres-  
 I have recently as to the ability  
 heard Jefferson as to that party to  
 Davis, in the Sen- nage the mul-  
 States, extolled tiplied interests  
 as a patriot, and of a great Gov-  
 have been called ernment like ours  
 in question for It may, I trust,  
 denouncing him also dissipate the  
 as a conspirator impression of the  
 and a traitor. South as to the

I have seen ma-  
 ny signs of a dis-  
 position to waive publican party.  
 all the glorious We do feel a deep  
 results of the interest in the  
 war, to make nelection of Gov-  
 difference be- ernor Wise and  
 tween the blue- in the re-election  
 and the gray, to of General Ma-  
 revive again the hone, though they  
 doctrines of se- are Confederate  
 cession and State soldiers of prov-  
 rights taught be- idence courage. We  
 fore the war. neither expect to  
 The tendency of waive their pride  
 the Democratic in their achieve-  
 party is all that ments nor their  
 way. loyalty of pur-  
 pose and intent  
 during the civil  
 war; but we un-  
 derstand that  
 they are willing  
 now to join with  
 all others, North  
 and South, in the  
 maintenance of  
 Republican prin-  
 ciples, and we  
 therefore feel for  
 their success the  
 same earnest de-  
 sire, and for the  
 same reasons that  
 we struggled for  
 success in Ohio  
 and expect it in  
 New York.

We have never seen more dema-  
 gogery displayed in the same  
 space than is contained in the  
 above extracts from John Sher-  
 man's Ohio and Virginia speeches.  
 Honest men everywhere should  
 shun him.

## Interesting Sketch.

In one of Jap. Tarpin's racy  
 Washington letters, published re-  
 cently in the Indianapolis Sentinel,  
 we find the following pleasant re-  
 ference to a quartette of Indiana's  
 most prominent and ablest men:

\* \* \* \* \*  
 When Mr. Hendricks was last  
 here I was at his rooms in the ho-  
 tel one evening while he was con-  
 versing with Senator Voorhees.—  
 I have often thought I would jot  
 down for the Sentinel fragments of  
 the conversation, but it continued  
 to slip away from me when a pen  
 was in my hand.

Senator Voorhees said that nothing  
 in the history of the politics of  
 the country had lately given him  
 so much pleasure as the speech  
 made by Mr. Hendricks at the Par-  
 nell meeting. And he was delight-  
 ed with the spirit of the enemy's  
 criticisms. With infinite gratifi-  
 cation he saw the Republican press  
 making a donkey of itself. In ex-  
 pressing sympathy for the Parnell  
 party in Great Britain Mr. Hen-  
 dricks only professed faith in the  
 principles on which his own Gov-  
 ernment is founded. On that par-  
 ticular subject every American,  
 whatever office he may hold, is al-  
 way at liberty to speak and in duty  
 bound to speak.

They then talked of civil ser-  
 vice reform as the law was read  
 upon the statute books by the Pen-  
 dleton bill. Senator Voorhees has  
 told his friend George H. Pendle-  
 ton: "That law will end your po-  
 litical life." Personally their re-  
 lations in the Senate were always  
 agreeable and close, remembering  
 that Senator Voorhees, with Til-  
 den, voted for Mr. Hendricks in  
 the New York Convention in 1868  
 against Pendleton. Senator Voor-  
 hees said that in making an office-  
 holding class—something so for-  
 eign to the spirit of our Govern-  
 ment—there was a crime against  
 society that no public man could  
 explain to an respectable part of  
 the American people. Senator  
 Voorhees insisted that where the  
 idea was tolerated it was not un-  
 derstood.

Mr. Hendricks not only agreed  
 with him, but warmly applauded  
 the position of Senator Voorhees.  
 He replied that whatever doubts  
 he might have had upon the sub-  
 ject were lately dispelled by ask-  
 ing the advice of certain public  
 men in Indiana. "You know what  
 a clear, logical mind Judge Turpie  
 has," continued Mr. Hendricks.

"It is wonderful," answered  
 Senator Voorhees; "I have never  
 known Judge Turpie's equal in  
 clearness of thought and powers  
 of analysis." Senator Voor-  
 hees has since told me that Judge  
 Turpie is the only man who ever,  
 as a United States Senator, made  
 a national reputation in six weeks;  
 that within the scope of his ac-  
 quaintance he was the most intel-  
 lectual man. Coming from a mem-  
 ber of the United States Senate, a  
 man for full thirty years in public  
 life, this surprised me, though I  
 had frequently marveled at the ex-  
 tent and variety of Judge Turpie's  
 learning.

"Well," continued Mr. Hendricks,  
 "I lately conversed with Judge  
 Turpie, and was at the conclusion  
 astonished at the number and force  
 of the arguments he hurled against  
 the system. That it is wrong and  
 foreign to the spirit of our insti-  
 tutions and the philosophy of gov-  
 ernment; that if enforced it will  
 lead to the grossest abuses. I  
 arose from that interview without  
 the shadow of a doubt. In addi-  
 tion to this I lately had a conver-  
 sation with Governor Gray, and his  
 remarks convinced me that it is  
 something to which the American  
 people never will or ought to sub-  
 mit."

After hearing this conversation  
 between Vice President Hendricks  
 and Senator Voorhees, two men of  
 such extraordinary skill, in grasp-  
 ing the central idea of the public  
 mind, and hearing such men as  
 Judge Turpie and Governor Gray  
 quoted, I felt that I would not have

to wait until after the New York  
 election to make up a verdict on  
 the question of civil service reform  
 as administered by Dorman B.  
 Eaton.

## McCLELLAN AND STANTON.

THE FORMER'S VERSION OF THE  
 HOSTILITY BETWEEN THEM—  
 TREACHERY OF THE MINISTER  
 AT A CRITICAL EPOCH—A  
 VICTIM OF VAULTING AM-  
 BITION.

[Boston (Mass.) Special.]

An officer of the Army of the  
 Potomac, under McClellan, quotes  
 the general version of the feud be-  
 tween him and Secretary Stanton.  
 The conversation took place at Bar  
 Harbor in August, 1884, when the  
 officer visited the General to re-  
 quest him to be Boston's guest on  
 the 17th of September following.  
 The story purports to be in Gen-  
 eral McClellan's words: "When  
 President Lincoln reassigned me  
 to the command after the second  
 Bull Run, he said: 'Now, General,  
 before you leave Washington I  
 wish you would call upon Stanton  
 and see if you can not have a good  
 personal understanding with him.'"

"Mr. President," I said, "I wish  
 never again to have any personal  
 dealings with Mr. Stanton, and I  
 speak as much through regard for  
 the men of the army of the Poto-  
 mac, their lives and welfare, as I  
 do on account of any ill-treatment  
 of myself."

"Now, General," the President  
 said, "at this crisis in the affairs of  
 the nation, consider what a damag-  
 ing effect it would have upon the  
 people were it known that the Com-  
 mander of the Army and the Sec-  
 retary of War were at swords  
 points. Don't stop to consider  
 longer, I wish you would see him  
 before you leave for the field."

"Mr. President," I replied, "you  
 are the Commander-in-Chief. As  
 you order me, I obey; I will do so."

"When shall I send word to the  
 Secretary that you will be there?"

"At his office the first business  
 hour of to-morrow."

"I appeared next morning at the  
 Secretary's office. He opened wide  
 his arms to embrace me. He pro-  
 tested that he had ever been my  
 best of friends. Others might be  
 my enemies, and had thwarted him  
 in his efforts to render me the sup-  
 port which was so unjustifiably  
 withheld. 'I have now urged that  
 you shall be recalled again to the  
 command,' said Stanton. 'You are  
 the only one to save us. The army  
 has unbounded trust in you, and  
 you have confidence in it. I want  
 you, General McClellan, to consid-  
 er that I am one of your staunch-  
 est and most loyal of personal  
 friends. Your being recalled again  
 will now enable me, without any  
 restriction, to back you up with all  
 the resources of the War Depart-  
 ment. Your enemies will no longer  
 be able to interfere; they can  
 not, they will not, I pledge you,  
 interfere. Go out to the field in  
 the fullest assurance that you will  
 have me here to strengthen your  
 hands and supply all and every  
 need of your army.'"

"In response I assured the sec-  
 retary that in my judgment all would  
 be well for the cause if the army  
 was cordially supported and my ef-  
 forts sustained. I left in the trust  
 that I would now receive adequate  
 backing from the authorities."

Well, sir, I had not gone out from  
 the presence of that secretary two  
 hours before he began his old style  
 of villification of me. Stanton  
 seemed to have a mortal hatred of  
 every General who stood well with  
 the army or who was successful in  
 the field. I was informed of his  
 traducing me by a gentleman whose  
 honor could not be questioned.

When General Halleck was at  
 Washington in command, govern-  
 ment and social circles were scan-  
 dalized at times and at others  
 amused by the petty spite shown  
 by one to the other. It was not an  
 uncommon thing for Stanton to tell  
 some mean anecdote of the Gener-

al, and end off by saying that Hal-  
 leck was the biggest liar in Wash-  
 ington. Stanton was a singular  
 compound, and I can only account  
 for much of the peculiar conduct  
 of the man on the ground that he  
 was filled with some sort of mad  
 ambition."

## BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The greatest medical wonder of the  
 world. Warranted to speedily cure  
 Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum,  
 Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chills, Blains,  
 Colds, Tetters, Chapped Hands, and all  
 skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every  
 instance, or money refunded. 25 cents  
 per box. For sale by F. B. MEYER.

## An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney  
 or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters  
 will not speedily cure? We say they  
 can not, as thousands of cases already  
 permanently cured and who are daily  
 recommending Electric Bitters, will  
 prove Bright's disease, Diabetes,  
 Weak Back, or any urinary complaint  
 quickly cured. They purify the blood,  
 regulate the bowels, and act directly on  
 the diseased parts. Every bottle guar-  
 anteed. For sale at 50c, a bottle by F.  
 B. Meyer. 1-30

APPLE SHORTCAKE.—One quart  
 of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of  
 baking powder, half a teaspoonful  
 of salt, one-quarter of a pound of  
 butter, milk or cream enough to  
 make a stiff batter, mix all well,  
 roll in one sheet, bake it well, when  
 done split open, butter well, cover  
 with nicely-seasoned apple sauce,  
 some thick cream and nutmeg,  
 place the other half of the cake on  
 this, crust-side down. butter the  
 top and spread with more apple  
 sauce and cream. This is delicious  
 either for a pudding or for a tea,  
 and filled with well-seasoned chop-  
 ped chicken it is a very nice dish.

## Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused  
 in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the  
 remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Cor-  
 ley, who was so helpless he could not  
 turn in bed, or raise his head; every-  
 body said he was dying of Consump-  
 tion. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New  
 Discovery was sent him. Finding re-  
 lief, he bought a large bottle and a  
 box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by  
 the time he had taken two boxes of  
 Pills and two bottles of the Discovery,  
 he was well and had gained in flesh  
 thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of  
 this Great Discovery for Consumption  
 free at F. B. Meyer's, Sept 11-2

In France the best forage is kept for  
 the winter for sheep, and two pounds  
 of salt dissolved in water and sprinkled  
 over the rations is given to forty sheep.  
 In Alsace, during very wet weather, one  
 and a half ounces of green vitriol dis-  
 solved in eight parts of water, is given  
 with great advantage to sheep. This is  
 especially excellent where sheep are  
 house-fed as in Italy. Cavour relates  
 that in the neighborhood of Turin sheep  
 are principally reared for their milk,  
 which is converted into cheese. In  
 France, near Lyons, small farmers  
 keep sheep for the same end. The  
 Dishleys yield 75 per cent., and the  
 merinos 56, of their live weight in flesh.

The quality of food needed by stock  
 varies even among animals of the same  
 age and breed, and it necessarily varies  
 to a great extent among animals of  
 different breeds. Upon this subject a  
 farmer in England says it is sufficiently  
 correct to reckon a sheep consuming 28  
 pounds of green food, an ox or a cow  
 150 pounds, a calf 40 pounds, and a  
 yearling 80 pounds, daily. At this rate  
 an ox or a cow consumes as much as  
 five sheep. The latter will require  
 10,220 pounds, or nearly five tons  
 apiece, the former 54,750 pounds, or  
 nearly twenty-five tons of green food,  
 for its yearly maintenance.

## SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845

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 inventions and patents ever published. Every num-  
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 also had thirty-  
 eight years' ex-  
 perience before  
 the Patent Office and have prepared  
 more than One Hundred Thou-  
 sand applications for patents in the  
 United States and foreign countries.  
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 Assignments, and all other papers for  
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