

## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

—BY—

JAS. W. McEWEN.

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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.

SIMON F. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON  
 Attorneys-at-Law. Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER,  
 RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
 Practice in all the Courts.

## MARION L. SPITLER.

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

FRANK W. BALCOCK,  
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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**  
 REMINGTON, INDIANA.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

## W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN &amp; SURGEON.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE, in Makeever's New Block. Residence 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 attention 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; Exchange bought and sold; Money loaned on farms at lowest rates and on most favorable terms.  
 April 1885.

ALFRED M. GOY, THOMAS THOMPSON.  
**Banking House**

OF A. MCCOY & T. THOMPSON, successors to A. McCoy & A. Thompson, Bankers, Rensselaer, Ind. Does general banking business. Buy and sell exchange. Collections made on all available points. Money loaned on all available points. Money loaned on all available points. Money loaned on all available points.  
 The same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.  
 April 1885.

## MAL-ADMINISTRATION.

Indianapolis Sentinel: As the time approaches for the Administration to meet and deal with great National measures it becomes constantly more apparent that it will be competent to the duty. The numerous great public interests which have been during twenty-five years past wholly neglected by the party in power are one after another coming into view, and will soon be bearing down heavily upon the Government for appropriate practical treatment. The last great measure consummated, or claimed to have been consummated by the Republican party, was the resumption of specie payments. Since that event seven years have intervened and two National campaigns have occurred. Yet during that long period, and notwithstanding the powerful inducement for offering new and popular issues, not a single new measure of great National importance has been accomplished or attempted, or even proposed by the Republican party. The fertility of that party seems to have been utterly exhausted by its past performances. The leaders seem, after their period of prolific political fecundity, to have reached the point of utter sterility of statesmanship. What is most remarkable is that many of them fully realize their predicament, and do not hesitate to admit it. For the last ten years nothing has been more common than declarations by prominent Republicans that their party had accomplished its mission, and propositions to disband it. It was urged that its work was immortal; that it was incompetent for future achievements, and that having served in full all the purposes of its existence, it should depart with dignity, rather than perish in querulous servility, or rot with the gangrene of corruption.

Let the causes be what they may the fact is certain, and easy of proof, that many subjects of overshadowing importance were, by the Republican party, during its ascendancy, neglected, ignored, and suppressed. To enumerate all these subjects would require more space than this column affords; but a few fair examples will illustrate the whole. We have selected four:

1. First, and perhaps most important of the neglected subjects, is that of our maritime interests. At the beginning of the war we had the largest, best and most valuable fleet of merchant ships that traversed the ocean. It was manned by 20,000 sturdy, well paid American sailors. It sailed on every sea, and touched at every port in the known world. It participated heavily in the carrying trade of other nations, and it carried substantially all of our own commerce. We built our own ships. Our north-eastern coast was studded with great shipyards, employing 30,000 skilled mechanics at profitable wages. We more than supplied our home demand, and built thousands of ships for sale to foreigners. Ship-building and sea-faring combined, formed the principal source of our National wealth, and maintained for us through several decades an unparalleled public prosperity. We were in the very zenith of our maritime glory, just before the Republican party succeeded to power. And there it terminated. It is heart-sickening to compare that period of maritime splendor with this era of our utter insignificance on the sea. Our splendid shipyards have disappeared. Our host of gallant sailors have gone like an army of spectres. Our noble merchant fleet has vanquished like a flight of sea birds on the wing. Our commerce, roughly unshipped, years ago took refuge in foreign vessels. We have no ships. It is almost literally true that our flag, which once gleamed over every billow, is never seen in a foreign port. All the commerce of the

world, including our own, except a contemptible fraction, is carried by foreign ships. We are no longer esteemed as even a respectable factor of the world's work on the ocean. We pay in gold to foreigners for carrying our freights, our mails, and our passengers \$200,000,000 every year. We have ignominiously abandoned the sea to other Nations. This terrible National loss, this shocking National degradation and humiliation, all occurred under Republican ascendancy. Our glorious marine perished pleading for aid, but received only willful and stubborn neglect. It must and will be revived and the sea reclaimed.

2. A second interest which has been persistently neglected is the navy. Our country will never again be invaded by enemies. Our future wars will be on the sea and not on the land. Our future disasters will consist in the wreck and capture of our ocean commerce, the blockade and ruin of our harbors, and the bombardment and destruction of the cities on our coasts. Wars' future triumphs are to be less in killing men than in the capture and destruction of property. Our coast line is the longest in the world, embracing three sides of a continent, bordering on both the oceans, fronting all the continents and facing every Nation. It is studded with magnificent cities, notched with splendid harbors and fringed around with swarming fleets, bearing the noblest commerce in the world. Yet this long coast, with its countless millions and billions of wealth, is utterly defenseless. WE HAVE NO NAVY. Out of the ever troubled conditions of international affairs war may leap forth at any moment like an unexpected flash of lightning. None can say when the mighty navy of some of the other great Nations may not be found in battle array off the golden rim of our shore. Such an aggressor would find no foe to resist its approach. Not even a respectable squadron would confront it. It would find our harbors all open, our cities all fatally exposed, and our commerce a helpless and an easy prey. Before we could lift a hand in self-defense we might be subjected to inconceivable disaster, or, what is far worse, to most abject humiliation. We are the only great Nation in the world without a navy. The war of the rebellion bequeathed to us a war fleet of fair construction and at least respectable size, but that, with six of our nine great navy-yards, has perished from neglect. No duty of the Government has ever been plainer or more urgent than the construction and maintenance of our influence in international affairs, as well as to the protection and defense of our commerce and our coast. Ceaseless warning and appeal avail nothing in this behalf while Republicans held power. This is another great national necessity which received only total neglect.

3. A third is our coast defense. Every argument for a navy might be repeated in behalf of a permanent and powerful system of fortifications around our coast. On this subject little can be added to the wise and timely utterances of Mr. Tilden. He says:

"The elaborate and costly fortifications which were constructed with the greatest engineering skill, are now practically useless. They are not capable of resisting the attacks of modern artillery. The range of the best modern artillery has become so extended that our present fortifications, designed to protect the harbor of New York, where two-thirds of the import trade, and more than one-half of the export trade of the whole United States is carried on, are too near to the great populations of New York City, Jersey City and Brooklyn to be of any value as a protection. To provide effectual defense would be the work of years. It would take much time to construct permanent fortification. A small provision of the best modern

guns would take several years. Neither of these works can be extemporized in the presence of emergent danger. A million of soldiers with the best equipments on the heights surrounding the harbor of New York, in our present state of preparation, or rather in our total want of preparation, would be powerless to resist a small squadron of war steamers. This state of things is discreditable to our foresight and to our prudence. The best guarantee against aggression, the assurance that our diplomacy will be successful and pacific, and that our rights and honor will be respected by the other Nations, is in a situation to vindicate our reputation and interests. While we may afford to be defiant in the means of offense, we can not afford to be defenseless."

Yet we are utterly defenseless. And though, since the rebellion, we have been repeatedly menaced with foreign war, this transcendent duty of self-protection has been recklessly, if not criminally, neglected and ignored.

4. A fourth is our commercial relations with the other American Nations. Between us and Mexico there is but a river. Central and South America front with us on the same great gulf. They are all our close neighbors, while from all the other Nations they are separated by oceans thousands of miles in width. Those countries produce for export exactly such commodities as we most need, and are compelled to import. Hence reciprocal commercial relations between ourselves and them, encouraging unobstructed exchange of commodities is favored no less by geographical proximity than by the nature of the respective productions of those countries and our own. Last year the imports into Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies amounted to \$475,000,000. These imports consisted chiefly of machinery, agricultural implements, manufactured goods, ready-made clothing and breadstuffs. With all these articles we have long been heavily overstocked, and could have supplied them more cheaply than any other country; and, had our trade relations with these countries been on a natural footing, we should have supplied nearly the whole of that demand. As it was we contributed to that mass of imports only \$77,000,000. All the balance was supplied by distant Europe. The same year our imports from those countries amounted to \$168,000,000. The balance of trade against us was \$91,000,000. This heavy balance, which should have been paid in trade, was paid in gold. And so it is every year. Our gold constantly flowing out, while our productions, which should go in its place, remain to glut the markets and perpetuate our industrial depression. Meantime we have idly looked on while the rich trade of our nearest neighbor is absorbed and carried away from our very doors by other countries. Naturally that vast trade is ours. It has persistently sought us, but under Republican rule we have ignorantly and stubbornly ignored its overtures. It should and must be reclaimed. The tide of gold must again be turned homeward, and the welcoming markets of our neighbors reopened to outflowing commerce. This vast annual loss and sacrifice, so long permitted by Republican negligence, must be speedily and permanently remedied.

For want of space we must pause here. The list of neglected interests is far from being exhausted, and will soon be resumed.

MARRIED—January 3d, 1886, in Rensselaer, Indiana, by Rev. Peter Hinds, Sherman A. Havens, formerly of Shelby county, this State, and Miss Esieela U. Condra.

Mr. H. informs us that he will at an early date engage in the saloon business, north end of town, near the depot.

The Express office is now ed up stairs in McCoy's bank building.

**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, Glandular, 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.

The bell for the F. W. Baptist church occupies the place designed for it in the belfry of that edifice.

If you want good clothing at low figures, call and examine the large stock just opened out at Fendig's. In the matter of supply, variety in styles, quality of goods, and low prices, Fendig can not be surpassed. All are invited to call, examine stock and ascertain prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

Miss Kit Kendall, of Delphi, is visiting Miss Martin and other friends in Rensselaer.

## 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 success. 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-

Hon. I. D. Dunn, of Kankakee township, arrived in Rensselaer, Monday, on his return from a business trip to Kentucky. He remained a day or two at the request of the grand jury, now in session.

Ex-Sheriff John W. Powell has leased the Halloran Livery and Feed Stables, and respectfully solicits a liberal share of the public patronage.

We regret to learn that Mrs. J. W. Duvall is confined to her bed quite ill.

## A Card to Ladies.

A lady who suffered for years and who was treated by the most noted physicians in America without relief, was given a simple remedy by a Russian nurse which permanently restored her to health. To aid her sex, she now offers to send free the recipe with full instructions for making the medicine your-self, at home without expense. If you are suffering with any form of female disease do not throw away time and money on doctors and patent medicines, but inclose me a stamped envelope (addressed to your-self), and receive a free cure. Address, Mrs. CLARA B. WRIGHT, 78 E. Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lost.—Somewhere between the Banta school house and Marlboro Dec. 19, 1885, a purse containing \$35, consisting of the following: A twenty dollar bill, a ten dollar bill, a five dollar bill and two or more pieces of change. Any information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded.

G. W. INGRAM,  
 Zard, Jasper Co., Ind.

## Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the Matter of the Estate of David Gray, Deceased. In the Jasper Circuit Court, Term, 1886.  
 Notice is hereby given, That the undersigned, as Executors of the estate of David Gray, deceased, have presented and filed their account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court, on the 11th day of January, 1886, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said Court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved. And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.  
 JOHN R. GRAY & SELEMA GRAY,  
 Executors.  
 Jas. W. Douthit,  
 Att'y for Executors.  
 Dec. 19, 1885.