

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME X.

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5 1886.

NUMBER 1

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY

JAS. W. McEWEN.

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Three months50

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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. Residence at Makeever House.

July 11, 1884.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

MONTICELLO, INDIANA.

Bank building, up stairs.

J. M. LOUGHRIDGE, F. P. BITTERS.

LOUGHRIDGE & BITTERS,

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Washington street, below Austin's hotel.

Ten percent interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN,

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Rensselaer, Ind.

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

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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. COY, 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 specified time deposits.

Same place as old firm of A. McCoy & Thompson.

A REPUBLICAN M. C. SKINNED.

January 22d, in the House, at Washington, Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Boutelle resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the alleged erasures of inscriptions and the dismissal of Union soldiers at the Norfolk Navy yard, with an amendment extending the inquiry of dismissals made at the navy-yard and light-house district at Norfolk during the terms of the immediate predecessors of the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert stating that the resolution was substantially the same as that originally offered by Boutelle, except that it was somewhat broader, and demanding the previous question. The Republicans resisted this, but on division were outvoted 87 to 84. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas raised the point of order that no quorum had voted.

"It is evident then," said Mr. Herbert, "that gentlemen do not want their own interrogations answered. Absentees were sent for and the previous question was then ordered on the resolution—yeas, 139; nays, 91.

Then commenced a political debate, which was opened by Mr. Boutelle, who premised his direct speech upon the resolution with a remark calling attention to the fact that the first legislative act of the House had been the passage by unanimous consent of a bill removing the political disabilities of an ex-Confederate, who had waited more than twenty years before discovering a desire to be placed in the line of eligibility to an appointment under the Executive Department of the United States. In contrast with this he (Mr. Boutelle) had been tauntingly informed that fifteen minutes of time was an ample allowance in which to present the case of outrageous dismissal of disabled soldiers of the Union army from the employment of the Government, and the obliteration and removal of inscriptions commemorative of the success of the Union army. A Norfolk paper had stated that commandant Truxton, in place of censure was entitled to praise. The paper said that when he had taken charge of the Norfolk Navy-yard, he had found inscriptions intending to keep alive the bitter memories of civil strife and had patriotically ordered them to be removed. Mr. Boutelle then referred to the removal of the Superintendent of machinery at the Navy-yard because of his demurring to the defacement of the dry dock, and the appointment of a man whose title to the position rested on a service in the Confederate Army. If, said Mr. Boutelle, the time had come or should come to obliterate the memories of the rebellion, the monuments of the rebellion itself should be first turned down. Let not the work be begun by taking down inscriptions commemorative of the victories of the armies of the United States. He had a list of great marble memorials growing up all over this land to perpetuate the cause of treason and rebellion. The people of the country ought to say as old General Dix did in regard to the American flag: "If any man attempts to pull down a memorial on the great triumphs of the loyal people of this country, shoot him on the spot." [Prolonged applause on the Republican side.] Whether his position were that of a member of Congress or a citizen in private life, he entered his protest against this morbid sentimentality, against this false idea of magnanimity which would for one moment tolerate the laying of the hands of desecration on the memorials of the triumphs of the Union Army. In the case of the Norfolk Navy-yard and Custom-house, gallant, efficient public servants who had followed the flag of their country across a hundred battle-fields had been turned out that their places might be given to men who had sought to destroy the government.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, said that the Secretary of the Navy was called upon to report if any tablet had been destroyed at the Norfolk Navy-yard which commemorated that the dry-dock at Portsmouth had been destroyed. He was glad of the opportunity to inform the gentleman from Maine that the dry dock at Portsmouth had never been destroyed. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

A gentleman asked the Secretary of the Navy if inscriptions had been removed from cannon captured from the Confederate Army.—He would inform the gentleman from Maine that no cannons with such inscriptions had ever been in the Portsmouth Navy Yard. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The gentleman from Maine wanted to know if a Union soldier had been discharged and a Confederate given his place. He would inform him that the man who was discharged had never been in the Union army, had never been within a thousand miles of a line of battle, had never heard the music of a minnie ball. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Boutelle—Did he not render great service to his country?

No, sir, replied Mr. Wise. He, sir, was in receipt of a large salary in a bomb-proof position, while brave men fought the battles of the country.

Mr. Brady, of Virginia, asked permission to propound a question. "No, sir! no, sir!" exclaimed Mr. Wise. "I will give my attention to you in one minute." The Confederate, or the one you (Mr. Boutelle) allege was appointed on account of his service in the Confederate army, was appointed on a competitive examination, and the man to whom you refer was removed for beastly intoxication. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"One other fact I commend to your consideration: During the Arthur administration the Postmaster of Portsmouth, who was a Union soldier, twice wounded and twice promoted for gallantry, was removed at the dictation of William Mahone. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Ah, Mr. Speaker, it is a good thing to raise a fuss over this, isn't it? Your fellow-citizens of Maine (addressing Mr. Boutelle) are anxious to know if a Confederate has been appointed in the Norfolk Navy Yard by this administration. Have you forgotten that during the Grant administration and during the administration of Hayes and Arthur, you sent the captain of the Confederate guerillas, John S. Mosby, to represent the Government of the United States in a foreign country? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Have you forgotten Longstreet, a Confederate Lieutenant General, who was selected by your Republican administration for the most important office in Georgia? Why is it that we have not heard a howl from that ice-bound region about these appointments? [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

"Does the gentleman desire a reply?" inquired Mr. Boutelle.

"No, sir," exclaimed Mr. Wise; "go read the speech of the Senator of the United States, who in all kindness, is, in the estimation of the whole country, a better man than you are. Go read the speech of Charles Sumner of Massachusetts."

"If Charles Sumner knew that his magnanimous suggestions would be quoted by you for such a purpose he would turn in his grave," exclaimed Mr. Boutelle, amid much confusion.

"Go," continued Mr. Wise: "Read the speech of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. If I mistake not he was the first in the country who declared some fifteen years ago that the time had come for peace, and that the bitter memories of the war should be removed, and mark the contrast between the leader of the Federal army and the gentleman from Maine. The last words spoken by that great leader, on his dying bed at McGregor, were that he thanked God that he closed

his eyes on the world believing that peace had returned to a distracted country." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say one word more to the gentleman from Maine, while we sit here and vote pensions to our soldiers." "Our soldiers?" exclaimed Mr. Boutelle.

"Yes," exclaimed Mr. Wise, "our soldiers. We are in the house of our fathers, and we have come to stay. [Applause on the Democratic side.] While we are ready and willing to vote pensions to honorably discharged soldiers who served their country in time of war, we will never consent that it shall be held and proclaimed on high that one who happened to have been in the Confederate army is forever disbarred from the service of a country. I protest that these honorable soldiers of the Union army shall never again be subjected to the treatment that they were subjected to under the last administration, when men who had fought bravely for the Union, under the circular bearing the name of William Mahone as Chairman and James D. Brady, the present member of this House, as Secretary."

"There was no such circular," interrupted Mr. Brady. "I challenge him to produce the circular."

"When," continued Mr. Wise, "not heeding the interruption, they were required, under the whip of a master, to give money for partisan purposes, required like slaves to hold their ballots up, that their bosses might see whether they voted right. Oh, what an attitude in which to place a discharged soldier of the Union!—under the whip and lash of a Confederate Brigadier!" [Loud and continued applause on the Democratic side, and in the galleries.]

The resolution, as amended by the Committee on Naval Affairs, was then adopted.

A Fruitful Five-Dollar Bill.

A little money sometimes goes a great way. As an illustration of this read the following, founded upon an incident which is said to have really occurred:

A	owed \$15	to B.
B	" \$20	to C.
C	" \$15	to D.
D	" \$30	to E.
E	" \$12 50	to F.
F	" \$10	to A.

All of them were seated at the same table.

A. having a \$5 note, handed it to B., remarking that it paid \$5 of the \$15 he owed B.

B. passed the note to C., with the remark that it paid \$5 of the \$20 which he owed.

C. passed it to D., and paid with it \$5 of the \$15 he owed D.

D. handed it to E., in part payment of the \$30 owed him.

E. gave it to F., to apply on the account of the \$12 50 due him.

F. passed it back to A., saying, "This pays half of the amount I owe you."

A. again passed it to B., saying, "I now only owe you \$5."

B. passed it again to C., with the remark, "This reduces my indebtedness to you to \$10."

C. again passed it to D., reducing his indebtedness to \$5.

D. paid it over to E., saying, "I now owe you \$20."

E. again handed it to F., saying, "This reduces my indebtedness to you to \$2 50."

Again F. handed the note to A., saying, "Now I don't owe you anything."

A. passed it immediately to B., thus cancelling the balance of his indebtedness.

B. handed it to C., reducing his indebtedness to \$5.

C. cancelled the balance of his debt to D., by handing the note to him.

D. paid it again to E., saying "I now owe you \$15."

Then E. remarked to F., "If you will give me \$2 50 this will settle my indebtedness to you."

F. took \$2 50 from his pocket, handed it to E., and returned the

\$5 note to his pocket, and thus the spell was broken, the single \$5 having paid \$82 50, and cancelled A.'s debt to B.; C.'s debt to D., E.'s debt to F., and F.'s debt to A., and at the same time having reduced B.'s debt to C. from \$20 to \$5, and D.'s debt to E. from \$30 to \$15.

MORAL.—"Here a little and there a little," helps to pay off large scores. Money circulates from hand to hand and business moves. Pay your debts—in full if you can, and if you cannot pay in full, pay something. What helps one helps another and so the round is made.—American Merchant.

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

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Gancors, Piles, Chills, Colic, 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.

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.

FUTRNURE! FURNITURE!!

By the Car load! Wagon load! and Cart load!!! at W. J. Wright's. Go and get a bargain in Furniture before it is too late. Now is the time to buy, and don't you forget it!

His Undertaking Department, too, is complete, and having made great reductions in prices, you can get goods in that line at low figures, if compelled by misfortune to buy. HEARSE FREE.

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-

Goods delivered at all points in Rensselaer, from the Chicago Grocery.

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 add 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.