

The Democratic Sentinel.

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NUMBER 11

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. MC EWEN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Six months 75
Three months 50

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year	\$80 00
Half column	40 00
Quarter "	30 00
Eighth "	10 00
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ALFRED MCCOY. T. J. McCoy

E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A. MCCOY & CO., BANKERS,

(Successors to A. McCoy & T. Thompson.)

RENSSELAER, IND.

General banking business. Exchange

A National Cattle Trail.

I have said that the annual drive from Texas will probably be from 750,000 to 1,000,000 cattle. A large proportion of these will be stock cattle—cows, heifers, and young steers. Where are these cattle to be held until fit for market? At the Cattle Growers' Convention, held in St. Louis, November, 1884, the Texas cattle-growers were unanimous in advocating the creation of a national cattle trail, six miles wide, and extending from Texas to our northern boundary. The Northern graziers opposed the proposed trail on the ground that the Texas cattle were infected with a disease known in the business as the Spanish fever. They asserted—and truthfully—that the driving of through Texan cattle along the trail would infect their herds. The Spanish fever does not injure Texas cattle; but all native cattle—that is, all Northern stock, no matter what their blood—catch the disease by grazing on the ground over which through Texas cattle have passed, and they generally die. Here were two parties disputing about a fact that both knew to be a fact, both cunningly endeavoring to conceal their real hopes and fears. There are Territorial and State laws in force in the West that forbid the driving of through Texas cattle on to many ranges. A national law enacted for the purpose of providing a cattle trail would override these local laws, which many lawyers pronounce unconstitutional, and open the Northern grazing ground to the Texas cattle. The Southern stock-growers want the trail created so that they can drive young steers that are strong enough to endure the severe winters of the Northwest through to the bunch and buffalo grass pastures of Wyoming and Montana in one season, and so avert overstocking their home range, which is secure from invasion of Northern herds, as no native cattle can be driven on to the graz-

Insuring Women's Lives.

Of the many life insurance companies of this city, says the New York *Mail and Express*, only one is managed by women in the interests of women. The attorney for the company, when asked by a reporter for some particulars regarding its work, said: "All the officers are ladies of wealth, and they expect no salary. What they claim is that, if a woman desires to insure, she should have the same unrestricted freedom as a man has in such matters. The company was started in 1883, and is now on a paying basis. It has a hundred agents, and its large agency in Philadelphia is managed by a woman. Some of the statistics that we gather will surprise the public, I think. For instance, I have just received the report of the English registrar general for last year. It shows that out of every 1,000 living persons 487 are males and 513 females; that of births, to every 100 females born there are 103-100 males; and that at every age of life the death-rate is lower among females than among males. From his figures he shows that the mean expectation of life of males is 41.92, and of females 44.62. He also finds a diminished death-rate in both sexes, and the improvement in living is shown to be greater in females than in males. This proves a statement made in 1861 by one of the English government actuaries, that on general principles, if there should be a general improvement in living, it would first be manifested in females. In this country we find from statistics that the same things prevail. This making a special subject of woman insurance has had the effect of inducing women to insure who never before thought of the subject."

"Have there been any attempts made by them to defraud?"

"Yes, there have, but where we find isolated instances of women insuring by

NEWTON ITEMS.

Roads muddy.

The recent rains, and subsequent warm weather, have caused the grass to grow, and should the weather continue favorable there will soon be enough for the cattle to subsist on.

We are glad to be able to state that the children of John Sayler, who have been sick for some time past, and the eldest, Mabel, dangerously so, are on a fair way to recovery.

Misses Anna and Mattie Henkl depart for Greensburg, Kansas, Tuesday. The best wishes of the community follow them.

A. Freeland, father of Jackson Freeland, trustee elect, arrived at the eighty-sixth mile-stone of life's journey on the 11th of this month. He is becoming rather infirm, but nevertheless he was able to go to the polls on the 5th, and deposit a ballot for Democracy. We earnestly hope he may live many years yet and prosper.

Quarterly meeting was held last Saturday and Sunday at the Curtis creek school house. Rev. B. F. Ferguson conducted the services.

Miss R. Sella Coen, who has been sick for some time past, is now improving.

R. J. Yeoman, a former resident of this township, now engaged in the hardware business at Mt. Ayr, has been elevated to the honorary position of Justice of the Peace

in town, and the people did not have any great amount of love for Union officers. The sexton glanced at the blue uniforms and then started to lead the visitors up stairs. "What are you going there for?" inquired Bragg. "That gallery is for niggers, isn't it?" "Yes." "See here; do you know where the parson's pew is?" quietly asked Bragg. "I do, sir," replied the sexton, beginning to look scared. "Then show us to it;" and the order was promptly obeyed. "The hymnals showed we sat in the pastor's pew that Sunday," says his companion, who tells the story. "The church was well filled, but that pew contained only the two Union soldiers."

Interesting to Ladies.

Our lady readers can hardly fail to have their attention called this week to the latest combination of improvements in the most useful of all domestic implements, the "sewing machine."

As we understand it, a machine for family use should meet first of all these requirements: It should be simple in its mechanism; it should run easily; it should do a wide range of work; it should be as nearly noiseless as possible; it should be light, handsome, durable, and as cheap as is consistent with excellence throughout.

These conditions the "Light-Running New Home" certainly meets. It has also several very important attachments and "no

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 & SURGEON.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE, in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House.

July 11, 1884.

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.

VINN

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, V. L. SEIB,

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 1886.

conserve the public domain is false. They desire to secure absolute possession of the range; and if they succeed, they will as surely stop agricultural settlers from entering the arid belt to acquire low-lying farms along the streams as if they owned the land in fee-simple. —Frank Wilkeson, in *Harper's Magazine* for April.

It is claimed that E. W. Dexter, of the town of Liberty, near New London, is the soldier mentioned in Grant's memoirs who surrounded and captured a half-dozen Mexicans on a roof at Chapultepec, at the storming and capture of that place during the Mexican war. Grant did not know the name of the soldier, but Mr. Dexter, while applying for a pension in 1880, told Mr. Patchen the incident. The wound on which he based his application was received on the roof, after the capture, while waving the flag he had taken.

Stradivarius Violins.

"We have persons coming in here every day with so-called Stradivarius violins," said a maker of violins in the Bowery. "They are common German violins with a copy of the Stradivarius label printed or pasted on the inside. Pretty much every violin, no matter by whom it is made, has some such label, so that labels nowadays do not count for anything. Inexperienced persons may be fooled by them, but anyone who knows anything about violins pays no attention to them.

"I suppose makers put the label on because some people like to pretend they have a valuable violin. A Stradivarius violin is worth anywhere from \$3,000 to \$15,000, and they are not very plenty. They can be told by their shape and by the kind of varnish on them.

"It is unsafe to pay a big price for a violin until it is passed upon by experts. I have known a label to be taken off a genuine Stradivarius and inserted in an imitation one, for the reason that one could be sold on its merits, while the other needed the label." —*N. Y. Sun*.

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