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BY

JAS. W. McEWEN

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Office up stairs, in Makeever's new building, Rensselaer, Ind.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

RENSSELAER, IND.

Office Over Makeever's Bank.

May 21, 1885.

W. M. W. WATSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazaar, Rensselaer, IND.

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.

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.

VIN

DR. I. B. WASHBURN,

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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 low rates and on most favorable terms.

April 1885.

A Society Item.

The reader will please bear in mind that the following true tale was told by one of the brightest little ladies in the West End: "If you ever print it," she said, "I'll never speak to you again, sure, but it is too good to keep. Some time ago there was a lady came up from Texas to visit some friends here, very nice people, the _____," naming a very well known family. "The young lady had not been in the city long before the girls of our set got down on her. I never saw anything wrong with her, except that she was just a little well, you know—not exactly one of us, don't you see? Well, some of the girls heard that Miss X. was to be invited to a very swell party in the West End, the invitation being, of course, on account of her hosts. The young ladies talked the thing over and decided to cut the Texas girl. I would not agree, because I didn't see why the poor thing should be insulted when she was going home in a few days.

"Miss Z. went to the party with Mr. C., one of the best fellows in the town, and on the way she told him that all the girls meant to cut Miss X. and teach her her place in society. C. didn't say anything. He went through his first dance with Miss Z., and then leaving her at a seat, walked up to the poor Texas girl, who was sitting apart from the rest, awfully lonely and disconsolate. He introduced himself to Miss X. and just laid himself out to make her enjoy the party. Of course he succeeded. You know he's one of the whole-souled sort of fellows that all the girls are half in love with, and when he does try to be good he is very good indeed. He danced with the Texas girl again and again, promenaded with her, flirted most outrageously with her. I heard the scamp begging for one of the ugly artificial flowers she had on her dress, and I felt like hugging him because he was doing a brave, manly thing. Of course, Miss Z. was furious. At last, when she wouldn't stand it any longer, she walked up to Mr. C. and Miss X.—it was still very early in the evening—and said: 'Mr. C., I want to go home.'

"Oh, it's early yet, Miss Z., he replied. 'Let's not go for a little while, anyhow.'

"I want to go now," she said, stamping her foot; 'do you mean to take me home or not?'

"Well, if you really wish it. But let me introduce my friend, Miss X."

"Thank you. I don't care to know your friend, Miss X.," was the reply.

"Of course, this was a mistake for Mr. C. to make. He went too far. Miss X. turned very hotly, and said: 'Don't think, Miss Z., that I don't understand all that has happened to-night, and I just want to tell you if you and those other girls who have joined in cutting me are samples of the best St. Louis society, we have servant girls in Galveston who are more lady-like than you.'

"The reply that Miss Z. made was to slap the other girl in the face with all her might. It was so suddenly done, and so unexpected, that there was no chance for any of the persons who had gathered around, attracted by the loud talking, to interfere. Well, you can imagine the rest of it. There was an awful scene. Miss Z. was bundled off in one direction and Miss X., crying bitterly, in another. A crowd of the girls gathered about Miss X. and apologized profusely for what they had done, but what good was apologizing? Miss X. started home to Texas the next day, and the rest of us have been trying to keep the story out of the papers ever since." —St. Louis Republican.

A foreign device for cutting stone consists of a cord of three steel wires rather loosely twisted together, running round pulleys like a band-saw. The swift succession of blows from the ridges of the cord delivered along a narrow line disintegrates the stone rapidly.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

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, Ghilblains, Coins, Tetter, 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.

Fendig has just received a superb lot of Boots and Shoes which he offers at prices to suit the times

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

IN OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.

DISPROVING A RIDICULOUS CHARGE THAT SOLDIERS HAVE NO CHANCE IN THE PENSION BUREAU.

The following appeared as an editorial in the Philadelphia Press of a late date:

The treatment Union veteran soldiers are receiving from the present administration is attracting renewed attention. Earnest protests have heretofore been made against the dismissal of wounded and crippled soldiers from the government service, but the practice still goes on with unabated vigor. The four letters of remonstrance sent to the President from prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic have elicited no response, and the other officers of the government seem to understand that they are to meet all applications for information on the subject with the same contemptuous silence. The consequence has been the formation of unions to look after the rights of ex-soldiers all over the country, and the matter will be brought to the attention of the Grand Army in its approaching encampment at San Francisco.

It will occasion surprise that the chief cause of complaint is with the Pension Bureau and with its head, Commissioner Black, who is himself a veteran soldier. To General Black belongs the good fortune of drawing the largest pension granted to any wounded soldier—a pension obtained on a claim that he was a physical wreck and wholly incapacitated for business. The natural conclusion from this fact would be that he would be found sympathizing with other wounded soldiers to an unusual degree and be the first member of the Administration to resent any injustice done to them. But when he began to draw his salary of \$5,000 as Pension Commissioner in addition to \$1,200 a year in pensions his compassion for other disabled veterans seems to have vanished completely. He will neither stop discharging soldiers from the service when remonstrated with nor will he give his reasons for such action when respectfully requested to do so.

If it were for the good of the service there might be some excuse for General Black's course. But the ex-soldiers claim, and no effort to contradict the statement has been made, that the discharges have been in direct violation of the civil service law and for political reasons solely. In the letters sent to the President cases were cited and proofs were given showing these dismissals could be explained on no other ground.

The above is being copied by Republican papers everywhere, and made the basis of adverse criticisms of Commissioner Black and his administration of the Pension Bureau. Only a few days ago I was shown a letter from a gentleman in the West, who, after referring to the article printed above, asks:

"Can you tell me how many ex-soldiers were employed in the Pension Bureau in 1884? and how many ex-soldiers have been appointed since March 4, 1885? I meet people daily who have no means of knowing the truth, whose minds are being loaded with prejudice founded upon falsehoods and misrepresentations of the President's veto of unmeritorious pension claims."

Since reading the letter above quoted, and in order to be able to "speak by the card" as to the treatment of Union soldiers by the Democratic administration, and General Black in particular, I have taken the pains to go back over the register of employees in the Pen-

sion Office for a number of years, and find that in the year 1884, there was a greater number of ex-soldiers employed there than during any previous year. The register for 1884 shows that the total number of employes in the Pension Bureau at that time was 1,669. Of this number 549, or a fraction less than one-third, were ex-soldiers. This, it must be remembered, was while the Pension Office was under Republican rule, and during the Commissionership of Colonel Dudley, the idol of Republican politicians.

General Black became Commissioner of Pensions March 17, 1885. On that date the number of ex-soldiers in the Pension Office was, as stated above, 549. Since assuming the Commissionership General Black has from time to time discovered upon the rolls of the office the names of many persons whose services were of no practical value to the government, and these people have been dismissed. Among the persons whose services have thus been dispensed with are a number of ex-soldiers. Then there was another class of men in the Pension Office, of whom General Black found it necessary, for the good of the office and in justice to pensioners to get rid of and to substitute other and better men in their places. These were the men who under Republican rule had been selected more for ability displayed in the manipulation of elections and the securing of votes than for any service they could or would render the government as employees in the legitimate business of the Pension Office. Among these men there was also a number of ex-soldiers. Then there have been a few other dismissals—some for drunkenness, others for neglect of duty, insubordination, etc., and a few of these people were ex-soldiers.

And now, after going over the entire list of discharges from the Pension Office from March 17, 1885, the day on which it was handed over to the Democratic Commissioner, General Black, to date, the total number of ex-soldiers dismissed is found to foot up just fifty-seven.

So much for the discharges. Let us see about the appointments and how the ex-soldiers have fared at General Black's hands. To his credit it must be said, and every man who has any knowledge of the facts will admit that every word of what I say here is true, that he has in every instance in making an appointment, all else being equal, given the preference to the ex-soldier. The total number of appointments made by General Black from March 17, 1885, to date, foots up 179, and of this number ninety, or 55 per cent. of all the appointments made by him, are ex-soldiers.

By this it will be seen that the total number of ex-soldiers in the Pension Office to-day is 582 as against 549 when General Black took the Bureau off Colonel Dudley's hands. And, further, of eight y-nine of the 179 appointments made by General Black not recorded as soldiers a majority are either the widows, daughters, or sons of deceased soldiers. This is not all. It is a matter of record that during the first year of General Black's administration of the Pension Office the number of claims allowed was 8,000 greater

than during any previous year in the history of the bureau, and this, too, in the face of the fact that the working force of the office was reduced from 1,669 to 1,523—a lopping off of 146 clerks, and an actual saving to the government of \$160,000 in the item of salaries.—Washington Cor. Chicago Herald.

Niagara Falls and Return only \$7.50. August 9, 1886.

CHATAQUA LAKE VIA NIAGARA FALLS, \$8 50.

Bell's annual Niagara Falls and Chautauqua Lake Excursion will leave Valparaiso, Monday, Aug. 9, at 10 a. m., via the "Nickel Plate," (N. Y. C. & St. L. Ry.) Good connections on all north and south roads. Special train, special low rates from Valparaiso and all points east to Cleveland.

Valparaiso to Niagara Falls and return only \$7.50. Those desiring to visit Chautauqua Lake \$1 extra. The entire expense to the Falls including fare, need not exceed from \$12 to twenty dollars. Pullman Sleepers provided, in which berths may be secured at reasonable prices. A Dining car in which will be served excellent lunches and choice fruits. Free admission to the parks and Goat Island. On the return trip Lakeview Cemetery and Euclid Ave., Cleveland will be visited. The excursion will be personally conducted by W. J. Bell and every privilege of last year will be granted.

For tickets, berths and further information address

W. J. BELL,
Valparaiso, Ind.

HO FOR NIAGARA FALLS AUG. 9TH.
Now is the time to make arrangements to visit your friends in the east. Bell's popular Niagara Falls excursion only comes once a year.

Where shall I spend my vacation? Go on Bell's Niagara Falls excursion and be happy.

Mr. W. J. Bell, of Valparaiso, Ind., will run his fourth annual excursion to Niagara Falls, leaving Valparaiso at 10