

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME X

RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 3 1886.

NUMBER 31

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. MCEWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year	\$1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.50

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year	\$30.00
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ALFRED MCCOY, T. J. McCoy
E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A. MCCOY & CO., BANKERS,

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

RENSSELAER, IND.

DO a fine banking business. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates bearing interest issued. Collections made on all available points. Office same place as old firm of McCoy & Thompson. April 2, 1886.

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Attorney-at-Law

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practices in the Courts of Jasper and Newton and Benton counties. Makes collections a specialty. Office on north side of Washington street, opposite Court House. VINI

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON

Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER,

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practice in all the Courts.

MARION L. SPITLER,

Collector and Abstractor.

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

What Are Cruel Punishments?

When men, under the impetus of the indignation and horror that are occasioned by the commission of crimes that bear the stamp of deliberate cruelty or atrocity, undertake to apply what are popularly deemed adequately severe remedies, their action generally embodies results that, to the mind of those versed in matters of social or governmental science, are as mischievous in their tendency as the evils sought to be remedied. If not infrequently happens, in cases of crimes of deep atrocity, that citizens resolve to avenge the wrong immediately, by *lynching* the offender. The folly and wrong of this method of meting out punishment in a civilized community are now universally conceded by calm-thinking and intelligent men. Again, it will happen that this same spirit of impatience at the slow processes of law and of distrust in the ordinary legal methods of punishment for crime will find its expression in an equally wrong and illogical method, to wit, the adoption of *legislation* providing cruel methods of punishment for certain crimes, in the belief that the evil of their frequent perpetration may be remedied in that way. Upon reflection, it will be found that both methods have their origin in the same erroneous conception of the scope and object of punishment for crime.

Under the designation "cruel punishments," I include all such penalties for crimes as are designed to inflict direct physical suffering, accompanied by circumstances of ignominy. The whipping-post is an example. The infliction of such penalties proceeds upon the theory of *retaliation*, and, for this reason, is improper and vicious. The legitimate province of all laws relating to penalties for crime is punishment simply. Anything that is inflicted beyond this, whether *against* law, as by mob violence, or by *legislation*, as in the case of retaliatory punishments, exceeds the legitimate scope of penalties for crime. There may be *scriptural precedents* to the contrary, but we must not adopt as a divine precedent, applicable to all nations, those rules which were laid down for a particular people, in a remote and barbarous age. Many things that are faithless, treacherous, unnatural and cruel, find a seeming sanction and precedent in the Mosaic law. Punishment, in its proper acceptance, means the protection of society, as represented by the State, against the inroads of the individual upon its welfare, or, as it is called in criminal law phrase, "the peace of the State." It is only when the encroachments of the individual upon the rights of others amount to a *public wrong* that they are punishable criminally, and then it is only the wrong to society, and not the sin, that is cognizable by the tribunals.

—Lewis Hockheimer, in *Popular Science Monthly* for April.

A Curious Savings Bank.

Some years ago, an old wooden bridge spanned the Schuylkill river at the foot of Penn street, Reading, Pa. In the course of time a more substantial structure was deemed necessary, and the timbers of the old bridge were carefully taken apart, and reserved for use in repairing and rebuilding the smaller county bridges. While preparing some of this old timber for its new use, a few days ago, it became necessary to saw off several feet from a heavy piece, which was to be used as a girder in a small bridge under contemplation. When the end portion dropped to the ground, the workman was astonished to hear a jingling sound as of gold and silver coin. A summons of such good omens insured a speedy investigation, which resulted in finding eagles, half eagles, silver dollars, halves, and quarters mixed together in careless confusion. The source of supply was found in a section about eighteen inches in length and five inches deep, which had been hollowed out of the log with auger and chisel. An inch thick cover had been fitted over the opening so cleverly and sealed with so much care that detection, other than accidental, was hardly possible. The treasure had been confined in a home-knit woolen stocking, and as the saw cut off the toe, a part of the contents was discharged.

The value of the deposit, though reported to be considerable, was not made public. The money was probably hidden away a number of years ago, as specimens of three, five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cent scrip, nicely folded up in a piece of writing paper, were among the contents. Not a line indicated the ownership. The question of possession is consequently divided as to whether it should go to the workman who discovered it, the owner of the timber, or the county. The finder probably inclines to the first suggestion.

Steamboat Frank, a Modoc Indian who was captured at the time of the Modoc war, and who is still a prisoner of the United States, is attending, by permit of the government, the Oak Grove Seminary in Maine. He now calls himself Frank Modoc, and is studying for the ministry. He is making good progress in his studies, and is apparently a devout Christian. He is proud of his descent from a long line of Modoc chieftains, and conducts himself with true Indian dignity.

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.

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. A. 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.

EXCURSION

To MINNESOTA, SEPT. 8th; 1886: From Rensselaer, Indiana, southwestern Minnesota, only \$8 for the round trip. Tickets good for 40 days. No better opportunity for seeing the Northwest will be presented this fall. For tickets and other information call on or address

COEN & WARREN,

Rensselaer, Ind.

ANNOUNCEMENT—A CARD

On account of frequent and urgent solicitation on the part of prominent citizens from all parts of the district and from all political parties, I have been induced to announce my name as a candidate for State Senator, in this Senatorial District, subject to the popular vote in November next.

Respectfully,

DAVID H. PATION.

Remington, Ind., July 21, 1886.

A bargain in glass and queensware. A like opportunity has never heretofore been offered in Rensselaer. Call soon at Elsner's, "Chicago Fair," 3d door west of the Makeever House.

Tinware at The Chicago Fair, at half price.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

The following brief biographical sketches of the Democratic candidates for State officers we clip from the Indianapolis Sentinel:

JOHN C. NELSON.

Capt. John C. Nelson, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was born in Adams county, Ohio, February 27, 1841. His life was without important or noteworthy events until he came to the age of twenty, when the war breaking out he enlisted October 22, 1861, in the Seventieth Ohio Volunteers.

He was gradually promoted from the ranks till he reached the office of Captain, which rank he held till he was mustered out August 22, 1865. He moved to Logansport in July, '66, and entered into the boot and shoe trade, which he followed for a year. He then began the study of law in the office of McConnell & Winfield, and afterward graduated from the Albany Law School in June, 1870. He was actively engaged in the practice of law until 1877, when he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Cass county by Governor Williams. He served two years under this appointment and then was elected his own successor. He served as judge during the four years' term for which he was elected, when by special enactment of the Legislature the court was abolished, when he again resumed the active practice of the law. He served a term of four years as City Attorney, and is now of the firm of Nelson & Myers and has one of the best practices in Cass county. He has been requested to accept the nomination for Congress but has at all times declined, as he has a similar invitation to serve as State Senator. He is married and has five children. He was wounded twice during the war, the first time being shot in the back on the 28th of July, 1864, while in front of Atlanta, on account of which he now draws a pension. He served on Gen. Hazen's staff as Commander of Musters during the last year of the war, and was with Sherman from first to last. He is now Senior Vice-Commander of the G. A. R. of Logansport. He has always taken an active part in the State campaigns, and is well-known throughout the northern part of the State for his ability as a public speaker.

JOHN R. COFFROTH.

John R. Coffroth, the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, is one of the ablest lawyers of the State, was born at Greencastle, Pa., August 11, 1828. His father and grandfather, who were of German descent, were natives of Maryland, and his mother, who was of English pa-

rentage, was a native of Virginia. Mr. Coffroth received a good education and began the study of law with Hon. James X. McLanahan, at Chambersburg, Pa. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1848, and in May, 1849, he moved to Huntington, this State, where he commenced the practice of law.

In February, 1860, he moved to Lafayette, where he has since resided and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1851, and in the United States Supreme Court in 1866. He has always taken great interest in educational matters.

He was a Trustee of Purdue University for several years, and part of that time was President of the Board. He was a member of the Legislature several terms. In 1866 he was a candidate for the office of Attorney-General, and in 1868 and 1872 he was on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for elector for the State at large, each time making a canvass of the State. In 1878 he was the unanimous choice of the Democracy of the district for Congress, but he declined the honor on account of private business.

He was married to Susan Randolph in 1864, and has two children, a son and a daughter. He has made for himself an enviable reputation as an advocate, being clear, concise and fluent. He is possessed of great energy, and never permits himself to become discouraged or overcome.

His practice has been large and varied. He weighs matters deliberately before taking action, but when a conclusion is formed for practical purposes, he then moves with little respect to adverse circumstances. He has been a Democrat and an active partisan, but has generally avoided political office, although he has been supported by the party for public position a number of times.

ROBERT W. MIERS.

Robert W. Miers, the nominee for Secretary of State, was born in Decatur county, this State, January 27, 1848. He was raised on the farm, and received a good common school education. At the age of twenty-one years he went to the academy at Hartsville to complete his studies and prepare himself for a course in college. In 1868 he entered the State University at Bloomington and graduated in 1870, and he also graduated in the law department of the college the following year. In 1873 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the district, which was composed of Monroe, Lawrence and Orange counties, and was regarded as one of the reliably Republican districts. He was re-elected in 1875, and in 1877 was elected Representative in Monroe county, being the only Democrat elected from that county since the war. He has twice been chosen trustee for the State University, and is now on his second term. Upon the death of Judge Wilson, of the Tenth judicial district, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term. He is married and has two children.

CHARLES A. MUNSON.

The candidate for State Auditor Charles A. Munson, was born and raised in Fort Wayne and at the age of fifteen he became the support of his widowed mother and her family. He clerked for various firms until he was nineteen years old, when he enlisted in the United States Navy at Cincinnati, and was assigned to the iron-clad *Chillicothe* on the Mississippi river. He was rapidly promoted here and in a short time he became the third officer of the vessel. He resigned in 1863 because of disability and after the war he entered into a wholesale grocery partnership at Fort Wayne. In 1873 he went to the council in Fort Wayne, and in 1856 and 1878 he was elected Sheriff of Allen county, the last time being elected by 4,384 majority. In 1880 he was a member of the State Central Committee. He is a courteous, large-hearted, generous man, as companionable as one could wish, and a strong man on any ticket. He has many personal

characteristics which make friends for him in politics where other men fail, and he is in every way deserving of the nomination by his convention.

THOMAS B. BYRNE.

Hon. Thomas B. Byrne, the nominee for State Treasurer, was born in Newark, N. J., August 24, 1844. His father died when he was but five years old, and his mother moving back to her old home in New York City, he went with her and remained there till he was nineteen years old. He was then sent west to represent a large tobacco and cotton firm during the war, which position he held until 1869, when he went into the cotton and tobacco business for himself, and in which he is still engaged. He has held prominent positions in the Vandenburg Democratic organizations, having been chairman of the county convention several times, and was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1874 and in 1876. He was a candidate for the nomination for State Treasurer before the convention four years ago, and his prominence in politics and his success as an organizer, a leader and a warrior for the principles of his party has drawn around him a host of friends who are to be counted all over the State. He is a single man, whole-souled, hearty, generous, firm and aggressive in politics, and will prove to be a warrior of strength, not only in his county and district, but throughout all the borders of the State.

MARTIN J. KREUGER.

Martin J. Kreuger, the nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court, is thirty-three years of age and has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for Tilden & Hendricks. His family came from Germany and located in Michigan City in 1864, and in 1870 Kreuger started out to make a living. He worked at different things for awhile, and finally started west in a special (freight) car. At Matteson, Illinois, he responded to an urgent call from the conductor to "get off" and walking to Chicago, a distance of twenty-six miles, he borrowed \$5 from his brother and followed the "Star of Empire" as far west as Mendota, Illinois, where he found employment as a farm hand at \$12 per month. He continued to work on farms for some time, but afterwards returned to Michigan City and studied law. He was elected City Clerk in 1879, and again in 1881, and again in 1883; Representative of LaPorte county in 1884, and a member of the Common Council of Michigan City in 1885, this time unanimously and in a Republican ward. He has acted as Deputy County Treasurer continually since 1878 under three different county treasurers, and as such has annually collected and accounted for some \$20,000 to \$30,000 in taxes, to the entire satisfaction of this principal and the people. For a brief period he published the *Freie Presse*, a German paper, but being unable to give his personal attention to the paper he merged it with the *Porte Journal*.

HUGH E. M'MULLEN.

Hon. Hugh E. McMullen, the nominee for Attorney-General, was born in Dearborn county, December 14, 1836. He was raised on the farm, and in 1858 he entered the Freshman class at Asbury University, and at the completion of the year's course he graduated in 1862. He studied law in his own office and never had a dollar to aid him except what he earned with his own hands. Eighteen years ago he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and was a member of the two last Legislatures of the State, the first session serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and in the last as