

# The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME X.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY JAS. W. MC EWEN

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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 general 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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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.

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

## W. H. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Money to loan on long time at low interest.

Sept. 10, 1886.

## 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, INDIANA.

Office Over Makeever's Bank.

May 21. 1885.

## W. W. WATSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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

## W. W. HARTSELL, M. D

HOMEOPATHIC 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, Physician & Surgeon, Rensselaer, Ind.

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

## CITIZENS' BANK, RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

R. S. Dwyers, F. J. Sears, Val. Sizer,  
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.

### A CARD.

I have frequently of late been approached by friends with inquiries about a certain bill that was paid me in 1876 by the County Commissioners of this county. It appears that some conscientious economist after ten years of careful study has concluded that the bill was an extravagant one and should be exposed. It seems that his memory with reference to the amount of the bill is much more accurate than it is with reference to the other facts connected with the case.

In order that those who wish to know the facts in the case may not be deceived, I make this statement: On the 4th day of January, 1876, I was requested to go and see Fred Lampro, a poor Frenchman, living in poverty and filth, some four or five miles northwest from this place, who had received a serious injury and who had been attended by doctors from Goodland but who had finally deserted him from the fact that the roads were almost impassable and the patient out of their county. At first under the circumstances, I declined to go, stating that as the other doctors had begun the case they should see him through. Two days later two of the neighbors came to see me and urged the importance of the case, stating that the Goodland doctors would not attend the case longer and that the patient would die unless he could have immediate attention. So on the 6th of January I went to see him and found in the garret of an old house one of the most pitiable objects of misery that it has ever been my lot to witness. On a bed of rags I found this poor Frenchman suffering intense pain, and on examination I found that some two weeks previous he had broken his leg. The head of the femur was broken off and remained in the socket joint at the hip. The lower fragment had penetrated the muscles and caused extensive ulceration. On opening the abscess about a quart of pus was discharged. This discharge continued for two or three weeks and made frequent visits necessary. Be sores made numerous appliances necessary, which I constructed and had made at home for him. Splints and extension apparatus, and everything that my skill could devise, was supplied, I took from home delicacies to tempt his appetite. I supplied costly medicines and spirits without stint and paid the druggist for them. I made sixteen visits and had the gratification of seeing my patient recover with a good and useful limb contrary to the expectation of those of the neighbors who took enough interest in the matter to look after him. A part of these visits were made on foot the snow being drifted so badly that I could not get there with a horse, and farther than this, with one single exception, I never visited another patient and that but a single call, in the route travelled to reach this one.

After I made my first visit, I reported the case to James F. Irwin, then township trustee, who, after investigating the case, instructed me to attend the patient and he would allow the bill. At the close of the treatment I made out my bill and charged \$5 a visit and \$6 50 for medicines and extras, for which I had actually paid that amount, making the entire bill \$86.50. Mr. Irwin, without so much as a hint that the bill was high, allowed it. I presented it to the County Commissioners and an order was granted, and for ten years the bill, which was very low, was allowed to rest in peace. But now in this day of reckoning it is resurrected to prove that I have been extravagant and exorbitant in my charges. These are the facts in the case, and any statements to the contrary are false and untrue.

### D. H. PATTON.

In view of the above statement of the facts in regard to the case of Mr. Lampro, it being a case of fracture of the neck of the femur, resulting in abscess and all other unfavorable circumstances, I certainly think that Dr. Patton's bill was a very reasonable one. The liability of slight deformities or imperfect results in surgery with the best skill and care on part of both the surgeon and nurses, under the most favorable circumstances are such that while the law permits, and lawyers encourage suits for damages from alleged malpractice, surgeons are compelled to charge larger bills than for other business. On this view of the case the bill was very low.

### S. C. MAXWELL, M. D.

We copy the above card of Dr. Patton, and certificate of Dr. Maxwell, from last week's Remington News. It is a complete vindication of the Doctor, and serves to show the straits to which the henchmen of Simon are driven when they seek to make capital with stock so readily destroyed.

### MORE OF THE KEY-NOTE

Indianapolis Sentinel: Senator Harrison, when sounding the key-note at the recent Republican Convention, posed cleverly in the attitude of a martyr at what he called the disfranchisement of the Republican party by the last Democratic Legislature. The Sentinel this morning asks of the Senator the careful consideration of the "apportionment bill" passed by the Republican Legislature (extra session) of 1872. Does he remember that the bill was so infamous that the Republican Governor (Baker) hesitated to sign it.

The bill declared that an "emergency" existed, and that "emergency" was that Governor Baker's time was nearly out. Governor Hendricks was about to be inaugurated Governor, and that Legislature knew he would veto the bill. Hence the liveliest sort of an "emergency" was on hand. Little did they think that their own Governor would hesitate to sign the bill. Let us look at some of its prominent features. Take, for instance, Randolph county, strongly Republican, with a population of 5,895. To this county was given one Senator, and to the Democratic counties of Pulaski, Marshall and Fulton, with a voting population of 10,463, only one Senator was allowed. That is, 5,895 voters in Republican Randolph equalled 10,463 voters in the three Democratic counties named.

To Park and Vermilion, both Republican counties, with a voting population of 7,267, one Senator was allowed, and to the Democratic counties of Knox and Sullivan, with 10,000 voters only one was allowed.

Republican Lawrence and Monroe, with 6,953 voters, were given one Senator, and only one was allowed to the Democratic counties of Johnston and Shelby, with their 10,000 voters. Here then was a voting population of only 20,000 in five Republican counties to which were given three Senators, and on the other hand only the same number of Senators were given to seven Democratic counties with a voting population of more than 30,000. According to this Republican algebraic rascality 20,000 equalled 30,000.

The Republican county of Jefferson, with a voting population of 5,957, was given one Senator, while Democratic Cass, with 6,621 voters, was not allowed even one, but another Democratic county (Carroll), with a voting population of 4,348 was swallowed up with Cass and both together, with 11,000 voters, were only allowed one Senator between them.

To the small Republican county of Vermilion, with a voting population of 2,839, one Representative was apportioned, while the same was refused to the large Democratic county of Bartholomew with her 5,000 voters, and Brown county was taken on and swallowed up with her 2,000 voters, and one Representative was allowed between them. That is, 2,639 voters in Vermilion county were made to equal 7,000 in Bartholomew and Brown. Floyd county Democratic with her 5,000 voters was forced to equal Republican Vermilion in the same way with about one-half the number of voters.

The Democratic counties of Fulton, Pulaski and Starke with 6,500 voters were given one Representative while the Republican county of Howard was allowed one for 4,600 voters and an additional Representative with Miami which was slightly Democratic. Miami was thus beautifully and artistically allowed to contribute a part of another Republican Representative to the Legislature. Thus Howard and Miami contributed two Republican legislators. The trick was enhanced by an acrobatic gulf of Howard in swallowing up Miami's 250 Democratic majority. Hamilton was made to play the same trick with Tipton county and Grant with Blackford.

Senator Harrison canvassed the State in 1876 as the candidate for Governor of the Republican party, but it is safe to say he made no outcry concerning the thousands of Democrats who had been "disfranchised" by the acts of the Republican Legislature of a few years previous to that canvass.

So infamous was the Republican apportionment of 1872 that Governor Baker not only hesitated, but refused to sign the bill—it became a law without his approval.

In 1876 Senator Harrison canvassed the State for Governor, but raised no objections against it. Like our Simon to-day, he was anxious to impress upon the minds of his Republican followers that he was "so good a Republican;" an "aggressive Republican;" in fact he was the grandson of his grandfather, and vociferously protested, "I'm glad I am not a Dem-

ocrat!" Poor fool! the Democracy rejoiced over that fact equally with himself, and elevated to the chief magistracy of the State the humble, honest citizen—"Blue Jeans"—who rejected that he was a Democrat.

### WORKING THE SHOPS.

#### A LITTLE REPUBLICAN GAME

'PROTECTING' SENATOR HARRISON  
—MANUFACTURER DOHERTY'S

SHARP REPLY TO THE  
REPUBLICAN STATE  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following is a copy of a circular now being sent to all manufacturing firms in the State by the Republican State Central Committee, F. Doherty & Sons, to whom this particular one is addressed being leading carriage makers in Crawfordsville:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10, 1886.

Fisher Doherty & Co.:

DEAR SIR—Your institution, so favorably known, must certainly feel a deep interest in the principle of protection to American manufacturers being sustained. The marvelous growth of this country for the twenty-five years of Republican supremacy evidences the wisdom of our party tenets. The Democratic party believes in free trade, and will, if given control of both Houses of Congress, certainly inflict this calamity upon us. It is most important that we should retain control of the Senate, and hence the great interest that centers in the effort to control our next General Assembly. We must do our utmost if Senator Harrison is to be his own successor. A decisive victory in Indiana, this year, presages National success in 1888. To effect a change in the National Administration, it is almost absolutely essential to carry Indiana, and if we do not carry it this year we can hope for little in 1888.

We must provide reading matter for the people, pay expenses of speakers, distribute documents, get absent voters home, awaken an interest in our behalf, and get out a full vote, to do which requires in the aggregate considerable money. We can expect no help from abroad, but must rely upon ourselves. Our organization is such that it should be a guarantee to all that all money received will be wisely used. Evidence your interest in and fidelity to the cause by an immediate response, which we will promptly acknowledge.

Yours truly,

J. N. HUSTON, Chairman.

Mr. Doherty's Reply.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.,

Sept. 13, 1886.

Republican State Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your circular-letter of September 10 is at hand, and in reply I beg to inform you that you are wholly mistaken in your man. I can not be influenced by an appeal to my self-interest to do and act wrong toward my fellow beings with the prospect of increasing my gains at their expense. The only protection that I desire, or that any manufacturer should desire in a country where competition should be free to all, is that my goods merit the patronage of the consumer. Whenever you declare by law that one manufacturer shall receive a greater price for his goods than they might bring if competition were not restricted, you place a burden on the great laboring mass of consumers. Hence, 'protection' is simply another term for enriching the few by legally stealing from the many. My sympathies have always been with the oppressed, and every practice and every law that places unequal or unjust burdens upon the toiling millions of laborers meets with my utmost detestation and contempt. She "protection" given to manufacturers by your party for the last twenty-five years has created a few very wealthy men, but, on the other hand, what has been the result with the great mass of laborers? Manufacturing being confined to fewer establishments rendered the competition of labor too great, and thus the price of labor was reduced far below living wages, and the importation of foreign pauper labor, at still reduced rates, drove millions of laborers onto the highways as tramps. The concentration of capital in these "protected establishments" soon drove out all competition, and the great mass of consumers was compelled to pay exorbitant prices for goods, because "protection" added its per cent. to the cost of production without any healthy competition. Your party has been zealous to protect manufacturers against the introduction of foreign pauper made goods, while it has steadily refused to protect American labor against the importation of foreign pauper laborers. Your party has been so zealous in protecting the manufacturer against foreign imports, that all our maritime commerce has ceased to exist, and our agricultural and manufactured articles have to be shipped in foreign vessel. Your "protection" has diverted capital and laborers from maritime employment, and filled to overflowing all our factories, the products of which must find a market if other nations can not supply the demand and are disposed to do our carrying. The same is the result of your system in the agricultural products of our country, for if England, which does the great shipping business of the world, can sell her goods in India or Australia, she sends them there and returns with wheat or cattle product, and ours must remain at home or be shipped in their bottom at prices in competition with India. South America wants our wares, we want her hides; but, unless we can get a British vessel to do our carrying, we have only to wait, as a direct result of your "protective" system. It takes a British steamer to go from London to Buenos Ayres only twenty-three days, while our little sail require six months to go from New York to the same place. Now, wherein is the beauty of your system of protection to manufacturers with a vast surplus for market; without being able to put it on the market for want of the means of transportation? Have the British been your secret partners in this game, or is it chance, for the purpose of demonstrating the fallacy of your protective system? The farmer and the laborer, ground down to want by your brazen-faced fallacy of "protection" look with eager eyes on anything that may give relief from the misery you are inflicting. The marvelous growth of the country as an evidence of Republican wisdom and statesmanship!" I am surprised that you do not include the sunlight and the air as emanations from the wisdom of your party tenets. The marvelous growth of the country is simply the natural result of the development and progress of the age. Victor Hugo says, "that for 400 years the human race has not made a step that has not been marked. The sixteenth century was the century of pointers; the seventeenth the century of writers; the eighteenth the century of philosophers, and the nineteenth is all embodied in one grand struggle for development." The political question was shaken when feudalism ground its arms: when the Mayflower sailed for the New World she was freighted with