

The Democratic Sentinel.

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BY

JAS. W. McEWEEN

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ALFRED MCCOY, T. J. MCCOY
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A. MCCOY & CO., BANKERS,

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

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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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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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Practice in all the Courts.

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We pay particular attention to paying taxes, selling and leasing lands. V2 H48

W. H. H. GRAHAM.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Money to loan on long time at low interest. Sept. 10, '86.

JAMES W. DOUTHITT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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.

WM. W. WATSON.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazar, 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.

H. LOUGHRIDGE, F. P. BITTERS

LOUGHRIDGE & 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, VAL. SEB.

President. Vice-President. Cashier.

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 1886.

Tariff Logic.

It (the tariff) has enabled the United States to have a larger mileage of railroad to-day than all of the rest of the world put together. It has bound the extreme north-east to the extreme southwest, so that you can take a car here from under the shadow of Mount Blue and go to the utmost bounds of the Republic. It could not have been done except for a protective tariff.—James G. Blaine

That is to say, if steel rails had, with no tariff, cost \$20 instead of the \$40 they have cost under a tariff, railroad projectors would not have bought them, and new roads would not have been started! It is high prices that make people buy! What arrant humbuggery is this wherewith to fool the phosphoric brain of the fish-fed New Englander.—Washington Post.

How Tariff Works in Maine.

At least three-fourths of the men employed in these lumbering operations in Aristook and Penobscot counties come across the line from the provinces beyond. Many of them take their teams across, giving bonds at the custom house for their return, work during the winter, take their money and return home in the spring; others remain to work driving the logs down the stream, and some work at sawing in the mills for the season. These timber land owners are shrewd fellows. They work this protection racket at both ends. They make every man who buys a thousand feet of lumber pay this tax on it under the claim that it is done to protect us from the product of cheap labor in the provinces. After they have made you pay the tax for that purpose they go over the line and get the cheap labor itself and bring it over to do the work for them. Thus they make money at both ends, and the poor American laborer loses at both ends. You are obliged to pay the taxes on every stick of lumber you buy, and then the cheap labor of the provinces is brought in to work in the camp, upon the streams and in the saw mills, and thus force wages down to their standard, so that the American laborer is obliged to work at the same rate or not work at all. And so he loses both ways, and yet it is all done in the interest of the poor laboring man.—Mr. Pillsbury's Lewiston Speech.

A fine example of the style in which W. W. Dudley ran the Pension Office for the benefit of the Republican party may be found in the following correspondence:

Office of Grubbs & Parks,
Attorneys at Law,
Martinsville, Ind., Aug. 13, 1884.

Colonel W. W. Dudley:
The best thing that could be done for me in this District, where I need it most, is the appointment of a Board of Medical Examiners at this point. Soldiers of all the counties adjacent are urging it and have their hearts set upon it, and if it could be secured pre-emptively through any efforts of mine it would greatly benefit me. I certainly need every aid that can be afforded me, and with it I think I can win.

May I call your attention to another claim, that of Marshall Hale, Company C Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, No. 182,426, who is crippled, unable to work, and most needy, and ask that it be made special and receive early consideration?

Very truly yours,

G. W. GRUBBS.

To this Commissioner Dudley replied:

Department of the Interior,
Pension Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1884.
Hon. G. W. Grubbs, Martinsville, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—Your favors of the 13th are at hand. I have directed that your inquiry with regard to pension cases shall have prompt attention. As to the matter of the establishment of a Board of Surgeons at Martinsville, I will have the matter canvassed by my medical referee as soon as possible, and, if practicable, it shall be done. You need not be assured that my best wishes are for your success.

Very truly yours,

W. W. DUDLEY.

It was in spite of schemes of this kind that Colonel Matson defeated Mr. Grubbs.

The country is prospering and the Government is being honestly administered, and there are none of the jobs and peculations that have disgraced the past few years, and that is the kind of service all honest men of either party want. Manchester Union.

"A HEARTLESS KEYNOTE."

So SAYS MRS. HELEN M. GUGAR IN
CRITICISING SENATOR HARRISON'S
LAFAYETTE SPEECH.

The following are the criticisms of Mrs. Gugar, of Lafayette, after hearing Senator Harrison's recent effort in the Star City:

I listened to the eloquent address of General Ben Harrison last evening with great interest, not more for the high reputation of the man and politician than from the fact that the speech was to be the "key note" from which all politicians are hereafter to sound their bugle blast during our campaign. There was much in that address that I would like to ask honest information about, but I will confine myself to only those points that struck me as being most worthy of attention:

First, Mr. Editor, allow me to ask if our war is not over? I look over our country and see it so peaceful and prosperous that I have been hugging the delusion (?) that the prunehook was occupying the place of the sword. Am I deaf to the beat of the drum, the tread of the soldier, and alive to the arts of peace?

We were told of the terrible sufferings of the Union soldiers because of his niggardly pensions; and all this was laid at the door of the Democratic Administration. If the Union soldier is in this condition will you be good enough to tell me what the Republican party was about for twenty years of its power, just preceding the two years of his present rule, that it did not deal more justly with him? Great fault was found that Union soldiers were not holding the postoffices under the present Administration.—Will you tell me how many editors held the post offices in this county who never smelled gunpowder, while Union soldiers hobbled about on crutches, eking out precarious livings, during the last few years of Republican rule? Could not a Democratic orator put another side to the gentleman's tear-drawing periods on this point? Mr. Editor, our Government has dealt most generously with the soldiers, and if needs be, let us have homes established, as was advocated last night, for those disabled in the country's service; but, sir, I protest against the kind of campaign oratory that tends to keep up sectional strife in our country and rekindle the animosities of the war. Such political clap-trap should be spurned by the ex-soldier more earnestly, if possible, than by any other man, for he is the one who has done most to preserve the oneness of our people.

Mr. Cleveland was arraigned most severely for appointing ex-rebel soldiers to public office; but, Mr. Editor, who made this possible? I answer, the Republican party in power that granted a general amnesty to these men. From that moment a Rebel soldier stood in the eyes of the law, on a par with a Union soldier. Mr. Cleveland has availed himself of this fact only, and by the appointment of these men he has carried out the spirit and the letter of the act of the Republican party; also by these appointments he has healed up much of the bitterness of the past and bridged the bloody chasm that will enable our people to march together, a solid phalanx of patriots, to thwart new enemies that threaten us, not in sections, but the Union over.

Mr. Harrison's speech struck me as a heartless 'key-note' that was sound-ed to deaden the conscious throbbings of the pulse of the people. It is not the issues of the late war that our people are thinking about; it is the issues of the war that is upon us with the saloon, the liquor traffic; but not one word did Mr. Harrison utter on this momentous question. In his attempt to draw tears about the "merles" one could see, not faintly, the pale, tear-stained faces of wives of drunken, debauched men, half-starved children, and a long line of misery that calls loudly for redress at the hands of our law-makers; but for these poor souls Mr. Harrison had not so much as a thought. Mr. Harrison tried to stir up a feeling of indignation in behalf of the Mississippi politician who had been threatened if he persisted in running for office, but he had not one word of condemnation for that element in politics right here at home, the saloon-atic rule, that boycotts, defames, burns and murders to keep itself in power. Has not Mr. Harrison read of the recent murder of a naddock?

There is much complaint that no interest can be awakened in the present campaign. Is it any wonder when men with the ability and power of General Harrison go out among the people with such ideal issues as he presented with his large and intelligent audience last night? I believe the time is at hand when the people and the press should step out from

under the whip of political partisan rule, and fearlessly criticize such men and measures as retard the progress as retard the progress and unity of the people. The address of Mr. Harrison last night, and all others that follow it on the same note, can do no good to a people who have long since buried the bitterness of war and are moving on the ranks of new enemies that threaten us on all sides.

HELEN M. GUGAR.

Obituary—Rev. O. Hicks.

DIED.—At the residence of his brother, Dr. Thomas H. Hicks, 263 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, September 18, 1886, of dropsy, Bro. O. Hicks, aged 37 years, 11 months, and 6 days.

Deceased was born in Brent, St. George county, Ontario, in 1848.— Came to Michigan and settled at Caro in 1881; removed to Sanborn, Dakota, in 1882; and in 1884 returned to this State and settled in Detroit. From the Wesleyan Methodist denomination he became a Baptist and united with the Lafayette Avenue Baptist church in this city. During the summer of 1885 he supplied vacant pulpits at Mt. Clemens and in the city and in the vicinity nearly every Sunday. Although invited to ordination and entered upon the regular course of study at Morgan Park, of which he had completed the first year. During his vacation he had engaged to supply pulpits at Rensselaer, Wolcott and Mt. Zion, Indiana. Soon after beginning his service he began to experience ill health, without a thought that it was the premonitory symptoms of the disease which in three months would carry him to his grave. Bro. Hicks continued to supply his pulpits, notwithstanding his constantly increasing feebleness and waning strength, until his last service, which he felt to conduct in part while sitting in his chair. In this position he read the scripture-lesson, hymns and offered prayer. He delivered his discourse standing, but supporting himself by leaning upon the desk. It was useless longer to attempt labor unless health could be restored.— With his family, consisting of a wife and a son fourteen years of age, by a former wife, he came to his brother's in this city, and Sabbath afternoon, after a brief service conducted by Rev. D. Henderson, he was borne to his burial in Woodmere. His last days were calm and serene; not a cloud of doubt or unbelief for a moment intercepted the rays of the Sun of Righteousness. He died in the triumph of faith, and his last days were peace.—Christian Herald of Michigan.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF RENSSELAER.

WHEREAS: We the members of the Missionary Baptist church, feel that by the death of Bro. O. Hicks we are deprived of a beloved brother and a noble Christian leader,

Resolved: That in the death of Bro. Hicks our church has lost a worthy and esteemed brother, society a good citizen, and his family a kind and indulgent father and protector.

Resolved: That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our departed brother.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the church records, that they be published in the Rensselaer papers, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

MRS. A. T. PERKINS,

MRS. J. STEWARD,

MRS. I. J. PORTER,

Committee.

Birthday Surprise Party.

On Friday, September 24th, persons to the number of fifty or sixty gathered at the home of Mrs. Clymenia Cockerill and gave her a very pleasant surprise; the occasion being the 68th anniversary of her life. The surprise was complete. Not one of the family knew anything of it until the crowd began to gather. The day was spent in social chat, and a highly enjoyable time was had by every one present. By the forethought of the originator of the party Mrs. Margaret Webster, daughter of the surprised, whom she was not expecting to see this Fall, had been apprised and came from her home in Westville. The presence of her daughter added to the pleasure of such a visit from so many friends. A sumptuous dinner was spread beneath the shade trees, to which all did ample justice.

A number of presents were made to Mrs. Cockerill as tokens of esteem and souvenirs of friendship, while all joined in wishing her many more years of life and happy birthday anniversaries. As by concert it was declared that a more enjoyable time could not be, nor a day of more perfect pleasure. A. FRIEND.

Our old Democratic friend, Wm. Humes, reach the 80th mile stone in his journey of life on Tuesday of last week. He cast his first vote for the 7th President of the United States, General Jackson, and has continued firm in the faith from that day to this. A number of friends remembered the occasion and presented him tokens of affection and regard. We wish him happy returns of many anniversaries.

The most important of all the forfeiture bills before the last session of Congress was the one declaring the unearned lands granted the Northern Pacific Railroad Company forfeited. The Senate, with great haste passed a bill declaring forfeited only the land on the Cascade branch, about 6,000,000 of acres, and confirmed the title to the balance, about 30,000,000 of acres. In this shape the bill went to the House, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, which reported a substitute declaring THE ENTIRE UNEARNED GRANT, about 36,000,000 of acres, forfeited. On the 28th of July (Congressional Record, p. 8,046) the Senate bill with the amendments was called up for consideration, and Mr. Henley, who, having charge of the bill, demanded the previous question on the pending amendments and the third reading of the bill. On this question the yeas and nays were taken, with the following result: Yeas, 184; nays, 52; not voting, 87.

Among those voting NO was Congressman OWEN, of this District.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the substitute reported by the House Committee on Public Lands, which declared the WHOLE of the UNEARNED lands, 36,000,000 of acres forfeited, and the yeas and nays were again taken (Congressional Record, pp. 8,046 and 8,047), and Mr. Owen again voted in the negative. True, after the adoption of the substitute, on the final passage of the bill as amended, he voted in the affirmative, but this only further discredited his record. He first voted against the immediate consideration of the bill, which at that late hour of the session was an unfriendly vote; he next voted against the House or Committee's amendment which increased the forfeiture from six to thirty-six millions of acres. After these questions were carried—after his vote had done all the damage it could—upon the final passage of the bill, he faces upon his previous votes and tries to cover his tracks by voting in favor of the passage of the bill. The voters of this District will hardly be misled by Mr. Owen's final vote. He tried upon every vote, preceding the final one, to defeat the passage of the bill. Had the previous question not been ordered the control of the bill would have passed from the hands of its friends to the control of its enemies, who would never have permitted it to again come before the House. Had the House Committee's substitute failed the House would have been compelled to pass the Senate bill, which forfeited only 6,000,000 of acres and confirmed to the railroad companies about 30,000,000 of acres, which had not been earned, under the terms of the grant, or done nothing. The friends of free homes and the enemies of railroad grants will scratch Mr. Owen.

In short, we defy the New York Tribune to show where a single Democratic member of the present House has been defeated for renomination on the ground of his vote in favor of the Morrison bill, or to show where a single Southern Democratic Representative who voted against the bill has been renominated.—Courier-Journal.