

# The Democratic Sentinel.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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—BY—

JAS. W. McEWEEN

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
RENSSELAER, IND.  
Office Over Makeover's Bank.  
May 21, 1885.

**WM. W. WATSON,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazar,  
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**W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.**  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.  
Office, in Makeover's New Block. Residence at Makeover House.  
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**J. H. LOUGHRIDGE, F. P. BITTERS**  
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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.

## GOVERNOR PATTISON AND THE COAL RING.

Chicago Herald: The instructions issued by Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, to the Attorney General of that state to proceed against the anthracite coal combination will surprise many people, and none more than the men who compose that aggregation of plunderers. So many of the worst monopolies in the country have taken root in Pennsylvania, state and Federal laws have so frequently been warped in the interest of these rings, and local as well as national officials have so uniformly been plant tools of the stupendous interests which are based on injustice and crime, that the exhibition by the Chief Magistrate of the commonwealth of sufficient honesty and courage to attack one of these robber combinations is almost enough to take one's breath away. Mr. Pattison is entitled to great honor and praise for his outspoken letter, the more so because in assuming this attitude he at once invites the malignant and unceasing hostility of more than one thousand millions of dollars.

In a state whose Legislature is always controlled by the money rings and most of whose officials for twenty-five years have been the mere creatures of monopoly, there has been small chance for legislation not primarily intended to ben fit a class and absolutely no hope of enforcing laws enacted long ago for the general welfare. Corporations with the Legislature, the executive offices and the courts in their control have had no difficulty in overriding the Constitution and in defeating measures of reform brought forward in the public interest. The coal combination in that state which is taxing the people of the country millions of dollars a year, could not exist for a day if the organic law of Pennsylvania was worth, in the hands of the corporation serfs who hold most of the offices, the paper on which it is written.

One provision of this instrument is that "no incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall directly or indirectly prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its lines." This authoritative prohibition has been ignored in the most contemptuous manner for many years corporations, courts and officials all having a hand in the monstrous injustice which has resulted in consequence. By so doing the so-called coal roads and canals—that is to say, the transportation companies occupying the anthracite coal fields—have been able in defiance of written law to commit two great crimes. One of these, the first, was the establishment of a monopoly in the hard coal trade. Miners who would not, or did not, join them soon found themselves unable to send their coal to market, because the roads, having unlawfully gone into the business of mining, refused to carry the product of mines other than their own except at rates which the outsider could not pay and compete with the corporations. The result was that hundreds of small miners were ruined and thousands of acres of land became almost valueless, only to be purchased at length by the monopoly. This in itself was a wrong which should have consigned its perpetrators to the penitentiary. The second crime was of wider scope. Having violated the law of Pennsylvania and successfully prosecuted a conspiracy for the ruin of hundreds of worthy men, the coal combination turned its attention to the people at large for the purpose of reaping the benefits of its stolen power. At a meeting of its members the production of coal for this year was "limited" to 38,500,000 tons, and this in spite of the fact that the mines, the workmen, the machinery and all the resources of the business were adapted to and capable of the production of 60,000,000 tons annually. This much settled, the "scarcity" of an article which America enjoys in greater abundance than all the other nations of the earth combined having been established, the combination, composed of the presidents of the coal roads, now proceeds each month to lift the price. In this way, without the interference of those laws of supply and demand which should be the safeguard of the people, the value of coal is regulated, first by an artificial scarcity, and second by arbitrary advances in the selling rate. Where combination is possible competition is impossible. Here is a case where combination was made possible through the failure of Pennsylvania to enforce its own laws.

These are the two great crimes of the coal monopoly. It has committed many others, such as the importation of pauper labor, the locking out of its men during four or six months of every year, the introduction of the company store or truck system and the enforcement in its harshest form of the black list, as a

result of which men, women and children, sometimes sick and naked and hungry, have been turned upon the highways in bitter weather perishing to perils. To this association every American who warms his house with anthracite pays tribute.

While it is to be feared that Governor Pattison has acted too late in the day—his term expires next January—he is to be given full credit for acting at all. If he shall be zealously supported by the Attorney General he may accomplish much even in the three months remaining to him.

## HONEST OLD "SADDLEBAGS" ON THE 'GERRYMANDER.'

We extract the following with reference to the so-called "gerrymander" from the speech of Senator McDonald recently delivered at Logansport. It appeals to the reason of men, not their partisan prejudices, and is calculated to open the eyes of all fair men to the "stop thief" cry methods of Bennie Harrison and his followers. Read it:

The Republicans are making a very peculiar kind of canvass in this State this year. It is made up chiefly of denunciations against the Democratic party, based upon no truths, but simply resting upon denunciation, and one of their denunciations against the Democrats is for passing the apportionment bill at the last session of the Legislature for districting the State for Senatorial and Representative purposes. Now that was a constitutional obligation resting upon the Legislature. Our Constitution provides that every six years the Legislature shall ascertain the number of qualified voters in the State, and to reapportion the State for Senatorial and Representative purposes, far their Legislature. And the last Legislature had that duty to perform, and they performed it, and the Republicans are making a howl over that. They say they gerrymandered the State, and they have got out maps for the purpose of trying to demonstrate that. Now, my friends, as I shall show you before I get through, a Republican who can make that charge must have a very short memory, and a seared conscience, or he could not do it. If he could recollect back over the history of the last twenty years and see the districting bills that they have passed in that time, he would blush to make a charge of this sort, unless his conscience was so seared that it would not make any difference to him what he said. But I want to show you that this so much denounced law, and this beautiful map they have got up—that is their getting up—is not subject to the criticism they are attempting to make. [At this point the speaker exhibited a map.] I don't expect to show you that it is entirely equal, or that there are no inequalities in it; but I intend to show you that under the Constitution it is fair; much fairer than any they ever made, and a great deal fairer than any they would attempt to make now if they get back into power. The Constitution provides that the Legislative Districts, Senatorial, and for the House, shall be framed upon the voting population of the State—not upon all the inhabitants, but the voting population. It requires, too, that no county shall be divided in forming a Senatorial or a Representative District. It further provides that these districts shall be formed as nearly as possible out of contiguous territory. Now, these are the provisions of the Constitution. At the time this act was passed we had nearly five hundred thousand voters in Indiana, not quite that; we have undoubtedly more than that now but we had nearly five hundred thousand voters then. We have one hundred Representatives and fifty Senators. You see, therefore, that to apportion the State into one hundred Representative Districts each district ought to have if it could be, not quite five thousand voters, a little below five thousand—they have got the exact figures here, and I am giving them to you near enough to be correct—and not quite ten thousand voters for a Senatorial District. Now, they have arrayed here certain figures and put down certain counties which they say this law has disfranchised I take the one that they claim to be the most glaring, and I will refer to one or two others, and then I am ready to make the general statement that this law will not only compare favorably with any they ever passed, but that it is much more free from any possible objection. The cases that they dwell on most are the Senatorial and Representative Districts composed of the counties of Vermillion and Parke, Vigo and Sullivan—Vermillion County lies west of the Wabash River. It had a voting popu-

ulation at the time this law was passed of a little over 3,000, so that it fell nearly 2,000 votes below the ratio for a Representative. Mark that. Parke County which lay right across the river from it, had 4,777 votes. That was not quite enough for a Representative; not so great a disparity, but still not enough. Now, this bill gives to Parke County a Representative to itself; it gives Parke and Vermillion a Senator by their joint vote—fully 2,000 below the Senatorial ratio, yet this law so much denounced, gave them a Senator, and Parke County a Representative. The only county that bordered on it across the river was Fountain County, and that had no surplus. Below it was Vigo County, and the city of Terre Haute was its surplus center, where the people of Vermillion County went to transact their business, and it had a right to two Representatives, and it had a surplus over: Sullivan County joining onto Vigo, having Terre Haute also for its business center, had a population that entitled it to a Representative and a fraction over. Now I ask any fair-minded man, a Republican particularly, if there is any within the sound of my voice, and I hope there is, if you didn't know the politics of these counties, what would you do? If you simply had these figures, and didn't know whether Vermillion and Parke, or Vigo and Sullivan, or Fountain, or Montgomery, which didn't touch on to Vermillion at all—if you knew nothing about their politics, what would you do? To give the county of Vermillion a right to participate in electing a member to the House of Representatives, would you not attach it to its business center—Vigo County? What would you do with the surplus of Sullivan? Would you not attach that to its business center also—Vigo County? And, therefore, when you were making up this Representative district, would you not—I ask any fair-minded man, now: Suppose you didn't know the politics of these counties at all, would you not put Vermillion and Vigo and Sullivan together? That is just exactly what this bill did, precisely. What did the Republicans want to do? They wanted it to extend through Parke, that was already over represented, and go into Montgomery, and form a kind of fish-hook District that way, because of the politics of the county, that is what they wanted. They didn't want a fair bill. They didn't desire that. They wanted one that would give them political advantages. [But, they say, we got political advantages out of that.—Well, are we to throw them away, my friends? I ask any fair-minded Republican if he expects a Democrat to throw away a political advantage that comes fairly to him? Does he expect him to do that, and to be disregarding of the interests of his party? I never have been and never expect to be. What is the other one that they claim? It is Jay County. Jay has on the north of it, Adams; it has on the west of it Blackford. Jay is a large county and territory, and quite populous; it has more than enough for one representative. But Adams has not near enough for one, and Blackford has less. Now what did this bill do, in short? It made those three counties a Senatorial District; that is just what it did; and it gave them a Senator, and it gave them jointly two Representatives, that is precisely what was done.—What did the Republicans insist should be done? Why, that Jay County should have a Representative of itself, and alone, because, they say, on account of its politics. And yet these returns here show that Jay County only gave twenty-five of a Republican majority at the last election, and it goes Democratic as often as Republican. Now, my friends, I have something of their handiwork here in the apportionment act made six years before, I will tell you how they fixed things; they were workmen at this business, they didn't pretend to give counties fair representation; I just take two specimens to show you; here is the county of Clarke and the county of Floyd on the Ohio River, both populous counties; their aggregate vote amounts to over 10,000. At the time this apportionment bill was passed the ratio for Representative, was a little over 4,000, and the ratio for a Senator was a little over 8,000, double that of a Representative, so you get at it in that way. Now what did they do? They gave Clarke and Floyd one Senator, with a population of over 10,000; 2,000 above the ratio, and they gave them each a Representative. Now when they get up here into Lake and Porter there was a different state of things; Lake County lacked 1,200 of having enough, Porter County lacked 800. They gave Porter and Lake each a Representative, and jointly they gave them a Senator, although they were 2,000 votes below the Senatorial ratio. Now it so turned out, proba-

bly it was simply a matter of accident, that Lake and Porter gave large Republican majorities, while Clarke and Floyd gave Democratic majorities. Well there is Bartholomew County which had just 48 votes less than Randolph; it didn't have 5,000, neither did Randolph have 5,000 voters; neither of them had enough for Senatorial representation, yet this bill that the Republicans framed in 1878 gave Randolph a Senator and denied one to Bartholomew. While that same curious thing occurred there, Randolph gave about 12 Republican majority and Bartholomew gave about 500 of a Democratic majority. But, say the Republican press and their speakers, why, McDonald is simply trying to show that the Republicans in the past have done as bad as the Democrats. This bill was so bad that Governor Baker would not sign it. It became law without his signature. They are saying that I am simply saying, "You are another." They are mistaken about that. I am saying that they are one, but that we are not another.

## A COMRADE'S TRIBUTE.

Editor Remington News:

Republicans may be ungrateful, yet I hope the senatorial district in which you are located will not be so, but trust that, amongst the honored, the brave and the true, none will be thought more deserving to represent your interests in the State Senate than Col. David H. Patton, whom I see has been nominated for that position by the people of your district regardless of their political faith. This is no undeserved compliment to a brave soldier whose name has thus so prominently been brought before them for their suffrage.

It was my good fortune to be associated with him in the 38th Regt. Ind. Vols., from the time we were mustered into the army (Sept. 1861) until our final discharge after the war, with its hoary head and blood begrimed visage had vanished from our sight.

Being faithful to every trust imposed, from "Corporal of the Guard" he advanced meritoriously to that of Sergeant of the Color Guard, where in the midst of shot and shell, hurled from the throats of rebel cannon, amidst a shower of rifle balls, striking his comrades from his right and left undismayed and fearlessly he stood; keeping the bright stars and pure stripes of our National emblem aloft, flaunting it in the face of our enemies and bade them defiance. Thus step by step did he advance, passing to the command of his brave company, when in a dire moment at Bentonville, N. C., our regimental commander, Capt. Jim Low, was mortally wounded, while conducting an advance on the enemy's lines, then it was that Capt. Patton was called to the command of the regiment, and whose management under those trying circumstances developed the dormant energies which had only awaited such an emergency to bring to light. In his conducting the various outline duties of the camp, he displayed equal ability, thus combining with his intrepid bravery upon the field of battle elements which proclaimed him "the perfect soldier."

Should it be the good fortune to have my old comrade, Col. Patton, represent your district in the next Senate "put it down on the list" that he will bring to the duties of that office a brave heart, a pure mind and a determination to do right though the heavens fall.

If it were possible, I would gladly pull off my coat and work night and day for his election, but hope the loyalty and intelligence of your community will but follow the example of the powers that were, in those times that tried men's souls, and as they:—"Thou hast been faithful unto few things, we will make thee a ruler over many." With three cheers and a "tiger" for the Col. and a wish that he may be elected, I sign myself,

WM. C. SHAW, late Major  
38th Ind. Vol. Infy.

The old Comrades of Col. Patton are mightily pleased over the prospects of his election to the State Senate.