

# The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME X.

RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13 1886.

NUMBER 44

## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

—BY—

JAS. W. McEWEEN

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

### Advertising Rates.

One column, one year, ..... \$80.00  
Half column, " " ..... 40.00  
Quarter " " ..... 20.00  
Eighth " " ..... 10.00  
Ten per cent. added to foregoing price if advertisements are set to occupy more than single column width.  
Fractional parts of a year at equitable rates.  
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space, \$5 a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three. All legal notices and advertisements at established statute price.  
Reading notices, first publication 10 cents line; each publication thereafter 5 cents a line.  
Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly (once in three months) at the option of the advertiser, free of extra charge.  
Advertisements for persons not residents of Jasper county, must be paid for in advance of first publication, when less than one-quarter column in size; and quarterly in advance when larger.

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.

### MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE.

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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.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON  
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THOMPSON & BROTHER,  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
Practices in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,  
Collector and Abstractor.  
We pay particular attention to paying tax, selling, and leasing lands. v2 n28

### W. H. GRAHAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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

### JAMES W. DOUTHIT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Office upstairs, 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

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE, in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House.  
July 11, 1884.

### H. LOUGHRIDGE

Physician and Surgeon.

Washington street, below Austin's hotel. Ten per cent. interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months. v1 n1

### 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.  
J. S. DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIB,  
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 reasonable favorable terms.  
April 1886.

### WIT AND HUMOR.

The Philadelphia News the other day headed a department "What Philadelphia Editors Think." It occupied one-eighth of a column.—Puck.

Young wife—"John, mother says she wants to be cremated." Young husband—"Tell her if she'll get on her things I'll take her down this morning."—Tid-Bits.

A little urchin asked his mother a difficult question and got the answer: "I don't know." "Well," said he, "I think mothers ought to know. They ought to be well educated or else have an encyclopedia."—Boston Record.

Washington Belle (to young naval officer)—"I suppose the hardships of your life at times, Lieut. Sinecure, are simply frightful?" Lieut. Sinecure—"Ya'as, very. The cost of gold braid alone is something fearful."—N. Y. Sun.

"Is Jim Bullard hangin' 'round these parts nowadays?" asked a passenger from a car window of a Dakota citizen. "Jim was hangin' 'round last week, stranger." "Did you see him?" "O, yes; I had hold of the rope."—N. Y. Sun.

"Mother, what is an angel?" "My dear, it is a little girl with wings who flies." "But I heard papa telling the governess yesterday she was an angel. Will she fly?" "Yes, my dear, she will fly away the first thing to-morrow."—Vanity Fair.

A young lady cashier in a St. Louis dry-goods house tried to get away with \$3,000 by hiding it in her bustle—a plan not open to gentleman cashiers for obvious reasons. She probably wished to have a good financial backing.—N. Y. Tribune.

According to telegraphic reports the "peach crop along the Hudson" has been ruined three times already since the first of the year. It is feared that another cold spell will kill it if it should again be left out doors all night.—Norristown Herald.

The hardest thing in this world to please is a woman. Mr. Young of Wabasha, Minn., locked his wife in the house; Mr. Potts of Peppin, Wis., locked his wife out of the house. Now both women have sued for divorce.—Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript.

A little 4-year-old miss on the East Side, toddling up-stairs the other day, noticed that the servant had removed the carpet from her room and was scrubbing the floor. Said she: "Hello, Rosa, has you moved your kitchen floor up-stairs?"—Buffalo Courier.

A clever Albany girl who was at Ridgefield the other night was asked what her sensations were when she shot down the toboggan chute for the first time. "It was delightful," she exclaimed enthusiastically; "I thought I was dying."—Albany Journal.

"They say Mark Twain is worth a great deal of money," remarked a casual caller yesterday. "Yes," replied the horse editor, "Mark always has an eye to the dollar." "That is to say," chipped in the snake editor, "Twain is a sort of a dollar Mark."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Scene, Paris. Time, three weeks ago. "Very stupid here this winter, eh, old fellow?" "Deucedly. Let's do something to have some fun—a circus; anything, you know." "All right. Say we get up a party and go to New York to take in the French ball."—Philadelphia News.

Mrs. Southworth, the woman suffragist, says: "Men are constantly becoming more like women. They don't fight now when they get mad at each other." Sometimes they don't, but then they do not generally get revenge by accusing their enemy of wearing a last season's hat."—Savannah (Ga.) News.

"How did you break off your front teeth?" asked a visitor of the same small boy. "I didn't break 'em," replied the youngster. "I was just fooling a twenty bit with a horse's tail in the street up at C—." The man that picked me up got his hands and vest awful bloody. It wasn't my fault."—Boston Record.

### Too Clever by Half.

Merchant (to clerk)—"Here, I have just written out the following letter: 'Dear Sir: As respects the amount for which I am indebted to you, I beg to state that I intend to pay in full very shortly, as you are my principal creditor, and the rest of my liabilities are scarcely worth mentioning,' etc., etc. I want you to make thirty copies of this letter, and send them to the addresses given in this list." Merchant (next day)—"Well, did you attend to that little matter?" Clerk—"O, yes; but to save trouble I had the letters lithographed before sending them off."—Humorist's Blat.

A few days ago, in the course of some excavations at the Acropolis, Athens, near the Erechtheum, three statues of women, in an excellent state of preservation, half as large again as life, with large heads, and completely colored, were discovered. They belong to the period before Phidias, are delicately finished, and are of an archaic art, admirably preserved.

### A Race After Snow Elk.

A Lander, Wyoming correspondent of the New York Mail and Express writes: About two months ago a band of snow elk was discovered in the Green River mountains. The rare animals at once excited the hunters of the region, and the snow elk were pursued by a large party. The pursuit was a signal failure, the cunning animals baffling the hunters and escaping into the deepest recesses of the mountains. The party was led into a district of precipices and snow drifts, from which they only escaped by abandoning everything except their arms. One of the baffled hunters, came to the conclusion that he could, by himself, get the best of the cunning snow elk. So ten days ago he left his camp on the Green river for the haunts of those animals. It took him three days of hard toil to reach their habitat. Once there he found the elk.

The rays of an afternoon sun shone full upon the band as it fed upon the side of a mountain some two miles distant. Night-fall found the hunter within a mile of the game, and he lay down in a snow-drift for the night, fully persuaded that the next day would see at least one of the famed snow elk fall by his rifle. With the morning light the elk were still to be seen, and the hunter began his wary approach. Through deep arroyos, beneath lofty precipices, behind huge walls of snow, and ice, the hunter took his way, and by 10 o'clock was almost within range. Selecting a fine cow, whose dazzling white coat shone in the outer circle of the herd, he began a still more cautious approach.

Suddenly the herd, as if moved by a common impulse, raised their heads, and the next instant moved off toward the interior of the mountain. Puzzled and disappointed the hunter followed in their wake. All he could do was to maintain the relative nearness to the herd he had already gained. He could get no nearer. For two days the hunter followed the snow elk into the mountains. Rising from his snowy bed one morning, the hunter found the entire heavens black with the announcement of an approaching storm. The movements of the snow elk no longer puzzled the hunter. They were seeking refuge from the storm their instinct told them was approaching. The hunter lost not a moment in taking the back track. To be caught in these fastnesses by such a storm as was portended means certain death.

Six hours hard traveling placed the hunter on a comparatively low level. Here the storm struck him. For two days he wandered blindly forward, in the midst of whirling snows and savage winds. He dared not pause, though every instant he expected to fall over some hidden precipice, and be buried fathoms deep. When the storm cleared away, our hunter found that he was lost in the midst of frightful drifts. Here his hunting craft saved him. Taking a course he kept it, and after four days of exhausting toil and fearful privations, he came out upon the southern slope of the Wind mountains and saw before him the Lander settlements, ninety miles distant from where he started.

The snow elk is a most rare animal and is known chiefly to this generation by tradition. Until this band was discovered the tales of the snow elk were looked upon as fictions. The snow elk is a third larger than the common brown variety and is far more active and cunning. His color is a dazzling white, and it takes the surest and quickest eye to detect his presence amid the snow-drifts when he is not in motion.

### A Mean Trick.

The subject of actors' vanity might yield endless stories. Everybody knows that it is a failing that runs down from the highest in the profession to the lowest "suppe." Pardon me for an illustration from the lowest round. It was in one of Lawrence Barrett's Boston engagements, and the hero was the useful actor whose duty it is to come on and say to Barrett, "Forgive me, master, I slew your horse," whereupon Barrett strikes him down. The heroic Lucullus was one day chiding a friend for not coming to see his performance. "Why, me boy, it's the great hit of me life," said he. "My fall last night took the house right off its feet; it was simply immense. They was bound to have me before the curtain, but just as I was going on Barrett shoved me out of the way and took the call himself. It was a d-d mean trick."—Cor. Minneapolis Tribune.

It is claimed that E. W. Dexter, of the town of Liberty, near New London, is the soldier mentioned in Grant's memoirs who surrounded and captured a half-dozen Mexicans on a roof at Chapultepec, at the storming and capture of that place during the Mexican war. Grant did not know the name of the soldier, but Mr. Dexter, while applying for a pension in 1880, told Mr. Patchen the incident. The wound on which he based his application was received on the roof, after the capture, while waving the flag he had taken.

Nevada is the paradise of the school teacher, where the average salary is \$140 per month for males and \$96 for women.

### Growing Vines For Window Cultivation.

Growing vines are the loveliest of all plants for in-door cultivation, and require the least care. There is an indescribable charm in the vine, with its clinging, tender ways, and soft shadows. Pictures, plaques—in fact everything decorating the wall—are enhanced by the caress of a string of foliage. There are certain varieties of free-growing trailers that thrive excellently if their roots are placed in water. A large-necked bottle or hyacinth glass is useful for this purpose. Put a piece of charcoal in the bottle to keep the water pure; as the water evaporates add more, but never renew it all at once, as the roots in the glass will so be chilled, or perhaps wounded. Where there is no room for pots this is an exceedingly convenient and cleanly way to grow vines. The brackets and pockets of pottery which appear in such great variety in china shops may be filled with water-vines with fine effect. English ivy will grow in water, but so slowly that it is better to keep it in earth, where it will climb in-doors and grow luxuriantly. Periwinkle is another slow grower in water. Tradescantia or spider-wort is the fastest runner of all the water-vines. The T. repens villata, T. aquatica, T. zebrina, and T. multicolor are the best for in-door cultivation. Umbrella ferns (aspidistra cyperus) thrive well in vases water-filled. Sweet potato vines are ornamental and require but little attention.—Fannie S. Benson, in Good Housekeeping.

Lartigo, the chief bull-fighter of Madrid, gets a salary of \$6,000 for the summer season, and makes still more by his tours in the provinces during the winter.

### REMARKABLE CASE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A New York paper this morning contains a dispatch representing that Gen. Black had caused to be stricken from the pension rolls a worthy soldier named John K. Ladd, who had contracted chronic rheumatism during the war. The case was presented as one of gross injustice to a good soldier, and as there has been persistent effort to make the public think that the present administration is unfriendly to the soldiers, the history of this case is worth calling attention to. On the 23d of last March the commissioner addressed the secretary a letter regarding Ladd's appeal, in which he set forth the following facts:

"The appeal in this case is taken by the appellant in person, who states therein that the honorable commissioner of pensions refuses to reopen his claim for restoration on the ground that he alleges that appellant had rheumatism previous to his enlistment. He appeals for a reconsideration on the ground that some person or persons did make false statements against him in the pension office, and thereby prejudiced the honorable commissioner of pensions against him; that since his claim for restoration was rejected he has filed testimony of persons of good standing to show that he was free from disease previous to enlistment, and that they never knew him to have a doctor. The appellant was pensioned Sept. 8, 1870, at \$8 per month from June 28, 1867, on account of rheumatism. This was increased to \$15 from Nov. 2, 1871, to \$18 from June 5, 1872, and was reduced to \$10 June 5, 1873, on biennial examinations; again increased to \$14 from Feb. 2, 1876, to \$18 from Oct. 10, 1876, to \$24, from Feb. 2, 1877, to \$31 25 from Nov. 5, 1879, and to \$50 from April 6, 1881.

### HIS NAME WAS DROPPED

from the pension rolls July 10, 1885, on the ground that the disability from which he was pensioned existed previous to his first enlistment as shown by the record evidence and confirmed by the pensioner's admissions. The evidence filed in rebuttal was not deemed sufficient to change action. The records of the war department show that appellant enlisted March 3, 1847, in battery B, 4th United States artillery. The rolls for November and December, 1847, report him present sick. The nature of the sickness is not stated. He deserted on Sept. 14, 1848, at Fort Brown, Texas. He enlisted January 13, 1862, in company A, 98th New York volunteers, and was dis-

charged on a surgeon's certificate of disability on April 18, 1862, on account of rheumatism, "which has existed two years." On Aug. 24, 1862, he enlisted in company B, 92d New York volunteers, and was discharged therefrom on Aug. 20, 1863, on certificate of disability on account of "chronic rheumatism" and dysentery, and with the remark: "Not entitled to a pension." He again enlisted on Dec. 29, 1863, in company C, 14th New York heavy artillery, and was discharged "without pay" April 20, 1866, on certificate of disability for chronic rheumatism, with the remark:—"This man was discharged from service in August, 1863, on account of this disease, and re-enlisted, knowing that he was not able to discharge the duties of a soldier." On Aug. 19, 1864, he enlisted in the 64th New York volunteers as a substitute under the name of Henry Lodd. He was

### MUSTERED OUT

at Emory General hospital June 27, 1865. He also bore the name of John K. Ladd. He entered the hospital March 6, 1865, with chronic rheumatism, and was transferred to Emory hospital, which he entered May 1, 1865, with chronic rheumatism. In his original declaration filed Feb. 12, 1866, as well as in the separate declarations filed for increase since said date, the appellant alleges that he contracted the disease for which he was pensioned in the fall of 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va., while a member of company D, 64th New York volunteers, and in neither of said declarations does he mention his other services, and the facts were only discovered by this office by correspondence during the pendency of the special examination. Upon being questioned by a special examiner of this office, the appellant very reluctantly remembered that he had served in the several organizations as shown by the records, and he also acknowledged that he had been afflicted with rheumatism prior to his first enlistment in 1862, thus corroborating the statement made in his first certificate of discharge, that the "rheumatism had existed for two years."

Miss Harter, our new dressmaker has arrived and we would be glad to have you call and give her a chance to give you a perfect fit.  
Mrs. J. M. Hopkins.

### An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve a 25c. per box by F. B. Meyer's. 84-5

NOTICE.—Prohibitionists, and all other persons who expect to work with us in the future, are cordially invited to meet at the Court House, in Rensselaer, on Saturday, December 4th, 1886, for consultation. H. I. ADAMS, Ch'n  
Pro. Cen. Com. Jasper Co., Ind.

### NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO SELL INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the Town of Fair Oaks, and of Union Township, in Jasper county, and State of Indiana, that the undersigned, William L. Patee, a male inhabitant of the said Town, Township, County and State, over the age of twenty-one years, a man of good moral character and not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and a person in every respect to be entrusted with a license empowering him to sell intoxicating liquors, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Jasper county, Indiana, at their regular December Term, commencing on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1886, and held in the Town of Rensselaer, Indiana, for a license to sell and barter spirituous, vinous, malt and all other intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, to be drunk as a beverage, with the privilege of allowing and permitting the same to be drunk on the premises where sold and bartered. The premises on which said liquors are to be sold and bartered and drunk is a one story and a half frame building situated on the following described tract of land: Commencing at a point eleven hundred and eighty (1180) feet north and fifteen (15) feet east of the southeast corner of section six (6), township thirty (30) north range seven (7), west in Jasper county, Indiana, thence west thirty (30) feet, thence north eight (8) feet, thence east thirty (30) feet, the southeast corner (75) feet to the place of commencement. Said license is desired for a period of one year. WILLIAM L. PATEE.  
James W. Douthit, Atty for Petitioner.  
November 13, 1886