

The Democratic Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

JAS. W. McEWEEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year \$1.50
Six months .75
Three months .35

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year, \$30.00
Half column, " " 15.00
Quarter " " 7.50
Eight " " 3.00
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 months.
All legal notices and advertisements at established statute price.
Reading notices, first publication 10 cents a 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 full 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.

FORDECAI F. CHILCOTE.

Attorney-at-Law

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.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practice in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER.

Collector and Abstractor.

We pay particular attention to paying taxes, selling, and leasing lands. v2 n48

W. H. 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 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.

J. H. LOUGHRIDGE

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in the new Leopold Block, second floor, second door right-hand side of hall.

Ten per cent. interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months. vini

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. SEIB,
President, Vice-President, Cashier.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Certificates bearing interest issued; Exchange bought and sold; Money loaned on favorable terms at low rates and on most favorable terms.
April 1885.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 180 Fulton Street, N. Y.

N. Warner & Sons,

DEALERS IN



Hardware,

Tinware,

STOVES

of all styles and prices, for
Wood or Coal;

FARM MACHINERY,

FIELD AND GARDEN

SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Buckeye Saws, Ewers and Binders,
Deering Reapers, Mowers and Binders,
Walter A. Wood Reapers, Mowers and Binders,
Grand Detour Company's Plows, Cassidy Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, Cuyillard Wagons, Best Wire Fencing, etc.

South Side Washington Street

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

The "Old Reliable" is under the management of Norm. Warner & Sons. They keep constantly on hand an extensive stock of stoves, in great variety, hardware, agricultural implements, etc. They know when, where and how to buy, and put their goods on the market at bottom prices.

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 at 25 cents per box.

Examine quality and ascertain prices of overcoats at Elsner's. You will buy.

A large and well selected stock of School Suits for Boys, stylish, handsome, cheap and durable, just received at Ralph Fendigs.

A novel and effective release for a prisoner was secured by some lawyers at Chicago. A man named Frank Nagle had been arrested for stealing diamonds to the amount of \$500 from his landlady, a Mrs. Lawrence. Nagle had waived examination before a justice and had been committed without further delay. His counsel insisted that the justice had exceeded his power by making the commitment without hearing the evidence of the State, and Judge Altegeldt sustained the point. The State was taken wholly unawares, as it had no evidence at hand. The court ruled that it had no power to hold him and ordered his discharge. The ruling is new and will be of far-reaching consequence in criminal practice.

Two big copper cents issued in 1817, are among the rarest in the coin collection of the Philadelphia mint. These have the liberty heads well defined, but on the top of the head over the liberty cap is a small protuberance, which, under a microscope, appears as a crown. This was cut in the die by an English engraver, who thus covertly set the British crown over the American liberty head.—Philadelphia Call.

Kansas will be twenty-six years old on the 29th of this month.

Senator Beck's Denunciation of Corporation Greed.

In the course of Senator Beck's remarks on the inter-state commerce bill in the United States Senate a few days ago, he made use of the following strong language:

"I believe the country will accept this bill as an honest, earnest effort to break up the favoritism, the extortion, the unwarranted control over inter-state and foreign commerce which many of the railroad managers have exercised and maintained for the past twenty years. It is only within the last few years that the railroad advocates would admit that congress could interfere to prevent discriminations in their rates or extortions in their charges, as the arguments filed before the committees of the senate and house show. It was only when the unjust charges and flagrant extortions of the Pacific railroads on way freights were exposed and facts which the manager could not deny were made manifest—such as charges of \$800 a car to Ogden, Virginia City or Reno, when a like car, similarly laden, would be hauled on the same train past these places to San Francisco, many hundred miles farther, for \$300—that the railroad attorneys had to admit that there must be a power somewhere to prevent and punish such outrages on the people along the lines. They had to abate the arrogance of their demands for unlimited control over inter-state and foreign commerce when it was proved before state and congressional committees, and admitted by their own agents, that the leading railroads of the country, embracing the New York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania system, had by their pools and other illegal combinations destroyed all competition of the producers of petroleum with the Standard Oil company, and had built up that monster monopoly in fifteen years from an insignificant organization, with less than \$1,000,000 capital, to a mammoth monopoly with over \$100,000,000 not less than \$50,000,000 of which was stolen—no milder word will express the truth by the railroads and Standard Oil conspirators, through their pools, by discriminations, rebates and extortions, from the people of the country and their competitors in trade."

REPRESENTATIVE MEAGHER, of Vigo county, before he was unseated by the Republican House of Representatives, to give the Republicans the Legislature, made a speech in his own behalf. He said he was no hair-splitting lawyer, but a poor laboring man with a wife and children to take care of, with money earned at a pudding furnace. He had never held an office in his life until he took his seat in the house, and had never performed any official duty till then. He knew that his constituents had elected him fairly and honestly, and he would rather be expelled from the house a hundred times than to take an office once when the people said they didn't want him to have it. Concluding he said: "If I am turned out for the purpose of electing a man to the United States Senate who doesn't know a laboring man when he meets him, I will be very much surprised. When every man is compelled to admit that I got an honest majority of the votes cast in my county for representative, I have a right to appeal to every honest man on this floor to see that the rights of that majority are protected. Especially do I appeal to the members who are here as the representatives of labor to stand by me in this fight, because this attempt to steal a seat from me is but one of the many outrages perpetrated by our enemies to defraud the laboring people of their just dues. If you can afford to turn me out of this house upon what scheming politicians call a technicality of the law, I can go back to the furnace to earn my daily bread, knowing that I am but another of the many victims of monopoly and the almighty dollar."

The unseating of Mr. Meagher was an infamous outrage, the commencement of a repetition of the game of 1877, and was only checked by the prompt and proper action of the Senate.

One of the most eloquent preachers of New York tells a good joke at his own expense as follows: "When I was in Florida last winter, I preached to a negro congregation on Sunday, excusing myself from saying much on account of my poor health. The colored minister in his closing prayer, said: 'Oh, good Lord, bless our brother L—, who has preached to us in his pore, weak way.'"

There are 6,033 Grand Army Posts in the United States.

A Judge's Shrewd Trick.

Trial Justice Robinson, of Anderson, has a unique way of fastening guilt upon the criminals that appear in his court, writes a Columbia, S. C. correspondent of The New York Herald. Yesterday a negro was arraigned before him charge with stealing a hog. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was specially active in his efforts to fix the guilt upon the prisoner, and in an unguarded moment showed himself guilty of duplicity. The judge took cognizance of this fact, and finding the evidence against the prisoner wholly insufficient for conviction, ordered him released. Believing strongly in the guilt of the party he had spotted, the judge determined to try effect of an old chestnut, and suggested to the large crowd of darkies present that the matter be left entirely to a very fine game rooster he had in the yard. The proposition met the approval of the audience in the court room, and he ordered the feathered judge to be brought in, together with a large iron wash pot. The rooster and the pot both in, the judge assumed all the dignity possible and proceeded to announce, deliberately and solemnly, that the rooster would be placed under the pot and everybody in the house would be expected to touch it, while the negroes present would sing "Let the old ark rock on."

"The rooster," said the judge, "will crow when the guilty man touches the pot."

Hands were then clasped and a circle formed around the pot, and "Let the old ark rock on" was sung as only negroes can sing.

The judge noticed that the burly fellow he had suspected was very nervous, and was making his way to the door. He therefore urged him to enter the circle and touch the pot. The fellow declined, saying "I am out of dat scrape now and I want to stay out."

He joined in the singing, but would not touch the pot. The older negroes regarded his conduct as conclusive evidence of his guilt, and upon being pressed he made a full confession of his crime, and was then sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment in the county jail.

The ignorant negroes now think Justice Robinson's trick is the triumph of genius, and are ready to worship the game-cock. They are also willing to leave all the stealing cases in that community to the infallible judgment of Judge Robinson's rooster.

Diphtheria Cure.

As this disease prevails alarmingly in many localities it is important to be informed as to the most effective remedies. The vapor arising from burning tar and turpentine in the room is found to give instant relief. A French doctor thus describes the treatment: The process is to pour equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup and set fire to the mixture. A dense resinous smoke arises, which obscures the air of the room.

"The patient," Dr. Delthill says, "immediately experiences relief; the choking and rattle stop; the patient falls into a slumber, and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up microbicides. These, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the smoke. In the course of three days afterwards the patient entirely recovers."

This treatment has been tested in New York recently, with gratifying results. It is based on the theory that diphtheria is due to the rapid multiplication of living fungi, which are killed by the fumes of the tar and turpentine.—Indiana Farmer.

Republicans say that the U. S. Senate will seat Gen. Harrison without regard to the merit of his claim. In saying this they reflect upon the honor and integrity of Republican Senators.