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RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1887.

NUMBER 9

## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY JAS. W. McEWEN

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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| All legal notices and advertisements at established statute price.                                          |        |
| Reading notices, first publication 10 cents fine; 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 &amp; CO., BANKERS,

(Successors to A. McCoy &amp; 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, 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. V. 1886

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON  
Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.  
THOMPSON & BROTHER, INDIANA  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
Practice in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER, Collector and Abstractor.  
We pay particular attention to paying taxes, selling and leasing lands. V. 1886

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. M. 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. LOUGHRIEDE 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.

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. DWYERS, P. J. SEARS, VAL. SEARS,  
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.

## CASTORIA

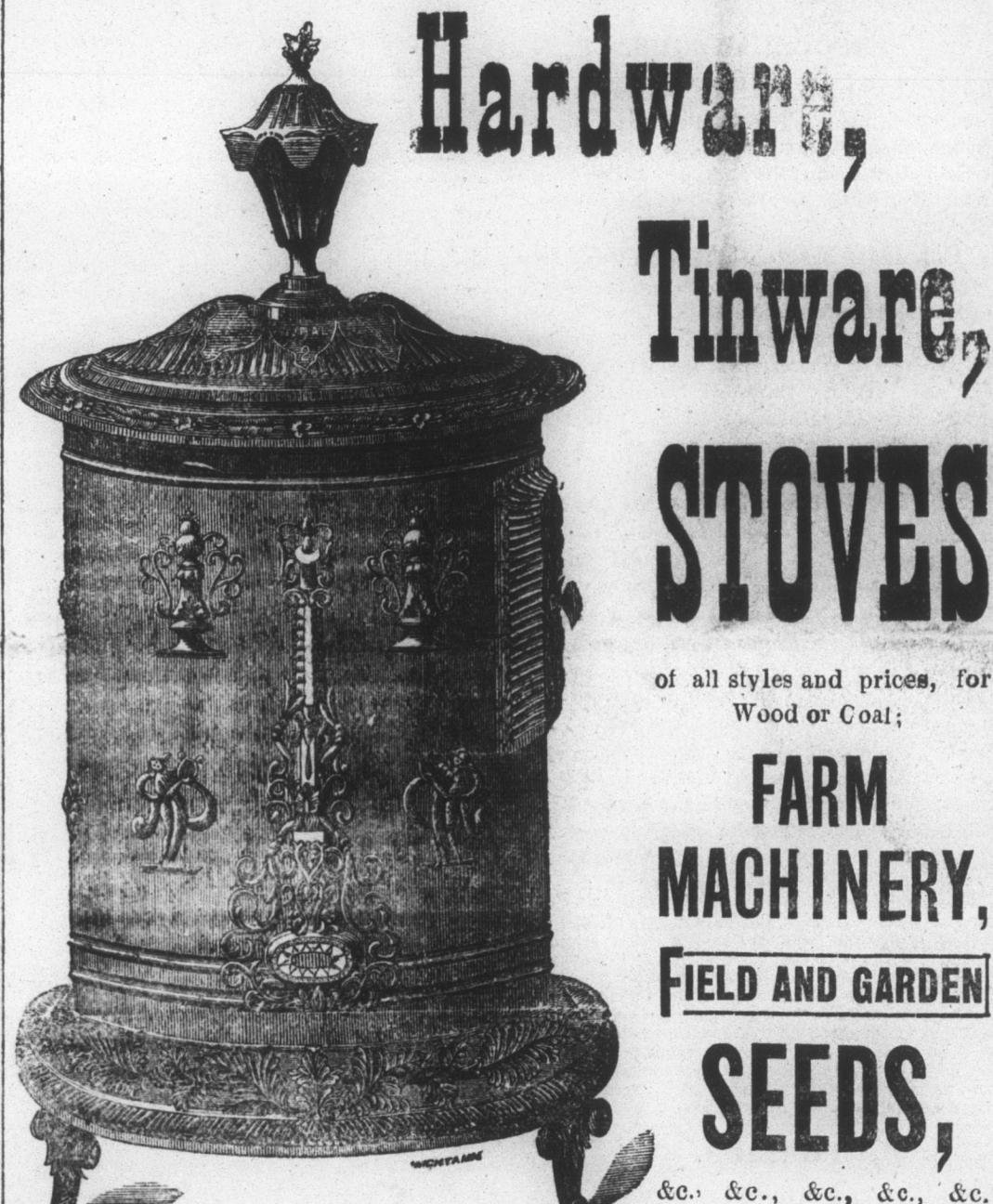
for Infants and Children.

"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.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

## N. Warner &amp; Sons,

DEALERS IN



of all styles and prices, for

Wood or Coal;

FARM MACHINERY,  
FIELD AND GARDEN

## SEEDS,

&amp;c. &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

B. C. C. Ewers, Ewers and Binders,  
Deering Reapers, Mowers and Binders,  
Walter A. Wood Reapers, Mowers and Binders,  
Grand Detour Company's Plows, Cassady Plows. Farmers' Friend Corn Planters. Coquillard Wagons. Best Wire Fencing, etc.

South Side Washington Street,  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

"It (the Journal) can give notice to artists and contractors, aenent the soldiers' monument, for instance, that the bill authorizing the same has a signature, the validity of which is disputed by one of the branches of the Legislature, and that, therefore, they will have to take their chances of having it disputed."—Indianapolis News.

"It is not creditable to the News to continually and persistently misrepresent. It knows very well that the Soldiers' Monument bill was passed by the Senate before the deadlock, and that nobody disputes the validity of the signature of the then legal presiding officer of it. The News knows that Speaker Sayre signed and had sent to the Governor every bill passed by the Senate before the 24th of February, and that they all became laws by virtue of such action. The News knows that nobody disputes the validity of Green Smith's signature previous to that date. It knows that the House did nothing to interfere with the curse of legislation until the Senate brutally and forcibly expelled the Lieutenant

Governor from its chamber when he appealed to discharge his constitutional duties, but, on the contrary, that the House did everything it could to facilitate the completion of all legislation passed by the Senate up to that date.

The position of the House was constantly maintained throughout. So much can not be said for the Democratic Senate.—Indianapolis Journal.

We confess to amazement in reading these lines. We wish sincerely that every voter in the State could read them. Here we have the leading Republican organ of the State, which for months assailed President Smith with the vilest abuse, openly confessing "Nobody disputes the validity of Green Smith's signature previous to February 24."

Then what in the name of all that's decent, was the row about? Certainly nothing happened on February 24 to justify the House in refusing to operate with the Senate. If President Smith's signature was good before February 24, it was good after February 24.

We frankly admit we have been

thunderstruck.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

## THEIR TITLES NOT GOOD.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has approved and sent to the Secretary of the Interior for transmission to Congress reports from the Surveyor General of New Mexico in private land claims, as follows: The Sierra Mosea claim for 115,200 acres. He recommends this claim for rejection on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient to make out a case.

The Alameda (Spanish) claim for 106,274 acres. The surveyor-general says that the evidence in this case fails to show that the grantee ever entered into the actual possession of the land or complied with other conditions of title required by the royal laws of Spain. The claim is recommended for rejection.

The Arrobo De San Lorenzo claim for 138,139 acres was also recommended for rejection for similar reasons.

The San Clements claim for 89,413 acres, and the Muestra Senora Del Pilas claim for 22,578 acres were recommended for rejection on the ground that the evidence of any right or title in the claimants to the tracts described had not been produced.

One of the original characters and best-known men in Indiana is Hon. Daniel Blotcher, of Scott county. He states that on April 7, 1812, his father, Matthias Blotcher, arrived from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, with Jonas, Jeff and Harvey Howard. Jonas Howard was the father of Hon. Jonas C. Howard, congressman for this district, and Jeff Howard was the father of the ex-warden of the prison south.

The party landed at London, between Madison and Louisville.—Mr. Blotcher says his father and family lived for months in a bark tent, in which one of his daughters was born.

The honorable Dan enjoys a distinction which probably no other man in Indiana can boast—that of having shaken hands with all the governors of Indiana except Governor Jennings, first governor of the state. He has filled every office from constable to representative in Scott county, and now, at the hale old age of seventy, feels that his cup of political honor has been filled to overflowing. "Uncle" Dan lives at Holman, where he has a beautiful home and deer park, the antlered herd of which provides enough venison in season for himself, family and friends, a unique feature in stock raising in Indiana. "Uncle" Dan is the man who once saved the day for the Indiana democracy by lending an indigent and barefoot voter his shoes and socks to go to the polls, and afterward had to go there barefooted himself. This was when Ed. C. Hannigan was elected to the United States senate by one vote. —Jeffersonville special to Indianapolis News.

The Discovery of Fultz wheat. To the Editor of the Millstone: SIR—As you want to know when, where and how I discovered Fultz wheat, I will give you a true statement of it:

In 1862 I was harvesting for my neighbor, Mr. Christian Yeoder. I was binding after the reaper, and as I was going along I came to a place where the wheat was all down, except three heads which were standing erect. I cut them off and put them in my hat. During the evening I handed them to Mr. Yeoder, and requested him to plant the berries, remarking that it might be a new kind of wheat. He asked me to take and plant them, which I did that fall. The first year I got about half a pint from the three heads; the next year I gleaned about six quarts. At the following planting time I tried drilling, but the drill wouldn't sow it thick enough; then I put another kind of wheat on top and sowed them together, and at harvest time hunted out the heads of the new wheat, and

thrashed them, obtaining something over a half bushel. Then I had more to work with and could drill it. In the harvest of 1865 I had quite a large quantity.

Of the first lot I distributed one bushel went to Mr. C. Detweiler. He sowed it in an orchard along the fence, and the snow drifted on and smothered it, so that it didn't do very well. He pronounced it a fraud, but tried it again the following year, sowing three acres from which he derived ninety-seven and a half bushels.

It is the best wheat we have for yield, and is uniform good quality.

This is the history of the discovery and start of Fultz wheat. Respectfully yours, ABRAM FULTZ. Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa., Feb. 18.

## EARLY POTATOES.

Beside commanding a high price, there are other considerations that come in to make the early crop of potatoes valuable. The Early Rose continues to be as good at the best, not only for the early but the late crop, and always fetches a remunerating price in the market. But there is this additional advantage in the early crop—it can be harvested and removed and the ground put in good order for fall crops. The best turnips we have ever known came out of a piece of ground first cleared of early potatoes. Indeed, we do not know of a more profitable arrangement of crops than to have turnips follow potatoes. The ground usually has to be pretty good for potatoes, but it is not essential that the manure be very much decayed. Some, indeed, contend that long, strawy manure is all the better for a potato crop. The turnips, on the other hand, must have the manure very well decayed, in order to give out its best results. Hence, after the potato has done with its fertilizer, there is enough left for the turnip to thrive upon. Wheat and rye also thrive very well on land which has been previously well-manured for potatoes. In all these cases the early potato has a great advantage over the late one. They allow of a much-earlier preparation of the ground for the subsequent crop. There is still another advantage in an early potato. In this part of the country at least the plant is subject to the attacks of the stem-borer. They usually commence their ravages about the end of June. They bore out the whole center pith of the stems, and before the end of July the plants are all dead, being dried up before the potato is matured. In such cases there are not often fifty bushels of potatoes to the acre, and of these half of them are too small to be salable. By getting the potato early in the ground and using varieties which mature early, the tubers are of pretty good size before the insects get to work, and there is a great gain. It seems to us we can almost do without any more late kinds. We say nothing here of the depredations of the beetle, as it has been so completely met and overthrown as hardly any longer to be considered as a serious injury to the crop, early or late. —Germantown Telegraph

## Reward of Industry.

A poor friendless lad might have been seen wandering along the streets looking for employment. He presently halted in front of a butcher shop, and, walking boldly up to the proprietor, asked for a job. There was something in the young man's frank, honest countenance, which struck the proprietor favorably.

"Not afraid of hard work!" he asked. "No," responded the lad with a trembling voice. "I have supported my mother and two sisters for five years by hard work."

He was put on trial at \$5 a week mauling leathery beef, and his sturdy frame and healthy constitution came in good play. One day an old lady came in to get some beef, and the proprietor told him to attend to the customer.

"A tenderloin steak, if you please," said she.

"Here's a cut that noboby but the first families get," responded the boy smilingly as he sliced off four pounds of tough round and cast it with a heavy hand on the scales, jamming it down with a quick, dexterous movement, until the indicator marked six even pounds. Then he snatched it off before the delicate machinery, used to weigh beef, had time to recoil.

"Six pounds and a half, madam," he said, looking her square in the face with his clear blue eyes.

The proprietor of the stall called him in that night, and remarking that he had watched his course carefully, added that as a reward for his quick, comprehensive grasp of the business he would raise his salary to \$25 per week. This shows the advantage of doing everything well, and when the boy's mother back in New Jersey heard of his success there will be joy in that household. Young men starting out in life should learn to adapt themselves to their surroundings and never let an opportunity pass.—Salt Lake Tribune.