

# The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME XII

RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY MARCH 9, 1888

NUMBER

## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, \$1.50  
Six months, .75  
Three months, .40

### Advertising Rates.

Single column, one year, \$60.00  
Single column, six months, 30.00  
Single column, three months, 15.00  
Half column, one year, 30.00  
Half column, six months, 15.00  
Half column, three months, 7.50  
Quarter column, one year, 15.00  
Quarter column, six months, 7.50  
Quarter column, three months, 3.75  
All advertisements are set to occupy more than one column width.  
Fractional parts of a year at equitable rates.  
Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space, \$2.00 per year; \$3.00 for six months; \$2.00 for three months.  
All notices and advertisements at special rates.  
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.

J. W. 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 accounts. Office same place as old firm of McCoy & Thompson April 2, 1888

## MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE, Attorney-at-Law

RENSSELAER, IND.  
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, INDIANA  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
Practices in all the Courts.

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

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, WILLIAM B. AUSTIN.  
HAMMOND & AUSTIN,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
RENSSELAER, IND.  
Office on second floor of Leopold's Block, corner of Washington and Van Rensselaer streets. William B. Austin purchases, sells and leases real estate, pays taxes and deals in negotiable instruments. May 27, '87.

WM. W. WATSON,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Office up stairs, in Leopold's Bazaar, 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.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN  
Physician & Surgeon,  
Rensselaer, Ind.  
Office promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

ZIMRI DWIGGINS, F. J. SWARS, VAL. SEIB,  
President, Vice-President, Cashier  
CITIZENS' STATE BANK  
RENSSELAER, IND.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.  
Certificates bearing interest issued; Exchange bought and sold; Money loaned on funds at lowest rates and on most favorable terms. Jan. 8, '88.

## THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.

\$15,000 Stock must be closed out by Feb. 20th, at ruinous prices, consisting of Dry Goods, Woolen Goods, Blankets, Muslin Prints, a fine stock of Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Overcoats, Boots and Shoes, for sale at Rensselaer, Ind. south side of Public Square, next door west of Tuteur's Grocery.

## THE SALE IS NOW ON!

and now is the time to secure good winter wear for yourself and family. Do not miss this Great Bankrupt Sale!

Remember the place! Next door west of Tuteur's Grocery store, south side Square, Rensselaer, Ind.

## DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

The following masterly speech was delivered in the United States Senate, on Friday, February 24th, by Hon. David Turpie, of this State, in support of Senate Bill 181 granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated from the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors:

"I do not give my support to this bill," said Senator Turpie, "upon grounds of compact or agreement. When the soldier signed the last pay-roll and received his final discharge there was on both sides an end of the contract. Neither party could, under its terms, demand anything more of the other. But nations, as well as individuals, have acted upon and recognized other obligations beside those of contract. Nobleness obliges. Let us rather rejoice that we are bound by no covenant. It is only the nobility of the national character which moves us to make provision for the needy who, by their service in a perilous time, have deserved well of the Republic.

We, who were successful in that stupendous conflict which closed in 1865, gain nothing by any disparagement of the genius, the courage, or the resources of those we met and overcame; even this can not lessen the magnificent results of that achievement. The war for the Union was the greatest tournament of arms fought in modern times, when we consider the numbers engaged on either side, the extent of country covered by its operations, or the momentous questions submitted to the arbitrament of the sword dependent upon the issue. That issue is the principal fact in our history as it is in that of the age. This age has witnessed the siege and fall of Sebastopol, the stricken fields of Sedan and Sadowa, but those were not so fraught with meaning to mankind as Gettysburg and Appomattox.

We are yet too near the event to take the true measure of its magnitude. Accounts of it we have, numerous, variant. We have even an autograph Odyssey by the Ulysses of this storied epic; but these are merely the materials for a history yet to be written. The writer has not yet appeared. He is waited for. Such a theme will not lack a celebrant. He will come—an American of no section, native to the wide manor of the nation born, a man of exhaustless patience and tireless industry, of large understanding, of calm, impassive, judicial spirit, zealous only for truth, skilled to portray men and events in just proportion, in true perspective, with eloquence to make the militant past live and move again for those who are to follow us.

The historian of the war will be

as remarkable a personage as any of the actors therein. In the pages of this future Thucydides one character, as the armed champion of the Union, will appear proudly eminent upon the march, in the bivouac, in the assault, in the imminent deadly breach, in captivity to the insolent foe, hoping all things, enduring all things—the man with the musket, the private in the ranks, the chief beneficiary of this measure.

Not only during the war, but in the peace that followed it, does the conduct of the citizen-soldier and his comrades entitle them to grateful recognition. When before did a great civil war end like this of ours? The cessation of hostilities was marked by an event in every way as notable, as important, as the surrender of the enemy, the disbanding of the armies of the Union. The legions of the first Caesar won at Pharsalia only for the leader; they forgot liberty; they did not restore the republic. The Ironsides who conquered at Naseby and Worcester were never discharged; they remained not members of the commonwealth they dreamed of, but subjects of the lord protector, under a rule as absolute as that of any English monarch of the time.

The forces of the French directorate, after the complete subjugation of the royalists of La Vendee, became in rapid succession the real support of the consulate and the empire. In many like instances, as seen in historic annals, the victorious army in a civil war was retained to support and prolong the ascendancy of the political section to which it owed its organization and equipment.

Emancipation as the result of the war was not more beneficent than disarmament. It may be said that these men only obeyed the order of those in authority. What is authority without power?—Where was the actual power at this moment of military dissolution? With the bayonets; with those who obeyed not with those who gave the order for retirement.

Thus, then, we may conceive the motive which swayed this myriad mass with arms in their hands—a devoted, unquestioning loyalty to the free institutions of their country. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, their purpose accomplished, these veteran cohorts of a dauntless chivalry, these warriors of the people disappeared—Regiments, brigades, divisions vanished away, to be known thenceforth only as legends of a glorious passage through the Red Sea of revolution. They founded no dynasty; they disturbed not the regular order of constitutional government. Under these auspices the great Republic in the fullness of time returned to and resumed in every portion of its domain the ancient form and usages of freedom.

Emancipation gave liberty to another race; disarmament preserved it for our own. It were

well to consider, to look at this time with somewhat of fixed inspection upon the mountain height of temptation and opportunity, whereon these men stood that day, that day the enemy yielded. They had the sword. Why was it sheathed? They had the purse. Why was it closed? The sumless treasure of the nation's wealth was theirs by right of salvage. What moiety of it have they received or taken?

Shall those who stood once at the front, but have since in the march of life fallen behind, be abandoned to want and destitution? The beneficence of the Government should supplant either public or private charity in granting this stipend for the support and maintenance of the necessitous among its defenders.

Not as compensation and not as alms should this stipend be given. It is neither. But it should be given as a token of distinction, like the cross of the Legion of Honor, like the chaplet of myrtle or of rose worn by victors of old—roses which, reversing the beautiful legend of St. Elizabeth, may turn to bread to those who need it.

As representatives of the States and the people we have lawful warrant to levy and collect taxes for the purpose of providing for the common defense, to raise armies, to declare war, and to use all necessary means to make such declaration effective. We have the advice and example of the first of patriots and Presidents to prepare for war in time of peace. This measure is a part of that preparation.

Moreover, this measure is a provision for the payment of a portion of the war debt, a part thereof, let us hope, heretofore casually overlooked; omitted in casting up the accounts. Yet it is a debt in faith and honor, as incapable of repudiation as that secured by constitutional enactment. It is as worthy of settlement and liquidation as any of the vast sum which has been transmitted into bonds by the officer of the Treasury. The people of the State which I have in part the honor to represent would just as cheerfully pay the needy soldier as the bonded creditor. Willing to pay both, the unfunded debt of gratitude preferred.

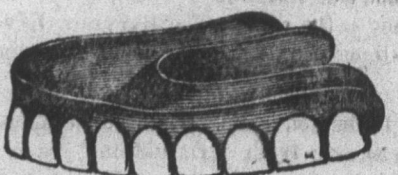
This is legislative encouragement for enlistment in the armies of the future; an act to promote and foster the love of country; a sentiment more powerful than fleets or armies—the most perfect armament of nations. It may be that invasion shall threaten us; that insurrection shall lift its hand against lawful authority, or, as all great peoples of martial spirit have prosecuted expeditions in distant fields, the Goddess of Liberty, some evening of this late in the next century, may throw the light of her flaming torch upon the flags and pennants of the Atlantic fleet, bearing the army of Europe to do battle in some just quarrel for human rights beyond the sea.

In whatever age, into whatever clime the American soldier may go, let us see to it that he carry with him the remembrance of his country's constant solicitude and regard.

How often have we listened, in this high presence, to the most splendid predictions of national prosperity—prophecies which will not fail if we be true to the obligations of conscience and duty. Can any man now estimate how a share of our own future good fortune, fame and thrift shall be due to the soldiers of the Union, the returned and the unreturning brave?

We have hardly yet since the convulsion of a so recent past gathered together the sum of our resources, nor felt the impetus, the increased momentum of the new conditions and elements surrounding us. We beheld in every section the advancing steps of social and material reconstruction. We catch yet but faintly the hum of those mighty populations approaching to plant their homes in the rich Territories of the new.

(Concluded on 4th page.)



J. W. HORTON, DENTIST.  
All diseases of teeth and gums carefully treated.  
Filling and Crowns a specialty.  
Over LaRue's Grocery Store.  
v12-n1. Rensselaer, Ind.

## Great Closing Out Sale,

—AT—

## Leopold's Bazaar,

(One Door East of Joe Hardman's Jewelry Store.)

The stock of goods consisting of  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
**GENTS' FURNISH'G GOODS,**

must and shall be closed out in order to satisfy claims against it.

Call soon and secure Bargains!—  
This is no Humbug!

Having retained the services of  
**N. FENDIG,**  
He will be happy to see all his old customers and wait on them.