

The Democratic Sentinel.

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RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888

NUMBER 33

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY

SAS. W. McEWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1 year	\$1.50
6 months	.75
3 months	.50

Advertising Rates.

One column, car.	\$80.00
Half column, " "	40.00
Quarter, " "	30.00
Third, " "	10.00
Fourth, " "	1.00
In per cent. added to foregoing price if 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, 5¢ a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three months; \$1 for one month.	
All legal notices and advertisements at established statute price.	
Reading notices, first publication 10 cents a line; each publication thereafter a cent 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.

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.

W. H. GRAHAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

REEDSBURG, INDIANA.

Money to loan on long time at low interest.

Sept. 10, 1886.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in rear room over Hemphill & Homan's store, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND, WILLIAM B. AUSTIN.

HAMMOND & AUSTIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

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, 1887.

W. 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. LOUGHBRIDGE, VICTOR E. LOUGHBRIDGE.

J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE & SON.

Physicians and Surgeons.

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.

VICTOR E. LOUGHBRIDGE.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN

Physician & Surgeon,

Rensselaer, Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

MARY E. JACKSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office on Front street, corner of Angelica.

12-24.

ZIMRI DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIB.

President, Vice-President, Cashier.

CITIZENS' STATE BANK

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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.

Jan. 8, 1888.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES

—OF—

HON
V. ZIMMERMAN.CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICT.

[From last week concluded.]

TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Zimmerman, presented the following resolution to the Indiana Senate at the session of 1887 in connection with a bill providing for the publishing and distributing text books for our common schools at cost:

Whereas, Under the copyright laws of the United States the text books used in the public schools have been copyrighted, and the publication and sale thereof to the people has been monopolized by a few publishing houses, thereby greatly enhancing the price and cost of said books to the people, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring therein, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to secure the passage of a law repealing all copyright law, so far as the same may apply to the text books used in the common schools.

Resolved, That the Governor of this state be and he is hereby requested to furnish each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress with a copy of this resolution. [See Senate Journal of 1887.]

In support of the report of this bill Mr. Zimmerman spoke as follows:

Mr. President—Next to the General Appropriation bill and the necessary measures looking to the welfare of the various State institutions, the bill now under consideration is of more vital interest to the masses of the people of this great Commonwealth than any other measure now pending before this Legislature. This bill is being discussed at every fireside throughout the State and if it were left to a popular vote by the people it would carry by an overwhelming majority.

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The salutary effects of this bill will reach the homes of the well-to-do as well as the poor. More especially, however, will it be a blessing to the poor man, for it is he who raises the largest family, and consequently needs the most school books; it is the poor laboring man who is compelled to move from one locality to another in search of work, and thus very often he finds the school books already bought for his children useless property, and is subjected to the hardship of buying new books.

The great injustice which our present text-book system inflicts upon that class of people is incalculable. After the laboring man provides for the necessities of life, such as food, raiment, shelter and medicine, there is precious little left for school books. And when we consider the extortionate high prices exacted by the school-book monopolies of this country, and the irregular system in our State of permitting a different series of text-books in the various counties and cities, is it not timely for this Legislature to come to the immediate relief of that class of people for whom we profess so much love and sympathy?

Two years ago I had the pleasure of casting my votes for several acts which were intended to protect and dignify labor. I am proud to-day of the position I took then, and at the convening of the present session I resolved in my heart not to relax in my efforts to further the amelioration of the con-

dition of the laboring men and women of Indiana. In my opinion of all the so called labor bills passed and still pending before the Legislature, the bill under discussion is of greatest significance to the thousands of wage-workers and poor people in general of this State. And no Senator on this floor can afford to ignore that fact.

The cardinal qualifications of good citizenship is intelligence and knowledge, which can be best obtained through the channels of our public schools. Ignorance breeds vice and crime. Then is it not

the duty of a State to educate her children at the expense of the State and properly prepare and fit them for the competent discharge of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship?

In this State everything is furnished pupils except books

In the States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, California and Maine, text books are furnished free to the children. Wisconsin, too, has a similar law.

I assert right here that if I possessed the power I would inaugurate a like system in this State, and place

in the hands of every child, rich and poor alike, text books free.—

Then, and not until then, will our public schools be free schools not only in name but in fact.

But, thinking that free text books would be considered a step too radical by a portion of the people, I am contented with the next best thing—that is, to furnish text books for the children of the State at the mere cost of printing and binding.

Such a law is now in force in the State of Minnesota. A first reader, for instance, the retail price of which is from 20 to 35 cents in Indiana, is furnished to the children of Minnesota at 10 cents, and other text books at correspondingly low prices. So long as the state of Indiana will permit herself to be the willing slave of grasping school book monopolies, so long will our public schools be only a partial success.

The unreasonably high prices now charged for text books are a serious obstruction to the

progressive march of education, and this odious practice puts a

fine, as it were, upon the fertile intellects of the youths of the state, and the intended and much-

desired usefulness of our public schools is greatly impaired thereby.

I have before me the report of Hon. John W. Holcombe, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the years 1885 and 1886.

I am no little surprised at his opposition to the system provided for in this bill.

Mr. Holcombe must have anticipated legislation on this

subject, and to shape public sentiment in advance against the theory embodied in the bill before us now,

he took great pains in accumulating and publishing in his report,

the opinions of certain state superintendents who are hostile to

uniformity of text books and the

publishing of them by the state.

Among them appeared the opinions of the state superintendent of Minnesota, one given in the

year 1880 and another in the year

1884. It must not be forgotten

here that the text book law of Minnesota was a new venture from '80 to '84, and that since the law has been amended and shorn of its imperfections and of objectionable features—a fact which Mr. Holcombe treats with silence. But in order to give weight and credence to stale testimonials of superintendents from other states, men who are strangers to us, and whose motives we may or may or may not question. Mr. Holcombe adds his opinion to theirs, and thus arrays himself squarely on the side of school-book monopolies as against the people. Now, the best evidence to me that the Minnesota law meets with the approval of the people of that state is the significant fact that its Legislature dare not attempt to repeal the law.

But in spite of the boasted pro-

gress of our public schools; in

the size of a school fund reaching the

enormous sum of \$10,000,000; in

spite of the 10,000 school houses

costing over \$13,000,000, and in

which are employed 14,000 teach-

ers; in spite of all these advan-

tages a most alarming feature pre-

sents itself to our thoughtful at-

tention in the careful perusal of

Mr. Holcombe's report. I find

that the total number of school

children in the state between the

ages of six and twenty-one years,

for the year 1886, is 744,998. Out

of that number 506,126 were ad-

mitted into the public schools.

ly and faithfully.

But, said superintendent Hol-

combe, in his report: "It would be

the work of years to provide a se-

ries that would compare favorably

with the many excellent text books

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