

Democratic Sentinel

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 7 1888

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Democratic NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,

For Vice President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

First District: Samuel B. Vance, Vanderburgh.
Second District: Sattler S. Dobbins, Martin.
Third District: Charles S. Jewett, Floyd.
Fourth District: Nicholas Connott, Ripley.
Fifth District: John R. East, Monroe.
Sixth District: Thomas J. Study, Wayne.
Seventh District: David S. Gooding, Hancock.
Eighth District: J. D. French, Parke.
Ninth District: J. P. McHugh, Tippecanoe.
Tenth District: D. D. Dykeman, Cass.
Eleventh District: J. M. Turner, Grant.
Twelfth District: John B. Bass, Allen.
Thirteenth District: M. A. O. Packard, Marshall.

AT LARGE.

John E. Lamb, Nigo; Thomas R. Cobb, Knox.

STATE TICKET.

Governor,

C. C. MATSON.

Lieutenant Governor,

WM. R. MYERS.

Secretary of State,

ROBERT W. MIERS.

Auditor of State,

CHARLES A. MUNSON.

Treasurer of State,

THOMAS B. BYRNES.

Reporter of Supreme Court,

JOHN W. KERN.

Attorney General,

JOHN R. WILSON.

Sup't Public Instruction,

E. E. GRIFFITH.

Judges of Supreme Court

1st Dist.—WM. E. NIBLACK.

2d "—GEO. V. HOWE.

3d "—ALLAN ZOLLARS.

Representative—10th Dist.,
VALENTINE ZIMMERMAN.

COUNTY TICKET.

Treasurer,

JOHN T. FORD.

Sheriff,

JOHN C. CHILCOTE.

Coroner,

VICTOR E. LOUGHRIDGE.

Surveyor,

AUSTIN N. LAKIN.

Commissioners.

1st Dist.—DAN H. TURNER.

2d "—JAS. T. RANDOLPH.

3d "—ED. W. CULP.

THE CAMPAIGN TEXT BOOK for 1888 is now ready, and will be furnished on application to the National Democratic Committee, 10 West 29th St., New York City. Price \$1. In quantities of five or more 50 cents each.

"We favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes (on whisky and tobacco) rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system."—Chicago platform.

"The platform is in entire harmony with my views."—Ben Harrison.

Read the speech of Congressman Mills, and other instructive articles, on another page.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Sentinel pays D. W. Shields, of this township, a well-deserved compliment.

The Democrats of Wheatfield held a large and enthusiastic meeting last Friday night. Addressed by Mr. Fansler.

The Democratic meeting held in the courthouse last Saturday was largely attended, and the speech of Mr. Fansler was well received.

One of the '40 voters last Saturday remarked to us that the war-tariff didn't effect him, as he made a point to purchase American goods! His tax went into the pocket of the monopolist instead of the Government treasury.

The elector who may be in doubt as to his duty at the coming election should bear in mind that

much has been accomplished in the right direction under Mr. Cleveland's administration. Millions of acres of land given to the monopolies by republican administrations have been wrested from them and restored to the public domain. The revenues have been rigidly collected and honestly disbursed. A vastly greater number, and better pensions have been paid the soldiers. If the elector doubts the wisdom of tariff reform as proposed by the Democracy, the experience of the past should go far toward influencing his decision.—Read what Garfield said in March, 1878:

"In 1860 the burdens of national taxation were light. All our revenues, including loans, amounted to only \$76,000,000. Our expenditures were \$77,000,000, and our whole public debt but \$65,000,000. In the year 1860 the tonnage of our ships upon the seas was 5,353,868 tons, which was more by 140,000 tons than in any other year of our history before or since. Two-thirds of our imports were then carried in American bottoms, as were also more than two-thirds of our exports.

Our exports that year reached the aggregate value of \$400,000,000, which was forty-three and one-half millions more than during any previous year. Our imports were \$362,000,000, decidedly more than any other year. And I make this statement on the authority of David A. Wells, that in 1860 we were exporting to foreign countries more American manufactures than in any other year of our history.

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, the decade from 1850 to 1860 was one of peace and general prosperity.—Extracts from speech of James A. Garfield in the House March 6, 1878.

The republican conventions up to this year have pledged their party to "correct the inequalities of the tariff, and reduce taxation," but their Senators and Representatives have stood in the way and opposed the reform promised.

If the tariff of 1846 gave to this country a much heavier exportation than importation trade, is it not reasonable to suppose that a reform in that direction will bring about the same state of affairs? That reform has not been accomplished is due to the opposition of the Republican Senate and representatives.

The assemblage of gentlemen who voted for Harrison in '36 and '40, held at the Opera House, last Saturday, was not very large, and while we do not agree with them we do not impugn their motives.—Suppose these "nice old gentlemen" were to question the motive which actuated our dear brother James of the 'Democrat' say prior to 1874, then in '74, then in '76, then in '86, then in '88? Well, it would be very cruel. We would much prefer to be set down as a Jacksonian 'Bourbon'.

The reputed editor of the 'Democrat' suffered from indisposition during the past week, but it did not interfere with the usual ponderous, lengthy, windy editorials. The voice of Jacob, and the hands, also, are discernible.

Sensational advertising proved a failure, and 'sample' papers, in the interest of advertisers, is to be distributed free. Evidently Brother James finds it mighty hard work to convince the Democracy of Jasper county that he is a 'Simon-Pure Democrat'.

Our old-time friend Robt McClintock, while on his way to attend the reunion of the 20th Ind regiment, of which he was a veteran, last Saturday, met with a sad accident and loss. He was accompanied by his wife, and in attempting to cross the railroad track, near Yeoman, in a buggy, was run into by an approaching train resulting in the death of his wife and severe injuries to himself.

Synopsis of Public Services of Hon. V. Zimmerman.

[From st' page—concluded.]

Section 11 provides for an appropriation of \$50,000 to be set apart and used as a revolving fund to carry out the provisions of this act. The county commissioners of each of the several counties shall likewise create a revolving fund to enable the county superintendent to purchase the state text books and to pay the cash for them.

Thus the state will be reimbursed for every dollar appropriated and expended.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I ask the senate to bear in mind that the day is not distant when Indiana, too, must fall in line with other states in compulsory education. Though compulsion in anything is somewhat repulsive to the American character, yet the people of those states that have tried the experiment of compulsory education could under no circumstances be persuaded to abolish it. It is the only and positive method to completely and forever dispel illiteracy from within the borders of our state. I hope that day may soon come. Would it then be just and right to establish compulsory education in Indiana under the present odious text book system? Would it not be intolerant and oppressive to compel the poor man, or poor widow, to send their children to school when they are destitute of the means for supplying them with the necessary books? Unless we shall first place into the hands of every child text books free, or at least reduce the price thereof 50 to 100 per cent, compulsory education can never be put into practical and successful operation in the public schools of Indiana.

And now, Mr. President, in the interest of the intelligence and all the virtues and attainments which tend to elevate and perfect manhood and womanhood in this beloved commonwealth, I hope that my motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report will prevail.

SOLDIERS.

The soldiers have in Mr. Zimmerman a true friend. He has at all times sustained the rights of the private soldier and accorded to the loyal man with the musket his just claims and full measure of gratitude.

He introduced into the Indiana senate in 1887, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the pension laws should be so amended that rank and title should not be taken into consideration in granting pensions, and that in granting pensions, all soldiers should be equal and share alike; that the only distinction made should be in grading disability, and not rank. [See Senate Journal, 1887.]

In support of this resolution Mr. Zimmerman said:

"If ever a resolution was offered on this floor which is in perfect harmony and accord with the true spirit of our form of government this one is. It represents, to my mind, the most vital and essential features of free and popular government, namely, justice and equality before the law.

Our present pension laws recognize classes, and therefore Congress is directly chargeable with class legislation of the worst character. Why should an officer, having lost a leg or an arm, or having received bodily injuries otherwise, be entitled to ten and twenty times the amount of pension than the private soldier who has sustained like injuries? Why should the rich widow of an officer receive from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum, while the poor and needy widow of the private soldier receives the beggarly sum of \$144? Why should the claim of the dependent widow and mother of the private soldier be less sacred and less binding upon the Government than the claim of the dependent widow and mother of the officer? I ask, Mr. President, why this unjust discrimination before the law in allowing pensions?

Officer and private entered the army with one common object in view—to save the Union, to bring it about that this country should be one people, having one flag; that there should be no distinction, no class, no one rewarded above another, but that all should share equally and alike in the glory of a common country.

True during the service the officer was charged with greater responsibility than the private, but for it he received greater pay; and

he was thus enabled to secure for himself such comforts and extras as were denied the private soldier. While the private soldier subsisted on pork and beans, the officer—and especially he of higher rank—partook not infrequently of the luxuries of civil life.

But when the war was over, and the boys in blue returned to their homes again, officers and privates alike were relegated to their usual walks of private life. Then the struggles and hardships of warfare, and the dangers and responsibilities connected therewith, were practically ended. And now the officer must stand, not above, but equal with the private soldier.

It was contemplated by the founders of our form of government that rank and title should not exist among our people in civil life, and it is sad indeed for the American people to know that strong symptoms of aristocracy have crept into our system of government. It is humiliating for the American people to know that the despicable relic of imperial laws are from time to time incorporated into the laws of our country.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution offered by Mr. Zimmerman was adopted.

Mr. Zimmerman zealously worked and voted for the act providing for the separation of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home from the Home for weak and feeble-minded children, also to retain the Soldiers' Home at Knightstown, Indiana. And in appreciation of his efforts in that behalf, he was the recipient of the following communication from McClung Post G. A. R.: Headquarters McClung Post, 95 G. A. R., Rochester, Indiana March 1, 1887.

HON. V. ZIMMERMAN,
Senate Chamber, Indianapolis
Indiana:

DEAR SIR: By a unanimous vote of the Post this night, it returns to you its thanks for the interest you manifested in looking after, and aiding in carrying out our requests in regard to the separation of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home, and weak and feeble-minded Home also in the location of said Home for the Soldiers' orphans.

Very Respectfully,

H. C. LONG,
Post Commander and Adjutant.
HUNTING ON THE KANKAKEE.

Mr. Zimmerman introduced and secured the passage of a law, now on our statute book, preventing rich capitalists from monopolizing the pleasures of hunting in the region of the Kankakee, to the exclusion of all others, and by this act opened up this region to all who may desire to participate in the pleasure of such sport. [See Acts of General Assembly, 1887, page 56, Senate Journal, 1887.]

Henry Clay—"No one, in the commencement of the protective policy, ever supposed that it was to be perpetual."

"If I had my way about it, I would put the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, who are more highly protected than anybody else, and who make large fortunes every year, under the fire and fry the fat out of them."—Senator Morrill.

Go to Kannal's Jewelry Palace for Ladies Gold Watches and Chains, on PAYMENTS—\$25.

School Teachers, remember here is the place for bargains. Remember the place—"Gold Star Watch Sign," Nowels' Block, Rensselaer, Ind.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

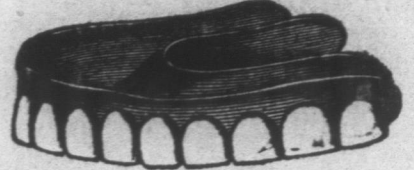
Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh: It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial Bottles free at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store. 11-21 1.

Groceries! Groceries!! Groceries!!! Cheap as the cheapest, at J. W. Duvall's new Grocery.



J. W. HORTON, DENTIST.
All diseases of teeth and gums carefully treated.
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LAND FOR SALE.

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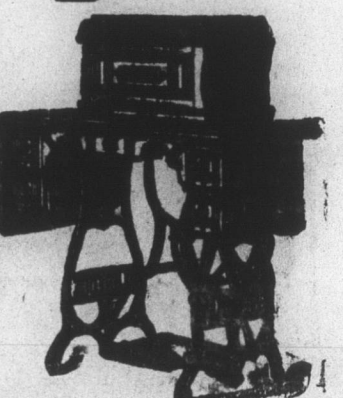
Correspondence solicited. Call on, or address FRANK W. AUSTIN, Wheatfield, Ind.

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Receipts Deposits Buy and Sell Exchange
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August 17, 1888.

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LEAR HOUSE,
J. H. LEAR, Proprietor,
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Has recently been new furnished throughout. The rooms are large and airy, the location central, making it the most convenient and desirable house in town. Try it.

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Rensselaer, Ind.,
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BEEF, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Sausage, Bologna, etc., sold in quantities to suit purchasers at the lowest prices. None but the best stock slaughtered. Everybody is invited to call.
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