

Jasper County

The

Democratic

Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. MC EWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. \$1.50  
2. \$1.00  
3. \$0.75  
4. \$0.50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Column, per cent. \$0.00  
Half column, " 40.00  
Quarter, " 30.00  
Third, " 20.00  
A fourth, " 10.00  
Ten 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,  
per year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three  
All legal notices and advertisements at es-  
tablished 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 op-  
tion of the advertiser, free of extra charge.  
Advertisements for persons not residents  
of Jasper county, must be paid for in ad-  
vance 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 in-  
terest 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 ad-  
joining counties. Makes collections a spe-  
cialty. Office on north side of Washington  
street, opposite Court House. April 1, 1886

EDWARD P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON  
Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.  
THOMPSON & BROTHER, REEDSBURG, INDIANA

RENSSELAER, INDIANA  
Practice in all the Courts.

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

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 &  
Honan'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, INDIANA.

W. W. HARTSELL, M.D.  
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.  
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.  
OFFICE in Makeever's New Block. Resi-  
dence 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.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN  
Physician & Surgeon  
Rensselaer, Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special at-  
tention 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. SEARS,  
President. Vice-President. Cashier.

CITIZENS' STATE BANK  
RENSSELAER, IND.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS:  
Certificates bearing interest issued. Ex-  
change bought and sold. Money loaned on farms  
at lowest rates and on most favorable terms.  
Jan. 8, 1888.

GRAND

DEMOCRATIC RALLY!



SENATOR  
Voorhees

And other eminent speakers will ad-  
dress the people of Jasper and adjoin-  
ing counties, at

Rensselaer,  
Wednesday, October 24th.

GRAND  
Torch Light

Procession and Speaking at night!

Prizes will be awarded:  
The largest delegation in proportion to  
population of Township, and to the larg-  
est Torch-Light Company in line.

Excursion rates!

Come everybody!

HARRISON'S RECORD.

Albany Argus: Here are the plain  
facts in the record of Ben Harrison on  
the question of imported Chinese la-  
bor, and the place in the official rec-  
ord where any one can verify them  
who chooses to do so. The Co-  
gressional Record is on file in the State  
Library, and any one is admitted be-  
tween nine A. M. and four P. M. The  
Record does not show that in even  
one instance, during his six years'  
service in the United States Senate,  
Harrison voted to prohibit Chinese  
immigration;

1. Harrison voted in favor of the  
Hoar amendment to admit skilled  
Chinese labor to this country. See  
Congressional Record, March 8th '82,  
Vol. 13, part 2, page 1716.

2. Harrison voted in favor of the  
Hoar amendment to admit Chinese  
artisans to this country. See Record  
same as above.

3. Harrison "dodged" the vote on  
the final passage of the bill. See  
page 1'53, as above.

4. Harrison voted for John Sher-  
man's motion to commit the bill pro-  
hibiting Chinese immigration and the  
veto to the Committee on Foreign  
Affair, to smother it. See Congress-  
ional Record, Vol. 13, part 3, page  
2616.

5. Harrison voted against the motion  
to pass the bill over the veto.—  
See page 2617, as above.

6. Harrison voted to strike out the  
section in the ten-year bill, which  
prohibited the admission of Chinese to  
full citizenship. See Congressional  
Record, Vol. 13, part 4, pages 3262-3.

7. Harrison voted to strike out the  
section which prohibited the admis-  
sion of Chinese skilled laborers, and  
his vote carried that amendment.—  
See page 3264, as above.

8. Harrison voted against restoring  
the section which had been stricken  
out. See pages 3410-11, as above.

9. Harrison voted for the Edmunds  
amendment to exclude only Chinese  
engaged in manual labor, and admit  
skilled Chinese artisans. See pages  
3411-12, as above.

10. Harrison voted against the bill  
to prohibit Chinese immigration for  
ten years, which President Arthur  
signed. See page 3412, as above.

11. Harrison "dodged" the vote on  
the bill to enforce more strictly the  
law of 1882 against Chinese immi-  
gration. See Congressional Record,  
Vol. 15, part 5, page 5938, July 3d,  
1884.

12. The Congressional Record June  
1st, 1886 does not give the vote by  
which the last bill on the subject was  
passed. Thus those who opposed the  
legislation escaped going on record.

This, we believe, is the complete  
record of Mr. Harrison's action on the  
subject of Chinese labor during his  
six years' term in the Senate. We  
find no record of any vote of his  
against Chinese immigration. We  
find two votes he dodged, one vote  
he cast for admitting Chinese to citi-  
zenship and eight votes against dif-  
ferent propositions to exclude Chi-  
nese labor from this country. If  
there were any other recorded facts,  
Republican papers would have pre-  
sented them, citing the page of the  
Record. Ben Harrison is a great  
"protector of American labor." Of  
course all Republican candidates al-  
ways are about election time.

What Monopoly Tariff Does for  
Labor.

New York Daily Graphic: Through  
reports gathered from over one hun-  
dred of the chief manufacturing towns  
of the country the National Labor  
Bureau at Washington have ascer-  
tained that the average yearly earn-  
ings of American workingmen have  
been of late not more than two hun-  
dred dollars. Just think of it, ye  
howling advocates of war taxes for  
the workingmen. Two hundred dol-  
lars a year in this era of boasted  
protection to the workers of this land  
is all they can earn.

A Simple Arrangement.  
Caller—I wish to see the lady of  
the house.

Bridget—Yis, sor; Oi'm her.

"Are you the head of the house?"

"Yis, sor."

"Um—er—you are a servant here,  
are you not?"

"Yis, sor, but Oi'm the boss all the  
same, sor. Yez see, its this way—  
The master nominates his wife fur  
the leddy of the house, but she puts  
me in the kit-er ter run the house.  
It's loik polities, sor. She's Harri-  
on, but Ql'm Blaine."—Philadelphia  
Record.

The mother of Senator Butler of  
South Carolina was a sister of the  
famous lake hero Commodore Perry

A real live princess keeps a milli-  
nery store in Fifth Avenue, New  
York.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.

The Jumping Gall, the Acrobatic Bean, and  
Seeds that Explode.

"Here is a curiosity," said a botanist.  
It was a little ball of wood or fiber that  
when held in the palm seemed endowed  
with life, rolling over and over and fly-  
ing into the air.

"I've had people come to me with these," continued the speaker, "and say  
they were bewitched. One man believed  
he had discovered spontaneous  
generation; another wrote an exhaustive  
paper which he tried to read at all the  
learned societies, showing that here was  
the beginning of both animal and plant  
life. In fact, the little gall, for that is  
what it is, has attracted a good deal of  
attention."

"So it is only a plant," said a re-  
porter.

"Not exactly a plant, but the un-  
natural growth of vegetable matter on  
trees, bushes, or shrubs, caused by the  
secretion in the bark of an insect egg  
that hatches and causes the growth. In  
this case, you see, the gall is little  
larger than a mustard seed.

The gall is produced in this way:  
The eggs of a very small dark-colored  
insect, known as cynips, are deposited  
in the leaf, and, from some secretion  
introduced into the wound, the vegeta-  
ble matter entombs the insect in a  
ball of fiber separate from the leaf,  
from which it finally drops. The larva's  
movements in restraint create the curi-  
ous activity.

"There are many kinds of galls, and  
though they are injurious to trees they  
are invaluable to man, and are staple  
commodities. The ordinary oak galls  
of commerce are made by a cynips.  
When they are green, blue, or black,  
the insect is in them, but when white  
it has escaped. England is the center  
of the trade, and receives galls from  
Germany, Turkey, Egypt, China, and  
Bombay. The galls are used for a  
variety of purposes. One sort of blast-  
ing powder is made of powdered galls  
and chlorate, but the most valuable  
product is ink. This is made from them  
almost entirely.

"Galls often jump about in the same  
mysterious way. In Mexico strangers  
see a curious seed known as devil's  
bean, or jumping seed. In appearance  
it is a small triangular body. The first  
time I saw these seeds I was sure that  
they were arranged with mechanical  
springs, as they not only rolled about,  
but jumped several inches in the air.  
But open one of the seeds and the myster-  
ies is explained. The shell is hollowed  
out, containing nothing but a white  
larva, that has eaten out nearly all the  
interior and lined it with silk. Its  
movements occasion the strange move-  
ments.

"Some seeds move by an entirely dif-  
ferent process—that of exploding. A  
friend of mine got some seeds in India  
once, and placed them on his cabin  
table. All at once came an explosion  
like that of a revolver, and he received  
a blow on the forehead that drew blood,  
while a looking glass opposite was  
shattered. The seeds had become heat-  
ed, and all at once the covering ex-  
ploded, scattering the seeds in all  
directions. That is their manner of  
dispersal, and a large number of plants  
have a similar method of scattering  
their seed."—New York Sun.

A Correspondence University.

A number of teachers from different  
parts of the country have formed an  
organization with the above title, with a  
view to keeping up their studies, so as  
not to fall behind the knowledge of  
their day. These instructors are gradu-  
ates of all the leading colleges in the  
United States. Students have found  
that after leaving the colleges from  
which they graduated, they quickly  
lose the power of concentrating their  
faculties in pursuing new branches of  
study. The value of an education is  
the power it gives one to acquire almost  
any kind of knowledge by close, mental  
application. The object of the corre-  
spondence university is to stimulate  
them to methodical study, when their  
avocations are such as might distract  
them from continuous intellectual work.  
It is intended to directly benefit those  
engaged in professional studies which  
can be taught by correspondence;  
graduates doing advanced work: under-  
teachers in schools and colleges; those  
preparing for college; members of cul-  
tivated families who are obliged to live  
in remote localities; officers and men  
in the army and navy; persons intend-  
ing to try any of the civil service ex-  
aminations; young men and women en-  
gaged in occupations which prevent  
their attending school, and yet who desire  
to learn. The fee for four weeks' tu-  
ition in any study of the grade re-  
quired for admission to a college and in  
some collegiate studies, is \$6.35; in  
studies of an advanced grade, the fee is  
\$8.25. The list of studies now includes  
agriculture, astronomy, botany, draw-  
ing, engineering, engraving, military  
science, music, physiology, zoology,  
mathematics, Greek, Latin, English,  
German, Hebrew, philosophy, history,  
political science, and law. Mr. Lucien  
A. West, the Secretary, of Ithaca, New  
York, is the proper person to ad-  
dress for full particulars.—Democrat's  
Memos.