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# The Democratic Sentinel.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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BY

JAS. W. MCEWEN

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1 cent per line, 30 cent  
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Advertisements for persons not residents  
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one-quarter column in size; and quarterly  
in advance when larger.

ALFRED M. COY, T. J. McCoy  
E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

**A. MCCOY & CO.,  
BANKERS,**

Successors to A. McCoy & T. Thompson.)

RENSSELAER, IND.

Do a general banking business. Exchanges  
bought and sold. Certificates bearing in-  
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data. Same place as old firm of McCoy  
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Practices in the Courts of Jasper and ad-  
joining counties. Makes collections a spe-  
cialty. Office on north side of Washington  
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Practices in all the Courts.

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

W. H. GRAHAM,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
REEDELAER, INDIANA.  
Money to loan on long time at low interest.  
Sept. 10, 1888.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office in rear room over Hemphill &  
Man'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, and deals in negotiable  
instruments. May 27, 1888.

WM. 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. LOUGHRISE. VICTOR B. LOUGHRISE.  
H. LOUGHRISE & 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. L. 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. SIEZ,  
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CITIZENS' STATE BANK  
RENSSELAER, IND.

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

Jan. 8, 1888.

CLOSE of the Senate Tariff Debate.

On Senator Reagan's amendment to the wool item, Senator Turpie spoke as follows:

MR. TURPIE. Mr. President, I voted for free wool, and therefore I can not consistently vote for this amendment. I voted for it notwithstanding the pretended claim made upon the other side of the Chamber in behalf of protection. The party seeking what is called protection now are divided into three classes: First, the bulk of dealers and jobbers; the second class is the manufacturers, some of whom are said to be opposed to free wool and some of whom are said to be in favor of it; and the third party appearing to be the wool-growers, estimated by the honorable Senator from Ohio to be 1,000,000. There is a much more numerous class, however, of the American people who are interested. The persons who wear and use woolen clothing and woolen fabrics embrace, I think, the whole population of the United States, 65,000,000. They exceed in numbers the wool-growers, or the woolen manufacturers, or my other parties who are interested in the product of wool. I think they are also the parties who most need protection, and that we, in voting to take the tax off wool, are thus the true protectionists affording protection to the most numerous class and those who most need it.

I doubt very much the circumstances recited here about the decrease in the number of sheep and the decrease in the amount of the wool product. I doubt whether if the fact exists it has had any connection with the tariff legislation upon this subject. These statements are antiquated fallacies long ago exploded that two things contemporaneous must necessarily bear the relation to each other of cause and effect.

Vicious as I believe a high prohibitory system to be to all the industrial interests of the country, I would not yet think that the cholera or the yellow fever, though both of those plagues have visited us during the regime of prohibitory tariffs, are in any measure to be attributed to that system. I believe, indeed, that tariff legislation had no more to do with those pestilences than it has had to do with the fact stated by the honorable Senator from Ohio. Even if it were true it would not change my course. I believe a large amount of the revenue paid upon imported wools will be added immediately to the price of the domestic article—that the wool grower, one of the factors and the most numerous, will be to that extent benefitted by untaxed wool. Even if that were not so I do not think that men, women and children should be scantily or meanly clad for the sake of clothing sheep better or for the sake of increasing the number of sheep or clothing them with fine and long wool instead of coarse or short wool.

I believe the sheep was made for man, not man for the herd or flock, and that therefore if the interests of the herd and flock collide with the interests of humanity, the former must be subordinated. But I do not think there can be any collision. No legislation can bring it about. The great industry of sheep culture and all the factors dependent upon it will find their profit, not by virtue of legislation, but in spite of legislation hostile to it in the necessities of the country.

The question was asked by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Vance], and by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Vest], with reference to this wool schedule generally, and with reference to the metal schedule, and with reference to all the schedules in this bill, why the highest rate of duty, or a very high one, placed upon the cheaper and coarser articles?

In this case the cheapest and the coarsest fabrics of wool are subject to the highest rate of duty and the finer fabrics are subject to a lower one. That is a question

every way worthy of an answer. It has not been answered. It remains without answer. The reason is obvious. These monopolists now in existence, protected by the high protective tariff, and the monopolists by the passage of this law to be protected, under which I have no doubt a new species of this vermin will appear who will crawl to the surface like grubs as worms after a rain-storm in summer—both these classes know very well that to place the highest rate of duty upon an expensive article will give them the command simply of a limited market the tribute-payers (and these are very few)—will be composed only of a number of our people who are wealthy and well-to-do, who can buy or use such articles of fine or refined manu-

facture.

But when you impose the highest tax upon articles of coarse material, then, the tax or tribute-payers being co-existent with the population of the Republic, every man, woman, and child becomes subject to that exaction and the monopoly becomes universal.—This is undoubtedly the reason of this discrimination. Therefore, dividends accrue to the owners and holders of shares as manufacturing corporations and large fortunes are made within two or three years, and the often retire. Such persons under the provisions of this bill may retire from active business in a very short period.—

They have become men of wealth, men of capital. They subscribe liberally to the Home Market League; they pay penny-a-liners to malign the Democratic party as an English party, as a French party, as a German party, as an Australian party. They eat, drink, and are merry. They have solved the alchemy of life, itself—solved it by an act of Congress merely to extract from the earnings of others the abundant means of their own luxury and fashionable display.

I very much regret that the consideration of such a measure should not only occupy the day but should have fallen to a night session and a session before 12 o'clock. I do not think it would have hurt the measure to have had a full session in all the consideration given to this bill.

I suppose all have concluded now for several weeks that this magnificent scheme of eclectic plunder will reach here its consummation, and will to the extent of the action of this body receive the sanction and force of law.—The victim is bound securely to the altar. There is no way or hope of escape. Why should there be any unseemly or unusual haste in offering the sacrifice? Is it indispensably necessary that the stupendous holocaust of the interests of land and labor should be offered up on a day certain? For notwithstanding what is said about diversifying interests, I remind honorable Senators that taxation can not be diversified. All these taxes will come from the product of land and labor.

Again, sir, there may be other considerations. How far, sir, will the high prohibitory features of this bill, those features which distinguish it from the original bill, which distinguish it from every other measure ever reported to the American Congress—those features which propose absolutely to destroy the American protective system and to substitute in its place the Chinese system of prohibition and of prohibitory duties and rates of commercial exclusion—how far will these gain acceptance outside of this body?

The presiding officer. The Senator from me has expired.

A Scotch clergyman lately in a temperature address said: "If Paul had recommended to Timothy Epsom salts instead of wine, less would be heard of the advice to drink wine for the stomach's sake."

Not a single baby has been born in Liberty, Ky., for thirteen years. Liberty has a population of 700.

## VOTED BLOCKS OF FIVE.

### DUDLEY'S ADVICE WAS TAKEN ONCE.

Evidence Produced to Show That the Instructions in the Celebrated Letter Were Carried Out in Detail—A Good Prospect for the Indictment of Dudley.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

After all Col. "Double" Dudley may be indicted by the federal grand jury. Judge Woods made a pretty big loop-hole in the law, but the great corruptionist's guilt is so patent that he may not be able to crawl through. In other words, it can probably be shown that somebody acted in accordance with his instructions. Even after "resolving all doubts in favor of the accused," in accordance with Judge Woods' last instructions to the grand jury, there will probably be evidence submitted that will make Col. Dudley, as well as the rest of republiean politicians, exceedingly apprehensive.

Late Monday night Deputy U. S. Marshal Chris Stein arrived here with James and Albert Woods, of Kempton, Tipton county, who had been placed under arrest for violation of the election laws. The specific charge is a wholesale buying of voters. On the eve of Nov. 6 last the two ran thirty or forty floaters into an old building and kept them there until the next morning, the door of the building being locked and guarded.

The next day it was notorious that these "floaters" were marched to the polls in "blocks of five."—As they were taken along the streets the citizens of Tipton became excited and hooted the procession continually. Circumstances indicate that Joseph and Albert Woods acted in accordance with the instructions contained in the Dudley letter.

One of the "blocks of five" had been offered \$10 a head for their votes. The failure of the Woodses to comply with their part of the contract has led to developments that will render their conviction very probable. Suit was brought in the squire's court by Joseph Bridget, member of one of the blocks of five, in which Joseph and Albert Woods and others were made the defendants. The case, however, never came to trial, as the defendants effected a compromise, paying the costs.

The prisoners gave bond in the sum of \$500 each, but they may be detained here to give testimony before the grand jury.

As the grand jury work proceeds, the majority for Harrison in this state grows less and less. With a few months more of investigation Cleveland would probably have a majority of 5,000 or 10,000.

Samuel B. Esminge, of Danville, Hendricks county, chairman of the committee of his district, was arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Ward for swearing in an illegal vote—Amos Walker. He gave bond in the sum of \$500.

William Blakely and James Thomas were arrested for illegal voting. They gave bond in the sum of \$500.

If there is a probability of the indictment of Dudley in spite of the late supplemental instructions, it will behoove Judge Woods to prepare further "supplements" in order to save the inventor of the "blocks of five" plan.

Romance in a Spool of Thread.  
[New York Truth.]

The engagement between young Mr. Coates, the son of the famous Coates, of Paisley, Scotland, the big cotton manufacturer, to Miss Clark, daughter of the equally wealthy and famous American manufacturer of Newark, N. J., has a charming bit of romance.

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.

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.

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cial warfare of considerable dimensions has raged constantly between them. Some little time since it entered the head of Coates pere that a little diplomacy might possibly put a stop to the absurd and bitter feeling existing between himself and his rival in America, and so he sent his son to this country armed with an olive branch and full powers to patch up the difference between them. How well young Mr. Coates has played his part it is not necessary to say. The immediate outcome of the engagement is, however, a little unfortunate for the public, as the price of thread has been advanced, "to meet the expenses of the wedding," as Mr. Coates himself facetiously puts it.

Persons contemplating the purchase of Fruit Trees will do well to examine my stock of over 7,000 Apple trees, on the farm of Luther Ponsler, two miles north and one-half mile east of Rensselaer. Said nursery contains 29 varieties of choice grafted trees. The trees are 2-year old and from 3 to 5 feet high, and are in a thrifty and healthy condition. These trees will be sold for the spring delivery of 1889 at 20c. each, with one year's guarantee. I am also prepared to furnish all other kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., at lowest possible prices. Any orders left with either Luther Ponsler or Warren Robinson will receive prompt attention.

H. B. MURRAY.

Notice of Examinations. The examination of pupils completing "The Course of Study" in the "Common Branches" will be held as follows:

HANGING GROVE AND MILROY townships, at Osborne school house Saturday, March 2, 1889.

GILLAM township, at Center school house, Saturday, March 16.

BARKLEY township, at Center school house, Saturday, March 16.

WALKER, WHEATFIELD, KANKAKEE AND KEENER townships, at Wheatfield school house, Saturday, March 23.

JORDAN township, at Egypt school house, Saturday, March 9.

NEWTON township, at Sayerville Saturday, March 9.

MARION township, at Rensselaer school building Saturday March 9.

CARPENTER township, at the Remington school building, Saturday, March 16.

Examinations will begin promptly at 9 o'clock. Manuscript blanks will be furnished by the examiners. Pupils will be required to furnish pens and ink. No manuscript will be received unless written with pen and ink, properly signed and completed. J. F. WARREN, Co. Sup't.

## FOR SALE!

Very fine Poland China stock—both sexes—for sale. Males will weigh from 140 to 200. Sows—bred and unbred—will weigh from 150 to 400. These hogs can be seen at OS. RITCHIE'S, Four miles south of Rensselaer.

The best Sewing Machine in the market is the ELDREDGE. Call at the residence of Mrs. J. W. McEwen, Agent, Rensselaer, Ind.

The surest evidence of the efficiency of Mr. and Mrs. Brown as instructors in Art is the continual increase in the number of pupils.

## Personal.</h