

Law Printing

The Democratic Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

.....\$1.50

.....75

.....50

Advertising Rates.

.....\$30.00

.....40.00

.....50.00

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.....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,

.....one year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three

.....months; legal notices and advertisements at es-

.....tablished rates.

.....Reading notices, first publication 10 cents

.....per 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

accounts. Office same place as old firm of McCoy

& Thompson April 2, 1888

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.

DAVID J. THOMPSON

Attorney-at-Law.

Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER,

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practices in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,

Collector and Abstractor.

We pay particular attention to paying tax-

selling and leasing lands. 73 N. 20

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 in rear room over Hemphill &

Wheat's store, Rensselaer, Ind.

BOWEN 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 Block, RENSSELAER IND.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Office, in Makeever's New Block. Resi-

dence at Makeever House.

July 11, 1884.

J. H. LOUGHRIDGE.

VICTOR E. LOUGHRIDGE.

H. LOUGHRIDGE & 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. vini

DR. I. B. WASHBURN

Physician & Surgeon

Rensselaer, Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special atten-

tion 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

Anglica. 12-24.

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

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. 9, '88.

Close of the Senate Tariff Debate.

On Senator Reagan's amend-
ment to the wool item, Senator
Tarpie 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 not-
withstanding 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 in-
terested. The persons who wear
and use woolen clothing and wool-
en 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 any
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 circum-
stances recited here about the de-
crease 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 con-
nection with the tariff legislation
upon this subject. These state-
ments are antiquated fallacies long
ago exploded that two things con-
temporaneous must necessarily
bear the relation to each other of
cause and effect.

Vicious as I believe a high pro-
hibitory system to be to all the in-
dustrial interests of the country, I
would not yet think that the chol-
era 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 be-
lieve, indeed, that tariff legislation
had no more to do with those pes-
tilences 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 arti-
cle—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 num-
ber 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 for-
mer must be subordinated. But I
do not think there can be any col-
lision. 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 refer-
ence to this wool schedule gener-
ally, and with reference to the
metal schedule, and with refer-
ence to all the schedules in this bill, why
is 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 sub-
ject 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 re-
mains without answer. The reason
is obvious. These monopolists
now in existence, protected by the
high protective tariff, and the mo-
nopolists 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 or 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 high-
est tax upon articles of coarse
material, then, the tax or tribute-
payers being coexistent 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 manu-
facturing 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 earn-
ings of others the abundant means
of their own luxury and fashion-
able display.

I very much regret that the con-
sideration 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 con-
summation, 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 indis-
pensably necessary that the strep-
tuous holocaust of the interests
of land and labor should be offered
up on a day certain? For not-
withstanding 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 dis-
tinguish it from the original bill,
which distinguish it from every
other measure ever reported to the
American Congress—those fea-
tures which propose absolutely to
destroy the American protective
system and to substitute in its
place the Chinese system of pro-
hibition and of prohibitory duties
and rates of commercial exclusion
—how far will these gain accept-
ance outside of this body?

The presiding officer. The Sen-
ator's time has expired.

A Scotch clergyman lately in a
temperance 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 TAK-
EN 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. "Doubleu" Dud-
ley 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 republican politicians, ex-
ceedingly apprehensive.

Late Monday night Deputy U.
S. Marshal Chris Stein arrived
here with James and Albert
Woods, of Kempton, Tipton coun-
ty, who had been placed under ar-
rest 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 guard-
ed.

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 be-
came excited and hooted the pro-
cession 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 compro-
mise, 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. Easminge, of Dan-
ville, 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 "supplementals"
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
about it. For years the houses
of Coates and Clark have been at
bitter loggerheads, and a commer-

cial warfare of considerable di-
mensions has raged constantly
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 feel-
ing 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 Rens-
selaer. 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 Rolinson will
receive prompt attention.

H. B. MURRAY.

Notice of Examinations.

The examination of pupils com-
pleting "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, KANKA-
KEE and KEENER townships, at
Wheatfield school house, Saturday,
March 23.

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

NEWTON township, at Saylerville
Saturday, March 9.

MARION township, at Rensselaer
school building Saturday March 9.

CARPENTER township, at the
Remington school building, Satur-
day, March 16.

Examinations will begin prompt-
ly 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. RITCHEY'S,
Four miles south of Rensselaer.

The best Sewing Machine in the
market is the ELDERIDGE. Call at
the residence of Mrs. J. W. Mc-
Ewen, Agent, Rensselaer, Ind.

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

Personal.

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

Dr. King's New Discovery for Con-
sumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold
on a positive guarantee.
Trial Bottles free at F. B. Meyer's
Drug Store: 11-21 1.