

Entered at the post office at Rensselaer, Ind., as second-class matter.



Halstead excoriates the republican senators who refused to confirm his appointment to Berlin. — "When rogues fail out," etc.

Mr. Cleveland denounced 'trusts' as 'conspiracies' no matter by what name they may be called. Just now the twine 'conspiracy' is irritating the farmers.

Just now the farmers are worrying over the twine trust. The adoption of the Mills bill and the reelection of Mr. Cleveland would have prevented the worry.

The Clay county coal operators have just notified their miners that they must submit to a reduction of over 15 per cent. in their wages, beginning May 1st. Before the election they were told the success of Harrison would result in an increase of wages.

We understand the first vote of the jury in charge of the Girard case, resulted in 5 for acquittal to 7 for conviction. The political complexion of the jury was, we believe: Republicans 10; Democrats, 2. The Republican is not satisfied with the verdict. It seems Girard voted the Democratic ticket.

In response to the request of a number of our readers for the entire 'interview' with Judge Claypool in reference to the wholesale quashing of indictments against violators of the election laws, we yield most of our space to-day to that paper. It is a readable document. Of course the party that stole the presidency in 1877 will not punish those who placed them in power, by criminal methods, in 1889.

A Great Quasher Quashed.

[From 8th page—concluded.]

"Now, as to what Judge Woods says about 'having several conversations' with me before his first instructions: Preceding the election an affidavit was prepared against Dudley, charging the crime of advising bribery of voters. On the day of the election some charges were made for the 'attempt to bribe.' Early in the day I heard that in the opinion of Judge Woods this was no offense. I went to him and found this true. At the outset of his conversation with me on this subject, he remarked: 'You are all right against Dudley.' I responded: 'Judge, you make me happy. He is the fellow I am after,' but proceeded, saying further: 'Judge, do you mean that to advise bribery is a crime, and to attempt bribery is not a crime?' and asked if such condition of the law would not be 'curious.' He answered: 'It might seem so at first view,' or in substance this saying further, 'But there was some wisdom in it, being a phrase like that used in this connection in his first instruction. He then proceeded to explain the use of the word 'attempt' in the last clause of sec. 5.511 in a manner similar to the manner in which he did the same thing in his first instruction, to show how 'advising bribery' might be and was a crime, without the 'attempt to bribe,' being a crime. At that time I had not gone into the analysis of the statute and studied it as closely as the judge seemed to have done, and I remarked to him: 'You may be right about "attempting to bribe" not being an offense. He thinks I expressed myself more strongly. It is not unlikely that I did, but whatever impression the judge made upon my mind did not abide with me long, for the judge knows that during the course of the investigation of the jury, I, at the request of the jury, called his attention to this subject again, more particularly to the specific subject of an attempt to vote illegally. I was so gratified at finding that he agreed with me on the law applying to Dudley's case, that I did not care to continue the debate on the other point. This was the first time that the name of Dudley passed between Judge

Woods and myself, and the first mention was by him. A few days later, during the week of the election, I heard that the mind of the judge was in doubt on the subject of 'advising bribery.' I sought and had a conversation with him and found that my information was correct. In this conversation he said: 'If I advise you to commit murder and you do not do it, am I guilty?' 'No; but suppose the statute said "whoever advises another shall be punished by fine and imprisonment," then what say you judge?' Understanding the judge to assent to the proposition that under such a statute, advising murder would be a crime, I then added further: 'This in form is what sec. 5.511 does—quoting from the section to illustrate. But few words passed between us. After a little talk the judge said he had asked or would ask the opinion of Senator McDonald. Soon after I heard this had been done and that Mr. McDonald's views accorded with my own. I had no other conversation with Judge Woods on the subject of the election cases until after the judge's first instructions, and was not present when these instructions were delivered. During the first part of the jury's investigation I was out of this city. The jury came together first and were first instructed on the 13th or 14th of November, 1888. Having an appointment from the department of justice I gave some attention to matters before the jury, more especially to Dudley's case during the last week of the jury's sitting, preceding their adjournment the Saturday evening before Christmas. Late in the evening of this day the jury asked instructions on this proposition: 'Whether the jury could indict for advising a person, to the jury unknown, to bribe voters.' When the inquiry was submitted through the attorneys for the government, the judge responded: 'The jury want me to do what it is their business or duty to do; indict Dudley if he is to be indicted. Their shoulders are broader than mine.' This may not be the precise words but it is the substance, and, as I recall the language used, I remarked: 'No, judge, the jury ask a simple legal question.' The judge declined to answer the question, saying this brought up a question farther back about which he was not satisfied, and being asked what he responded: 'Whether simply advising bribery was an offense.' This was the first intimation, since the first instructions were given, that the judge's views were not settled, and as expressed in those first instructions. If at the time of the first instructions his mind was not so settled, why so much labor and elaboration to show how the attempt to bribe might not be an offense, and 'advising bribery' be an offense and why such repeated and emphatic declaration that the first was a crime and the latter not a crime? Again, why was this question said to have been reserved for further investigation and instructions touching a point in which most public interest centered, suffered to run along from Nov. 13 to Dec. 25 without further investigation and instructions, and all this too in the face of the fact, which must have been known to the judge, that the grand jury and the public press understood the first instructions to be as interpreted by me and as only they can be fairly interpreted? In the light of these facts can it be supposed that for six weeks and more the attorneys of the government were moving along in darkness as to the law? The fact is, as I am convinced, the judge did not begin further investigation until after that question came from the jury. I submit that in the light of the foregoing facts, the question of advising bribery had not been reserved for further investigation as to law, but further investigation was instigated by that question of questions from the grand jury.

"Coming again to the subject of quashing indictments, it is hard to avoid the belief that 'caution' had something to do with quashing the indictments—the same 'caution' that lodged the judicial mind on the side of offenders against the election laws on three disputed points, in two of which he was certainly wrong, and in the third scarcely less clearly wrong. That caution which made him decide that to attempt to vote illegally, 'to attempt to bribe' and 'to advise bribery' were neither crimes; in every instance narrowing the field for the investigation of such political offenses. As in the matter of quashing indictments, the door was opened for the escape of numerous offenders. It is said the most of the persons indicted were republicans. If they had been democrats, and if, as a matter of fact, a fatal formal defect had been discovered in the indictments, is it likely, after the discovery of the fact, the work of quashing indictments and discharging the indicted parties would have gone on to the number of near 150, in some cases allowing offenders who live out of the state to depart? Is it not more likely that the work of quashing would have stopped and the indicted parties been permitted or required to stand on their recognizance until after the grand jury might be called back to correct the indictments? This is proper practice and is often done. In state courts it has not been usual, when indictments are quashed for formal defects, to discharge the accused. Am I wrong in this? Criminal prosecutors answer. In Coy's case the grand jury was called back

But it is said that in this case the indictment had not been quashed. The mistake in the indictment was in describing a 'tally sheet'—a mistake in a 'matter of fact.' In the election cases the mistake, if a mistake, was a mistake in a matter of form. Therefore, the better reason for recalling the grand jury to correct the formal mistakes. If the grand jury is not recalled in these election cases it will be hard to relieve the parties having the power and right to recall the grand jury from an imputation that some political bias has been and is yet controlling and shaping action in the cases. To say this is no reflection on the integrity of any one, and is not so intended. But the effect of such bias is known to all. The presidential commission was composed of great and honorable men, yet every one in his decision fell on the side of his party, and now, and all along, with rare exceptions, courts have divided and do divide on questions of law involving politics; each judge according to his politics. And I am sorry to say it, the judge who does not so decide is denounced by his party.

"If the district attorney does not ask that the jury be recalled, the court may do so of its own motion. During my short connection with the grand jury it came and went under the direction of the court, without regard to my wishes, except at one time when the jury were permitted to go, on my suggestion, but were immediately ordered back by the court, without any suggestion from me and against my wish. There can be no excuse for not recalling the jury. It cannot be supposed that all those indictments were found by a mixed jury without evidence to support them. There were not democrats sufficient to find any indictment without the votes of some republican members. Let the jury be recalled and the indictments corrected, as can be done in a few days, at little expense. Let some good republican lawyer be appointed to assist in the prosecution, like William P. Fishback, Maj. Calkins, A. C. Harris, or others who might be mentioned, for the purpose of giving the sanction of the present administration to the prosecution, as the sanction of Cleveland's administration was given to the prosecution of the tally sheet cases; and I promise that the result will reveal to the public vision a shocking amount of crime against the election laws which ought to and which will, under such prosecution, be punished. There is as much call for such action now as there was in the tally sheet cases. After making all due allowance for political prejudices, he who will not lend his support to punish such crimes against the election franchise is a moral coward, and he who would, directly or indirectly, purposely assist such offenders in escaping punishment deserves only the scorn and indignation of honorable men of all parties."

Friends who have promised wood on subscription account will oblige us by bringing it along.

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

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.

Now is the time to subscribe for "The Democratic Sentinel."

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS. W. D. Eult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind. testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case." One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing. Abraham Hare, Druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver. Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at F. B. Meyer's Drugstore 2

FREE

\$35 Gold Watch
Sold for \$100, until lately.
Best \$35 watch in the world.
Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Gold Hunting Case. Both ladies and gents sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One person in each locality can secure one free. Together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them, we will send free to one who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address: **Seaton & Co., Box 513, Portland, Maine.**

FREE

\$35 Sewing-Machine
To at once establish a name in the world, we will send free to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 20 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out before patents, run out it sold for \$25, with the attachments, and now sells for \$35.00. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All to give. No capital required. Plans, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the best line of works of high art ever shown together in America. **TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.**

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

Mac... who is... will bring you a sample copy of Godey's Lady's Book, which will tell you how to get the Seal-skin, Saxeony, the Silver, the Gold Watch and Cottage Organ, and other valuables, without a dollar.

YOU CANNOT GET A BETTER
two dollar's worth of Magazine than by subscribing to "Godey's." The Best Family Magazine in America.
For 1889 it will contain: Fashions in Colors; Fashions in black and white; Latest from Europe. Original Novelties in Needle Work and Embroidery. Latest and most popular Music. Plans for the house you want to build. Directions for decorating your home. Cookery and household help, by Mrs. Chas. Hope, teacher in several fashionable New York academies, selected by the Board of Education for the New York Public Schools. Literary enrichments by Nelly Ely, who got herself locked up in an insane asylum to find out how they treated the insane. Ella Roden Church, Emily Lennox, Olivia Lovell Will on Mrs. Hestand, Edgar Fawcett, David Lowry, etc.

EVERY LADY HER OWN DRESSMAKER
who subscribes to Godey's Lady's Book. The coupon which you will find in each number entitles you to your own selection of any cut paper pattern illustrated in Godey's Lady's Book.

SEND 15 CENTS FOR SAMPLE,
which will be allowed on your subscription when received.

Your 15c. sample copy will contain one of these coupons. The pattern shows you how to cut out the garment you want. That's all we can say in this space. For the rest see your sample number, for which send 15c. at once. "Godey's" is only \$2.00 a year.

Address: **GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,**
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
In Club with this paper, Godey's and THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL, \$3.00 per year, which should be sent to the office of this paper.
Dec. 6, 1888.

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN

Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR
AT
IS
TO
EXCEL

EVERY
ORGAN
WARRANTED
FOR
FIVE
YEARS

These Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.
UNEQUALLED FACILITIES,
SKILLED WORKMEN,
BEST MATERIAL,
COMBINED, MAKE THIS

THE POPULAR ORGAN

Instruction Books and Piano Stools.
Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, **WANN**
COTTAGE ORGAN CO.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.
Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price \$5 a year. Four months' trial, \$1. **MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.**

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS
A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of, such as contemplate building. Price \$2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. **MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.**

PATENTS
40 years' experience and have made over 10,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.
TRADE MARKS.
In case your mark is not registered in the Patent Office, apply to **MUNN & CO.**, and procure immediate action. Send for Handbook.
COPYRIGHTS for books, charts, maps, etc., quickly procured. Address **MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors,** GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

J. W. HORTON, DENTIST.
All diseases of teeth and gums carefully treated.
Filling and Crowns a specialty.
Over LaRue's Grocery Store.
v12-n1 Rensselaer, Ind.

LAND FOR SALE.
Several improved Farms, and thousands of acres of good tillable and grazing land, in northern Jasper, which will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers. Cheap for cash, or half cash, and balance in yearly payments.
Correspondence solicited. Call on, or address **FRANK W. AUSTIN, Wheatfield, Ind.**

THE Eldredge LEADS THE WORLD

ASK FOR IT! THE SELF-THREADING ELDREDGE "B"

In it are combined the finest mechanical skill, the most useful and practical elements, and all known advantages that make a sewing machine desirable to sell or use.

ELDREDGE MFG. CO.
Factory and Wholesale Office, **Belvidere, Ill.**
295 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
39 Broad Street, New York.
S. J. McEwen, Agent,
Rensselaer, Ind.

H. N. MAKEEVER, President.
J. W. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
FARMERS BANK,
Opposite its Public Square.
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Receive Deposits. Buy and Sell Exchange. Collections made and promptly remitted. Money loaned. Do a general Banking Business.
August 17, 1883.

IRA W. YEOMAN, Attorney at Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, Real Estate and Collecting Agent.
REMINGTON, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Newton, Benton and Jasper counties.

THE NEW MAKEEVER HOUSE,
RENSSELAER, IND.
J. S. OPENED. New and finely furnished. Cool and pleasant rooms. Table furnished with the best the market affords. Good Sample Rooms on first floor. Free Bus to and from Depot. **PHILIP BLUE, Proprietor.**
Rensselaer, May 11, 1888.

LEAR HOUSE,
J. H. LEAR, Proprietor,
Opposite Court House, **Monticello, Ind.**
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.

PIONEER MEAT MARKET!
Rensselaer, Ind.,
J. J. Eaglesbach, PROPRIETOR
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.
TER. HIGHER PRICE PAID FOR CASH