

# The Democratic Sentinel.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY

JAS. W. McEWEEN

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Each additional month, 50 cts.  
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Advertisements for board of managers notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of officers notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of members notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of associates notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of affiliates notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of correspondents notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of friends notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of supporters notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of contributors notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of donors notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of benefactors notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of patrons notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of protectors notice, at special rates.  
Advertisements for board of promoters notice, at special rates.  
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ASAP McCoy, T. J. McCoy  
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## 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  
Office same place as old firm of McCoy  
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Practices in all the Courts.

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Collector and Abstractor.  
We pay particular attention to paying tax-  
delinquencies and leasing lands. v2 n40

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Money to loan on long time at low interest.  
Sept. 10, '86.

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Office in rear room over Hemphill &  
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## HAMMOND & AUSTIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
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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.

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Office up stairs, in Leopold's Block, v2  
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## 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 & 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. v2 n1

## DR. I. E. 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  
Acgelica. 12. 24.

## 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. 2, '88.

### Calcined Oyster Shells for Cancer.

To the Editor of the Scientific American: Your paper of June 4, 1887, contained an extract from the London Lancet relative to the treatment of cancer with calcium carbonate. There being no physician here I treated an Indian woman who had been afflicted with a cancerous tumor to my knowledge for over four years. A couple of months after using the remedy it commenced to improve. It is now so small that it can be said to be healed. I would advise any one having a cancerous tumor to use calcium carbonate as directed, and also think it well worth republishing. W. H. Woodcock.

The following is the paragraph as published in the Scientific American of June 4, 1887.

### CALCINED OYSTER SHELLS AS A REMEDY FOR CANCER.

In a recent number of the Lancet, Dr. Peter Hood, of London, refers to a communication of his published in the same journal nearly twenty years ago, on the value of calcium carbonate in the form of calcined oyster shells as a means of arresting the growth of cancerous tumors. In a case which he then reported, that of a lady nearly eighty years old, the growth sloughed away and left a healthy surface after a course of the remedy, as much as would lie on a shilling being taken once or twice a day in a little warm water or tea. He now reports another case of scirrhus of the breast, in the wife of a physician, in which the treatment was followed by an arrest of the growth and a cessation of the pain, the improvement having now lasted for years, and no recrudescence having thus far occurred. He urges that the remedy can do no harm, and that the prima facie evidence in its favor is stronger than that on which, at Dr. Clay's recommendation, the profession lately displayed an extraordinary eagerness to try Chian turpentine. He would restrict the trials to well marked cases of scirrhus, and insists that no benefit should be looked for in less than three months.

### Comments of the Press on Judge Woods' Performances.

Chicago Herald: Probably no more of the villains who thus offended will be brought to justice, as the influence of the national administration has been thrown about them, but the revelations which have been made have been sufficient to fix upon the republican bosses in Indiana the responsibility for the most atrocious corruption of the ballot ever known in this country. They have likewise resulted in a healthy demand all over the United States for new and stringent election laws. If Gen. Harrison and his friends can find any comfort in the reflection that the methods which secured his election have caused a dozen states to adopt the Australian election law, with a view to the prevention of such crimes in the future, they are welcome to it. The officials at Indianapolis, who have struggled against serious odds and almost without success, so far as convictions are concerned, to bring to light the iniquities of the Duddle's, are entitled to the thanks of the entire country for the zeal which they have manifested. Some good has resulted, at least, and even though all the vote buyers go free it will never again be possible for such shameless conduct as that of Dudley and his coadjutors to meet the success which crowned it last November.

Evansville Courier: No right thinking man wishes to speak disrespectfully of the judiciary, nor would we class the unfortunate partisanism which surrounds the action of the supreme court in some of these cases, with the downright infamy that has made the name of Woods an evil sound in the ears of honest men the world over. Woods stands alone, a monument of recreancy to the laws of his country and the laws

of God; a fit association in history with the infamous Dudley, who is now a fugitive from the clutch of the law of two states, and whose crimes are unpunished because Woods interposed his judicial power and authority to save him from the penitentiary.

Terre Haute Gazette: The laborious efforts of the grand jury to punish a few of the many corruptors who debauched the ballot-box last fall were, for the most part, rendered nugatory by a series of rulings by Judge Woods which were directly in the interest of election rascals. In these rulings he violated not only the law, but common sense and common decency, and reversed his own rulings in previous cases where men were tried, convicted, sentenced to the penitentiary and are now serving time for their crimes. It has been the most unblushing piece of judicial jugglery in the interest of rascality that ever disgraced any court in Christendom.

Tipton Times: The Times must confess that Judge Woods is a better judge of law than most ordinary men. He can place more constructions on a single clause of law than any jurist in the United States. W. A. Woods can always find a section of law to meet present emergencies, when a republican criminal is about to break into the penitentiary.

A burro and a bulldog had a fight recently in Fresno, Cal. Burro is Californian for donkey. The burro was browsing on cockle burrs by the roadside when the bulldog trotted along, stopped, and, without a growl, seized the donkey by the shankbone of the off hind leg. The donkey immediately brought its hind quarters into action, and its legs and the dog flew through the air in a most active way, for the latter refused to let go. The burro lay down on his back, brought his hind legs up to his head and seized the dog with his teeth. Then both hung on. The dog let go first. The burro arose and rubbed the dog back and forth over a barbed-wire fence until it was dead.

The very interesting discovery of many years ago of Jewish colonies in western China is now well supplemented by the discovery of Christian clans or sects in Africa, south of Abyssinia. These wholly isolated peoples have retained some forms of Christian belief and worship since the early centuries, when Egypt and the lands of the South were in the hands of the followers of Jesus. Mohammedanism arising in the seventh century cut off this section, and has obliterated Christianity to the north of them. What is left, however, of the better faith is now so thoroughly degenerate that it is not worth the preserving. Africa is full of wonders.

A man hopelessly lost in the bush in South Australia, after wandering about for four days, came upon the telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin. He hadn't strength to go further, but he managed to climb a pole and cut the wire. Then he made himself as comfortable as possible and waited. The plan worked well. The telegraph repairers were sent along the line, and they came to the wanderer in time to save his life.

George Washington was an enthusiastic Mason. In a letter to the Rhode Island Mason he says: "Being persuaded that a just application of the principles on which the Masonic fraternity is founded must be productive of private virtue and public prosperity, I shall always be happy to advance the interest of the society and to be considered by them a deserving brother."

The fleece of ten goats and the work of several men for half a year are required to make a cashmere shawl a yard and a half square.

### HON. DAVID TURPIE.

Senator Turpie, on his return to Indianapolis from Washington, was interviewed by a reporter and said that the army of office-seekers which invaded Washington on inauguration day is disbanding; the patriots are returning home leaving behind them, on file in appointment divisions of the departments, tons of indorsements and petitions. The applications for office under Harrison's administration exceed in number any two previous administrations.

"Until the offices are filled," said he, "the office-seekers will suppress their disappointment, still hoping to catch on to something; but when the patronage is distributed, there will be no end of complaining. Of the cabinet and the appointments made so far, nothing can be said till they have been in long enough to stand trial. President Harrison stands the strain well, and he looks as well as he did when he left Indianapolis last February. Most of the Republican congressmen have gone home and he will have an opportunity to take some rest till congress convenes."

"Will the new states and the reapportionment based upon the next census, give the republican party any advantage over the democrats in the lower house in congress and in the electoral college?"

"After the reapportionment for the next decade has been made the situation will remain unchanged; New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey will still hold the key to the situation. The republicans will gain some electoral votes in the West, but they will lose in the East. The democrats will hold their own in the South east, in Indiana, New York and New Jersey, and gain in the Southwest, while Montana will no doubt be a democratic state. As a territory Montana has gone republican but twice since its organization. We have fighting chances in Rhode Island. However, New York, Indiana and New Jersey will remain the battle ground of the campaign in 1892."

"Then you do not believe that the iron manufacturers of the South will succeed in capturing the republican organization from the negroes and convert the white vote of Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina to republicanism on the protection idea?"

"If such a movement is on foot it is not worth while to discuss it because nothing will result from it. The people of the South who are to be benefited by protection are insignificant compared to the great mass of people who are oppressed by the high tariff. The republicans can not look to the West for recruits to the protection idea, and they naturally look to the South, where a few men have amassed large fortunes manufacturing iron with cheap labor."

"Is it probable that a tariff bill will pass the first session of the next congress?"

"No. I believe the republicans will let the present tariff alone. The monopolists are well pleased with the present tariff schedule, and they will have the power to prevent legislation in this matter."

"What will the democrats do?"

"What can they do? Both houses and the executive are republican. All they can do is to agitate the question and educate the people to tariff reform."

"If the republicans pass no tariff bill, how will they reduce the surplus?"

"Oh, it does not require a tariff bill to keep down the surplus. The Blair bill will send \$80,000,000 south to catch votes and subsidies to steamship companies will take what's left of the surplus. If at the end of Harrison's administration the tariff schedule is different from what it is now, I will be much surprised. When the republican senators reported what is known as the senate tariff bill they never intended to pass it and they do not intend to pass any during the next congress."

"What is the opinion of the republican senators of ex-president Cleveland?"

"They admit that Cleveland was a good president, honest and a man of ability. No president ever left the white house with a better record than Grover Cleveland did when he turned over the executive mansion to Gen. Harrison."

"How is Gov. Hill regarded as a presidential possibility?"

"There is nothing said about Hill or any other candidate. We will have to wait for the election of 1890 before the availability of candidates can be discussed. The election of 1882 brought Cleveland forward as a presidential candidate in 1884. Who knows but what the election of 1890 will also change the situation?"

The law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to children did not have an emergency clause attached, as reported, but will soon be in force. It makes it unlawful "for any person to give, barter or sell, directly or indirectly, to any child or children under sixteen years of age, any tobacco, cigars or cigarettes, to be chewed or smoked by said child or children," or to any other person with the knowledge that it is to be so used. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$10.

Street Auctioneer—There, gentlemen, is one of the cuff buttons worn by Washington on the day of his inauguration. How much am I offered for it? Countryman—Looker here, feller citizen, that man's a swindler. I bought both of Washington's cuff buttons over in Fulton street two hours ago.—Jewellers' Weekly.

In speaking of a foundling, a Kansas editor remarked that "the child has its father's eyes but its mother's name."

John P. Carr, Jr. of the Oxford Tribune, will conduct the post office at Oxford.

31 YEARS AGO

the Threshing Machines then in use were almost wholly of the class known as the "Endless Apron" style. Then it was that Nichols & Shepard, of Battle Creek, Mich., invented and began to develop an entirely new and novel style of Grain Thresher and Separator, which they very appropriately named the "Vibrator."

It was a revolution in Threshing Machines, and from a small beginning of five machines in 1858 they soon reached a product of 1,000 yearly.

Their Vibrator drove the "Endless Apron" machine out of market, and all other makers copied it as closely as they dared. Today all Threshing Machines of any reputation or merit use the principles of the old Vibrator. Nichols & Shepard have continued in the business without change of name, location, or management; and during the past three years have brought out and developed another new Threshing Machine for grain and seeds, as superior to all existing machines as their former was to the 'Endless Apron.' They name this new and improved Thresher

The NEW VIBRATOR

and predict as great a revolution in the trade, and as complete success over all rivals as they had thirty-one years ago.

If you are interested as a Farmer or Thresherman, write for particulars, which they send free. Address

NICHOLS & SHEPARD.  
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.