

The Democratic Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

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JAS. W. McEWEEN

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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
accounts. 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.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public,
THOMPSON & BROTHER,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practice in all the Courts.

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

W. H. H. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Money to loan on long time at low interest.
Sept. 10, '88.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office in rear room over Hemphill &
Homan's store, Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN 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 Bazaar,
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 & 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 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
Angela. 12-24.

ZIMM DWINIGS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEIB,
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 terms
at lowest rates and on most favorable terms
Jan. 8, '88.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

National Legislation Responsible
For the Ruin of the
Great Interest.

Boston Herald: At the close of
the war, if the conditions had been
suitable, there was nothing to pre-
vent the American ship merchants
from regaining in a very short
time the ground they had lost.
This was what their predecessors
did after the close of the war of
1812, and there is every reason for
believing that American enterpris-
es and genius would have attempt-
ed to regain, and would have suc-
ceeded in regaining, American
commercial supremacy upon the
ocean, but for the unfortunate cir-
cumstance that congressional leg-
islation, which had been one of the
fruits of the war, made such at-
tempts unattractive and success by
means of them altogether improb-
able.

That the last five years of the
decade between 1860 and 1870 did
not witness a revival of the Amer-
ican merchant marine, correspond-
ing to the decline that took place
during the first five years of the
decade, was in no way due to the
poverty, inability or unwillingness
of American ship builders and
ship owners. This is proved by
the experience of those who made
the attempt to re-establish their
business upon its old footing. A
number of merchant ships were
built shortly after the war at vari-
ous points upon the New England
coast; but when these were sent
out upon the high seas, it was
found that they could no longer
compete with English merchant
vessels as in the days before the
war. Prior to 1860 we could build
better and cheaper ships than any
that were constructed in Great
Britain; and, in order to obtain
the best type of vessels the En-
glish ship merchant was compelled
to purchase his craft in the Amer-
ican market. But after 1865 these
conditions were reversed. Our
ships not only cost more than En-
glish vessels, but by the substitution
of iron for wood, the English were
able to build a better ship and one
which had greater lasting quali-
ties.

The cost of maintenance, includ-
ing the wages and keep of the
crew, may have been somewhat
higher for the American than for
the English ship, but the disparity
was more than offset by the greater
intelligence of the American offi-
cers, and the greater amount of
work obtained from the American
crew. The ship merchants who
took up their old line of business,
under the assumption that the war
and war legislation had made no
particular change in their condi-
tions, found to their sorrow, that
they had embarked in a losing un-
dertaking. If at that time they
had been permitted to purchase
iron vessels of foreign construc-
tion, they could easily have held
their own, and in all probability,
could have made notable advances;
but as this privilege was not ac-
corded them, as they could not af-
ford to build iron ships in the
United States, and as wooden hulls
began by degrees to become obso-
lete, there was nothing for them to
do but to sell the ships that they
owned for whatever they would
bring and quit the unsatisfactory
task of competition.

There were thirty or more firms
of shipowners in the city of Boston
alone who made the effort after
close of the war to regain their
lost ground, and made it under
entirely favorable conditions; but
in not a single instance was the
attempt attended with success,
and several of those who persisted
in the struggle were forced into
bankruptcy. But in one case, as
in the other, the failure to succeed
was due to the existence of national
laws which made it impossible for
American ship merchants to build
ships in this country at a low cost,
and which prevented them from
purchasing low cost ships of for-
eign construction. Some of our
congressmen, notably, Col. Cand-

ler, are well aware of the circum-
stances we have referred to; but
whether they will consider it ex-
pedient to admit them, and thus
allow an inevitable conclusion to
be drawn, is an entirely different
matter.

Just purchased 700 pairs slip-
pers and children's fine shoes at
50 per cent. discount and 1300
pairs of boots and shoes at 33
per cent. discount. These dis-
counts were taken off the regular
wholesale prices, and means some
rare bargains in the best brands
ever offered in Jasper county.
CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.

How Corporal Tanner Bestows the
People's Money On Those
Not Entitled To It.

Louisville News: Corporal Tan-
ner's extreme liberality with the
public money is well illustrated by
a case cited at the Bourbon stock
yards. The foreman for Mr.
Chatham, the well-known cattle
dealer, Capt. Dalton, has a son-in-
law living at Frankfort. The cap-
tain one day conversing about the
pension system at present in vogue,
suggested to his daughter that she
write and obtain a pension for her
husband. "Why, he was only ac-
cidentally scratched by a saber
during dress parade," said she.
"That don't make any difference;
you had better try," the captain
replied. Therefore she sat down
and wrote to Mr. Tanner, stating
that her husband had been scratch-
ed during the war, and asking for
a pension. She expected no favor-
able answer as she herself did not
consider that there was sufficient
ground, nor had she employed an
attorney, and, therefore, she was
greatly surprised on receiving one
morning a check for twelve hun-
dred dollars. Tanner had sent this
sum on no other proof than her
letter, and the captain's friends
regard this a typical case of Tan-
ner's looseness with the people's
money.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The next general election in this
state will be held under the new
law, embodying what is known as
the Australian ballot system. As
it will introduce many new fea-
tures, some of them wide depart-
ures from our present election
methods, the Indianapolis Journal
well says, it behooves the people
to begin to familiarize themselves
with its provisions. Some of
them may be stated.

The new law will reduce the size
and increase the number of voting
precincts. At present no precinct
may contain more than 350 voters;
the new law makes the limit 250.
This will increase the number of
precincts and election officers by
about one-third. At every gener-
al election there shall be two bal-
lot boxes, one painted red for
state tickets, and one painted white
for county tickets. All tickets
are to be printed and furnished at
the public expense, state tickets by
a state board of election commis-
sioners, consisting of the governor
and two other members to be ap-
pointed by him, one Republican
and one Democrat. County tick-
ets will be furnished by the county
board of election commissioners,
consisting of the county clerk and
one Republican and one Democrat
to be appointed by him. State
tickets will be printed on red-
tinted paper and county tickets on
white paper. The law provides
the methods of their distribution
and tells what kind of distinguish-
ing marks or devices they may
have. Every ticket printed is
carefully guarded and receipted
for by the officials into whose
hands they go. They are distrib-
uted in sealed packages and each
precinct gets ten tickets for every
five voters. All state tickets will
be printed and distributed from
Indianapolis, and county tickets in
the respective counties. Each
state ticket will contain the names
of all candidates of both parties

for state offices and each county
ticket the names of all candidates
for county offices. The names of
Republican and Democratic can-
didates will be printed in separate
rows. No ticket can be voted un-
less it has the initials of the poll
clerk written in ink on the lower
left-hand corner of the back.
Each voting precinct must have a
suitable room in which to hold the
election, embracing three separate
booths or compartments contain-
ing a counter or writing-shelf, and
in which a person may be screened
from observation. These booths
must communicate directly with
the room where the election board
sits, and only one voter may enter
a booth at one time. At every
voting precinct there shall be a
chute, or passage with a railing,
rope or wire on each side, com-
mencing fifty feet away from, and
leading to, the polling place. One
challenger and one poll-book hold-
er for each party may stand by the
chute near the challenge window,
but no other person within fifty
feet. No tickets are allowed to
go outside of the election room.

When a voter enters the room
through the chute he first announ-
ces his name to the poll-clerks,
who record it. He then receives
one state and one county ticket,
together with an official stamp,
and goes alone into one of the
booths, where he prepares his bal-
lot. If he wishes to vote a straight
Republican or straight Democra-
tic ticket he will place the stamp at
the head of the lists of either party's
candidates. If he wishes to
vote a mixed ticket, he will stamp
the names of the individual can-
didates for whom he wishes to vote.
Before leaving the booth or com-
partment, the voter must fold his
state and county ballots separately
so that no part of the face of ei-
ther shall be exposed, and so that
the initials of the poll-clerk in
the lower left-hand corner of the
back shall be visible. He must
not show his ballot to any person
after stamping it, nor leave the
room with it. Only one person
shall be in a booth at the same
time, and, in no event longer than
five minutes. Not more than three
persons besides the election offi-
cers shall be allowed in the elec-
tion room at any one time, and no
conversation shall be permitted.
Any person who is unable to pre-
pare his ticket by reason of phys-
ical disability or inability to read
may have it prepared for him by
the poll clerk on stating how he
wishes to vote. Any person who
shows his ballot to another after
it has been marked forfeits his
vote. If a person, by accident or
mistake, defaces or spoils a ticket
while preparing it, he may, on re-
turning it to the poll clerk, receive
another. The provisions for the
protection, custody and final ac-
counting for the tickets, those not
voted as well as those voted, are
very strict. These are the main
provisions of the new law, though
many of its details will require
careful study by officials as well as
by the public to insure intelligent
compliance.

Slippers 10 cents per pair, up;
children's shoes 25 cents per pair,
up; women's kid shoes, silk-work'd
button holes, 75 cents per pair up;
men's congress shoes \$1 per pair,
up; boots \$1.50 per pair up.
CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

Senator Frye, of Maine, is auth-
ority for the statement that "the
Democrats of the House can pre-
vent any change in the rules if they
please." It is certain that if the
Democratic members are true to
their duty they will please to defeat
any Republican attempt to alter
the rules. The only motive for an
effort to change the rules is the de-
sire to create a Republican work-
ing majority by turning out a num-
ber of Democrats who were elect-
ed and giving their seats to their
defeated Republican competitors.
Any Democrat who does not resist
an attack on the rules will be guilty
of participation in this conspiracy
of the enemies of his party.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Office of the Town Board of
Health, Rensselaer, Ind.

It has become of prime import-
ance to the health of the people of
the town of Rensselaer that all
garbage, slops and refuse of all
kinds, should be removed from
the back yards, stables, streets and
alleys. Hog pens, privy vaults
and cesspools should for the same
reason be kept clean and sweet.
This is a necessity. For the good
of those persons who have foul-
smelling and filthy hog pens, privy
vaults, etc. They—the smells—are
breeders of almost all of our
contagious fevers.

I must again ask you to clean up,
and take this opportunity to in-
form you that Wednesday next the
Marshal will make the rounds and
clean up for you. The cheapest
for you is to clean these places
yourselves. Yours, Very Truly,

VICTOR E. LOUGHRIDGE, M. D.,
Sec'y Town Board of Health.
August 30, 1889.

The school book combination
dies hard, and the dying monopoly
is making its last desperate attempt
to break down the law. A few days
ago, Iverson, Blakeman & Co., of
Chicago, filed a suit in the United
States court at Indianapolis to en-
join the Indianapolis School Board
from introducing in the city schools
the geographies to be furnished
under the contract with the Indi-
ana School Book company. The
complainants are undoubtedly
backed by Van Antwerp & Co., and
A. S. Barnes & Co.

Women's hand-turned shoes;
men's kangaroo, dongola and calf
shoes, all standard brands, a spe-
cialty at the

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.



The Chicago Bargain Store peo-
ple have decided to remain here
permanently, so look out for a fine
stock of Clothing and a complete
line of Dry Goods, Boots and
Shoes about September 15th.

Cause and effect are not well bal-
anced. A man with a good cause often
make little or no effect.

The action of the Town Board
in rising the saloon license to \$150
is correct.

We give the finest prizes that
has ever been given, with Baking
Powder, at Priest & Paxton's.

My son, deal with men who ad-
vertise. You will never lose by
it. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Home, Sweet Home!

Lots in Leopold's Addition are
selling very fast now. Leopold's
terms are such that any person
wishing to procure a home or any
payments should call at once on
Mr. Leopold and ascertain what
they are.

New backgrounds, new camera,
new balustrade, new burnisher
and new ideas! Now is the time
to get those photos taken you were
about.
respectfully, J. A. SHARP

A good suit of clothes may now
be had at R. Fendig's for \$4, never
before sold for less than \$6.50.

Autograph albums, etc., lower
than ever, at the post office.