

The

Democratic

Sentinel.

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$1.50

..... 75

..... 50

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Yearly advertisements may be changed
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option 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.

THE NEW
MAKEEVER HOUSE,
RENSSELAER, IND.

O. S. DALE, Proprietor.

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.

EDWARD P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON
Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.
THOMPSON & BROTHER, INDIANA

Practices in all the Courts.

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

W. H. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Money to loan on long time at low interest.
Sept. 10, 1886.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office in rear room over Hemphill &
Honan'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, pays taxes and deals in negotiable
instruments. May 27, 1887.

W. 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. LOUGHBRIDGE, VICTOR E. LOUGHBRIDGE
H. LOUGHBRIDGE & SON, Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in the new Leopold Block, sec'd 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.

Call promptly attended. Will give special atten-
tion to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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.

ZIMRI DWIGGINS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEID.
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. 6, 1888.

SPEECH

OR

HON. D. W. VOORHEES,
OF INDIANA,

In the Senate of the United States,
Wednesday, January 8, 1890.

[Continued from last week.]

In this laudable search after
light and knowledge by which these
defendants might defend themselves they have likewise failed. I
believe in one instance an attempt
was made in this District by coun-
sel from New York to take Dud-
ley's deposition in one of the libel
cases, but he stood mute by the
direction of an eminent Republi-
can lawyer, formerly from Indiana,
and an intimate friend of the pres-
ent occupant of the White House.
What a roaring farce this libel
litigation would be if produced on
the comic stage! The only criti-
cism it would have to fear would
be that as a burlesque on human
conduct it presents such an extra-
vagant departure from anything ever
hitherto known, even in the
wildest and most fantastic trans-
actions of life, that the plot w'd
be deemed incredible, and the play
an irrele overdone.

The idea of the terribly damaged
Dudley, before the election burst-
ing into the courts and clamoring
for redress, and after the election
at once flying in terror from the
courts whose aid he had invoked,
and hiding, dodging, and skulking
from a party of eagerly pursuing
defendants who are trying to lass-
him back into the jurisdiction of
New York, would indeed seem in-
credible in dramatic literature, and
all the more so when it would be
recalled that the principal charac-
ter in the play had been United
States marshal for the fifth state
in the American Union, had held
the great office of Commissioner of
Pensions, and was at this time the
treasurer of the Republican national
committee, and was hailed and
honored, and dined and wined,
and consulted by the leading men
of the Republican party, who pre-
tend to sound morals and even to
Christian faith and conduct.

Such a presentation on the stage,
with the distinguished persons in
their various and appropriate
characters surrounding Dudley,
who are necessarily and inevitably
participants and sharers with him
in his plots and conspiracies, and
in the emoluments and honors
therof, cou'd not fail to revive in
our memories the deathless satires
of Juvenal, wherein the brazen
and infamous vices of his day,
heralding the downfall of Rome,
were so graphically and powerfully
portrayed. Even now these vile
mockeries, these spurious, bastard
suits for libel, conceived in fraud
and sin and brought forth for pur-
poses of iniquity, are still pending.
The defendants appear in no haste
to be rid of a fugitive plaintiff,
while the plaintiff himself, like the
man who had the wolf by the ears,
can not hold on, and can not let go.
Only a few days ago, December 30,
1889, the following statement ap-
peared in the Associated Press:

"Judge Lawrence, of the New
York supreme court, handed down
an opinion in chambers yesterday
in which he says in effect that Col.
William W. Dudley, who is suing
half a dozen New York newspapers
for alleged libel in the publication
of the block-of-five letter, can't expect
favors from the court when he persistently refuses to obey its
orders. This decision was handed
down in Dudley's action against
the Press Publishing Company
(or old), any denies a motion by
the plaintiff to vacate an order for
substituted service on him of an
order for his examination before
trial to enable the defendant to
prepare an answer. The judge
says that by bringing this action
in this court Dudley has subjected
himself to its jurisdiction and now
seeks to vacate its order, but as he
keeps without the territorial limits

of the state and refuses to obey
the order of the court he can not,
in the opinion of the court, be
heard affirmatively in opposition
to the order."

In view of such protracted eva-
sion of a trial, and such chronic
and cowardly skulking from the
courts of his own seeking, what
other conclusion than that of over-
whelming guilt can be reached by
any fair mind? What now becomes
of the pitiful and quibbling inter-
views with which he sprinkled the
first ten days of his fearful expos-
ure, and in which he based his
plea of forgery on two or three
verbal inaccuracies of no conse-
quence whatever to the true tenor
and meaning of the letter? Why
does he not, by and with the ad-
vice and consent of his committee
associates, proceed to trial and
point out the alleged inaccuracies
which change an otherwise genu-
ine paper into a forgery calling
for damages of tremendous size?

The defendants whom he has
sued for libel, and on whom he has
called for the payment of big sums
of money with which to sooth
solace, and especially repair his
battered reputation, have from day
to day, and from time to time,
mocked, derided, and defied him;
they have scorned and scoffed at
his plea of forgery; they have
trampled at his contemptible sub-
terfuges under their feet at every
step for the last year. And still
he comes not to the precincts of a
New York court. He seeks the
arena of judicial combat as Bob
Acres seeks his antagonist for a
fatal duel. He runs the other
way.

If, however, the treasurer of the
Republican nation's committee,
and his allies, snuffed danger to
their policy of falsehood in the
judicial atmosphere of New York,
let us turn in another direction and
behold what a splendid opportunity
he had for vindication and dam-
ages in the Republican Federal
courts and state courts in Indiana.
As I have said, Dudley's letter
advising wholesale bribery as a
means of carrying Indiana for
Harrison and Morton, and for the
Republican candidates generally
appeared in the Sentinel at Indian-
apolis, October 31, just six days
before the election, and long
enough after it was written and
transmitted, October 24, for its
lethal poison to become diffused
throughout the state, and to do
much of its destructive and treas-
onable work.

Within the next forty-eight
hours after the publication of the
letter in the Sentinel, Dudley's den-
ial that it was genuine, and his
audacious statement that it was a
forgery, were heard from one end
of the land to the other, and a
the loyal rippers of a party bent on
rule or ruin piped accordingly.—
Within that forty-eight hours,
however, the policy of falsehood
decided upon by Dudley, and more
especially for Dudley, by those to
whom he was subordinate, was met
in Indiana in a way which will be
long remembered. On the morning
of November 2, 1888, the Sentinel
published a fac-simile of the
Dudley letter with an offer of \$1,
000 then deposited in bank for that
purpose to be paid to Dudley if he
would come to Indiana and swear
that the letter as printed in the
Sentinel was a forgery. What a
chance for a first-class libel suit
on his own native heath, and a
thousand dollars to boot.

The letter and the proffered re-
ward for Dudley's presence in In-
diana and his denial under oath,
were kept standing at the head of
the editorial page of the Sentinel
for days and weeks, both before
and after the election, which oc-
curred November 5. In fact it
has held good for more than a year,
and has been repeated within the
last three weeks. And what has
been the effect of these continued
publications in the Sentinel, accom-
panied by every sting and
taunt, and word of scorn and con-
tempt which a gifted writer could
hurl at a cowering outlaw, for his
crimes against the majesty and the
glory of an incorruptible system

of popular government?

Did this leader and high official
in the councils of his party reach
out and grapple for the throat of
his assailant in Indiana? Did he
rush upon the Sentinel, and with
the aid of a hundred Republican
lawyers, prompt to spring to the
rescue of his good name and the
libel suits, crush that splendid and
enterprising newspaper property,
and sell it out under heavy judg-
ments at sheriff's sale? On the
contrary, he cowered in the dis-
tance; the Sentinel banished him
from the state. He became a fug-
itive from his own state, as he
was from New York. His crime
disfranchised him in advance of
trial and conviction; he did not
even dare go home to vote for
Harrison, for whose election he
had steeped his conscience in guilt
and imperiled his immortal soul.
He waited and watched over the
border, doubtless with the longings
and repinings of many a more vir-
tuous exile, until at last a change
took place in the ruling dynasty
which enabled him to return to his
home with an understanding
and an assurance that the corrup-
tion of the ballot-box should be
looked upon, in his case at least,
as an evidence of honorable and
patriotic zeal.

In the meantime, however, while
the treasurer of the national exec-
utive committee of the Republi-
can party was forced into banishment
and outlawry from two states, the
people of Indiana had a right to
expect, and did expect, that the
plainly written laws of the country
would be enforced in the proper
courts against one who, in the very
language of the United States stat-
utes, had counseled and advised an
attempt to bribe a certain class of
voters of the state, and had pro-
cured and proffered sufficient sums
of money with which to commit
the abominable and treasonable
crime.

Let us see whether their just ex-
pectations were realized, or whether
they were baffled and finally de-
feated by partisan chicanery and
fraud on the bench itself. On the
14th day of November the grand
jury of the United States district
court, Judge William A. Woods
presiding, was convened at Indian-
apolis. The election had trans-
pired only eight days before, and
the public mind was very hot and
aggressive on the subject of brib-
ery and corruption at the polls.—
The leaders of the Republican
party, weary from the work of the
campaign, and scattered through-
out distant states, had not as yet
realized the danger of their ques-
tionable success, and the supreme
necessity of protecting, at all haz-
ards, Dudley, and their national
committee. They had not had
time and forethought to get to-
gether and consult and plan, as
they did afterwards, when Judge
Woods first met and charged the
grand jury of his court on the 14th
of November. He therefore spoke
his own judicial mind, unbiased at
that time by the consequences
which might follow, and every law-
yer of standing of both parties
agreed that he correctly gave the
law to the jury. He read in full
section 551 of the Revised Statutes
of the United States, which I
also here submit:

Sec. 551. If, at any election for
Representatives or Delegates in Con-
gress, any person knowingly person-
ates and votes or attempts to vote,
in the name of any other person,
whether living, dead, or fictitious; or
votes more than once at the same
election for any candidate for the
same office, or votes at a place where
he may not be lawfully entitled to
vote; or votes without having a law-
ful right to vote; or does any unlaw-
ful act to secure an opportunity to
vote for himself, or any other person;
or by force, threat, intimidation, bri-
bery, reward, or other thereof, unlaw-
fully prevents any qualified voter of
any State, or of any Territory, from

[Continued on 4th page.]

25 CENTS 25

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