

Democratic Sentinel

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 7 1890

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



President Harrison has finally recognized the Republic of Brazil.

The annual convention of the Indiana Tariff Reform League will be held at Indianapolis, March 4th, 1890.

Heretofore binding twine manufacturers have made their contracts with merchants in January, but so far, this year, no contracts have been made. Prices on all twine have advanced, pure manilla being quoted at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound wholesale. From this outlook, the farmers will have to dance to the music of the twine trust again next harvest.

In order they might be unhampered in their design to secure a partisan quorum by turning out legally elected Democrats and admitting Republicans to their places, the Republican majority refused to agree upon rules, and one man rule, backed by caucus, was substituted.

Heretofore, Democratic majorities respected the rights of minorities, adopted rules for the transaction of business, and dealt in a spirit of fairness toward contestants.

Hereafter—well, Reed and his piratical crew have set the precedent—fight the devil with fire. They have a holy horror of being compelled to take their own medicine.

Retaliation will bring them to their senses, and the fear of it will inspire them with a sense of right in the future.

It is evident the Republicans are going to fall back on the negro for capital to be employed in future campaigns. In 1860 Helper's Impending Crisis, recommended by sixty-five republican members of congress, including Colfax, who then misrepresented this district, contained, among other passages equally atrocious, the following incitement to rapine and murder in the South:

"Would you be instrumental in bringing upon yourselves, your wives and your children, a fate too horrible to contemplate shall history cease to cite as an instance of unexampled cruelty, the massacre of St. Bartholomew, because the South shall have furnished a more direful scene of atrocity and carnage."

Outrage mills have been instituted in the South by the Republican managers, and on receipt of a grist the other day, home-guard Ingalls intimates the following remedy to the negroes of the South:

"Sooner or later there would be armed collision between the races. The South is standing upon a volcano. The South is sitting on the safety valve. They are breeding innumerable John Browns and Nat Turners. Already mutterings of discontent, of hostile organizations, are heard. The use of the torch and the dagger are advised. I deplore it; but as God is my judge, I say that no other people on the face of the earth have ever submitted to the wrongs and injustice which have been for 25 years put upon the colored men of the South without revolution and blood."

If a negro uprising and a fearful race war results from the teachings of such leaders in the South as Ingalls, they should be held to a strict accountability.

VOORHEES'S SPEECH.

[Continued from 1st page.]

Here it is announced that if a vote was purchased for the electors in the interest of Harrison and Morton "it would be no crime under the statute," although the name of the Republican candidate for Representative in Congress was on the same ticket, and the corrupt vote was received and counted for him.

Sir, I will not dwell at length on the vague and obscure reasoning of Judge Woods in his second charge, to the effect that a person in counseling or advising another to attempt the bribery of voters simply becomes an accessory before the fact to a crime in which the guilt of the principal must be proven before such accessory can be punished. He has been answered, punctured, and riddled on that point until neither he nor his position any longer invite intelligent controversy.

Joseph F. McDonald, well known to this body and to the country as one of the ablest and soundest lawyers of the American bar, in discussing the two charges of Judge Woods, said:

"I desire to say further, however, that since these charges have been published I have given the subject a much more careful examination than I did before, and the result of that examination has been to deepen my conviction that they can not be reconciled, and that the law as laid down in the second charge is erroneous. It

seems to me clear that the last clause of section 5511, in plain and unmistakable language, 'makes any one guilty who counsels bribery,' and while it is not a crime to attempt bribery, it is a crime to advise another to make the attempt. That is, one who counsels or advises any voter, person, or officer to bribe any voter at any election for Representatives or Delegates to Congress, or advises the attempt to be made, is guilty under that clause, although the person advised and counseled neither be any such voter nor attempts to do so. The advice or counsel to commit the crime of bribery is a substantive offense under the statute, and this is what understand Judge Woods, in substance, to say in his first charge, while in his second charge he says in express terms that this is not so, but (to use his own language) 'in an case, besides the mere fact of advice or counsel, it must be shown that the crime contemplated was committed, or an attempt made to commit it,' thus putting it into the category of accessory crimes or crimes in the nature of accessories, in which, of course, there must always be a principal before there can be accessories.

The fact that Dudley committed a substantive offense against the laws when he advised his correspondents to attempt his bribery of voters stands out as the great central feature of this whole question, and can never be escaped as long as section 5511 endures. The attempt of Judge Woods and his counselors to dwarf Dudley into an accomplice and an abettor, and to make the miserable pygmies who are his tools in Indiana into principals, only excites division and contempt amongst intelligent and honest people. This issue can be left where Judge Woods has placed it, with the certainty of a conspicuously shameful place in the history of the judiciary of the United States.

And now, in view of the indignity, the injustice, and the open outrage inflicted upon the people of Indiana in the name and by the authority of the national committee of the Republican party, aided and abetted in the protection of Dudley by the action of the Federal court, it will not, I hope, seem strange that as one of the representatives of that abused and insulted people, I should desire to know by whose instructions and by what authority of law the responsible law officer of the Government in Indiana, selected and appointed by the present Administration, felt himself warranted a few weeks ago in ordering a United States commissioner not to issue a warrant for Dudley's arrest when he had ventured to return to Indianapolis for the first time in more than a year, at the same time characterizing Dudley's letter, with all its world-wide infamy, as an honorable and patriotic political

document, "indicating simply a patriotic interest in the elections."

(To be continued.)

NEW RACES FOR FAIR OF 1890.

The following stake races are opened, by the Remington Fair Association, to be trotted during the Annual Fair to be held by them on their grounds, beginning August 26th 1890. Breeders will please note the conditions and send in their entries accordingly. While it is not expected that the racing will be of a high order, it is realized that all things however successful in the end, must have a beginning, and it is hoped that this beginning will develop an interest that will grow from year to year until both the breeders and the public will regard it as the most interesting and profitable part of the speed contest.

Two-Year-Old Trot and Pace.

The Association to add \$50- Entrance \$7.50, to be paid as follows: \$2.50 April first. \$2.50 June 15th when colt must be named and description and pedigree given; and the final payment \$2.50, by starters only, and previous to the race. 50 per cent. of stakes and added money to go to winner; 25 per cent. to second; 15 per cent. to third; and 10 per cent. to fourth.

To be eligible to entry colt must have been foaled in the district composed of the counties of Jasper, Newton, Benton, White or Pulaski or be the get of horses owned and kept in said district.

In case of a walkover, or distancing the field, the winner will only receive one-half of the stakes, and added money; and any part of the money not earned will revert to the Association.

Three-Year-Old and Under Trot and Pace.

Same purse and same conditions. O. M. VICKERY, Sec'y.

Lyman Trumbull, ex-Governor, ex-Secretary of State, ex-Supreme Judge, ex-member of Congress and ex-United States Senator, is still practicing law in Chicago at the age of seventy seven. He is in good health, and his legal ability is as great as ever.

Koumiss: Fill a quart bottle with fresh milk up to the neck, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar after dissolving in hot water, let cool, and add a teaspoonful of hop yeast; set in a warm place, stir often, and when it begins to sparkle cork tight. Keep cold for six hours, when it is ready for use. The virtue of koumiss for the sick is that it refreshes and stimulates with no after reaction.

An amusing incident occurred in one of our down east churches a few months ago. The clergyman gave out the hymn:

I love to steal awhile away
From every cumbersome care,
And spend the hour of setting day
In humble, grateful prayer.

The regular chorister being absent, the duty devolved upon Deacon M., who commenced: "I love to steal," and then broke down. Raising his voice a little higher, he then sung, "I love to steal." As before, he concluded he had got the wrong pitch; and deplored that he had not his "pitch tuner," he determined to succeed next time. All the old ladies were tittering behind their fans, while the faces of the "young ones" were in broad grins. At length, after a desperate cough, he made a final demonstration, and roared out, "I love to steal." The effort was too much. Every one but the clergyman was laughing. He arose and said: "Seeing our brother's propensities, let us pray." It is needless to say that but few of the congregation heard the prayer.—E.

Right Prospects.

Visiting friend—How are you and your husband getting on?

Mrs. Hopeful—O, he is a model

husband! There is no species of vice

from which he is not free.

Call and learn prices of clothing at R. Fendig's. He will not be undersold.

Never before were goods sold so cheap as those now being sold by R. Fendig.

J. E. Spitzer, at the P.O. will take your subscription for the Indianapolis Sentinel—the best paper in Indiana.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership herefore existing between Morris W. Timmons and Harley W. Iliff in conducting a butcher shop, was mutually dissolved on the 2d day of November, 1889, and that all of the outstanding accounts have been assigned to Iliff.

MORRIS W. TIMMONS,
HARLEY W. ILIFF.

Nov. 15. 1889.

BANK STATEMENT.

Report of the condition of the Citizens' State Bank at Rensselaer in the State of Indiana, at the close of its business, January 31, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	\$54,689.13
Overdrafts,	2,912.67
Due from Banks and Bankers,	11,441.43
Banking House,	3,986.52
For future and Fixtures,	1,643.20
Currency,	2,560.00
Specie,	402.33
	\$77,639.49

LIMITILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	\$30,000.00
Surplus Fund,	500.00
Discount, Exchange and Interest	1,631.00
Individual Deposits on demand,	93,688.10
Individual Deposits, on Time,	14,810.79
	77,639.49

State of Indiana, County of Jasper, ss:

I, Val Seib, of the Citizens' State Bank of Rensselaer, Ind., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true.

VAL SLIB.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

NAATHANIEL W. REEVE,

Notary Public

February 7, 1890.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of

SEAL, said Court this 6th day of February,

1890 JAMES F. IRWIN, Clerk

of the Jasper Circuit Court

Hammond & Austin, Atty's for Plaintiff

February 7, 1890.

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Hammond & Austin, Atty's for Plaintiff

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