

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME XIV

RENSSELAER JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1890

NUMBER 5

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

SAS. W. MC EWEN

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RENSSELAER, IND.

O. S. DALE, Proprietor.

MORDECAI F. CHLCOTE,
Attorney-at-Law

RENSSELAER, INDIANA
Practicing in the Courts of Jasper and ad-
joining counties. Makes collections a spe-
cialty. Office on north side of Washington
Street, opposite Court House. vnu

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

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Collector and Abstractor.
Widely, turning attention to paying tax-
es and leasing lands. vnu

W. H. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA.
Money to loan on long time at low interest.
Sept. 10, '86.

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

EDWIN P. HAMMOND. WILLIAM B. AUSTIN.
HAMMOND & AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RENSSELAER, INDIANA

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, 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.
J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE & 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
debts running unsettled longer than
three months. vnu

DR. I. B. WASHBURN
Physician & Surgeon
Rensselaer, Ind.
One promptly attended. Will give special atten-
tion to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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Attorney at Law,
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Real Estate and Collecting Agent.
REMINGTON, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Newton
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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.

SPEECH

OF

HON. D. W. VOORHEES,

OF INDIANA.

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

[Concluded:]

Now, Mr. President, a few words as to the points made by the senator from Vermont. Mr. Sellers, who, the senator has been informed, resigned because he did not wish to prosecute these cases and because material had accumulated before the grand jury that he did not want to handle, placed his resignation on the files of the Department of Justice, stating that the reason why he was compelled to resign the office was that his partner, whom I know well, Judge Reynolds, had been elected judge of his circuit, and he was compelled reluctantly to resign the office of United States district attorney to go back home and take charge of the large and lucrative business abandoned because Judge Reynolds had been placed on the bench. That letter is on file in the Department of Justice, and the attorney general knew it was there when he informed the senator of Mr. Sellers's resignation; otherwise the senator would not have known it. I know the senator too well to suppose he has hunted up these things for himself. I have no desire to say a harsh or unkind word, but I do not intend willingly to be imposed upon or allow the senate to be imposed upon by statements of this kind.

I repeat, the United States district attorney, whom the senator paraded here as resigning because there were matters he did not wish to handle or prosecute before that grand jury, resigned and gave as his reason in writing, which is now in the Department of Justice, that his practice compelled him to go back to his home because of the elevation of his partner to the judgeship. So much for that.

The senator then desired the senate and these galleries to understand that Judge Claypool did not wish to prosecute cases of this character. Judge Claypool was appointed by the President and then designated by Judge Harlan to prosecute the pleas of the Government; and when Judge Woods gave his second charge, perverting the law and overruling his first charge, cutting the Dudley case up by the roots, and intended to do so, thereupon ensued a scene between Judge Woods and Judge Claypool in which Judge Claypool to his face and in his teeth told him he had disgraced the judicial robes he wore, disgraced his manhood, and falsified his own convictions of the law.

If the senator had not brought such matters here I would not say these things; but the people of Indiana know what is true, and they know that, instead of Judge Claypool going away from the discharge of his duty, he pursued Judge Woods till he delivered that false ruling, and when he did he took supreme satisfaction out of him face to face, as he always will.

That is the history of these two district attorneys whom the senator stands here, posted by the attorney general, and says to the senate and the American people failed of their duties!

Again, Mr. President, the senator speaks of the failure of Democratic courts and prosecuting attorneys of the state courts to arraign Dudley and indict him and prosecute him. At the time Dudley's letter was written the state of Indiana had no law on her statute books punishing an advisor, punishing one who advised an attempt at bribery. It was found alone in the code of the United States. But a succeeding legislature has enacted that law now, and if Dudley or

any other friend of the senator from Vermont—

Mr. Edmunds rose.

Mr. Voorhees. The senator in rising forgets that he refused to yield to me.

Mr. Edmunds. Oh, no; I do not.

Mr. Voorhees. I say if Dudley or any other friend of the senator repeats the offense of advising the bribery of voters in Indiana there is a law now that will settle them in short order.

Mr. President, the Martinsville letter, heard of now by me for the first time, is far less than nothing. It is nothing at a discount. Nothing of the kind was ever heard of in the state before, and I think I know what is going on there pretty well.

The senator from Vermont, posted by his attorney—and he ought to act in the capacity of attorney to a lawyer of the rank of the senator from Vermont—introduced the Cov case. Yes, Cov was sent to the penitentiary for eighteen months in the worst partisan, arbitrary, unfair, and malicious court that has been organized since Jeffreys, and to show the sentiment that was entertained as to Cov's conviction it is only necessary to say that when he returned with a pardon, which public opinion enforced on Harrison, so far as the fine of a thousand dollars was concerned, in a ward which has a Republican majority, he offered himself as a candidate and was elected by the largest majority he ever had. That is the comment of the people on the ruling of Judge Woods—Republicans voting for Cov as well as Democrats, pardoned by a Republican President! Now make the most of that. The rendition of that meaning is that, so infamous was the ruling of Judge Woods that placed Cov in the penitentiary, the people, irrespective of party, spit upon it, scorned it, and put their ban upon it, the very first opportunity they had. That is the Cov case.

The poor house and the jail! I should like to ask the senator from Vermont whether the attorney general told him the number of paupers that were voted; and, if he did, whether the superintendent of that poor house, who had had control of it for twenty years in the interest of the Republican party, had not always voted the same men. I should like to know of the senator whether the attorney general gave him any information on that point.

Now, Mr. President, turning away from this trifling with a great question, this poor trifling, this attempt to belittle it in a manner unbecoming a puffed-up before a justice of the peace, what answer does the senator make to the grave fact that justice has been denied against a member of their national committee who used the authority of that committee? The senator says he does not know whether the letter is genuine or not. I shall commit no impropriety in saying that I think he does know it. But admitting that he does not know it, I will say that everybody else does. Everybody knows that a man who brings a suit for a forgery, if it is a forgery, prosecutes. If it was brought for a blind, as I said in my opening remarks, for the purpose of causing the people to believe a lie until an election is over, then he will run away from the case.

He rushed into the courts of New York and clamored for justice before the election. The election over he turns from the state of New York and has never since put foot there so far as the parties to this suit know, and yet the senator rises in his place and says we do not know whether this is a forgery or not and utters platitudes about the Morey letter. Why, everybody sees what it is. I condone wrong in no quarter. If the senator from Vermont was in earnest upon this proposition would he turn around and say that somebody else had done wrong and therefore he was in doubt about this? By no means, Mr. President.

In regard to the resolution before the senate, I see no objection to the amendment offered by the senator from Vermont.

Mr. Edmunds rose.

Mr. Voorhees. The senator in rising forgets that he refused to yield to me.

Mr. Edmunds. Oh, no; I do not.

Mr. Voorhees. I say if Dudley or any other friend of the senator repeats the offense of advising the bribery of voters in Indiana there is a law now that will settle them in short order.

I will simply say Mr. President, that I desire a vote upon the preamble and the resolutions which I have offered. If they are not adopted, we shall see what we can do next. They contain an honest statement of the case, and on it I desire to have a vote of the senate.

Rensselaer Takes the Whole Cake!

Ed. Sentinel: The following is a list of the Republican officeholders belonging to the Town of Rensselaer:

State Senator: S. P. Thompson.

Prosecutor: R. W. Marshall.

County Clerk: Jas. F. Irwin.

Auditor: G. M. Robinson.

Recorder: Jas. F. Anttrim.

Treasurer: I. B. Washburn.

Sheriff: Philip Blue.

Superintendent: J. F. Warren.

Surveyor: J. C. Thraws.

Coroner: Rial P. Benjamin.

Township Trustee: Wm. Greenfield.

Assessor: Wils Porter.

Justices of the Peace: James C.

Morgan, R. H. Purcupile.

Constable: William Wood.

Department Clerks at Wash-
ington: John W. Powell and W. W.

Watson.

Postal Clerks: Art Cole and Ras

Peacock.

All these gentlemen are now, or were when candidates for these offices, residents of Rensselaer, except the Assessor, and he, as soon as elected, hastened into town to join the happy band.

We challenge any county-seat in the state to beat this record.

For pure, downright hoggishness, the Rensselaer republicans

take the cake. Sixteen of these nineteen offices could have just as well been filled with men outside of town. Of course, for convenience, it is well for the Prosecutor, justice, and constable to be in town; and there really would be nothing improper or unfair in the town having a representative or two in the court house, one of the principal township offices, and one or two of the government appointments, but when it comes to holding the whole nineteen, it is a piece of injustice and hoggishness that should never have been tolerated.

PLUS.

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ges, Brocades, &c. Come early and take first choice.

Chicago Bargain Store.

What troubles senator Edmunds is not the Samoa Treaty but his speech for Dudley. And as the enormity of that offense against political decency continues to grow upon his conscience, he will want to resign a larger place than membership of the committee on foreign relations.—Springfield Republican.

A new and complete line of spring overcoats and dress suits in the latest styles and superior quality at honest prices. A little winter clothing left to close out at cost.

Chicago Bargain Store.

Cotton cloths are taxed 30 to 58 per cent. or an average duty of about 45 per cent. Woolen shawls are taxed with both a specific and ad valorem duty, the tax amounting to 78 per cent. and up to \$1.28 per cent. Steel circular saw plates, which are worth one cent per pound, are taxed \$1.45 per cent., but if above ten cents per pound, the tax is only 33 per cent.

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