

The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM ADHERENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

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THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEEN,

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three months50

Laws of Newspapers.

Except at the option of the publisher no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Any person who receives or takes a newspaper from a post-office, whether he has ordered it or not, or whether it is in his name or another's, is held in law to be a subscriber and is responsible for the pay.

If subscribers move to other places without notifying the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that subscribers, in arrears, who refuse to take papers from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intention to defraud, and may be dealt with in the criminal courts.

If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made in full.

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DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS: Certificates bearing interest issued; Exchange bought and sold; Money loaned on farms at low rates and on most favorable terms.

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Receives Deposits, Buy and Sell Exchange Collections made and promptly remitted. Money loaned. Do a general Banking Business.

August 17, 1889.

WHAT IT COSTS.

The editor of the White County Democrat, who is also County Superintendent, thus pertinently remarks on the cost of introducing the new school books selected and contracted for, under the law, by the State Board of Education:

VanAntwerp, Bragg & Co., have issued another circular containing statements from Superintendent Machan, LaGrange Co.; Supt. Caulkins, Tippecanoe Co.; Supt. Warren, Jasper Co.; and others, in which it is sought to show that the cost of selling the new school books exceeds the amount saved in price. It is a little singular that the book trust should publish statements from such superintendents only as are known to be hostile to the new law, and it is still more singular that those superintendents report that it cost their counties more money to have the law violated than it did other counties to have it enforced.

For instance, Supt. Machan, of LaGrange county, now under charges of having received bribes from Henneberry & Donahue of Chicago and other book firms and supply men, reports that it cost his county \$181 to sell \$108 worth of books. Supt. Caulkins reports a cost of \$590 for selling \$1,200 worth of books. The able bodied Supt. of Jasper county sold \$44 worth and it cost his county \$138.

Other County Superintendents furnish additional statements of a costly nature, but in every case the County Superintendent who furnishes them failed to carry out the law by introducing the new books. Poor Caulkins of Tippecanoe county, already overworked, was compelled to put in 22 1/2 days extra the first three months the law was in force and then did not succeed in selling many books.

Had VanAntwerp, Bragg & Co. sought information from other superintendents who have performed their duties according to law, the circular now before us would present a different aspect and tell a different tale. In this county, for instance, the total cost of introducing and selling over \$5,000 worth of books and reporting sales, together with the cost of complete record books, blanks, &c., is less than \$300, while the saving in price on the books sold, as compared with the cost of the same number and kind of the trust books, is \$2,600. For the next four years the cost of selling will be still less, as the books are well introduced and all the records and blanks for that length of time are on hand. VanAntwerp, Bragg & Co. don't want such reports, however, hence they rely upon such information as they know can be furnished by school officers who endeavored to make the new law unpopular by making it inoperative and expensive.

The VanAntwerp school book monopoly seem determined not to yield even to the mandate of the supreme court of this state. In a recent circular, referred to in the above, and sent broadcast over the state since the court has rendered its opinion in favor of the law, we find the following report from our superintendent Warren:

Amount of requisition, \$2,667 65
Sales for the first three months, 44 38

EXPENSES.

Superintendent's service, \$18 00
Trustees' services, 60 00
Record books, etc., 60 00

Total, \$138 00

The book trust then, in scored lines, adds the following comment:

In this case it will be noticed

that it cost more than three times

as much as has been realized from

the sale of the books.

As has been well said by the county superintendent of White

the sole object of the book trust, republican superintendents and trustees where "it cost their counties more money to have the law violated than it did other counties to have it enforced," is "to make the new law unpopular by making it inoperative and expensive." And this is precisely what the republican county superintendent and trustees, backed by the 'Republican' in the interest of VanAntwerp, Bragg & Co., have been doing. The school book law was entitled to strict obedience from school officers until repealed or declared void. It they had done their duty between two and three thousand dollars would have been saved to the school patrons of Jasper county.

The school book monopolies are taking great interest in the election which comes off throughout the state next Monday. They desire the election of republican trustees in Jasper county, and expect of them, if successful, the retention of superintendent Warren. The official who premeditatedly violates law he is sworn to observe and enforce is not worthy the suffrage of the people.

Chicago and Milwaukee Go Democratic.

Chicago, April 1.—The democrats made a clean sweep of all the offices in the three principal township elections held here to-day. The majorities vary from 200 to 4,500. The outgoing south town office-holders are all republicans, and the north town the same, with one exception. The west town officials were democratic and that party continues to control. In the annexed towns the republicans maintain their lead by a narrow margin. Besides the fight for township tickets, candidates for city aldermanic honors contested at the polls.

Complete returns shortly before midnight showed decided democratic gains among the aldermen. The new board will be democratic, standing 34 democrats to 31 republicans, with two independent democrats and one independent republican.

Milwaukee, April 1.—The democrats elect George (bad boy) Peck mayor and their entire ticket by 5,000 majority.

The interest in the elections in Missouri, April 1st, centered in the workings of the Australian system, this being the first election under the new law. Dispatches from various cities state that the system worked satisfactory to the majority of the voters, and was very successful in other respects.

It will be remembered that the agents of the school book trust, including several prominent educators, declared before the legislature that the publishers made less than 5 per cent. profit. As the trust has announced its purpose of making a horizontal reduction of 25 per cent. in the price of school books after May 1, it is evident that the agents of the trust either deceived their friends, the republican members of the legislature, or they intend to sell their books 20 per cent. below cost. There is no doubt that this cut is due to the Indiana school book law. But even with this reduction, the people of Illinois, Ohio and other trust-ridden states will be compelled to pay 33 per cent. more for school books than their Indiana neighbors.

Baron Mowse, the joking Irish judge who died the other day, once told an American that it was better to have a small career in Ireland than a great one in England, because in Ireland when one said funny things people understood

them, and that made life worth living.

We now have the most complete stock of shoes, of the best brands and styles, and most of them were bought at a clearance sale at one-half price.

Chicago Bargain Store.

The Philadelphia Press makes the statement that "coal-miners' wages in Germany have advanced 40 per cent in the last two years, just as English miners' wages have advanced 35 per cent." One company in the Ruhr territory publishes a scale of wages ranging from \$1.10 to \$1.19 per day. How is that for pauper labor? Less than two years ago the statement was made and not denied that miners in Pennsylvania were working for 60 to 80 cents a day. How long will it be before German mine operators will import pauper labor from tariff-blessed Pennsylvania under contract?

Stocks, prices, terms are the big three in making and holding trade. Stocks talk! Prices win! Terms, one price for cash, show the secret of low prices at the

Chicago Bargain Store.

According to high republican authority the whole number of hands employed in producing the articles "protected" by the McKinley bill is 1,777,000. If the tariff increased the wages of these employees 20 cents a day each on the average it would help them to the extent of less than \$110,000,000 a year each. But the tariff costs the people more than twice that sum for revenue and more than five times the same sum for protection every year. But, what is even more to the purpose, the census shows that wages are lower in the protected than in the unprotected industries, in which about twelve out of every thirteen workers in the country are employed.

Marbles 1 ct. per dozen. Pins 1 ct. per paper. Carpet tacks 1 ct. per paper. Clothes pins 1 ct. per dozen. Chicago Bargain Store.

Philadelphia Times: A surplus strictly means "something left over." Shortly it will be something over the left.

The Chicago Bargain Store is the pioneer of low prices and deserves much credit and a share of the trade of every citizen of Jasper county.

Boston Herald: So far eight postoffices have been named after Clarkson, five after Wanamaker, four after Harrison, one after Morton, one after Dudley, one after Halford, and one after McGinty. Such is fame!

The Chinese in San Jose, Cal., lease property from a white man for twelve months in the year, and charge their tenants for thirteen months, there being thirteen months in the Chinese year.

New York Herald: Mr. Allison is a man of sense. He sees that the two-story and French roof tariff business is played out, so to speak, and that his party will go to speedy ruin unless it goes to low tariff duties. But can Mr. Allison swing the grand old party around by the tail? That is just now the most interesting question in our home politics.

Accessories to the Eldredge Sewing Machine can be procured of Mrs. Jas. W. McEwen.

Remarkable Time Piece.

A jeweler at Sulsum, Cal., has made a clock that will run 480 days without winding a second time.

SEEN IN A DREAM.

The Spectacular Dream of a Gold Coin After Twelve Years.

In 1866 Lizzie M. Trask of Vienna, Va. was dress-making in Lewistown, Pa. She came into possession of a gold coin piece with a hole in it. This she showed as a curiosity to her friends. At that time she had a little niece 3 years old, daughter of Jonathan P. Trask, now the wife of Lemman Butler, trader in Mount Vernon. The little coin Lizzie once showed to her niece Addie when she was a very small girl, telling her that she would give it to her when she was old enough to take care of it. Lizzie died twelve years ago. In her possession was a lady's wallet with several compartments. This wallet her mother used until her death seven years ago.

Then James, a brother of Lizzie, had it, and it has been in constant use ever since, either by him or his wife. The little gold coin was never seen after Lizzie's death or before for several years by her friends, and its whereabouts was not known, and in fact its existence had passed from their memory. A few days ago Mrs. Butler made her parents a visit, stopping with them several nights.

While there, says the Augusta (Mo.) New Age, she dreamed that she saw her Aunt Lizzie's wallet, and that it was faced with green and in a certain compartment she found the little gold coin which she saw so many years ago. On telling her mother her dream she was informed that Lizzie did have a wallet which answered her description, and that her Uncle James had it. The wallet Addie had never seen. She then visited her uncle and told her dream to her aunt, who laughed at the idea of anything being in it other than what she and her husband had placed there. But on Addie's earnest solicitation she produced it, and as soon as Addie saw it she exclaimed, "That is the same wallet that I saw in my dream," and pointed out the compartment that held the treasure. She then took a needle, and running it to the bottom she drew forth a newspaper, and in it was, indeed, a gold quarter with a hole in it, wrapped, no doubt, by the hand of her aunt at least twelve years before, where it had lain all this time, without the knowledge of any one until Addie's dream caused it to be brought forth.

Go to the great clearance sale of clothing at ridiculously low prices to make room for a complete new stock that will be here in a short time to fill the 40 feet new addition now being built on the rear of the Chicago Bargain Store.

HOW JAMRACH WAS FOOLED.

He Thought He Was Buying the Greatest Curiosity That Ever Lived.

Jamrach, the celebrated London dealer in strange animals, picks up many bargains from the mates and stewards of the vast fleet that sails or steams into the Thames on every tide from the four quarters of the globe. But sometimes he gets picked up himself. A few years ago he bought for a few shillings a very rare and therefore valuable animal from a mate, just in from, say, New Guinea. Presently the mate saw his venture in the "Zoo" with a great gaping crowd about its cage, and learned that the society had paid a small fortune for the curiosity. "I'll fix him," says the mate. So the next voyage he returned with the very rarest curiosity ever seen in or out of London docks. "Hullo," says Jamrach, fairly excited, "what do you call that now?" "Dunne," says the mate, indifferently. "Looks like a bald squirrel," says Jamrach, and the mate said him not nay, for certainly it did look like the baldest possible squirrel, and of the queerest color, too, "sort of no color at all," as Jamrach put it. Well in three minutes Jamrach had bought that rare animal for 50 guineas down, and in three hours he was back on the dock raging at the mate laughing loud at the far end of a long hawser. "You've sold me a shaved rat," shouted Jamrach. "I just have," laughed the mate. "Ship's doctor chloroformed him for fun and ship's barber shaved him for a glass of beer. Anything else in our line this morning?"

Mountain of Clam Shells.

A mountain of clam shells has been discovered about three miles east of Mount Vernon, Va. It is over six hundred feet high and has a surface of soil nearly a foot thick. Underneath this clam shells abound to the level depth. There are trees growing on the mountain which show an age, judging by the rings about the heart, of from 150 to 200 years.