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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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August 7, 93

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State Ticket.

Judge of the Supreme Court, JOSEPH A. S. MITCHELL.

Secretary of State, CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

Auditor of State, J. OSCAR HENDERSON.

Treasurer of State, ALBERT GALL.

Attorney General, A. GREEN SMITH.

Clerk of Supreme Court, ANDREW M. SWEENEY.

Superintendent Public Instruction, H. D. VOORIES.

State Geologist, S. S. GORBY.

Chief of Statistics, W. A. PEELE, Jr.

District Ticket.

For Congress—10th District, DAVID H. PATTON, of Jasper County.

For Judge 30th Judicial Circuit, WILLIAM DARROCH, Newton County.

For Prosecutor, 30th Judicial Circuit, FRANK DAVIS, of Newton County.

For Joint Representative, LEE E. GLAZEBROOK, Jasper County.

County Ticket.

For Clerk, Jasper Circuit Court, WALTER HARRINGTON, Union Twp.

For County Auditor, NATHANIEL S. BATES, Marion Twp.

For County Treasurer, JOHN TILLET, Gilliam Township.

For County Sheriff, WILLIAM VENTLING, Carpenter Twp.

For County Surveyor, LEWIS W. HUNT, Gilliam Township.

For County Coroner, VIC. E. LOUGHRIDGE, Marion Twp.

For Commissioner, First District, GEO. O. STEMBEL, Wheatfield Twp.

For Commissioner, Third District, JAS. H. GREEN, Carpenter Township.

SOLDIER AND CHRISTIAN.

A Minister in the Banks Who Would Not Shoot.

There is a member of Company I of the Forty-first Georgia regiment living in this county, says the Herald, Ga., Banner, who was in every battle fought by his regiment, in every skirmish in which his company engaged in, in every charge made by his command, and did not fire a gun. He was then, and is now, a minister of the gospel. He did not believe in killing men, and frequently charged the enemy with a yell, saw his comrades fall by his side, and whether routing the Union soldiers or being routed he would not shoot.

He was always ready for duty—stood guard, remained at the picket post, and obeyed implicitly every command of his superior officers except to draw cartridges, load his gun and shoot. At New Hope church, on the retreat from Dalton, several rounds of cartridges were issued to the soldiers, and he took one, and a short time afterward he was struck by a spent ball, but not hurt.

This remarkable man is a successful farmer and a splendid Bible Christian preacher, and is named Zechariah P. Hardgree.

What He Would Fight With.

Col. Robert Lewis, representative from Hancock, tells the story of a duel in which he was to act as one of the principals, says the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. He was then paying devoted attention to a young lady, and had a rival as devoted as himself. The rival grew quarrelsome, and his feelings, of which he possessed as fine an assortment as any duelist that ever stood on the field, were hurt by something that Col. Lewis had said. He sent a "friend" to see his enemy. A card was handed Col. Lewis, which read about as follows: "You have insulted me and I demand satisfaction. You may choose the weapons we shall fight with. Shall it be pistols, shotguns, bowie-knives, or what?" To this card Col. Lewis replied briefly that he would fight him with "what."

"We haven't fought yet," said Col. Bob. "I don't suppose they have yet invented the weapon I wanted to fight with. But every time I see that man in a crowd I can run him away—we are good friends now—by asking him if he still wants to fight."

Curing a Hiccough.

Mr. Smithkin had heard that a sure cure for a hiccough was a severe fright. One evening, smoking at his fireside after supper, he was taken with a hiccough which continued in spite of all his efforts to check it.

Presently he got up suddenly from his chair, and called out in alarm to Mrs. Smithkin:

"I've lost my watch! I've lost my watch!"

"John Smithkin!" said she, "what do you mean? Why, you haint done any such a thing. Here's your watch all right, in your vest pocket."

"Don't you think I know that?" said Mr. Smithkin. "I was just giving myself a severe fright, you know, to stop the hiccoughs!"

Notice

TO THE

VOTERS

OF

JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA.

The Voters of the Townships of Hanging Grove, Gilliam, Walker, Barkley, Marion, Jordan, Newton, Keener, Kankakee, Wheatfield, Carpenter, Milroy and Union, in Jasper County, Indiana.

Will hereby take notice that the following order was made by the Board of Commissioners of said Jasper County, State of Indiana, at their regular June session, 1890, on the 6th day of June:

In the matter of Elections under the acts of March 6th, 1889. The Board of Commissioners being duly advised, doth divide the various Townships of the County into Election Precincts and define the boundaries thereof and designate places of holding Elections as follows:

HANGING GROVE TOWNSHIP

Shall constitute One Precinct, with the voting place at the Banta school house, Number 6.

GILLIAM TOWNSHIP

Shall constitute One Precinct, with the voting place at Center school house, Number 3.

WALKER TOWNSHIP

Shall constitute One Precinct, with the voting place at Walker school house, Number 1.

BARKLEY TOWNSHIP

Shall be divided into Two Precincts, to be known as East Precinct and West Precinct of Barkley Township. East Precinct shall include all that territory east of the section line extending south of the north-west corner of Section Two, Town Thirty, Range six (6) west, with the voting place at Center school house, Number 4.

West Precinct, of Barkley Township, shall include the rest of Barkley township, with the voting place at Cory Palae school house, Number 10.

MARION TOWNSHIP

shall be divided into three precincts known as South, East, and West Precincts, of Marion township, defined as follows:

South Precinct shall include all that portion of Marion township, located south of the Iroquois and Pinkamink Rivers, with the voting place in the center room in the old Milroy residence, on the north-east side of Washington street in the Town of Rensselaer, and opposite Block One (1) in South Addition of said Town, in Marion township, Jasper county, Indiana.

The East precinct shall include all that portion of the residue of said Township, East of the line of Washington, Division and Main streets, in the Town of Rensselaer, Indiana, and the half-section line road, extending from the north end of Main street to the Iroquois River, with the voting place at the Sheriff's office, in the Court House.

The West Precinct to include all of Marion township west of East Precinct and north of South Precinct, with the voting place at Michael Eger's Cabinet and Carpenter Shop, located on lot Five (5), in Block Four (4), in the Original Plat of the Town of Rensselaer, in Marion township, Jasper county, Indiana.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP

Shall constitute One Precinct, with the voting place at Egypt school house, Number One (1).

NEWTON TOWNSHIP

Shall constitute One Precinct, with the voting place at Saylor school house, Number One (1).

KEENER TOWNSHIP

Shall constitute One Precinct, with the voting place at DeMotte school house, Number three, (3).

KANKAKEE TOWNSHIP

Shall constitute One Precinct, with the voting place at South Grade school house, in School District Number 2, in said Kankakee township.

WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP

Shall constitute One Precinct, with the voting place at Wheatfield school house, Number One (1).

CARPENTER TOWNSHIP

Shall be divided into Three Precincts, to be known as South, East and West Precincts of Carpenter township.

South Precinct, of Carpenter township, shall include all that part of Carpenter township south of the line of the Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, with its voting place at the Town Hall, in the Town of Remington.

East Precinct, of Carpenter township, shall include all that portion of Carpenter township East of range line, between ranges six and seven and north of the railroad, with its voting place at the old school house, located on lot twelve (12), in Block five (5), in the Original Plat of the Town of Remington, in Carpenter township.

West Precinct, of Carpenter township, shall include all that portion West of the said range line, north of railroad, with the voting place in a one-story frame building located on lot Number eight (8), in Block Number two (2), in Western addition to the Town of Remington.

MILROY TOWNSHIP

Shall constitute One Precinct, with the voting place at Center school house, Number One (1).

UNION TOWNSHIP

Shall constitute one voting Precinct, with the voting place at the Wild Lilly school house, Number Eight (8).

Witness my hand and the seal of the Board of Commissioners of Jasper county, Indiana, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1890.

GEORGE M. ROBINSON,

Auditor Jasper County, Ind.

THE M'KINLEY BILL SERVES ENGLISH INTERESTS.

Some of the Republican papers seem to be very much surprised that the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, of England, should regard the McKinley bill as in the interest of England, but there is no reason why they should be. Mr. Chamberlain has expressed the same sentiments before and he is far from being the only Englishman who entertains that view. Of course an individual English manufacturer, who has been shipping goods to this country, finds his business injured by an increase of duty on his wares. But a good many Englishmen, looking at the matter, not from the point of view of self-interest, but from that of the general commercial interests of the nation, are more than satisfied to have us continue and re-enforce our barriers to commerce, which keep our goods in just as much as they keep foreign goods out.

At the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, in 1881, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"For myself, speaking only as an Englishman, I look forward with anxiety, not unmixed with alarm, to the time when our merchants and manufacturers will have to face the free and unrestricted competition of the great republic of the west, and when the enterprise of its citizens and the unparalleled resources of its soil will no longer be shackled and handicapped by the artificial restrictions which have heretofore impeded the full development of its external commerce."

Looking at the question in the same broad, thorough way, quite unlike that of an English shop-keeper, or an American Republican politician, Mr. Chamberlain said very recently in New York:

"As an Englishman, I am glad to see the United States adopt the McKinley or any other bill that will serve to maintain the bulwark of protection that has been erected around this country. The high tariffs which the United States has exacted for years have served to increase England's trade and enrich her merchants."

I have repeatedly said in public at home what I now say to you, that England would suffer great loss if the protective system should be abolished in the United States. We have built up an enormous trade with the countries of South America, with Australia and other countries which we could not hold if free trade were adopted here. You have enormous resources in raw materials, in workmanship and in machinery against which England would not stand on an equal footing in the race for commercial supremacy. I will not say that England would be totally vanquished, but she would be greatly injured in the competition. In a few years the United States would rule the commercial world beyond the shadow of a doubt. Those people in England who have expressed themselves in opposition to the measure evidently have not studied the question as they should. They need to examine America's resources."

As an Englishman, therefore, I hope your policy of protection will be kept up indefinitely. The higher the tariffs the better will I be satisfied, for I cannot imagine a severer blow to my country than the United States could deal by declaring for free trade."

Very similar sentiments were expressed in 1882 by Mr. William Rathbone, member of Parliament; Lord Brassey, an extensive traveler and a close observer of industrial affairs; Mr. Daniel Pidgeon, a machinist and manufacturer; Mr. James Thurnell, who came to this country to study our cotton manufactures as the agent of the Manchester manufacturers; Prof. Cairnes, the political economist, and to go over on the Continent, the Leipzig Monthly for Textile Industry, two years ago.

The Birmingham, England Post, of July 28, 1888, said of the Mills bill: "The main object of the measure is to lessen the cost of the production of American manufacturers, and of course every step in that direction will make the United States more dangerous competitors of England." Mr. Daniel Adamson, president of the British Iron and Steel Institute, said: "In fact, owing to the short-sightedness of foreigners imposing high tariffs, we are now carrying 90 per cent. of the whole ocean traffic of the world, and if this were continued, in three or four years we should have from 95 to 98 per cent. of the shipping under the British flag." The Birmingham Gazette, a couple of years ago remarked that American competition would never be formidable "until the Republic adopts free imports or Great Britain reverts to protection," and says: "We cannot afford to pour our resources against those of Connecticut and Pennsylvania on equal terms."

And finally, Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, in 1881, said:

"I will say this: That as long as America adheres to the protective system, our commercial primacy is secure. Nothing in the world can wrest it from you while America continues to fetter her own strong hands and arms, and while the fettered arms is content to compete with you, who are free, in neutral markets."

ADVERTISED LETTERS—

John Hodge, Wm. McClara, George Thoma, Sylvia Hardesty, Oscar L. Bennet, George Wilson.

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

Ed. RHOADES.

Notice to Heirs and Creditors of PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

The State of Indiana,)
Jasper County,)
In the Circuit Court.

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN, That Presley E. Davis, as Administrator of the Estate of John Neier, deceased, late of said County and State, has filed in the Circuit Court of said County, his Petition to sell certain Real Estate belonging to said decedent, the Personal Property of said Estate being insufficient to pay the indebtedness thereof; and that said petition will come up for hearing at the October Term, 1890, of said Court, which term commences at the Court House, in Rensselaer, said State, on the 20th day of October, the year aforesaid.

Witness The Clerk and Seal of said Court, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1890.

JAMES F. IRWIN, Clerk.

October 3, 1890,—\$6.

NEGRO COLONIZING.

THE SCHEME FORMULATED BY D. M'D. LINDSEY.

Correspondence Given Showing the Interest of Republican Leaders in the Work—Several States to Have Been Cared For.

The New York World of last Saturday printed as Washington correspondence a long article, containing correspondence between the parties to the plan, showing forth a scheme having for its object the colonization by negro Republican voters of the States of Indiana, Connecticut and West Virginia. The originator of this idea was Daniel M'D. Lindsey, a Republican of North Carolina, and it is charged that Senator Quay, as chairman of the Republican national committee, was ready to aid and abet Lindsey in carrying out the scheme of vote importing. To quote from the article:

"The correspondence which follows is a complete narrative in itself. The inception of the scheme, its approval by Quay and other Republican leaders, its endorsement by representatives in Congress whose political fortunes were to be forwarded by it, are clearly set forth by documentary evidence that can not be rebutted or explained away. The fac similes of a number of the letters presented constitute a highly interesting exhibit."

"From the correspondence it appears that D. M'D. Lindsey began his work as long ago as May 22, when, as he says, he discussed his scheme with Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, since chosen to be clerk of the House of Representatives. McPherson referred him to Senator Quay, who immediately endorsed the colonization scheme and referred it, with his approval, to his henchmen, Clarkson and Dudley. Lindsey was thoroughly familiar with the methods that would carry his plans through successfully. His record as a colonizer is one to be proud of. When he undertook this special mission he was secretary of the Southern Emigration company. He was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket from the First District of North Carolina in 1876, but was defeated. In 1882 he got himself into serious trouble, and was accused of taking 200 department clerks from Washington to North Carolina to serve as deputy marshals. This he did under the direction of J. J. Mott, chairman of the State Executive committee of North Carolina. In 1887 he took 111 negroes to East Orange, N. J., at the time of a local labor trouble, and was driven out of the town with stones and brick-bats. The same year he took a number to Maryland and located them as laborers."

"For one of his deputies in the work he had undertaken, Lindsey selected M. B. Whitehead, a North Carolinian, whose experience as a colonizer was quite thorough as his own. Several years ago Whitehead carried so many negroes from North Carolina that he depleted the labor market, and a committee of seventeen citizens of the State waited upon him and ordered him to leave on penalty of lynching."

Lindsey, in a long letter to Whitehead, speaks of interviews with Edward McPherson, with Quay, and refers to his correspondence with the latter. Lindsey says in his letter, speaking of Quay:

"On the 10th of August I wrote him calling his attention to what he had told, or promised, me at Chamberlain's, and said to him if it was not convenient to furnish the entire amount promised, to furnish me with enough to arrange the preliminary work. He at once enclosed my letter to Gen. Clarkson, with an endorsement requesting the money to be furnished me, and on the 17th of August he wrote me, saying: 'I have your letter of the 10th, and have forwarded it through Mr. Clarkson, with such an endorsement as you suggest.'"

"Gen. Clarkson saw Col. Dudley and Dudley said he had no funds in hand belonging to the committee; that he had furnished \$168 of his own funds for the committee, and that would have to last a while. I did not like this and so wrote Senator Quay, and in reply to my letter he wrote me, August 23, saying: 'In reply to my request that he should give you \$1,000 to commence your work, Col. Dudley informs me that the treasury of the national committee is empty; that he has been compelled to advance \$180 from his private funds to meet overdrafts. I am perfectly willing to give my time to the cause, but cannot afford to pay the expenses of the committee.'"

"I then thought I would let the matter rest till they could replenish their treasury, but on the 6th of September I received a letter from Quay, saying: 'Will you have the kindness on receipt of this to place yourself in communication with Mr. Wm. D. Mullin, of Stephenson, Mullin & Co., Bramwell, West Virginia, where it is probable that two hundred families of your North Carolina emigrants will be received and employed, etc. I expect to be in Washington within two weeks and will then see you.'"

Letters from Quay to Lindsey are published showing his endorsement of the scheme, and one is as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have your letter of the 10th inst., and have forwarded it to Mr. Clarkson, with an endorsement such as you suggest. Yours truly,

"M. S. QUAY."

The following letter from United States Treasurer Huston to Lindsey is printed: "Washington, D. C. May 6, 1889.

"Hon. M'D. Lindsey:

"Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your note dated May 5. I regret that Mr. Miller could not have given you the time that would have allowed of a full explanation being made of your project. I feel sure that he, like myself would have been satisfied that the proposed work would have enabled us to save Indiana. I myself am heartily in favor of it, and at the first opportunity will speak to the President about it, or will, if opportunity would offer, talk to Mr. Miller, though I don't believe he could be made to feel the same interest in it that I do. He has never taken much interest in practical politics. Of course I could not ask you to remain here in the city until I could learn what we could do with regard to Indiana. Don't know, in fact, when I will be able to talk with the President about the matter. If you will send me your address when you leave, as

soon as I have talked with the President, I will communicate with you.

Truly yours,
J. N. HUSTON."

Active operations were begun by Lindsey, Whitehead being the active agent. However, Whitehead attempted to kill himself, September 26, at Kanawha, where he drank considerable and became despondent.

The World prints this paragraph in regard to Quay's interest in the Lindsey plan:

"This scheme testifies at once to the ingenuity of Quay and his agent, and to the supreme contempt in which Quay holds the lawful and beneficent purposes of the institutions of his country. It likewise explains in a large measure Quay's action in forcing upon his party a postponement of the force bill, which to many of his former associates and party friends has been the most inexplicable of all his public performances. To their minds the measure was one which, because of its arbitrary and inquisitorial character and the tremendous power and advantage it could give to the party would strike him with great force and favor. But to their unspeakable astonishment and chagrin he actually led in the movement to lay the bill aside and thereby deprive the party of the benefit of the iniquitous measure at the approaching congressional elections. They labored with him long and earnestly. They even threatened him. They told him in the bluntest fashion that the postponement of the force bill until the next session of Congress at his instance would not only cost him his place at the head of the national committee, but his whole influence with his party besides. He refused to yield an inch, however, and held on in the course he had taken and sent the force bill over, as he had planned to do."

INFAMOUS AND DAMNABLE.

The