

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1877.

Fourth of July Meeting.

Pursuant to call a number of citizens assembled at the Court House, Saturday evening, June 23d, to unite upon a programme for celebrating the 101st anniversary of our nation's independence.

Daniel B. Miller was elected Chairman, and Jno. F. Borroughs, Secretary. On motion, S. P. Thompson, R. H. Purcupple and Jas. W. McEwen were appointed Committee to draft a Programme.

The Finance Committee consists of Messrs. Frank W. Babcock, Eliza Phillips and Thomas J. McCoy.

Committee on Music—Prof. Jas. T. Abbott, R. H. Purcupple, Zimri Dwiggin and Chas. P. Hopkins.

Committee on grounds—C. B. Stewart, C. M. Hopkins and Geo. Morgan.

Assistant Marshal—Simon Phillips. Chaplain—Rev. Thos. Vancsey.

Reader of the Declaration of Independence—Simon P. Thompson.

The following persons were, by a vote of the meeting, requested to participate in the exercises: Hon. B. S. Dwiggin, Judge E. P. Hammond, S. P. Thompson, Chas. H. Price, David C. Nowles, John F. Borroughs, W. B. Austin, Robert J. Yeoman and W. W. Crockett.

Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

On motion, a cordial invitation was extended to all the people of Jasper county to participate with us on that occasion.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish proceedings to the Rensselaer Union and Democratic Journal for publication.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

DAN B. MILLER, Chairman.

JOHN F. BOROUGH, Sec'y.

Programme of Exercises, July 4, 1877.

5 A. M.—Waking the natives with Artillery and Bells.

9 1/2 A. M.—Music—Cornet, Martial, and Orchestra Bands. March to speaking grounds. During 45 minutes—Pronouncing fun, cheers, &c., in order. Baskets will be cared for by the Committee.

10 A. M.—Song—"Hail Columbia," by forty nine singers.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

Hail Columbia happy land,
Hail thee heroes, loyal and true,
Who fought and died in freedom's cause,
Who taught and led in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was done,
They gave the people freedom's boon.

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When war's wild rage was done,
And threatened the land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia, rode safe thro' the storm.
With her garlands of victory around her,
When she proudly bore her brave crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The host of the red, white and blue.

Clio—The host of the red, etc., etc.

The Union, the Union for ever,
Our glorious nation's sweet hymn,
Nor the star of its glory grow dim,
Nor the service united or sever,
But they to their colors prove true!

The flag of our Union forever,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

Clio—Three cheers for the red, etc.

Declaration, by Frank Warren.

The Out-look, by Horace E. James.

Our Country's Future, Hon. Edwin P. Hammond.

4 1/2 P. M.—Mardi Gras Parade.

7 1/2 P. M.—Closing Salute of 13 guns.

8 P. M.—Grand Torch Light Procession.

Speeches must not exceed fifteen minutes in length.

Business Houses in Rensselaer will remain closed from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 P. M. to 3 1/2 P. M.

All baskets will be cared for—If marked with owners name—by a committee.

Citizens of town and country are requested to prepare for a free Basket Dinner on the grounds.

All exercises will be short.

Volunteer toasts, responses, songs, sports and fun will be in order.

P emiums will be given to Champions in Sack, Foot, Pig and Wheelbarrow Races.

Bring your Flags and Baskets.—We can have the Grandest Holiday ever known at Rensselaer.

For Committees see large bills.

R. H. PURCUPPLE, Committee S. P. THOMPSON, of JAS. W. MCEWEN, Arrang'm't

ANOTHER "HICK."

MAGNOLIA, Miss. June 22, 1877.

DEAR SENTINEL:

A little back now and then is released by the most of men.

But there has not been much of the "mysterious dish" manufactured in this state since my last letter. The outrage still has been thrown out of gear, and after a thorough analysis of the component parts of the Kemper county hick, it was discovered that the ingredients were nauseating and wouldn't set well on the stomach. We wouldn't set well on the stomach. We wouldn't set well on the stomach.

Somebody wonder why other people will "dabble" in our hush anyhow! We think, to ourselves justice, they would have enough employment to attend more closely to their own affairs; but as some of your "innocent" republican brethren are so fond of taking a dip out of our dish, I offer you the following outrage items to prop up the substance of my last letter, to soothe your "innocent neighbor" and to strengthen his unbending opinion that men are hung down here "simply because they are republicans."

Orlando.

John Young, colored, for a nameless crime committed by *et al.* in Green-Ad county, on the person of a white lady, was arrested Monday near Blue Lake in this county, by John Graves and Jim Carney and lodged in jail.

WESTVILLE, Miss. June 8, 1877.

Randall Johnson, a colored minister, committed an outrage on a little 12 years old colored girl, his niece, about two weeks ago. He was captured by some colored men on last Monday, brought back and lodged in jail.

On Tuesday he was taken from the jail and hung—both white and colored citizens participating. A colored man tied the rope to the limb of the tree. He had the reputation of being a notorious scoundrel.

Port Gibson, Miss.

As OCTOBER—We learn that on Thursday an atrocious outrage was attempted by a negro man upon the wife of Mr. A. R. Adams, at her house, on the Sifton place, in the upper part of this county. The efforts of the brave woman, and her screams, which attracted the neighbors, John Graves and Jim Carney, his diabolical purposes. It is said he succeeded in abducting Mr. Adams' premises of value, including a watch, and has since fled. The colored people are, we learn, greatly incensed at the outrage, and the whole community is aroused, and no doubt the scoundrel will be dealt with summarily.

Mr. Adams was a grand juror and adjutant from home at the time of the assault upon his wife.

In Amite county, a few nights ago, a poor, unfortunate republican negro was taken out by a body of regulators, tied to a tree and thrashed—that is, "bulldozed"—and ordered to leave the county, for no other reason than unceremoniously taking other people's hogs, cattle, sheep, chickens, corn, provisions, &c., and converting them to his own use without the knowledge or consent of the owners, contrary to law in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Mississippi. Consequently he was "bulldozed." The above items need no comment, but I ask you and your people to decide among yourselves, that if such crimes those mentioned should be perpetrated in your community, what would you or they do?

Why are so many republicans in the south thus treated by mobs and "bulldozers"? The majority of negroes are thieves by nature; they are brutal in their instincts, have no idea of moral or religious obligations. They are not susceptible of high mental cultivation and have no appreciation of social purity. Their religion is simply imitation and their policy is to beat the white people out of everything they can, even if they have to steal or pro-ure by false pretenses. They are timid, cowardly and treacherous, and cannot be relied on in business transactions, though there are exceptions to this rule. Our jails are full of criminals and so are our penitentiaries. Nine-tenths of them are republicans, negroes, and it is often the case, as the above copied items show, that their crimes are too enormous for the people to submit to the slow process and uncertainty of law to vindicate themselves. Outraged society and

self-protection against the repetition of similar crimes, drive men to punish such criminals in the most summary manner. Would the white people of Jasper county do likewise under similar circumstances? Let them answer!

These are the kind of people that carpetbaggers and scallawags allied themselves with after the war. The white people of the south were placed *hors du combat* by the Federal military and had to submit, while carpetbag scallawag and negro thieves had their own way and pillaged indiscriminately. Most of the leading attaches of the radical party were as rotten as their followers. The state governments were putrid carcasses, and there was no certain protection to property except what was secured by the regulators, the staunch citizens of the country. The radicals drove people to madness and desperation, and their leaders are responsible for those things which led to mob violence. Louisiana had a debt of over fifty millions fastened upon her during the corrupt rule of Warmoth and Kellogg. The debts of New Orleans and the country parishes, in the aggregate amounted to several hundred thousands more, and other southern states suffered comparatively. Mississippi had her share, but thank God, in 1875, she was redeemed. The voice of justice asserted itself, outraged society rallied, the strong arm of the white people was raised, their blades were sharpened for the fight, they determined to bear it no longer. They would make one more effort—their best speakers were placed in the field. In 1875 they carried the state by 30,000 majority, and in 1876 they swelled the Democratic majority to sixty-two thousand! It was these victories at the polls that saved our state from being drenched in blood. It was not a spirit of lawlessness, but it was the first law of nature—self-protection, a divine right, a holy principle.

The seeds of bad government have not yet been obliterated. It is easy to stir up the fire that blazed during the days of our sorrow and oppression. The people remember the authors of their sufferings and it requires a great deal of self-possession and caution sometimes to prevent outbreaks in those localities where the people have suffered much, but under Governor Stone's wise administration, things are becoming harmonized and the people are beginning to prosper.

I see by your issue of the 15th that another radical "screw-worm," the Winamac Republican, has poked its blistered nose into Mississippi affairs and polluted its wardrobe by making a thrust at our mutual friend, Elder Hulstead, reflecting on his manhood, his sincerity, honesty and truthfulness. Shame on Keiser, to thus malign a gentleman who is known to be pure in character, honest, upright and truthful in all his dealings with men, to gratify a sectional animosity. However, we will consider the source and let it sell for what it will bring.

Recently the mercury has been standing at 80 and 85. We have had good rains, and just in time to secure for us good corn crops. Cotton is doing well. The first crop of Irish potatoes has been gathered and many of our people are preparing for the second crop. We have fruits and vegetables in abundance. If you will accept the invitation I would be pleased to have you come down and pay us a visit this summer. I will promise that you shall not be "bulldozed."

In conclusion, let me suggest that if the Union and Winamac Republican desire any more manufactured lies for publication, let them employ the notorious Dr. W. H. Irwin, recently at Cleveland, Ohio. He can grind them out, doubled and twisted, concentrated, condensed, and solidified, but sufficiently digestible for any outrage-loving Republican in the north. If he fails, let them send to Louisiana for Eliza Pinkston, the negro wench, who has made for herself an historic name as a champion liar, and whose fame as such will linger for ages, perhaps, in the musty pages of investigation records. Yours Truly,

NICK OF THE WOODS.

In a postscript "Nick" adds: "Young Halstead was in to see me to-day. He says that the folks are all pretty well and that his father has planted some sweet potatoes. Irish potatoes and other things necessary for the family. His mother continues to improve a little. I have frequently seen her drive out accompanied only by a little girl."

We trust our neighbor will "keep his soul in patience" with reference to the premium list. It was printed and distributed last year in July, and the suggestion to print them this year by the 1st of June, was, we supposed at the time, made in a spirit of banding, as the time given was too short. We are confirmed in the supposition from the fact that very recently additional rules have been handed in. We kindly suggest to our neighbor, in conclusion, that he "retire within himself" and indulge in dreams of the sweet promises left behind him in Washington, and ponder over the future glory and renown which will crown his actions as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Guano Islands, Panama, or some other tropical clime.—This will be more conducive to your health than whining over disappointments and blasted political aspirations and distinctions.

The committee of arrangements for the Celebration on next Wednesday request all citizens to bring flags, if they have them, and flowers to decorate the grounds and stand with. The Celebration on July 4th, 1877, will be immense. There has been nothing like it here in many years—not since you and I were young.

Annual Meeting of the Jasper County Sunday School Union.

The annual meeting of the Jasper County Sunday School Union for 1877 was held in the Presbyterian church in Rensselaer, Wednesday, June 20th. A fair attendance was present. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock a. m., Rev. D. J. Huston presiding. The programme heretofore published was observed and the exercises proved highly interesting, the subjects discussed being well handled. Officers for the ensuing year were selected as follows:

President—Rev. D. J. Huston, Rensselaer.

Vice Presidents—Hanging Grove township, W. E. Moore; Gilman, George H. Mitchell; Walker, D. W. Dummmond; Barkley, J. D. Fannston; Marion, C. P. Mayhew; Jordan, John Waymire; Newton, Lucius Strong; Keener, E. D. Fairchild; Kankakee, L. C. Jones; Wheatfield, Stillman Gates; Carpenter, S. M. Black; Milroy, Frank Sparling; Union, Lemuel C. Shortridge; town of Rensselaer, S. P. Howard; town of Remington, S. A. Morgan.

Treasurer—John Coen.

Executive Committee—John Lewis, William H. Shaw, R. S. Dwiggin, J. H. Willey, John Coen, Secretary—Zimri Dwiggin.

Assistant Secretary—Miss Lola Moss.

On motion the several vice presidents were requested to organize a choir in their respective towns and townships to assist in singing at the next annual meeting of the Union.

The constitution was amended so that the next annual meeting of the Union will be held on the 2d and 4th days of July, 1878; and the meeting then adjourned.

D. J. HUSTON, Pres't.

Z. DWIGGIN, Sec'y.

What is Mardi Gras? Who knows? If you want to learn come to Rensselaer on the Fourth and Monroe Carr will illustrate the subject. At 4 o'clock p. m. look out for the border ruffians, bumper brigade and privileged infants.

The foot, sack and wheelbarrow races on the Fourth will be amusement for everybody that can laugh. Haley, the funny shoemaker, has secured a greased old peeler to be given to its captor. Ben Teuter says "See me loom." There are dead loads of fun ahead. Come out on the Fourth and enjoy it.

Bring all the torches used in the political campaign last year and join in the torch light procession to parade at Rensselaer at 8 o'clock p. m. July 4th, 1877. The era of peace and good will calls for a grand union parade without political distinction. We all rally around one and the same flag on the glorious Fourth.

ORCHESTRA BAND.—There will be organized on the 4th of July the largest Orchestra Band that ever performed in Rensselaer. It will be a combination of Abbott's and Hopkins' Orchestras, and the new Cornet Band of Rensselaer. This combination to be in charge of Prof. James T. Abbott.

Our friend Ben. Teuter bosses the miscellaneous sports on the 4th of July. Look out for richness.

General Merchandise,

in inland towns, but it may be well enough to say that

Best Dress Goods,

Best Ready-Made Clothing

Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Caps,

Standard Groceries, Etc.,

are kept in addition to the assortment of dress fabrics and other dry goods.

Calls for inspection and purchase respectfully invited.

R. FENDIG.

Rensselaer, Spring 1876. vln1.

Real Estate & Collection Agency!

Over 200,000 acres of land in Missouri and Arkansas, on the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway offered on ten years time at 6 per cent interest.

Also, 100,000 acres of prairie and timber lands in the counties of Lenoire, Franklin and Arkansas, in the State of Arkansas—very fine quality and cheap. Round-trip railroad tickets from Lafayette to Little Rock, via St. Louis, good for 60 days, for \$32.80, on sale at this office.

For sale at the lowest market price. This is a rare chance for persons with a few hundred dollars to get large tracts of land that will be a fortune in a few years.

240 Lots in Leopold's Addition to the Town of Rensselaer, for sale very cheap. These lots are very desirable property, both as an investment or for occupation. Will be sold on liberal terms.

Have 320 acres of splendid land in Kansas to exchange for a good farm in Jasper or Benton county, Indiana, and will give some boot.

Improved farms and excellent wild lands in this county, for sale cheap and on easy terms.

Will Pay Taxes,

Furnish Abstracts of Title to Land, and make Collections.

Office in Bedford & Jacksons block, Room No. 3, 2d floor, Rensselaer, Indiana. vln2

THOMAS BOROUGHS.

On five years time at 9 per cent, in sums of \$1,000 to \$25,000, secured by mortgage on real estate, and usual fee and commission. Money furnished promptly. Call on the undersigned.

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THOMAS BOROUGHS.

LESLIE GRANT.

Blacksmith.

Shop on Front Street, next door above the Stage Office, at Duval & Coff's old stand. Patronage solicited. vln2

CHARLES P. HOPKINS.

BEES leave to inform the public that he is now prepared to do house painting, paper hanging, calculating, etc., at prices beyond competition. Call before he departs, upstairs in Liberal corner building. vln1

SHINDLER & ROBERTS.

Blacksmiths.

At Warner's old stand on Front street. Horseshoeing, machine repairing, carriage ironing, etc., done neatly and cheaply. vln2.

THE NEW

SPRING & SUMMER

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

Just Opened by

R. FENDIG,

CONSISTS OF

Staple Articles

that are in demand and that civilized people must use, whether the times be flush or dull, business is at ebb or flow, or money is plentiful or scarce. No attempt was made to secure frivolous novelties in the selection of my

Stock of Goods

FOR THE

Spring and Summer

trade of 1877 in Jasper county, but an eye was trained to the choosing of articles whose

DURABILITY and PRICE

would recommend them to a community that is anxious to adapt themselves to the circumstances which now surround everybody in the United States. But this did not prevent the purchase of a stock that will compare favorably in point of beauty with anything to be found in this market, while

The Standard Quality and Low Prices

of the fabrics must necessarily recommend them in an especial manner to people of judgment, prudence and economizing desires.

No special enumeration of the articles comprising this new stock is deemed necessary from the fact that I deal in all articles usually found in collections of

General Merchandise,

in inland towns, but it may be well enough to say that

Best Dress Goods,

Best Ready-Made Clothing

Boots, Shoes,