Democratic Sentinel.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1877.

Moxa Morton has been waving the "bloody shirt" on the Pacific coast.—Poor Moxa!

Major Calkins is said to be on the fence. Possibly that accounts for Bro. James going to his roost. Well let him, while in that position, imagine himself Consul to Guano.

At a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jasper County Agricultural and Mechanical Association:

On motion, It was ordered that a purse of $50 00 be offered for running horses—5 to enter, 3 to start—single dash, one mile. First premium, $30; second, $15; third, $5. Friday afternoon, Sept. 21st, 1877. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. of purse.

The Directors of the Jasper county Agricultural and Mechanical Association are hereby notified that the time for holding the next meeting has been changed from Sept. 1st to August 25th, 1877, for the reason that the time first fixed upon conflicted with the time fixed one year ago by the citizens of Jasper and adjoining counties for holding the "Old Settlers'" annual meeting, which was Sept. 1st, 1877.

IRA W. YEOMAN, Sec'y
Jasper Co. A. & M. A.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

The third annual re-union of the early settlers of Jasper, Benton and Newton counties will be held in the grove north of Jared Benjamin's house, in Jasper county, four miles west of Rensselaer, Saturday, September 1st, 1877. All the old settlers of the counties named above, and everybody else are invited to attend. Some of the best speakers in the state will be present and deliver addresses. A good band of music will be in attendance. Come one and all and have a good sociable time, talking over early hardships and pleasures, and comparing the present time with that forty years ago.

All newspapers in Jasper, Benton and Newton counties are respectfully askek to publish a notice of this meeting. COMMITTEE.

The Indianapolis Herald, a Republican paper, says: "Judge West, the Republican candidate for governor in Ohio, accepted the nomination in a speech which was remarkable for its flat advocacy of communism. In this connection it might not be improper or untruthful to say, in the slang of the times, that if he does not get out a counter irritant for these petroleum sentiments, he will be "knocked h—ll West and crooked," and don't you forget it."

Judge Kelley, radical M. C., from Philadelphia, recently wrote to a friend and quoted a prediction made in a former letter in which he declared that the Sherman contraction and resumption policy would result in the outbreak that has just lately occurred. He takes occasion to predict again that if the policy is persevered in, before the time fixed for resumption is reached, such a state of things will occur and exist, as is beyond the power of pen or tongue to describe—before which the recent troubles will pale to nothingness.

The Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Railroad.

President Lee is in the city in the interest of the road. He has just recovered from a severe illness, and by reason only of his inability to attend to business has the entering upon the work been delayed. He will close the agreement with the contractors, and work will be begun at once. The present troubles may possibly have a dampening effect upon the contractors, but such a result is not apprehended, as the funds under Mr. Lee's control are ample to meet every possible contingency.—*Delphi Times.*

Senator McDonald remarked to an interviewer recently that "Morton and Blaine are running a race to see which man is to be the champion of a "solid" north as against a "solid" south. It is a mere trick."

With reference to the policy of the administration he said, "Oh, it suits me well enough. Gov. Hayes will try to do the right thing, I believe. Has done it in many instances. Morton, I believe, apologized for this 'unfortunate' state of affairs by saying that the conciliation policy of Gov Hayes was forced upon him by the Democratic party. By that he meant that unless Gov. Hayes did certain things there would be a civil commotion.—That's all nonsense and clap-trap. These radicals like to prate about the oppressed condition of the voters of the south as though they really believed what they are saying. They say that in Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina the majority are held check by the minority. That is to say that because they don't get an overwhelming negro vote they indulge in the assumption that the negroes are terrorized over and not permitted to vote at all. This is all based upon the assumption that the negroes must of course vote the republican ticket. A wholesale assumption for which the authority isn't very clear."

He says the Presidential question is settled, but that it is most certain the question as to the way the electoral vote of Louisiana was cast for Hayes will come up. That there will be a great deal of light on that subject, and it will be put plainly before the people—placed in so clearly defined a light, and in such specific form that there shall be no doubt of it hereafter. He concluded his remarks by adding that Gov. Hayes had no more right to the electotal vote of Louisiana than he had to that of Kentucky.

Chicago Times.

M'DONALD OF INDIANA.

United States Senator Joseph McDonald, of Indiana is in town, and stopping at the Grand Pacific for a few days. He says that he had enough confidence in the State of Indiana to feel certain that she'd stay where he left her for a short time, so he run up here to do a little cheerful business in the United States Courts in the way of foreclosing a few mortgages on railroads.

Talking of railroads brought up the labor questions, the riots, and matters incident thereto.

"Do you think

THE LABOR QUESTION

will cut a big figure in the elections, senator? asked a TIMES reporter.

"It certainly will. It will cut a big figure in the elections, and will no doubt be forced on Congress. At any rate the railroad question will.—That's certain. The fact is that we are at present suffering under a railroad system that is anomalous. It is peculiar to the country and peculiar because of our intricate state and federal relations. You see a railroad corporation is made by a state, and the rights which it as a corporation enjoys or the privileges it can command extend only to the limits of the particular state from which it derives its corporate existence. Thus there is no uniformity about laws applying to a railroad which we will say, is a through line and which extends across several states. Take, for instance, from here to New York. A line runs through five different states or local jurisdictions. The railroad law of each state is peculiar to itself. There may not be much difference in most of them, perhaps, but that isn't the point. What is needed and what must be secured is a law which shall insure the transportation of freight and passengers from one point to another with absolute or reasonable certainty. As matters are at present there is always the inevitable conflict between the interests of the traveling and transporting public at large, the particular interests of the road and the local interests.

'Then the railroad companies foster a class of employes that are very often careless of local interests even when not actually inimical to them. They feel that they belong to the Baltimore and Ohio, or the Michigan Central, or to such and such a line as a whole. They identify themselves and their interests with the line and not with the interests of the localities through which the line may run.—Thus there very often arises local irritations which need but the merest excuse to develop into serious difficulties. These difficulties work injury to the interests of general travel and general transportation of freight, and of course indirectly the locality of the trouble suffers also in time. The system of railroad combinations has given to us direct travel and direct transportation from one part of the country to another. Thus the several corporations have really outgrown the limits of the states from which they derived their existence in the first instance. Their lines and the lines through which through combinations are effected, go far beyond state control and state supervision."

"Where is

THE GENERAL SUPERVISION

to come from then?"

"From the national government, clearly. The national government should exercise a general supervision over the through traffic on railroads. This supervision need not be extreme. It should be equal to and in fact the same as the federal police power over navigable rivers. That and nothing more would be sufficient to insure the performance of contracts on the part of the railroad companies and on the contrary protect the legal rights of the roads from the violence of the people. Something of this sort must be done and although it is not an easy problem to elucidate by any means, yet it will be forced upon the attention of congress at an early day. The railroads are the highways of the country; the companies' common carriers. There are principles involved in the matter which are above the elements of ordinary contracts. If a passenger behaves himself and pays his fare a railroad company has got to carry him whether they like to or not. They are common carriers and their lines now constitute the broad highways of the country. An illustration in point: A man who ships a car of wheat through by rail to the the eastern seaboard has not, under the present condition of affairs, any reasonable surety of its getting there. It may go through Illinois and Indiana and be stopped in Ohio, or thro' Minnesota and be stopped in Illinois, and all this purely owing to local causes. Now, on the other hand, if a man ships a barge of wheat down the Mississippi river he has protection of the police power of the federal government, and it is so effective that his wheat will go for a certainty. Railroad lines have outgrown mere corporate limits and having become public necessities their operation should be intelligently guarded by sound general public laws. Now if it was a crime against United States law to stop a train in Ohio, and also to stop a train in Indiana, or in Illinois, and so on from ocean to ocean, through transit would be assured, because the class of people that railroad companies create are general and not local in their instincts. They respect United States law a great deal more than state law in this particular matter of railroads."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Reminiscences of Gen. Shields.

The following are among the anecdotes and incidents recently related by Gen. Shields, at Lockport, N. Y.:

CERRO GORDO.

Previous to the brilliant American victory at Cerro Gordo, the engineers both of the attacking and defending armies had carefully surveyed the highest of the eminences that bristle about the place, and had reported it inaccessible. It overlooked the whole Mexican army, but the Mexicans were confident that it could not be occupied, and the same belief prevailed in the American camp. The night before the assault was a very dark one. Shields was in his tent, when toward midnight a number of soldiers of his command came to him and asked permission to put a six-pound gun on the top of this cliff.

"I was astonished. 'Don,t you know,' I asked, 'that the engineers say that it can't be climbed?—to say nothing about putting cannon up there.' They insisted, however, that they should like to try it. 'Try it, then, boys,' I said; 'no harm will be done, even if you fail.' They went away, and in two hours they were back again with the amazing news that they had actually a 6-pounder in position on the summit of that almost perpendicular height.

"And if you'll consent, sir,' said one of them, we'll put a 12 pounder there too.'

"'Go ahead,' I replied. 'I believe you can do anything now.' And long before daylight they reported that the 12-pounder was up there beside the 6-pounder ready to open on the Mexicans in the morning. I thought the news too good to be kept so I went to General Twiggs' tent and roused him up. He heard my story, and looked at me as though he did not believe a word of it.

"'Do you mean to tell me,' he exclaimed, 'that these fellows of yours have hauled a 12-pounder and a 6-pounder up to the top of that height?'

"'Yes, sir; and what do you think of that?"

"'I think there are two pieces of artillery lost to the United States; for there are not men enough in the army to get them down again.'

"But these two pieces did excellent service against the astonished Mexicans that day, and they were got down again afterward.

AN INCIDENT.

General Santa Anna was in command of the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo. He was utterly defeated and compelled to retreat, with heavy losses in prisoners, material, and killed and wounded. Shields was dangerously wounded in the fight, and of course left behind at Jalapa. When he became convalescent he was informed that a lady living opposite the house where he lay had been very kind and attentive, and had been of much help to his attendants. As soon as he was allowed to walk out he went to thank her, when he learned to his surprise she was a daughter of Santa Anna. In the course of the conversation that followed, he remarked:

"But did you know who it was that you were administering to all this time?"

"Not at first," she replied. "I discovered after a time that you were General Shields, who I had heard was killed."

"Perhaps, had you known at the first that I was one who had a large share in defeating your father, you would not have relieved me?"

She drew herself up with the air of an old Castilian, and said: "Sir, had you with your own hand killed my father in fair fight—in fair fight—I would have done for you in your extremity just as much as I now have." And she looked it as well as she spoke it.

Michigan City Scandal.

Referring to the Michigan City scandal the Laporte *Argus* says;

As Senator Winterbotham is a man of wealth and high social position, as well as a Democrat of large influence in this part of the State, the columns of the *Reform Journal* offered the shyster politicians, who desired to accomplish his political downfall and cared not what means were used to accomplish that end, an opportunity to vent their spleen by inventing every possible mode of attack and placing it at the disposal of the unscrupulous conductors of the paper. The joint desire to extort money from and to accomplish Senator Winterbotham's political downfall may be considered the real groundwork of the attacks on him. The attacks on his business and political conduct created no considerable attention for the animus of the attacking parties was generally understood. The conspirators then thought to injure the Senator by adroitly working up and connecting his name with a scandal that they thought would disturb his family relations and materially injure his political and social standing. To this end they used a Mrs. Goodwin, a woman of notoriously disreputable character and who freely admits that she is a prostitute and a blackmailer. She lived in McCartney's house and seems to have been used as a tool to accomplish the purpose of all the parties who were fighting Winterbotham. The wretch was not content to lend herself to such base ends but tried to drag with her a virtuous tho' unfortunate woman, who by reason of sickness was obliged to remain at Goodwin's house until her approaching confinement. The Senator's association with the lady was entirely honorable and charitable, and was done at the request of herself and her husband, who was in his employ. The above is only a brief statement of the case as it really is, and the affidavits now on file and evidence easily attainable will abundantly establish what we have said. Back of the whole of this matter is plainly seen the devilish ingenuity, the baseness and damnable duplicity of a few political adventurers, some of whom pretend to high personal and professional character. With these men the end is not yet. In due time they will be thoroughly exposed and shown up in a manner that will open the eyes of the public.

A prisoner for life in the penitentiary, located at Michigan City, has served nine and a half years, during which time he has made 19,312 large lard tierce. His task was 17'000 for the State, leaving 2,312 tierce over his task, for which he received 18 cents each as an average, securing to him for overwork $416 16. One hundred and twenty of these tierce make a car load, and this 19,312 tierce would fill a train of 260 cars, and require about four engines to draw them. The State contracted these men at 50 cents per day, and all earned over this amount was credited to the prisoner on the books.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—Oliver B. McIntire to Ebenezer Chamberlin, e½ nw¼ 16, 27, 6.

Jonathan Lee to Samuel Moore, e nw, sw nw, and 10 acres west side w ne 26, e sw 13, an l w se 14, 29, 6, and nw ne 13, 30, 6.

Tolson E. Myers to James F. Zimmerman, se¼ ne¼ 9, 30, 6.

Joseph W. Price to Nancy H. Zimmerman, n½ nw¼ 16, 30, 6.

Sarah S. Beacher to Micah B. Halstead, nw nw, 18, 29, 7.

L. J. Frees to C. O. Codar nw ne 14, 28, 6.

Wm. W. Kilgore to John H. Slayle, Lot 5, block 10, Weston addition to Kemiagton.

Sarah Ann Britton to Thomas Walters, Lots 1 and 2, block 1; lots 1 and 2, block 2, in Davissonville.

Walter Railsback to Keziah E. Railsback, undivided interest in w½ 25. 27, 7.

John Woln to Richd M. Hazelett, undivided ½ w½ se¼, and w½ ne¼ 1", 32, 5.

Auditor Jasper County to Isaac F. Biggs, ne¼ sec. 6, and s part nw¼ nw¼ 17, 32, 5.

DR. A. L. HAMAR.

Announces to the community that he designs to make Rensselaer his permanent home. His professional services are offered to the public with the hope that 30 years experience may render him able to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. Special attention given to chronic diseases. Is permitted to refer to all who are acquainted with him.

☞ Office nearly opposite Court House.—Residence with Mrs. Crockett, opposite Judge Hammond's. Aug. 10, '77 3m.

Fall and Winter, 1877! At A. LEOPOLD'S.

FIRST ARRIVAL of the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
and GROCERIES.

These Goods have been selected with the utmost care, and bought at such figures that I cannot fail to please everybody.

I have special arrangements for the "WALKER" and other popular brands of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of which I have a better assortment than usually found in any other house.

THE CLOTHING

are just the thing to suit the hard times, as the material is unexcelled, and the styles and prices must suit everybody. I will make it a rule to sell, if possible, to all who favor me with a call. My stock of

DRY - GOODS

is the finest and best in the county, and will be sold to cash customers at extra inducements. I have added to my stock of Carpets

The List Carpet,

which will do you good to look at. It is durable, elegant in design, and will make the nicest and warmest of floor coverings. Price 60 cent per yard.—My stock of

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of Cashmeres, in all colors, Alpacas, Mohair, Persian, Arabella, Piukals, Berrets, and other fabrics too numerous to mention—all very low.—Please call and see them. A fine lot of

Hamburg Edgings,

of all widths and grades, and very nobby designs, just received. Ladies—Please call and look at them. No trouble to show them! A fine assortment of Boys' Youths' and Childrens'

CLOTHING,

at prices FAR BELOW REAL VALUE! My stock of

Queensware & Glassware

is complete, and will be sold as low as the lowest. I always keep on hand a large supply of

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

which will be furnished at market rates. I cordially invite all to give me a call, and examine my Goods and Prices before going elsewhere.

Aug. 10, 1877. A. LEOPOLD.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

State of Indiana, Jasper County, ss:

In the Circuit Court, October Term, 18 7.

James Lewis, Adm'r of Estate of Jefferson Norton, dec'd vs. Christian O. Coder and Maria Coder, his wife. } Complaint No. 1385.

NOW COMES THE PLAINTIFF, by Mordecai F. Chilcote, Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendants, that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the Jasper Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1877, at the Court House in Rensselaer, in said County, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

{SEAL.} Witness my name and the Seal of said Court affixed, at Rensselaer this 27th day of July, A. D. 1877.

CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk.

By ELZA PHILLIPS, Deputy.

August 10, 1877. prf$6.

DITCH NOTICE.

In Marion Township, Jasper County, Indiana:

Whereas, On the 2d day of June, 1877, Henry Fisher, William H. Churchill, Patrick Donnelly, Thomas Monnett, E. W. Ball, Mary Ball, W. S. Coen, J. C. Porter, H. W. Porter, and John Yoder filed in the Auditor's Office, in Jasper county, Indiana, a petition to the Board of Commissioners of Jasper county, Indiana, ask ing for the construction of a certain Ditch in Marion Township, Jasper county, Indiana, as hereinafter described; and on the 8th day of June, 1877, the same being the second day of the June Term, 1877, of the Commissioners' Court of said Jasper county, and said Court being in Regular Session, appointed James Yeoman, David Nowels and Samuel P. Howard Viewers in this cause, and that they file their report of the result of their view with the Auditor of Jasper county, on or before the 25th day of July, 1877, and on the 19th day of July, 1877, said Viewers filed their said report with the Auditor of said Jasper county, after having first subscribed and sworn to the same according to law.

The following is a description of the commencement, route and terminus of said Ditch or Drain, and also the names of the owners of lands that will be affected thereby:

Commencing at a point three hundred and thirty-three (333) feet east of the north-east corner of the south-east quarter of Section thirteen (13) Township twenty-nine (29) north of Range seven (7) west, Jasper county, State of Indiana; thence by courses and distances down stream as follows, to wit: South 10½ degrees west 332 feet; thence south 58 degrees east 511 feet; thence south 82 degrees east 189 fee ; thence south 2½ degrees east 52 feet; thence south 59 degrees west 215 feet; thence south 15½ degrees east 367 feet; thence south 38 degrees west 390 fe t; thence south 56½ degrees west 393 feet; thence north 70 degrees west 900 feet; thence north 26 degrees west 344 feet; thence south 54 degrees west 1398 feet; thence south 82 degrees west 768 feet; thence south 49 degrees west 344 feet; thence south 1 degree east 1787 feet; thence south 51 degrees east 345 feet; thence south 261 feet; thence south 70 degrees east 341 feet; thence south 59½ degrees east 1214 feet; where it will terminate at a point one hundred and seventy-one (171) feet north of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section twenty-four (24) township twenty-nine (29) north of range seven (7) west, Jasper county, Indiana.

Said Ditch or Drain will affect the lands of the following part es and persons, according to said report, to-wit: Thomas Monnett, Henry Fisher, Sylvester F. Healy, Caroline and William S. Coen, The Highway of Marion Township, Jasper county, Indiana, Road Districts No. 7 and 9, George Morris, Patrick Donnelly, and William H. Churchill.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given of the pendency and prayer of said petition, and the filing of said report, and that the same will be heard on the 4th day of September, 1877, by said Board of Commissioners, at the Court House, in Rensselaer, in said county and State. July 19, 1877.

HENRY A. BARKLEY, Auditor Jasper county, Indiana.

{SEAL} D. B. MILLER, Att'y for Applicants.

July 20, 1877—4t.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, Jasper County, ss } In the Jasper Circuit Conrt. October Term, 1877.

Ernest Broquet and Byron Foreman, vs. John Wions, Nancy Wions, William Yeoman, Patsey Yeoman, Joseph Dwenger, Rolla T Newman and Ann Newman, Complaint No 1304.

Now comes the plaintiffs, by Daniel B Miller, their Attorney, and files their Complaint herein, together with an affidavit, that the defendants John Wions, Nancy Wions, William Yeoman, Patsy Yeoman, Rolla T. Newman and Ann Newman are non-residents of the State of Indiana, that said cause relates to the title of Real Estat

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendants, that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the Jasper Circuit Court to be holden on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1877, at the Court House in Rensselaer, in said County of Jasper, and State of Indiana, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

{SEAL.} In Witness Whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of of said Court, at Rensselaer, this 13th day of June, A. D. 1877.

CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk.

Daniel B. Miller, Att'y for pl'ff.

June 15, 1877.

DITCH NOTICE.

WHEREAS, on the 12th day of May, 1877, Elam D. Fairchild, Joseph P. Fairchild and Lana Fairchild, filed in the Auditor's Office of Jasper county, in the State of Indiana, a petition to the Board of Commissioners of the County of Jasper, in the State of Indiana, which petition is numbered and docketed as cause No. 1771 on the Docket of said Board, praying said Board to cause to be constructed, opened up, cleared out, and enlarged a Ditch or Drain in Keener township, said Jasper county, Indiana, as hereinafter described, in accordance with An Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 9th, 1875, (Acts of 1875, p. 97): And, Whereas, on the 7th day of June, 1877, the same being the fourth day of the regular June session, 1877, of said Board of Commissioners, and said Board being legally and duly in session, they did by an order duly entered of record, appoint Z. a C. Nowles, David H. Yeoman, and Malichi P. Comer, Viewers in said cause, to View said proposed Ditch, and to perform certain duties in said order named, and to do and perform all other necessary acts and services as such Viewers and to file their report with the County Auditor; And, Whereas, said Viewers have made their View of the said proposed work, and after having sworn to and subscribed the same, have filed their report with the undersigned County Auditor of said County of Jasper. Therefore, Notice is hereby given of the pendency and prayer of said petition, and the filing of said Viewers' Report thereon, and that the time set for the hearing thereof is on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, 1877, the same being the second day of the regular September Session, 1877 of said Board of Commissioners. Said proposed Ditch is described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing in said old Ditch three hundred and sixty-eight (368) feet east of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27), in town thirty-two (32) north, of range seven (7) west; thence running north, one (1) degree west twenty-nine hundred (2900) feet; thence north thirty-seven (37) degrees west, fifty-seven hundred (5700) feet; thence north sixty-nine (69) degrees west, five hundred (500) feet to a point where the proposed work terminates in a branch of the Kankakee Marsh, known by the local name of "Grand Marsh."

The names of the owners of the land that will be affected by said proposed work are as follows, to-wit:

Elam D. Fairchild, Joseph P. Fairchild, Horace W. Fairchild, Anthony I. Drexell, Simon P. Thompson, Eli R. Farmer, Willard J. Sheridan, Alfred Thompson, John Buckingham, Ebenezer Buckingham, Kornelius Bowman, Daniel E. Fairchild.

L.S. Witness my name and official seal, this 25th day of July, 1877.

HENRY A. BARKLEY, Auditor of Jasper county.

Frank W. Babcock, Attorney for Petitioners.

July 27, 1877—4t.

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 plentiul 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,
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. v1n1.

WHAT IS DAVID JAMES GOING TO DO?

He will keep a store in Rensselaer, Indiana, and will sell Hardware, Tinware and Cabinet Furniture on good terms and for the least profit.

Who Sells CHAMPION

REAPERS & MOWERS?

David James, of Rensselaer, sucessor to J. H. Wood.

Who Sells Studebaker Wagons

David James. These Wagons took the Centennial award as the best on exhibition at the Grand World's Fair at Philadelphia. They are not excelled by any ig the market.

Who Sells Moline Plows, Cultivators, and Gilpin Riding Plows?

David James, who deals in none but the very best Farm Implements and Machinery, which experiment has established in their claims to classification as standard goods.

WHO SELLS

Seth Thomas Clocks?

David James, the Hardware man, who invites every man, woman and child in the county to bring their dinners and pocket books and visit him when wanting to buy anything from a paper of tacks or a gimlet to a cook stove, house door, window sash, set of chairs or breaking plow.

A TIN-SHOP

Is connected with this house, and the oldest Tin-smith in the county in charge thereof. The manufacture and repairing of Tin and Sheet-Iron ware, &c., done on shortest notice. mar2.'77

REMINGTON Marble Works

Wm. Shepherd,

DEALER in and Manufacturer of

Monuments, Head-Stones,

TABLE-TOPS, &c., from the

BEST AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MARBLE.

PRICES

That cannot be competed with, and

Satisfaction Guarantied

IN EVERY CASE.

Do not buy before examining my designs and prices.

Remington, Ind. WM. SHEPHERD.

To Wool-Growers!

Owing to the great efforts that have been made by the merchants of this vicinity to divert the wool trade from its proper channel, the Woolen Mills, I have been compelled to put in a full and complete assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

which, in connection with a large stock of my own manufacture, I offer to the wool trade

At Prices that Defy Competition!

Knowing, as you most certainly do, that it is to the farmers' interest to encourage home manufactures and build up a home market for all these productions, I trust you will give me, a manufacturer, the first call when in the market with your Wool.

My Mill is now running on full time, with William S. Hogeland as foreman and Alexander Douglass as assistant, both so well known that it is unnecessary to say anything as to their ability to give satisfaction to the custom trade.

For the convenience of my customers I have removed my stock to Reynolds' Block, corner room, where you can get the highest price in cash or trade for your wool.

Henry Snyder.

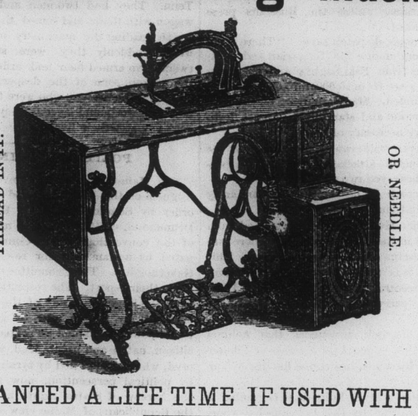
Monticello, Ind., May 29, 1877—3m.

SIMPLY WONDERFUL!

— THE NEW —

American Sewing Machine.

THE FIRST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED WITHOUT A SINGLE HOLE TO THREAD IN IT.



NEVER BREAKS THREAD OR NEEDLE.

CAN BE RUN BACKWARDS OR FORWARDS.

WARRANTED A LIFE TIME IF USED WITH CARE!

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