

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1877.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, strikes the popular chord when he says:

"Labor should be free, untrammeled, left to itself. Its contracts should be speedily enforced. Its injuries should be speedily redressed. The burdens imposed upon it should be made as light as possible. The advantages of education furnished by the State should be made easy to all its children. An enlightened public opinion should award honor to its highest self-respect and honorable self-assertion. Under these conditions it can best fight the hard disadvantages of the daily struggle for the daily bread. If government shall undertake its special care and management, its fostering and protection securing to it fair wages and to capital fair returns, it must also impose duties and obligations, and exact their performance. If government shall undertake to establish a partnership between capital and labor, and to distribute the profits according to law, or to establish special boards of arbitration to which labor must submit its demands for the future, as well as its complaints for the past, it requires no prophet to foresee that labor will be enveloped in meshes through which capital will easily escape; capital will make the laws; capital will interpret them; capital will select the arbitrators; capital will enforce their award."

If any interest should dread a parental government; if any interest should dread "entangling alliances" and demand a fair field, it is lab. I say this with an anxiety greater than I care to express to-night, that labor should be relieved of its care and suffering; with a heart touched to the quick by the misery and wretchedness, the weary life, the breaking human hearts which I see around me, and the heroic fortitude with which men and women and children encounter them. If these weary ones—some struggling for bread alone, some straining every aching nerve for a higher moral and mental life—could be lifted up, and every obstacle to their progress could be removed; if every human being could be elevated and made to take his proper station as man above forms, above property, above capital, I would welcome the means whatever they might be—revolution in government, revolution in society, the subversion of every cherished idol—and thank God that I had lived to see them successfully employed.

This question has been brought into special prominence just now by the strikes and subsequent riots. No man approves, every right thinking man condemns and deprecates lawless violence toward person and property, and believes it should be restrained and punished by the strong arm of the law. Few believe that strikes accomplish any immediate good. They agree with the platform of the workmen's party adopted at Cincinnati, that they are the fruitless effort of workmen to secure their economic emancipation by guerrilla warfare against individual employers. Yet let us not deceive ourselves or do wrong to others. Strikes are the loud mutterings, the open acts which sufferings produce. Strikes are the protests which scant food and scant clothing and poor homes, make against greater reduction. Strikes are the voice of discontent, and discontent, restless as it is for a long time, aye, as long as possible, bears "the ills we have." Happy men do not strike. The smiling faces of well fed wife and children do not permit men to strike.

There were bad men and wicked men, and ill-advised men, who wilfully did wrong and committed crime, but at the bottom of this great uprising there was a cause, and that cause was the inability of willing, honest, industrious men to obtain work and earn wages for wife and children. Wages were low, men were working on short time; wages were on credit at the retail shops. Wages were to be reduced still lower, and no prospect of prompter payment. You might as well try to check the thunder in the sky, as to suppress the wail of human anguish extorted by these conditions. Until the cause shall be removed, strikes will be made and violence and crime will ensue."

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.
On last Saturday, September 1st, the Third re-union of the Old Settlers of Jasper and Newton counties was held at the usual place—the grove belonging to Mr. Jared Benjamin, of Jasper county—which is noted as once having been the council-ground of the Pottawattomies, one of the tribes then inhabiting that portion of the country between the Lakes and the Ohio. The attendance was unusually large, the number being variously estimated at from twelve to eighteen hundred. The day was propitious, with a clear sky and a cool, bracing atmosphere. The meeting was called to order by the President of the former meeting, and it being in place to make choice of new officers, the Hon. Thomas R. Barker was chosen President, J. McCarthy, Secretary, and Rev. Lemuel Shortridge, Chaplain. These preliminaries being disposed of and the organization perfected, the Chaplain addressed the Throne of Grace, expressing gratitude for the past, and invoking the Divine favor on the future. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock, p.m.

T. R. BARKER, Pres't.

The interim was occupied with cordial greetings, hearty welcomes and joyous feasting. Every countenance beamed with cheerfulness. As they reviewed the events of their early

days, the old settlers appeared rejuvenated. These scenes of pleasure were much enhanced by the presence of many of Jasper and Newton's bright sons and fair daughters. As they collected in groups it was pleasing to behold the venerable fathers and aged mothers, surrounded by their sturdy sons and charming daughters, alike participating in the joyousness of the occasion. At intervals delightful strains of music were produced by the Rensselaer Band. Mingling with the crowd, we noticed a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Yarn. Call and examine quality and prices.

The partnership between Yeoman & Phillips, in the practice of law has been dissolved. Mr. Yeoman has removed his office to a room adjoining Leopold's grocery.

Willey & Sigler's is the place to buy your money's worth. Give them a call.

One of our White county friends, Newt. Ives, is in Rensselaer with his family, and in all probability will engage in business at this point. Newt. at one time made his home here, is well acquainted with the people, will be awake, energetic, enterprising and industrious, and we hope will continue to remain with us.

1832.—Aaron Lyons.
1834.—David Nowles.
1835.—Jackson Phagley, Mrs. Linda Spitzer, J. T. Randle.
1831.—Samuel Sparling, Mrs. Samuel Sparling, Henry A. Sparling, Marion L. Spitzer.

1837.—Wm. K. Parkison, Addison Parkison, Joseph V. Parkison.

1838.—George H. Brown, Jared Benjamin, Joseph W. Sparling, Joseph Williams, Mrs. David Nowles, Mrs. W. Parkison, Mrs. Wm. B. Shaw, Miss Belle Barkley.

1839.—Samuel E. Yeoman, Steward C. Hammond, Mrs. Wm. Burns, Mrs. C. H. Thornton, Mrs. Joseph Sparling.

1840.—Nathaniel Wyatt, D. M. Price, W. J. Wright, Sidney Steward, Thos. R. Barker, Mrs. Wm. Cockrell, Mrs. Benjamin Weisb.

1841.—Lemuel Henkle, Rial Benjamin, William Noland, Mrs. Geo. H. Brown.

1842.—Alexander Rowen, Samuel McCullough, Samuel Long, Jos. C. Henkle, John A. Henkle, John W. Duvall, Jabez Wright.

1843.—Andrew Feris, Henry Taylor, H. C. Thornton, C. C. Thornton.

1844.—Joseph Yeoman, James Yeoman, Wesley Downing, Madison Mackeever, Ira W. Yeoman, Clement Timors.

1845.—Geo. Kesler, Lemuel Shortridge, Abram Freeland, John Daugherty, Lewis L. Daugherty, Wm. H. Daugherty, Simon Phillips, L. W. Sayers, John Mackeever.

The above is a list of old settlers who came to the counties during their early settlement and at the times indicated by the dates.

The death of Lydia Hammond was reported. This is the only death among our old settlers that is known to have occurred during the past year.

The Committee of Arrangement were fortunate in their choice of speakers. The first introduced was Rev. W. M. Jackson, of Warsaw, Ind. He was fully in sympathy with his hearers, being the son of one of the oldest pioneers of the northwest, and having himself experienced many of the privations and sufferings incident to pioneer life.

While narrating the difficulties overcome, and the sufferings endured, he touchingly alluded to the fact that all Indians are not savages, and that to their hospitality his father's family were indebted for the food that saved them from starvation.

He contrasted the past with the present, and earnestly and pathetically appealed to the younger portion of his audience to place a proper value upon the religious, civil and educational advantages they now enjoy.

He declared to be the bequest of those who, to secure them, had encountered perils, trials and privations.

Rev. Mr. Reed, of Plymouth, Indiana was the next speaker introduced.

His effort on this occasion was a masterpiece of oratory, and was replete with eloquence of diction, and sublimity of thought.

It indicated a mind clear, full, stately and profound, which like the eye of the undazzled eagle, seemed fixed upon the truth; and as the eagle cleaves the air, he soared and never paused till the height was won.

The eager and fixed attention of the large assembly evinced the fullest appreciation on their part.

Mr. John Jenkins of Newton county made the concluding speech. He fully corroborated the statements of his friend, Rev. Mr. Jackson, in reference to the privations and sufferings of those who first settled in this part of the country.

His familiar knowledge of the history of the settlement of the Northwest, enabled him to intersperse his speech with many interesting incidents, among which was the almost incredible journey which his mother performed on foot, when moving from Ohio to this part of the country. It is one of the many remarkable instances of womanly devotion and fortitude, and leads us with the poet to declare:

"The mothers of our Forest Land,

Their bosoms pillow'd men,

And proud were they by such to stand,

In hammock, for'gotten men."

The speaker was ambitious to be considered the oldest pioneer present, but his friend Jackson had played a yankee trick on him, getting into the world two or three years ahead of him; and he was obliged to relinquish the claim, but without blame, as he declared, on his part.

It was decided by the committee of arrangements, that the meeting for the ensuing year should be held at the same place and on the first Saturday of September next, 1878, to which time the meeting was adjourned.

T. R. BARKER, Pres't.

A swindler is reaping a rich harvest in the gulf states by selling a medicine to bleach darkies. He charges ten dollars down and forty when the job is completed.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mrs. Charley H. Price took the red badge for driving at Remington Fair.

Willey & Sigler sell the American Sewing Machine.

Prepare for the Fair! It will commence one week from next Tuesday,

Willey & Sigler have now on hand a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Yarn. Call and examine quality and prices.

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everseen. The child is about eighteen months of age, finely formed, bright, sprightly and healthy, and almost entirely covered with hair. The hair on its head is some twelve or fifteen inches in length, and is very heavy. Its whiskers are three or four inches in length. On its back, body, arms and legs is a thick, heavy, but finely growing hair, covering almost its entire body, and, moreover, no hump, Barnum, with all his great splurges and big blowing as to the outsize and humbug he exhibits, never had a real, genuine actuality, a living curiosity, human or otherwise, that surpassed this pretty little child, Grace Gilbert.

TAKE NOTICE.
Tax-payers of Jasper county are hereby notified that the second installment of taxes for the current year is due; and that the penalty attaches to all delinquents on the first MONDAY IN NOVEMBER. By provisions of the statute, which are imperative and allow the collector no discretion, property is now subject to distraint and sale for the collection of taxes.

HENRY A. ADAMS,

Treasurer of Jasper county.

September 7, 1877.

A Party Dress.
[See article in the New York Letter.]

A product of Hawaii is a pineapple guaze made solely from the fibers of that delicious fruit. This fabric can with great difficulty be procured pure, though there are numerous imitations—some very pretty. The one I refer to is that delicate lace, a little deeper and richer than cream; it might be called the shadow of fawn or wood color. This is made over a glistening silk of the same shade, and is trimmed with knife plaitings and ribbon loops. A jabot of fine plissés up the front is further ornamented by ribbon loops of the same tint.

DR. A. L. HAMER.
Announces to the community that he designs to make Rensselaer his permanent home, and to practice his profession here. He has a large and well-arranged office at this point, and has the best weekly we can make, and in every sense the *Paper of the People*.

Special attention given to chronic diseases. Is permitted to refer to all who are ill.

Office nearly opposite Court House, corner of Main and Court Streets.

Henry Snyder.

Monticello, Ind., May 28, 1877.—3m.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.
State of Indiana, Jasper County, ss.: In the Circuit Court, October Term, 1877. Plaintiff, A. L. Hamer, vs. Jefferson Norton, defendant. Complaint filed, Christian Codner and Maria Codner, his wife.

NOW COMES THE PLAINTIFF, to M. Norton, in the Circuit Court, to demand judgment in his favor, and file his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that he is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that he is not a citizen of the same.

Notice is hereby given that he is not a citizen of the State of Indiana, and that he is not a citizen of the same.

Witness my name and the Seal of the Court,