

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1877.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Central Committee, at the meeting on Tuesday evening, appointed the following named gentlemen to act as a committee of arrangements:

John D. Lyle, Columbus, Third district.
Alonzo Blair, Shelbyville, Second district.

James W. Myers, Indianapolis, Seventh district.

This committee will have control of all business matters pertaining to the Democratic Convention to assemble in Indianapolis on the 20th of February, 1878. Persons desiring information in regard to transportation, may address either of the gentlemen composing the committee.

Address of the Central Committee to the Democracy of Indiana.
DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS,
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21, 1877.

To the Democratic Voters of Indiana:

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held in this city on the 20th day of December, 1877, it was unanimously resolved that the Democratic State Convention shall be held at Indianapolis on the 20th day of February, 1878. The vote of the State has so largely increased that a representation upon the former basis makes the Convention too large for the convenient dispatch of business; so large indeed that no hall in the State is capacious enough for its accommodation. The committee therefore established the basis of representation at one delegate for every two hundred voters, and one for each fraction over one hundred in each county east for Tilden & Hendricks; and you are requested to select the delegates in each county upon the above basis in such manner as you have usually adopted.

It is the wish and hope of the committee that all the voters of the State who desire a change in national administration; all who favor economy in National, State, County and City expenditures, and reform in the civil service of the country, all who demand that the policy of the country in relation to finance and money shall be made fair, equal and just towards the people by the repeal of the resumption law and the restoration of silver money, shall participate in the selection of delegates, so that the sentiment of the entire people, who think alike upon these important matters, shall be represented in the Convention and expressed in the utterance.

This is the first occasion upon which the Committee has been called upon to address you since the election of 1876. We can not now be wholly silent upon what took place after that election. It is known to you all that Tilden & Hendricks were elected, and according to the constitution and laws they should have been inaugurated. A cabinet officer announced to the country the flagrant falsehood that Hayes and Wheeler were elected, and then it was resolved that they should be forced into the offices. The president gave his sanction to the high handed proceeding and commanded the military forces of the country to be assembled at Washington, thereby seeking to control the action of congress and dictate his successor. The work was done. The right of the people to select their rulers at the ballot box was sacrificed to the greedy demands of party, and in the presence of military power. Rather than involve the country in civil strife or even expose it to the hazard of that dreadful calamity the democrats in congress chose to trust the judges of the supreme court. That trust was disappointed, and resulted in a fraud—even members of that high court so far forgot the dignity of their position as to allow themselves to be used to serve the purpose of power and gain. We do not propose to disturb the incumbents, but the people owe it to themselves and the institutions of the country that rest upon the ballot box to rebuke the crime, so that it never can be repeated. The party has made no gain by its crime. It is filled with distrust and dissension. Neither department trusts the other. Indeed how could it be otherwise? Hayes knows that the commission declared him elected when he was not elected; and the country knows that he has identified himself and made himself and his administration a party to the crime by appointing to lucrative offices nearly all the men who had guilty connection with the foul returning board transaction. One of the wretches from Florida, nominated for chief justice of one of the territories, was so vile that the senate was compelled, but a few days since, to reject him. May we not ask sincere and honest republicans whether they are content to indorse this crime by their votes? Will they not rather join us in its condemnation and in an honest effort to return to better government with the hope that better times will follow?

M. D. MANSON, Chairman.
RUFUS MAGEE, Secretary.
Jasper county, by the apportionment, is entitled to four delegates.

THE BANK OF MOROCCO

An Interesting Reminiscence of Early Times in Newton County.

(From the Expressman's Monthly.)
About twenty years ago the State of Indiana had on her statute books what was known as the "free banking law." Its provisions were similar to the present national bank law. Any person wishing to start a bank, had only to procure fifty thousand dollars in State bonds, and deposit them with the Auditor of State, at Indianapolis, and he would issue a like amount of

registered bank notes, which, when signed by the president and cashier of the bank, were a circulating medium, and were receivable for debts due the State, taxes, etc.

The law required that the bank should be located in the State of Indiana and that its notes should be paid in gold or silver on presentation at its counter for redemption, and it was therefore quite an object to make that "counter" as hard to find as possible, as the notes were payable nowhere else.

Many of the banks did a legitimate business, and in the cities and large towns of the State; but many of them which went by the name of "kiting banks," were located in the backwoods, out of the way of any danger of a run, and were generally owned by persons living in New York, or some other eastern city.

One wealthy broker, it is said, owned twenty of them; and when he brought his bonds to Indianapolis to deposit with the Auditor, he went also to a prominent real estate dealer, and got the names of twenty new names to "paper towns," in various parts of the State, in which to locate his banks. One of these towns was Morocco, in the county of Newton, in the north western part of the State; and this town is the "hero" of my story.

"Adams & Co's Express" did a very profitable business in bringing up these banks for the brokers of Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Madison, and drew and returned the specie. There were but three railroads in the State, and Indianapolis was the center from which all these expeditions started.

The writer was the agent of Adams & Co's Express in that city, and kept four or five bank messengers in readiness to go to any designated point on the shortest notice, on this business, and they were kept very busy.

Some broker in Cincinnati procured one thousand dollars of the bank of Morocco notes, and sent them up for redemption. When they arrived there was but one of my messengers in the city, and his family was sick, and he did not like to leave home, but agreed to stay in the office for me, if I would go to Morocco. I had never heard of the place before, and the first thing was to find its location. The register at the Auditor of State's office fixed it in Newton county, and that was all I could learn. So I started for Newton county to find it. The Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad was then partly finished, and I went to the end of it and took a stage coach to Lafayette.

Hunting up Mr. Reynolds, now president of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, and then a banker in Lafayette, I learned that the proper road to take was through Rensselaer the county seat of Jasper county, and procuring a horse. I started for that point. On arrival no one had ever heard of it there, so I went on till I found I was in Newton county; and as both of these counties are in the largest prairie east of the Mississippi river, I obtained very few inhabitants, it was no easy task to get information, and I could get none; so I took the plainest track I could find through the prairie, and, after traveling till nearly night, I saw two cabins a long distance ahead of me, and made at once for them.

One of them proved to be a blacksmith's shop, and the other the residence of the "smith," and these were the only evidences of habitation in sight. I rode up to the door of the shop, and asked the blacksmith if he could direct me to the town of Morocco.

He replied: "You need no directing; you are in town now."

I was very much astonished as well as pleased to hear it, and so I inquired, "Is there a bank in this town?"

It was now his turn to be astonished, and he replied: "Yes; why do you ask that question?" I said, "I have business with the bank, and wish to find it."

He thought a moment and then inquired: "What is the nature of your business?"

I told him I would state it to the bank officers if I could find them, but did not want to publish my business to every one.

"Well," says he, "hitch your 'ritter' there in the shade and come in, and I will go with you to the bank."

I did so, and he washed his hands in the sink and started for the cabin where he lived, and I followed him. As we entered the door he said: "This is the Bank of Morocco; take a seat."

I asked him if he was cashier, and he said: "I don't know what they call me, but I do all the business that is done here."

I then told him that I had one thousand dollars of the notes of his bank, for which I wanted the gold.

Thousand Dollars, from which he counted fifty double eagle gold pieces and handed them to me, put my one thousand dollars in notes in a bag with the gold, deposited it in his bank-vault again and locked it with the potatoes.

I asked for my bill, but he would not give it, saying, "No, no, no, the first man who has ever found the Bank of Morocco and if you will keep the location to yourself, you are welcome to all I have done for you."

I promised to do so, and started for home well pleased with my adventure.

The Remington Times says, "The village blacksmith above mentioned is John Ade, cashier of the Kentland bank."

The Colorado contest, in the House, terminated otherwise than it should. As our readers know, James B. Belford came to a triumph in the election on the 20th of November, 1877, at which he had a majority over Mr. Patterson, awarded the seat, for both Congresses. At a subsequent election, in November following, on a day designated by law of Congress for holding elections for members of the House, Mr. Patterson had a large majority on a very light vote, Mr. Belford relying upon the October result, and giving no attention to the November contest. Technically, Mr. Patterson had the only legal claim, as between the two, for a seat in this Congress, yet he was palpably not the choice of this rotten borough State.

Mr. Belford rebuffed his opponent's claim on the ground that he was chosen for both Congresses, and as there was no time for giving notice for an election in November, none could be legally held until the fate of the then inchoate State should be determined, and no alternative was left but to hold the election in October, or go without representation until the proper machinery could be put in motion to choose a representative. In determining the question the House, in our judgment, wisely determined to admit Patterson, perhaps to resent the seating of Kellogg of Louisiana in the Senate, with the aid of the "Colorado Senators, to which he had the shade of a shadow of a title. It is not wise, and of course not right, to allow such influence to prevail. Neither Patterson nor Belford should have been admitted to the House, and have been remanded to the people of the State, and a new election held. The House did wrong, and is not excused, because radical Houses have furnished innumerable precedents for like wrongs.—Lewistown (Pa.) Democratic Sentinel.

Grant and the Pope.
[New York Sun.]

It is well known that Grant's celebrated Des Moines speech against the pope and the whole college of cardinals was conceived in the plot of the late representative of the United States at Nineveh and the Garden of Eden. In the absence of Grant, Parson Newman is obliged to hold the fort alone and unsupported. Last week he preached a sermon in Washington, following up the Des Moines idea with a startling proposition. The Roman Catholics, in the opinion of Parson Newman, are secretly plotting to turn over the United States to papal rule. There is only one way so counter to their machinations. Let all "friends of religious liberty" unite in a secret organization under the leadership of some eminent defender of the Protestant faith, General Grant, for instance, and thwart the insidious designs of the Vatican by opposing Grant to Newman. Parson Newman's continued zeal in this cause is in striking contrast with Grant's present indifference. That eminent friend of religious liberty is junketing abroad, yielding, no doubt, to the seductions of Roman punches, while Newman, as we have said, is forced to hold the fort alone. If there is to be a known candidate for president in 1880, Parson Newman, and not Grant, is the man for the crisis.

Letters once properly delivered and taken out of the presence of the official in charge of them, and sub-reposited in a postoffice with the address checked, must be prepaid anew, otherwise they cannot be forwarded by mail or delivered locally at the new address, but must be regarded as unpaid, and held for postage.

Remember!—Orwin, the Jeweler, is agent for the celebrated "Mason & Hamlin," "Western Cottage," and "Estey" Organs. Call at his jewelry store and get a catalogue.

Mr. A. H. Wood, of this place, is the sole agent for Jasper, White and Pulaski counties for the sale, by subscription, of "Gunn's New Family Physician; or Home Book of Health," a work now in its 200th edition. It contains over 1200 pages of very useful information, and should be in every family. Sold only by subscription.

HARDING & SON,

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they have opened a

Retail Prescription Drug Store!

one door west of the Stone Building, on the corner of the street, where they may be found at all hours of the day, dealing out

Pure Medicines!

to those that may want, at reasonable charges. Your patronage solicited and thankfully received. Dec. 21, 1877.

Dr. I. B. Washburn,

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,

RENSSELAER, IND.

Tenders his professional services to the people of Jasper and adjoining counties. Having studied the various schools of medicine he is eclectic in practice and liberal towards all sects in the good and discarding the injurious.

For several years he has made a SPECIAL STUDY OF

Diseases of Women and Children, and gives special attention to the treatment of

W. S. ORWIN, JEWELER, RENSSELAER, IND.,

Formerly of Logansport,

Will keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

Clocks Watches AND Jewelry!

CONSISTING OF

Eight-Day, Thirty-Hour, Weight and Spring

CLOCKS!

CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED! WORK A SPECIALTY!

All Goods warranted as represented and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Nov. 30, 1877.

DOWN GO THE PRICES!

Goods bought for Cash, at low prices, and sold for Ready Pay at such figures as make old prices look almost extortionate.

WE SELL AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

COFFEE. SUNDRIES.

Best Rio, 25 cents. Starch—bulk, 6 cents.

Best Roasted Rio, 30 " Silver Gloss, 12 "

Atburckle, 30 " Corn, 12 "

Best Java, 32 " Matches, 7 "

Roasted Java, 35 " Soap—"Sovon", 25 "

SUGAR. Standard A, 8 1/2 lbs for \$1.00. Prime, 10 "

TEA. Best Gun Powder, 80 cents. Japan, 80 "

Prime, 40-60-70 "

WE reduced the prices on Groceries 25 per cent. and hope the people will appreciate what we have done for them and try to return the favor by standing by us.

Now, and always WILL, than any other house in the town. Give us one trial and be convinced.

Yours Very Truly,

BEN WALDORF,

The Only Original Low Price Grocer in Rensselaer.

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

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 cents per yard.—My stock of

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of Cashmeres, in all colors, Alpaca, Mohair, Persian, Arabella, Pinkies, 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

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.

THE NEW

Fall and Winter

STOCK OF

DRY - GOODS

Just Opened by

R. FENDIG,

CONSISTS OF

Staple Articles

FOR THE

Fall and Winter

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, FALL 1877. 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, successor to J. H. Wood.

Who Sells

Studebaker Wagons

David James. These Wagons took the Continental award as the best on exhibition at the Grand World's Fair at Philadelphia. They are not excelled by any in 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 experience 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. m1n2.77

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The State of Indiana, Jasper county, In the Jasper Circuit Court, January Term, 1878.

Alanson Strobridge.

Frederick Hoover and Nataniel L. Dyke, Administrators of the Estate of Robert L. Strobridge, deceased, vs. John M. Strobridge, Isabella Whitcomb, Minerva Sear and Jackson Strobridge, are non-residents of the State of Indiana.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by E. O'Brien, his Attorney, with a complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the defendants Isabella Whitcomb, Minerva Sear and Jackson Strobridge, are non-residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendants, that unless they be and appear on the second day of the next Term of the Jasper Circuit Court to be held on the day of January, A. D. 1878, at the Court House in said County, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

In Witness Whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at Rensselaer, Indiana, this 4th day of November, A. D. 1877.

CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk of the Jasper Circuit Court.

November 9, 1877.

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