

Democratic Sentinel.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOHN C. SHAFKILIN, of Vanderburg.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MARLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS W. WOOLLEN, of Johnson.
SUBTREASURER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JAMES H. SMART, of Allen.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACK MASS CONVENTION!



A mass convention of the Independent Greenback voters of Jasper county will be held at the Court House in Rensselaer, Indiana, on Saturday, April 20th, 1878, at 10 o'clock P. M.

- 1st. To select delegates to the Independent Greenback State Convention.
- 2nd. To select delegates to the Independent Greenback Congressional Convention, for the Tenth District.
- 3rd. To select delegates to the Independent Greenback Senatorial Convention, for the Twenty-fourth District.
- 4th. To select delegates to the Independent Greenback Representative Convention, for the Forty-fifth District.
- 5th. To fix the time and place for holding an Independent Greenback county Convention to nominate a county ticket.
- 6th. To organize an Independent Greenback County Central Committee, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

All voters who are opposed to the financial policy of the democratic and republican parties, as defined in their national platform, and who are in favor of the principles enunciated in the platform of the National Greenback party, are cordially invited to be present.

THOS. BOROUGHS, O. B. MCINTIRE, THOMPSON ERWIN, PABLEY FINNEY, W. C. FURBER, JED. D. HOPKINS, SAM'L W. RITCHIE, HENRY W. MILLER, HENRY WELSH, ELLIOT R. BURR, JAMES PEZZLEY, ARTHUR CLINTON, DAVID V. GARISON, WM. MCGILVER, JOHN M. HARRISON, B. W. HARRINGTON, JOHN H. SHIELDS, ANNE SHIELDS, JOSEPH BRAY, B. F. SHIELDS, CHAS. P. HOPKINS, H. Z. LEONARD, SAM'L M. BLACK, JACOB OWENS, WILLIAM MAJOR, LORENZO TINKHAM, CHARLES H. PRICE, JESSE WILCOX, GEORGE H. BROWN, HENRY BECK, AND OTHERS.

Democracy and Temperance.

Under the above caption appears an article in the Rensselaer Union of last week, intended as a criticism of the speech of Hon. John Lee at the Temperance Union at their last meeting. But the anonymous of the communication shows that the writer was a narrow minded bigot, who is unable to raise himself above the low and grovelling instincts of the average radical hypocrite who assays to attribute to himself and his party all the honesty, virtue, intelligence and temperance cause. One such speech as that delivered by Mr. Lee will do more for the cause of temperance and moral reformation than a thousand such scribbles as "Interested Listener." Mr. Lee is an intelligent earnest advocate of the temperance cause, because it is right; not for political or partisan effect, but for the good of all parties and all people.

Hon. S. P. Thompson, of Rensselaer, is mentioned as a candidate for State Senator for this district. "Our Union" would make no democratic representative.—Oxford Tribune.

They trot him out! And we predict a Majority against him in October next that will make him doubt his identity.—Rensselaer Democratic Sentinel.

You are badly mistaken Bro. McEwen. No (Gov.) Majority would be able to wax Our Union. The republicans elected Mr. Major's State Senator once, but they are too wise to do so again. We don't want any 'aft and aft men this time.—Oxford Tribune.

The Oxford Tribune suggests Simon P. Thompson of Rensselaer for nomination by the republicans for State Senator from this (the 24th) district. It nominated no democratic outside of Tophet can beat him; and if elected any man who gambles may safely bet his final dollar that Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees will not be returned to the United States Senate by the help of his vote. As a Senator Mr. Thompson would be a credit to the district.—Rensselaer Union.

So far so good, then. Let the "Tophettes" bring forth their favorite, Thompson, and pit him against the Democrat or Independent that may be selected to oppose him. Trot him out, and we predict his defeat by a majority that will increase the uproar in Tophet. And amongst the most uproarious will be the managers of the Oxford Tribune and Rensselaer Union.

It has lately been discovered by the Valparaiso Messenger, that the original Democrat and the Rensselaer Democratic Sentinel that the Union is not an advocate of the doctrines of the communistic democracy. It was thought that an idea of this kind would penetrate their pachydermatous intellects before the campaign ended, but not that it would get through so soon, though the "powerful scratch" at times. The Union is an independent paper for a fact—only \$1 a year.—Rensselaer Union.

Oh, no, Brother James, we have nothing in your journalistic career beyond the fact that you pretend to judiciousness, when in reality you are most servile in your devotion to

radicalism; you profess sympathy for the toiling people, while you are most obsequious and fawning to the money power, fraud, Hayes and all. The idea that what you may be before the campaign is ended will not penetrate a "pachydermatous" or any other kind of intellect. You may proclaim that "the Union is an independent paper for a fact—only \$1 a year," or, "only a quarter for three months," but it only proves the general conclusion of those who know best—that you are not, in fact, independent—that "only \$1 a year" is too cheap for a good reliable paper.

The Head of the Future.

"By this we mean narrow gauge" is generally, but more particularly in Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago a narrow gauge, now completed, running from Bradford to Rensselaer. It is a general impression among persons who have never seen a narrow gauge is, that they are a kind of one-horse make shifts, not to be thought of, except where it is utterly impossible to build the standard gauge. This was the delusion under which we labored until last week, when it was ascertained and completely dispelled by taking a trip over the new road. It was in fact more than dispelled, for when the standard gauge was reached on the return trip, it struck us as being a good deal wider than was expected for all practical purposes. Just as much as the new road is a Jasper county enterprise, calculated to greatly increase its population and taxable wealth, so it is a short description of it will not doubt be interesting to our readers. The track, rails and cars are about one-third narrower and smaller than those used on the standard gauge. The engine weighs 18 tons, and is consequently as heavy as the others, which it resembles in every particular, excepting its drivers, which are much smaller. The new coach is as comfortably as to 40 persons, and is upholstered in the most comfortable of the country, and the rush with which the road was built, together with the mild rainy weather, preclude the possibility of making a very solid and smooth ride. The construction and a body of laborers are kept busy filling in and ballasting, and in a few weeks it will be in as good condition as any track. But in the mean time, the cars glide along on a continuous rail at the usual rate of speed, giving no hint that is only about three months since the road was commenced, and only one slice of a profitable business; paying expenses and a fair interest on its cost. Work will be commenced at once at Bradford, and by July 1st the line will be completed to Delphi; after which it will be pushed on to Chicago, towards Chicago as fast as possible. The intention is to make it a through line for the transportation of grain, coal, lumber and passengers, and not a mere feeder as some people suppose. The gentlemen who are in charge of the road know how to make progress, and have unbounded faith in the final completion of the line. We wish them all the success that their enterprise and astonishing energy deserves.—Remington Times.

Correspondence.

Idaville, in White county, six miles east of the county seat, on the P. & C. St. L. R. R., is a thriving village of about 500 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a good country and consequently a large amount of business is transacted. It has four churches and a commodious school house with three departments. All branches of business demanded in a country town are carried on, and hard as times have been, no failures have yet occurred. The passage of the silver bill has produced no marked effect as yet among our people; nor has the National party effected an organization here yet.

At the township election the democrats elected the trustee and justice by over fifty majority, while the republicans carried the assessor by sixteen majority. D. McDonald (Buck-wheat Dave) was elected trustee. The wheat crop in this part of the country never looked better than now, and it gives promise of an abundant harvest. Farmers have commenced plowing, though the ground is yet wet and cold.

Micros.

Congressman Kelly, of Pa., in a recent speech in Congress upon resumption of specie payment, said: "Coming down to the question of specie resumption, he said that with sixty-five millions of gold in the treasury, with none in the hands of the people, and with seven hundred million to be redeemed, the proposition was a measure of insanity. It was a proposition the enforcement of which was driving the people to pauperism, to lunacy and to suicide, and was creating a moneyed oligarchy, whose wealth compared with that of the body of the people would be greater than that of the moneyed oligarchy of England."

"The silver bill was an act of justice not of relief. Its good influence can not be felt appreciably until restored confidence will justify an enlargement of the circulation of money and credit. Bonds have not fallen nor gold risen since the passage of the President's impotent veto. Its enemies have been confounded by experience, and so, too, will its friends be if the resumption act be permitted to disgrace our statute books."

The new United States Senator from Indiana, Daniel W. Voorhees, is considered one of the foremost criminal lawyers of the Northwest, and a very attractive popular speaker. He is six feet one inch tall, and weighs about 200 pounds. He is called the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash"; has a large head, large face, large shoulders, and a large heart. He wears a smooth-muzzling style of beard, like the late Charles Dickens. His head is well thatched with a heavy coat of dark red hair; eyes, hair and beard seem to be all of the same hue. He usually has a sombre, thoughtful look, and as he sits in the Senate, or when he is seen, at once attracts attention.—Harper's Weekly.

Killed by a Bear.

A citizen was near Lac Court O'Brien, Wis., looking up some land, and while passing down an old logging road leading to the lake, came upon the carcass of a large black bear lying in the road. Upon examining it he discovered several wounds upon the head and body, as if made by a knife. Continuing his journey a few rods from the bear he found the body of an Indian, mangled and torn in a most horrible manner, lying a little to one side of the road. One side of the face was completely

torn off, and the body stripped of most of its clothing, being lacerated in a frightful manner. The ground for some distance around had the appearance of a terrible struggle. Near the old Indian was a rifle barrel covered with blood and hair, the stock broken off and lying in several places upon the ground. He evidently fired one shot, and before having time to reload, the bear had grappled him. In his right hand he had a bow-knife, which probably was his last weapon of defense, and the instrument that had led to the fatal blow.

Advice for Twenty-Five Cents.

A young man in Dover, N. H., saw an advertisement in a New York paper which read thus: "Any one sending us twenty-five cents will receive in return something which will be of immense value to him." He sent, and received in reply this: "Don't be such a fool as to send your money to us again, but keep it in your pocket."

Remember Free School.

For the month ending March 29, 1878, we condense the following facts for the consideration of patrons. The excuses accepted during the month on account of tardiness and absence, 102. Trustees and parents in writing excuses should state plain reasons for absence. A large per cent. of the absences were on account of attending the funeral of John Miller.

The average daily attendance for the month was, in Primary A, 38; Primary B, 35; Intermediate, 50; Grammar School, 42; High School, 37; total, 202. The number strictly punctual during the month was, in A, 24; B, 34; Intermediate, 54; Grammar School, 11; High School, 20; total, 143. The number of pupils who observed the rules of conduct presented by the board of trustees, was A, 35; B, 28; Intermediate, 39; Grammar School, 19; High School, 13. The number of pupils who obeyed the rules as to study, was A, 41; B, 36; Intermediate, 45; Grammar School, 28; High School, 40; total, 190.

The following named pupils are reported "3" during the month. Primary A—Able Bass, Amzie Beck, Cora Catt, Gertrude Clark, Eddie Duval, Rebecca Fendig, Simon Fendig, Albert Hutton, Agnes Haley, Nellie Halloran, Nellie Hopkins, Alice Kinney, John Jones, Bernhart Leopold, David Miller, George Minikus, Charles Robinson, Birdie Spitzer, Eliza Tuteur, Dora Woodworth, George Wigmore.—21.

Primary B—Freddie Cissel, Frank Cissel, Charles Daugherty, Miller Grant, Lucy Haley, Inez Hutton, Crilla Hutton, Bertie Hopkins, Birdie Hammond, Daniel Hopkins, Mary Halloran, Charles Platt, Gertrude Robinson, Gracie Reeve, Eugene Saylor, Fannie Wood, Walter Wilsey, Minnie Warner, Lizzie Warner, Byron Zimmerman.—20.

Intermediate—Mary Beck, Lodema Hopkins, Minnie Norris, Louisa Platt.—4. Grammar School—Nellie Spitzer, Lillie Alter, Henry Smith.—3. High School—Bell Alter, Hattie Cook, Lizzie Eger, Hannah Miller, Louis Hollingsworth, Clara Reeve, Alice Rhoades.—7. Grand total 55.

We hope the teachers will make daily advancement in methods of tuition and management during the final month of the school year. The trustees ask attention to the following special inducements for attendance, conduct and study during the present month.

1st. Those pupils who attend until the close of the term will each be presented with a certificate showing which class the pupil can enter at the beginning of the next school year.

2nd. The names of those pupils whose record is "3" for the year will be mentioned in the Second Annual Catalogue as bearing first honor. Those who were "3" for either term will be awarded second honor, and those who were perfect in attendance during the second term of the year will receive third honor.

Honorable mention will be made in our next catalogue of those who may exhibit in the closing exercises dutiful behavior and meritorious advancement in science.

The closing exercises will be as follows: Wednesday, April 24, 1878.—Applicants for admission to the High School will pass a written examination in arithmetic, geography, grammar and history, which will be conducted by Prof. Allen, in the High School room. Neatness of work, good deportment and close application will entitle applicants to better grades.

Thursday, April 25, 1878.—Applicants for admission to the Grammar School will answer written questions testing their knowledge of orthography, arithmetic, geography and grammar, to be propounded by Prof. Allen, in the High School room.

All other examinations will be conducted by the teachers in their respective rooms, under the direction of the superintendent and trustees, and be completed after Wednesday and before Friday evening, April 26, 1878.

On Saturday, April 27, 1878, the pupils repair to their respective rooms at the usual hour, receive their certificates, and close with vocal exercises at 11 a. m.

On Saturday afternoon, from 2 to 4 p. m. the whole school will meet at Starr's Hall and give a literary and elocutionary entertainment, and the public are invited to attend.

On Saturday, April 27, 1878, at 7 p. m. the Rhetoric Class will read and recite original essays and orations, and all who desire to note the progress of the class are cordially invited to attend. We desire the last month of the school to have a successful close.

M. F. CHILCOTE, RALPH FENDIG, SIMON P. THOMPSON, Trustees.

The Lips that Touch Wine Shall Never Touch Mine.

Alice Lee stood waiting her lover one night. Her cheeks dashed and glowing her eyes full of light. She wore a sweet rose mid her bright flowing hair. No flower of the forest e'er looked half so fair. As she did that night as she stood by the door of the West where she dwelt by the side of the moon.

Her lover had promised to take her a walk. And she built all her hopes on a long pleasant talk. But the daylight was fading, and also, I ween, Her lover was getting too far from the scene. For now she would stand still, then a tune she would sing. And impatiently mutter, "I wish he would come."

"You may say what you like," it is pleasant to hear. And William has oft kept me waiting of late; I know where he stays, it is easy to tell. He spends many an hour at the sign of the Bell; I wish he would keep from such places away; His rakish companions do lead him astray."

She heard a quick step and her young heart beat. As she said, "I am glad he is coming at last." But it was only a neighbor who happened to speak. As he marked the quick flash on the young maid's eye. And his eyes twinkled with pleasure and glee. As he merrily said, "So you're waiting I see."

"Now don't think at all I'm intending to blame. For I have a good chance, I've no doubt, to prove. But I tell you to warn you, I fancy my lass, And she could speak a warm word to the wine. And oh! if you wish for the love that she gave; For the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

He went on his way, but the truth he'd impressed Took root, and sank deep in the fair maiden's breast. And strange things she could scarce account for. Now arranged quite plain as she pondered them o'er.

"I really believe," she said with a look of deep sorrow and regret. "I really believe the old man is right."

"When William next comes I will soon let him know. He must give up the liquor or else he must go. For I'll never let him get so far from the scene. For the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

She heard a quick step coming over the moon. And a merry voice which she oft heard before. And she could speak a warm word to the wine. And oh! if you wish for the love that she gave; For the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

But she shook the bright curls on her beautiful head. And drew herself up, while quite proudly she said. "Now, William, I'll prove if you really are true. For you say that you love me, I don't think you do. If really you love me you must give up the wine. For the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

He looked quite amazed. "Why, Alice, is clear. You really are getting quite jaded, my dear. 'Tis that you are right," she replied, "for I see you're getting quite jaded, my dear. 'Tis that you are right, I own, of the poisonous wine. For the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

He turned then quite angry. "Confound it," he said. "What nonsense you've got in your dear little head. But I'll let I cannot remove it from thence. And I mean what I say, and this you will find. I don't often become angry when I'm made up my mind."

He stood all irresolute, angry, perplexed. She never saw him look half so vexed. For she said, "I'll take the life of the wine. And he said, but he never could move her an inch. He then cried with a look and a groan. "Oh! Alice, your heart is as hard as a stone!"

But though her heart beat in his favor quite loud, She still firmly kept up the war she had vowed; And at last, without even a tear or a sigh. She said, "I am going, so William, good-bye. 'Tis now or never, so I'll choose one of the two. I'll give up the liquor in favor of you."

Now William had of great cause to rejoice.

For the hour he had made sweet Alice his choice. And he blessed through the whole of a long useful life. The fate that had given him his dear little wife.

Attacked by an Eagle.

Recently United States deputy marshal Dering and a party went up the river to investigate the cutting of logs from the public lands. On Black Lake they discovered an immense eagle's nest in the topmost branches of a large tree, and commenced cutting the tree down. There was a young eagle in the nest, and when the cutting commenced the parent birds made hostile demonstrations, swooping down upon the party. The female was shot and killed. The wing of the male was broken by a shot, and he was captured after falling in the water. He was with considerable difficulty taken into the boat, knocking one of the men in the boat overboard by a stroke of his wing. The young bird was killed by the falling of the tree. The nest was twelve feet in diameter, and was constructed of at least three quarters of a cord of wood, some of the pieces being four feet long and as large as a man's leg. The male was brought down alive. It measures seven feet and two inches from tip to tip.

Sounds of Normandy.

We have just received a copy of a Potpourri, containing all the popular airs from the new opera called "The Sounds of Normandy," splendidly arranged for the piano, by Charlie Baker, the celebrated American Composer. No doubt our friends and readers who have had the pleasure of hearing this superb new opera can not fail to remember the beautiful melodies contained therein. All these have been nicely arranged for Piano or Organ. So popular is this composition that the publisher was compelled to make two sets of plates, in order to supply the demand. Every person who is in possession of a piano or organ should buy a copy.

Price, 50 cents, published by F. W. Helmick, the Great Western Publisher, 136 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

A gentleman once bought two lottery tickets, one for himself and one by the request of his friend who was absent. In the course of a few months the lottery was drawn, and the friend for whom he had bought the second ticket, and who had not been called upon to pay for it, received a note that he had drawn \$20,000. "But how did you know which ticket was mine and which was your own?" The honest man replied: "I bought two tickets and placed them in my bureau drawer, but thinking that there might be some question, I marked the one I intended for you with a cross, and I find it was your ticket that had drawn the prize." Match this who can as an instance of downright honesty.—Boston Journal.

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 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 country, 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, Flannels, 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 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.

Sale of School Land.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor and Treasurer of the County of Jasper, State of Indiana, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House in Rensselaer, Ind., on

WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of MAY, 1878, the following lands, situated in said county, which have been sold as School Lands, and are forfeited to the State of Indiana for the non-payment of interest due thereon, to-wit:

The northwest quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section sixteen (16) township twenty-eight (28) north range six (6) west, containing 280 acres. Forfeited by William C. Cozzens. Principal \$1665 00—Interest \$28 00.

Also, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section sixteen (16) township thirty-two (32) north range six (6) west, containing 40 acres. Forfeited by William P. Van-nort. Principal \$57 80—Interest \$5 25.

These lands will be sold for not less than the full amount of principal, interest, damages and costs. One-fourth of the purchase money, together with the interest, damages and costs due thereon, shall be paid to the Auditor on the day of sale, and the interest at eight per centum on the residue for one year; and the residue of the purchase money in ten (10) years from the date of sale with interest at eight per centum, payable annually in advance.

Witness our hands and the seal of the Board of Commissioners of Jasper county, Ind., at Rensselaer, Indiana, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1878. HENRY A. BARKLEY, Auditor. HENRY I. ADAMS, Treasurer. Jasper county, Indiana.

SALE OF SCHOOL FUND LANDS!

AUDITORS ANNUAL SALE OF LANDS IN Jasper County, State of Indiana, belonging to the State of Indiana, for the use of the Congressional School Fund, and open for sale on the first day of January, 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I will on the FOURTH MONDAY, being the 25th day of March, 1878, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court House, in the Town of Bedford, in Jasper County, State of Indiana, offer for sale at public outcry, the following lands, to-wit: A certain lot of land, containing 20 acres, more or less, of the mortgage premises as would pay the amount due on the mortgage, including principal, interest and costs.

The following is a description of the mortgaged premises, together with the amount of principal and interest due thereon to the day of sale, being the Fourth Monday of March, 1878: The west half of the southwest quarter of section sixteen (16) township thirty-one (31) north range five (5) west, containing 40 acres, more or less, of the mortgage premises as would pay the amount due on the mortgage, including principal, interest and costs.

The following is a description of the mortgaged premises, together with the amount of principal and interest due thereon to the day of sale, being the Fourth Monday of March, 1878: The west half of the southwest quarter of section sixteen (16) township thirty-one (31) north range five (5) west, containing 40 acres, more or less, of the mortgage premises as would pay the amount due on the mortgage, including principal, interest and costs.

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