Democratic Sentinel.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878.

Democratic State Tickt.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN G. SHAFKLIN, of Vanderburg.

AUDITOR OF STATE.
E. MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.

TREASURER OF STATE.
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
THOMAS W. WOOLEN, of Johnson.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JAMES H. SMART, of Allen.

Meeting of Democratic Central Committee.

The members of the Democratic Central Committee of Jasper county, Indiana, are requested to meet at rooms of Committee, in Rensselaer, on SATURDAY, May 18th, 1878, to transact such business as will come before the committee.

JAMES H. LOUGHRIDGE,
Chairman.

IRA W. YEOMAN, Sec'y.

A caucus of radical members of Congress has resolved to fight against an investigation of the Presidential frauds.

The editor of the Union is apparently very sensitive over what he terms an imputation of "unworthy motives to its hostile attitude towards the confederate party." No doubt Col. Healey, who knows his man, enjoyed a hearty ha! ha! ha! he! he! he-e-e! over the pharisaical presumption of his "old pard." "Unworthy motive" is good for one seeking position under a Fraud whose title to the presidency was stolen from the people.

Bro, James takes the Bar Docket, for June Term, at $11, and we consent. The paper for it will cost $5, and the labor required will add $12 to $15 may be more to it. In past years he received $30 for the work. He justifies himself, we understand, on the ground that he did not ask it—it was allowed. But who ever knew Horace to extend grace to any Democratic M. C. taking back pay on the plea that it was allowed by act of a radical Congress, approved by Grant?

If Horace does not depart too soon for Turk Island, and continues in the line he has mapped out, he will find he has engaged in a little business that will cut like a two-edged sword—both ways.

The Valparaiso Vidette, generally fair and correct in its financial views, commits, we think, a grave error in the following utterance:

"The resumption act however need not be repealed, since, needless as it is, it probably will do no hurt, because so very little paper will be offered for redemption, as it will itself be more desirable than coin."

Hon. John C. New, radical United States Treasurer under Grant, says that "resumption means the redemption of every matured obligation, public and private, in coin," Enforced resumption will therefore destroy the legal tender qualities of greenbacks, and it will leave debtors to the merciless greed of the Shylocks who in that event, will demand the "pound of flesh"—coin—in order to secure the valuable mortgaged properties of their helpless victims. Forced resumption will fix the margin between gold and paper. Mark that. Don't be deceived.

[From the Valparaiso Vidette.]

The telegraph reports that Mr. James, of Rensselaer, the *Union* editor and publisher, has had his name presented by the president for confirmation by the senate for the consulship at Turk's Isles, northward nearly 60 miles from Hayti, where the population is about 1200. We are glad that Mr. James has got this nomination, and we hope it will be readily confirmed, because not only he is otherwise a fit and worthy man, but he has merited this mark of approbation by devotion one or two years to the president's hard money doctrine, in the face of popular opinion to the contrary prevailing generally in the west. He ought not now to fail of his reward. We say this not because an office should be, but because it *is* considered, and by high pay rendered, a reward for previous party services.

Bro. James is with his party in this county on the "hard money doctrine," as well as with the president, and in convention assembled denounced all who do not agree with them in the following insulting terms:

"The Republican party will protect the people from the degrading effects of those pernicious doctrines which teach that the masses are the wards of the government and may rightfully depend on the government for money and subsistence independently of their individual exertions."

And this because the people demand that the government shall cease contraction and supply sufficient currency to meet the demands of trade. They expect it to obtain circulation in a legitimate way and do not ask it to be given them. The charge is as false as it is insulting.

Last year Bro. James let off considerable "wind" because we agreed to do the printing of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Jasper county for the sum of thirty-five dollars and the proceeds of the advertisements in the premium list. He had the presumption to assert that we were doing the work for "less than the cost of raw material," etc., etc., which satisfied us that his pretensions far exceeded his experience and knowledge of the business, and we permitted him to growl and groan without interruption. At the time the contract was let to us he bid sixty dollars on the same work, and for accepting the lowest offer, he impugned the motives of the directors, insisted that partisanism and a desire to procure labor without reward controlled them.

On Saturday last the contract for 1878 was let to Bro. James, his bid being—less than nothing—seven shares of stock which will be more likely to bear assessments than dividends.—Of course the officials were wise in accepting his offer. We have no complaint to make. They acted fair and square, in the interests of the Association, and are deserving of the full confidence of the stockholders.

But Bro. James exhibits considerable tact in ground and lofty tumbling. His tumble from $60 down to—less than nothing, is a thrilling feat, well calculated to bewilder business men generally. We predict he will astonish the natives of Turk Island before he has resided there sufficiently long to take out his naturalization papers.

[Some of our readers will doubtless recognize the author of the following interesting letter in the initials, as of one who was an employee of ours over thirty years ago. Since then he has had a rather diversified experience, seen no little of the world beyond his birth-place, Ferguson Valley, this county, and now, having passed the meridian of life is bearing a hand in laying broad and deep American civilization on this remote frontier. Looking back over what has not been an entirely unfruitful past, we recal with grateful pride that not one of our many "boys" who have pushed out into the world since they were our 'prentice hands but are doing well, and never fail to send us such tokens of kindly remembrance, and even affection, that cannot but be grateful to us. We would not part with that kindly temper of "our boys" toward us for untold gold.]

The above, from the pen of the able editor of the Lewistown (Pa.) *Democratic Sentinel*, with whom with whom we served the years of our apprenticeship, is preface to a letter from the Black Hills, written by H. P. L., (H. P. Lynch) who was our fellow-apprentice. From our knowledge of the "boys" to whom he refers with so much feeling and kindness, we know they entertain the sentiments of regard and affection, toward his family as well as himself, which he so fully appreciates. In our last interview with Col. J. Ed. Robinson, of Lafayette, who shared our apprentice days, reminiscenses of the past came up, and the kindness and regard of Mr. and Mrs. Walters for the welfare and comfort of the "boys" was alluded to. The "boys" fully estimate the sincerity of Mr. W. when he says "We would not part with that kindly temper of "our boys" for untold gold."

Defense of the Toiling Masses.

In his plea before the Senate for the repeal of the Resumption Act, Mr. Voorhees presented statistics showing how few were owners of the lands of Europe and how cruel and oppressive their exactions. He then pictured in true colors the steady strides being made in that direction in our own Republic, and proceeded to defend the people against the charge of the Shylocks that their extravagance had brought about the state of affairs that now exist. We make the followin extracts:

Sir, these statistical facts are overwhelming in their significance. They reveal every feature of human servitude and light up all the ghastly lineaments of degradation, famine and woe. They explain the exodus of the last 35 years from Great Britain, during which time seven millions of her subjects have exiled themselves from her shores. I have cited them, however, at this time, not for the purpose of dwelling on them, but simply to show to American land owners who have been forced to mortgage their lands to the money power a candid, and comprehensive view of the end of that career on which they have entered. I desire them to see that the policy of their government in withholding an adequate supply of money in circulation has forced them into the clutches of a power which to-day holds mortgages on more acres of American farms than the entire lands within the boundaries of England. And I desire in their behalf to appeal to the American Congress to promptly undo, as far as possible, the mischief that has been inflicted, and to inaugurate a financial reformation which will secure to the toiling farmer his imperiled home and to the industrious mechanic living wages.

It is customary, however, at this time for the supporters of the present financial policy of the government to charge the misfortunes of the people on the people themselves. The extravagance of the people, their reckless expenditures, and their prodigal mode of living are now favorite themes on the tongues of those who recline in the soft lap of wealth and fare sumptuously every day. The hard handed, sun burnt millions who rise to their daily toils while the morning star is yet in the sky, and toil for a subsistence until the evening star appears, are constantly lectured on the virtues of economy by the dwellers in palaces, by the inmates of gilded mansions, by the masters of livered attendants, by the lords of millions, by all such as derive their incomes and their luxuries from the labor and privations of others. These modern teachers of self denial on the part of the laborer have given the meaning of this world dreamy or spiritual meaning its sublime author intended to give the parable of the talents—"For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

The poor are exhorted to give up luxuries which they have not, in order that the rich may add to their already great abundance. Go to the homes of those who eat their bread in the sweat of their brows and ascertain if you can the extravagances in which they indulge. Do they maintain costly equipages, splendid carriages, and richly comparisoned horses? Are their humble dwellings adorned with valuable paintings, or adorned with expensive furniture? Do you see pier-glasses on their walls and feel velvet carpets beneath your feet on their floors? Take a seat with them at their frugal, but hospitable tables. Do you find extravagance there? Where is the solid silverware, the long succession of delicate dishes, the various brands of high priced wines? None of these things are found to tempt the Epicurean taste of those who, while preaching economy to the municipal classes, sit down each day to banquets such as Dives presided over when Lazarus lay at his gates begging bread. Have the farmers and mechanics of the country brought calamity on themselves by extravagance in dress?

Where one indulges in broadcloth a hundred are glad to be comfortable and appear decent in home spun. Do their wives and daughters wear velvets and expensive silks? Must they too economize and put on plainer attire in order that the votaries of fashion and wealth may increase their demands? Sir, the laboring men and women of this country have not been extravagant in their living, nor do their present embarrassments and sufferings arise from that cause. It is enough that they should be weary with care and toil and filled with anxiety for the soil darkening future. They should at least be spared reproachful calumny. They constitute the only economizing, self-denying class of citizens in all this broad land. With what force and justice could they turn upon their accusers and fasten on them the crimes of prodigacy and shameless extravagance. The federal government itself has been administered for many years past on a scale of the most stupendous expenditures. It has rioted with the public moneys and set an evil example. States, counties, cities, and corporations have too generally acted as if the principles of economy in their management. But of all who commit extravagance and practice self-indulgence, the most conspicuous is that class which holds the bonds of the government and the mortgages of the people, and loudly urges its oppressed debtors to the most rigid economy for its own benefit. To those who compose this favored class the pleasures and luxuries of every land and clime are accessible. To them nothing can be denied which money will command. As they travel over oceans and continents in quest of new enjoyments, they are assailed by no anxious fears in regard to their pecuniary resources. They know that the plowman in the furrow, the mechanic in his shop, the American laborer of every stand, and wherever he may be, pays daily tribute and makes their income secure.

Far be it from me to incite the people, even if in my power, to disregard their financial obligations. No such purpose inspires my conduct, but I shall at all times vindicate them against the aspersions of those who first oppress and then denounce them. And I shall also always maintain that the entire financial policy of the government should be revised, changed, and reformed in their interests and for their relief.

Are there those upon this floor who regard the financial question a temporary one? To my mind it is not so. Its different phases may be metand for the time being disposed of, but in my judgment it will remain the paramount question in our public affairs long after every eye that now sparkles in this chamber shall be closed in eternal sleep. Debt is a merciless master, and gives its victims little time and less inclination to consider anything except its ceaseless demands. The American people at this time, aside from their private debts to each other, are indebted to the federal and state governments, to counties, cities and corporations, in the almost incalculable sum of more than $5,000,000,000. The bondage of such a debt can not be a short one. Generations will come and go before emancipation day for the American taxpayer arrives.

[From the Remington Times.]

APPOINTMENTS.—The president has nominated Horace E. James, of Indiana, consul at Turk's Island.—Chicago Times.

That is all there was of it, but it throws a flood of light over the course pursued by the Rensselaer Union since Hayes' inaugural. This shows why that paper, standing almost alone in the State, persistently supported the administration in its opposition to the silver bill, and boldly supported all the odious financial measures of the gold bugs. It shows that in advocating measures so inconsistent with the interest of his patrons, for a "quid pro quo," Mr. James was only consistent with himself, and his past record. Congratulations are now in order.

—The Rensselaer Union man was cleverly caught by the Republican convention, and safely anchored by being made Chairman of the county central committee. Thus, was this luminous, erratic, independent political comet captured and harnessed to the machine, and made to obey the laws that govern political bodies.

—Barney Patton met with a serious affliction this week, in the death of one of his horses, thus breaking up his best pair of roadsters, the blacks.—Remington Times.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Prairie Lodge No. 125 F. & A. M held at their Hall, in Rensselaer, Indiana, on Saturday evening, May 4th, 1878, the following resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother ABRAM D. SWAIN were unanimously adopted by the Lodge:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-Wise Master to remove from our Lodge our esteemed Brother, Brother ABRAM D. SWAIN, thereby depriving his family of a kind husband and indulgent father, society of a good neighbor and devoted christian, and our beloved order of a worthy and earnest member. Therefore:

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deplore the loss of our beloved brother, ABRAM D. SWAIN.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Fraternity is extended to the family and many friends of brother SWAIN, in this the sad hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That as a mark of our esteem the Charter and Lodge Room be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of Brother SWAIN.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the RENSSELAER UNION and DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL for publication.

J. W. DUVALL,
WILLIS J. IMES,
MARION L. SPITLER,
Committee.

April 30th, 1878.

Tribute of Respect.

HALL OF IROQUOIS LODGE, Mo. 143, I. O. O. F., Rensselaer, Ind., April 30th, 1878.

To the Noble Grand, Officers and Brethren of Iroquois Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., Rensselaer, Ind:

Your undersigned Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of our grief at the death of our brother ABRAM D. SWAIN, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Master of the Universe to call from our midst our well beloved brother, ABRAM D. SWAIN, who departed this life on the 22d day of April, 1878.—Therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply lament his death, but rejoice in the faith that he has joined the Grand Lodge of all good men around the Great White Throne above where the Grand Master of the Universe presides.

Resolved, That in his death the beloved Order of Odd Fellowship has lost one of its most faithful and devoted members, our Lodge a useful brother, society a good and honest citizen, and his kinsmen a fond and affectionate relation.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of our deceased brother in this the sad hour of their affliction, and extend to them the sympathy of the Fraternity of Odd Fellows

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem the emblems of our Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased brother, and that the editors of the Rensselaer UNION and DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL be requested to publish the same.

CHARLES H. PRICE,
IRA W. YEOMAN,
Committee.

April 30th, 1878.

Temperance Meeting.

Programme of exercises for the regular monthly meeting of the Jasper County Temperance Union to be held at the Christian Church, in Rensselaer, Monday evening, May 27th, 1878:

1.—Music Ladies Orchestra.
2.—Reading Scriptures by the Vice President.
3.—Prayer by Rev. Thos. Vanscoy.
4.—Song, Temperance Ship, by Messrs. Dwiggins, Cissel and others.
5.—Reading minutes of the previous meeting by the Secretary.
6.—Declamation by Miss Ana McEwen.
7.—Music, by Orchestra.
8. Select reading, by Miss Jennie Patton.
9.—Intermission.
10.—Music, by Orchestra.
11.—Essay by Mr. H. E. James.
12.—Declamation by Miss Minnie Phillips.
13.—Song by Mrs. Lilla Houseman.
14.—Music by Orchestra,
15.—Declamation by Charley Spitler.
16.—Song, "Evangeline," by Miss Lola Moss and others.
17.—Declamation by D. B. Miller.
18.—Miscellaneous remarks.
19.—Music by Orchestra.

Exercises will begin promptly at 7½ o'clock. A general invitation is extended to the public.

JOHN BOROUGHS, Pres't,
MRS. W. S. ORWIN, Vice Pres't.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

The Vote in Rensselaer.

FOR TRUSTEE—FIRST WARD.

RADICAL.		DEM. & IND.	
Purcupile,	26	Meyer,	35
Spitler,	29	Loughridge.	32
Hopkins	62	Hopkins,	62
Rhoads,	25	Phillips,	34
Kannal,	26	McCoy.	34
SECOND WARD.			
Purcupile,	11	Meyer,	23
Spitler,	12	Loughridge,	21
Hopkins,	34	Hopkins,	34
Rhoads,	13	Phillips,	21
Kannal,	12	McCoy,	22
THIRD WARD.			
Purcupile,	18	Meyer,	19
Spitler,	16	Loughridge,	21
Hopkins,	36	Hopkins,	36
Rhoads,	19	Phillips,	18
Kannal,	17	McCoy,	20
FOURTH WARD.			
Purcupile,	21	Meyer,	15
Spitler,	21	Loughridge.	15
Hopkins,	33	Hopkins,	33
Rhoads,	22	Phillips,	12
Kannal,	22	McCoy,	13
FIFTH WARD.			
Purcupile.	19	Meyer,	5
Spitler,	19	Loughridge,	5
Hopkins,	24	Hopkins,	24
Rhoads,	18	Phillips,	6
Kannal,	19	McCoy,	5
Treasurer,	Starr, (R.)	Imes, (D.&I.)	
1st Ward,	26	36	
2d "	11	23	
3d "	18	19	
4th "	20	16	
5th "	17	7	
Clerk.	Reeve, (R.)	Wright (D &I)	
1st Ward,	26	35	
2d "	10	24	
3d "	18	19	
4th "	22	14	
5th "	20	4	
Assessor.	Rhoads (R)	Waldorf, (D&I)	
1st Ward,	29	34	
2d "	12	22	
3d "	19	18	
4th "	21	15	
5th "	18	5	
Marshal.	Hopkins, (R)	Smoot, (D & I)	
1st Ward,	19	36	
2d "	10	24	
3d "	18	19	
4th "	18	14	
5th "	15	8	

THE PLATFORM.

The democracy of the state of Indiana assembled in delegate convention declare:

That national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof, there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

We are in favor or such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation by the states of the United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise an inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad, through the means of home syndicates, or other methods; and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interest of the people would be subserved by legislation so as to distribute said debt among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation which shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar, of 412½ grains, to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

We are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and to prevent the recurrence thereof and to protect the future public order and security we believe that the wages of corporations engaged in the business of mining, manufacturing and transportation should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that such lien sho'd be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation,

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines—one that would be just to the miner and owner.

The democratic party is the friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last apportionment of the state for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonorable, and we demand that the next legislature, in apportioning the state for legislative purposes, as will be their imperative duty, shall have regard alone to population and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the circuit courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights arising under the laws of the states tends to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the true interests of the people. And we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution and expressed in the judiciary act of 1789.

We are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the federal government, either in lands, bonds, money or by the pledge of the public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders in the republican party who secretly connived, and with barefaced effrontery, carried out the scheme, by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for president and vice president, were wrongfully kept out of the positions to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against free government a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that can only be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the president of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the acts or federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the state courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to the soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Al. Catt and "Ben" Smoot have purchased the grocery store of Ben. Woldorf, and are now good candidates for public favor. They will immediately fill up with new goods, and extend a cordial invitation to the public to give them a call.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Phillips, late of Jasper county, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DAVID GRAY, Administrator.

May 17, 1878.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD'S TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD'S TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word Lorillard stamped thereon.

Over 7,083 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories. Taxes paid Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during past 12 years, $29,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates.

The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is second to none in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the Jasper Circuit Court, in a cause wherin Joseph Dwenger is plaintiff, and Rolla T. Newman, Anna M. Newman, Ernest Broquet, Mary E. Broquet, and Fannie M. Burnworth, are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Six Hundred and Forty Dollars and 54 cents now due, and also Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to become due December 29th, 1878, and also Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to become due December 29th, 1879, and also Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to become due December 9th, 1880, also Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to become due December 29th, 1881 and also Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to become due December 29th, 1882, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of JUNE, A. D. 1878, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House, in Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) of section eleven (11), township twenty-nine (29) north of range seven (7) west, in Jasper county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

GEO. M. ROBINSON, Sheriff of Jasper county, Indiana.

Daniel B. Miller, Att'y for plaintiff.

May 10, 1878.—10.

DITCH NOTICE.

In Keener Township, Jasper County, Indiana:

WHEREAS, on the 1st day of March, 1878, Lena Hanson, 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. 2163 on the Docket of said Board, praying said Board to cause to be constructed a Ditch or Drain in Keener township, Jasper county, Indiana, as hereinafter described:

And, whereas, on the 5th day of March, 1878, the same being the second day of the regular March session, of said Board of Commissioners, said Board of Commissioners did appoint Ezra C. Nowels, David H. Yeoman, and Malachi 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 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 the time set for the hearing thereof is on Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1878, the same being the 6th day of the Regular session, 1878, of said Board of Commissioners.

Said proposed Ditch is described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point eighty (80) rods south of the north-east corner of section thirty-three (33) town thirty-two (32) north of range seven (7) west; running thence west 5,800 feet; thence north 71 degrees west 1900 feet to a point where the same will intersect a ditch heretofore constructed by Keener township and there terminate.

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

Willard J. Sheridan, A. Gregory, Eli W. Gynne, Wilson & McDonald, James H. Willard, J. Wilkins, Sarah J. Bennett, Lewis Mosier, Jasper Corning, Charles Egerle, David Gleason, William J. Demuth.

SEAL. Witness my name and official seal this 6th day of May, A. D. 1878.

HENRY A. BARKLEY,
Auditor of Jasper county, Indiana.

May 10, 1878—4w—15.
Frank W. Babcock, Att'y.

DITCH NOTICE.

WHEREAS, on the 1st day of March, 1878, Alcida W. Van't Woud and Harvey Stewart filed in the Auditor's Office of Jasper county, in the State Indiana, a petition to the Board of Commissioners of the County of Jasper, in the State of Indiana, praying said Board to cause to be constructed a Ditch or Drain in Keener Township, Jasper county, as hereinafter described: And whereas, on the fifth day of March, the same being the second day of the regular March session of said Board, they did, by an order duly entered of record, appoint Ezra C. Nowels, David H. Yeoman, and Malachi 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 subscribed and sworn to the same, have filed their report with the undersigned County Auditor:

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 Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1878, the same being the 6th day of the regular June session, 1878, of said Board.

Said Ditch is described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing nine hundred and forty (940) feet east of the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28), in town thirty-two (32) north of range seven (7); thence south seventy (70) degrees west three hundred (300) feet to a point fifteen (15) feet south of the half-mile line running east and west in said section twenty-eight (28); thence west along the ditch on the north side of the old Rail Road grade thirty-seven hundred (3700) feet; thence north forty (40) degrees west forty-six hundred (4600) feet to a point where it will terminate in the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), town and range aforesaid, the whole length of said proposed ditch being eighty-three hundred (8300) feet.

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

James H. Willard, Alcida W. Van't Woud, Amandes Beck, Nannie E. Spitler, Evalin Bayfield, Patrick Hanlon, Harvey Stewart, Ellen Stewart, Sarah J. Granger, Thomas Williams, Richmond Hathaway, Anthony I. Drexel.

SEAL. Witness my name and official seal, at Rensselaer, this 7th day of May, 1878.

HENRY A. BARKLEY,
Auditor of Jasper county, Ind.

May 10, 1878—4w—17 50.
Frank W. Babcock, Att'y.

DITCH NOTICE.

WHEREAS, A. H. Fairchild, Thomas Antrim, Cornelius Bowman, Anne Burring, Jacob Haan, Asa Tyler, Ira A. Williams, Herman Schwankie, Fred Schwankie, Daniel O'Donnell, Joseph Whited 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, State of Indiana, praying said Board to cause to be constructed a Ditch or Drain in Keener Township, County and State aforesaid, as hereinafter described: And whereas, on the 5th day of March, 1878, the same being the second day of the regular March session, 1878, of said Board of Commissioners, they did, by an order duly entered of record, appoint Ezra C. Nowels, David H. Yeoman and Malachi 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 Saturday the 8th day of June, 1878, the same being the 6th day of the regular June session, 1878.

Said proposed Ditch is described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six (36), in town thirty-two (32) north of range seven (7) west; thence north about forty-two (42) degrees west to the north-west corner of the southeast quarter of the the north-west quarter of section thirty-five (35), in town and range aforesaid; thence north one hundred and twenty (120) rods to a point on the quarter-mile line running north and south in the southwest quarter of section twenty (20), town and range aforesaid; thence north about thirty (30) degrees east to a point forty (40) rods north of the south line and twenty (25) rods east of the west line of the northeast quarter of said section twenty-six (26); thence north about forty (40) degrees west to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said section twenty-six (26); thence west on the section line divided sections twenty-six (26) and twenty-three (23), and sections twenty-seven (27) and twenty-two (22), town and range aforesaid, to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27), town and range aforesaid; thence north forty (40) degrees west eighty (80) rods; thence north twenty-five (35) degrees west about two hundred (200) rods crossing the east line of section twenty-one (21), town and range aforesaid, about six (6) rods north of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said section twenty-one (21) and terminating at a point in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section twenty-one (21) about thirty-five rods north, forty (40) degrees west of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said section twenty-one.

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

Daniel O'Donnell, Michael F. Schwankie, Edward Stebbe, Henry M. Benedict, Simon P. Thompson, John Buckingham, Ebenezer Buckingham, Alexander A. Tyler, Thomas Thompson, Elam D. Fairchild, Ira A. Williams, John C. Greenman, William J. Roach, William E. Moore, John B. Tyler, Sarah H. Ray, Albert Brook, George W. Akemmes, Anthony I. Drexell, William Jennings, Daniel E. Fairchild, Cornelius Bowman, Willard J. Sheridan, Asa Tyler, Sarah J. Tyler, Anne Burring, Rijnje Honserijje, Eli R. Farmer, Jacob Haan, Peter Crocker, Nannie E. Spitler Trustee for John E. Spitler, Signor Defries, Grietz Bierma, Nicholas Bierma, Theodore Mount, Mary Mount, Celina Mount, Mahlon F. Antrim, Jasper Antrim, George B. Antrim, Jasper county, Indiana, and Keener Township.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Board of Commissioners, at Rensselaer, this 7th day of May, A. D., 1878.

SEAL. HENRY A. BARKLEY, Auditor of Jasper county, Ind.

May 10, 1878—4w—27 50.
Frank. W. Babcock, Att'y.

Notice to Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until two o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, June 5th, 1878, to furnish all material and build a frame dwelling House on the County Farm. Bids are to be accompanied with a bond payable to the State of Indiana, in the penal sum of One Thousand Dollars, signed by at least two resident freeholders as sureties, which bond shall guarantee the faithful performance and execution of the work so bid, or in case the same is awarded to said bidder, and the contractor so receiving said contract shall promptly pay all debts incurred by him in the prosecution of said work, including labor, material furnished, and for boarding the laborers thereon. The work to be paid for when finished and accepted by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Said work to be completed on or before the 21 day of September, A. D. 1878. And in case of default herein the contractor is to forfeit for the use of the county the sum of Twenty-five Dollars for each day.

Plans and specifications may be seen in the Auditor's office.

SEAL. Witness my hand and seal of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Jasper, at Rensselaer, Ind., this 16th day of April, A. D. 1878. HENRY A. BARKLEY, Auditor.

April 19, 1878—6w.

N. WARNER,

DEALER IN

Hardware,

OF ALL KINDS

RENSSELAER, IND.,

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

Stoves, Tinware, FURNITURE, etc.,

And respectfully invites the citizens of Jasper and adjoining counties, when wishing anything in his line, to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. A careful examination of his stock will convince any one that he keeps none but

First-Class Goods,

and sells them cheaper than they can be sold by any other dealer in the country. He defies competition. Remember the place.

LIBERAL CORNER

v1n2 Rensselaer, Ind

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 Washington 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.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Dried Fruits at bottom prices at A. S. LaRue's.

ODDING & SUMMER

STOCK OF NEW GOODS!!

ODDING & SUMMER

Just Received and being Opened Out by

RALPH FENDIG,

CONSISTING OF

STAPLE ARTICLES,

most generally in demand with the people. In the selection of my new stock of

Spring & Summer Goods,

I have kept steadily in view the desires and tastes of the people with reference to Styles, Quality, Durability and price.

The Best Dress Goods, Best Ready-Made Clothing, Hats Caps, Boots, Shoes, and STANDARD GROCERIES,

kept in quantity and at lowest rates. An inspection of Goods and prices is repectfully solicited.

RALPH FENDIG.

West corner Bedford & Jackson's brick, Rensselaer, Ind.

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!

WATCHES! of various kinds, Necklaces, Watch Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Brooches, Charms, Sleeve Buttons, Pins, Cuff Pins, Ladies' Sets, Mason