

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1879.

Blaine, of Maine has been struck again. This time by Indiana's favorite son.

Read a lengthly extract from the recent speech of Mr. Voorhees, on the fourth page of to-day's *SENTINEL*. The boasted claims of the radical stalwarts are completely and effectually demolished.

Elections will be held this summer and fall in the following states: Kentucky, California, Maine, Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin.

The New York *World* hits the case exactly when it says: "The country now understands the issue fully. It wishes bayonets around the ballot boxes it will sustain the Republicans this autumn and next year. If it wishes free elections, it will sustain the Democrats who demand them, and who show what must be done to secure them."

A meeting of the citizens of Jefferson township, Carroll county, Ind., Tuesday evening, June 24, 1879, decided by a vote of 32 to 5 to have a station on the I. D. & C. RR, at the Robert Goslee farm, to be called "Yeoman." Steps were also taken to procure the establishment of a post office at that point, and Albert Goslee suggested as a postmaster.

In "muds" of Terre Haute couldn't stand the statement of Mr. Voorhees, that he was as sincere a friend of soldiers as ever was claimed for Morton. They called a meeting of soldiers to denounce the "allegation and the allegation." The soldiers met and resolved that the claim of the Tall Sycamore was correct. The radicals of Terre Haute now call the soldiers a pack of dandies.

The Democratic Congress made an appropriation of \$600,000 for the pay of marshals engaged in the performance of the legitimate duties of the office. This the Fraud vetoed, and begs an appropriation for their employment in the interest of the radical party at the polls. No doubt Congress will, as it should, repass the vetoed bill, adjourn and go home, leaving with Mr. Fraud the responsibility of depriving the U. S. Court of the services of these officials.

The whiskey inspector and gunner, of Michigan, Topsy Zach, was worked into a frenzy the other day when he discovered the temper of the Democrats in Congress was to require the Fraud to accept an appropriation sufficient for the employment of marshals in all legitimate duties or refuse and do without. Old Topsy presented to the Senate what, in his deluded imagination, he supposed to be a terrible arraignment of the Democrats, but it only provoked shouts of laughter and derision.

Senator Beck aptly illustrates the absurd position occupied by a majority of the Republican leaders, who continually send forth a stream of hog-wash about the way their party saved the country. In referring to the Blaines, Conklings and Chandlers of the party he called them "citizens in war and soldiers in peace, who got mad when the war closed and have been getting madder ever since." This is nearly as good as the saying of another Senator, who spoke of the same crowd as being "invisible in war and invincible in peace."

The New York *World* says that an Administration which was never elected by the people, has forced this issue of free elections, fair juries and indestructible States upon the country.

All other issues must therefore now be subordinated to this! *

The question now is, ballot-boxes or cartridge boxes! In that great struggle the friends of an indissoluble Union of indestructible States should welcome every faithfully, no matter what such ally thinks or dreams of a possible ideal about finance or the tariff, or any other inferior question.

Fraud Hayes is sharp—exceedingly sharp! He first vetoed a bill for the abolition of election supervisors and marshals, and then vetoed the judicial bill on the ground that inasmuch as the law authorizing the appointment of such officials remained unrepealed—unrepealed because of his veto—it was his duty, under his oath of office, to execute the law, and without money he could not do this; hence he could not approve a bill to prevent himself from doing what it was his sworn duty to do. If the "son of a gun" will, by his own action, rear such stumbling blocks in spite of the representatives of the people, it is not necessarily the duty of Congress to provide for them.

The Indianapolis *News*, an independent journal, with republican leanings, refers to the oft-repeated charge of fraudulent voting in Indianapolis in 1844 and says: "No troops were detailed under arms to watch the polls. But the influence of the soldiers was felt all the same. The town was full of them, and if any of them wanted to vote no questions were asked. A blue uniform was sufficient evidence, and many of them voted a good many times. The whole election was as much of a farce as the border ruffian elections in Kansas, a sort of a carnival of fraud. Anybody could vote if he voted the Republican ticket, and if

he chose to vote at every window no objections were raised. Some of the best men in the city were there and advised it."

Congress adjourned Tuesday without even re-passing the vetoed bill providing for the pay of marshals. This government had prospered without the use of the army, marshals and supervisors at the polls, until within a few years back, when they became a necessity to perpetuate radical rule. Congress concluded the country would progress more peacefully and happily without radicalism and its necessary concomitants for power, and refused to continue the same. The Fraud, urged on by Topsy Blood-letter Chandler, and "stalwarts" of his ilk, vetoed a bill amply providing for the employment of marshals in the performance of legitimate duties, and the consequence is he is left without authority or means for their employment at all. Served him right!

A Bit of History: Unearthed.

A remarkable communication signed by Mr. John F. Mines, of Utica, N. Y., appeared recently in the New York *World*. It gives some inside history of the closing acts of Grant's administration, and sets forth with minuteness of detail the plans which had been arranged to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Tilden. The authority Mr. Mines quotes is General Stewart L. Woodford, who was appointed United States District Attorney at New York by Grant just before his term of office expired. It was a surprise to Gen. Woodford's friends that he accepted the office, but the General now explains his action by saying that it was by special request of Grant, who told him that he feared an attempt would be made to seat Tilden by a great popular uprising, and he wanted a man in the place who would not scruple to crush a mob.—General Woodford says: "I believe that during the month that closed the administration of Grant and opened that of Hayes the country stood upon the brink of a civil war more terrible than that which we passed through, and it would have drenched the whole North in blood." He further declares his belief that a plan to inaugurate Tilden existed in New York, and says: "My plans were all laid systematically. We had quietly taken some very effective precautions beforehand. Had Tilden succeeded in carrying out his *coup d'état* and had himself inaugurated on the City Hall steps, our orders and intentions were to immediately march upon Washington charging him with high treason, to convey him secretly and securely on board a Government vessel, lying in East river, and ship him to Fort Adams or some other secure point where he could undergo his trial."

While I was in Washington I made arrangements with Robeson not only to secure Tilden, but to overtake the mob and shell them out if necessary. The General further states that the Custom House and Sub-Treasury were prepared for resistance; that troops were quietly brought from the West and South, and from Washington, Fort McHenry and New York harbor, that Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and other military men were outspoken in their opinion that the army ought to be used for repressive measures, though Sherman expressed some doubts in respect to the Democratic tendencies of the rank and file of the soldiers.

And now suppose General Woodford's well laid plans, in case Tilden had been inaugurated in accordance with the plans aforesaid, had miscarried, wouldn't he have been in a pretty pickle? And, like that other fellow who thought he had caught the tartar until he discovered the tartar had caught him. This might be a very proper subject for investigation, and it found correct, the military officers who were ready to become willing tools to override the will of the people in order to perpetuate radicalism, and rush the country into a more terrible civil war than the one just recently closed, should be dismissed from the service in disgrace.

SCHOOL REPORTS.

Report of School No. 2, Barkley township: Enrollment, first month, 16. Average attendance, 13-6. Those perfect in attendance and punctuality were Lettie Randle, Lizzie Ewen, Stella Parkison, Stella Parkison, Ollie Reed, Charlie Reed, Mattie Moore and Willie Moore.

Enrollment, second month, 13. Average attendance, 12. Those perfect in attendance and punctuality were Stella Parkison, Mattie Moore, Lizzie Ewen, Ollie Reed and Charlie Reed.

Enrollment, third month, 12. Those perfect in attendance and punctuality were Lettie Randle, Stella Parkison, Lizzie Ewen and Charlie Reed.

Each pupil was commendably industrious and alert. The teachers have the sincere thanks of the teacher for their kindly co-operation and encouragement. Respectfully,

CLARA COEN, Teacher.

Elia Burk Teacher of Union School, Marion township, District No. 2, reports for the month ending June 20, 1869, an enrollment of 29 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 26.5. Those perfect in attendance and study were: Johnny Hardies, Arthur Nowels, Virgil Nowels, May Nowels, Adeline Nowels, Lucy Nowels, Emma Kenton, Maud Hemphill and Eliza Yeoman. Those perfect in attendance were: John Hardies, Arthur Nowels, Virgil Nowels, May Nowels, Adeline Nowels, Lucy Nowels, Emma Kenton and Maud Hemphill.

Whatever may be said about Senator Voorhees by his opponents, it is satisfactory to our Democratic State to feel the assurance that he is abundantly able and willing to take care of himself, and to successfully defend his constituents in all the debates in the Senate. He made a slashing speech of three hours in length, the other day, and kept up a continuous red hot fire on Blaine, Conkling and their crew. He slashed them right and left, and sent them to grass on all hands. Zebulon Chandler kept on the right. He had not any strength for a scuffle with the tall Sycamore since the latter bursted that milk pitcher over his head in the sun-godly days of the rebellion. He is a

DELPHI AND INDIANAPOLIS.

The Railroad Meeting on Saturday Last.

Delphi Times, June 24th.

A meeting of those interested in the early completion of the railroad from Delphi to Indianapolis was held at the office of the I. D. & C. Railway on Saturday afternoon. A number of the leading citizens of Delphi and Burlington town, as well as a representation from Clinton county were present, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

James Odell, Esq., was called to the chair and Wm. F. Garis appointed Secretary.

By request, Dr. J. T. Richardson explained at length the object of the meeting. Some days previous to the meeting had been held at Westfield, Hamilton county, where was organized the Delphi & Indianapolis railroad company. The capital stock was placed at \$800,000, of which nearly all had been subscribed. The articles of association had been filed with the Secretary of State. The next move is the location of the line. The necessity for prompt action was imperative, and the main object of the present assemblage was to provide means for bearing the expense of attending the final survey. The Dr. further detailed his recent experience with the people of Frankfort, in an attempt to work up a sentiment in favor of the completion of the I. D. & C. by that route. The Doctor did not draw a very flattering picture of the prospects in that direction. Frankfort has about all the burden she can bear, and since the development of the scheme to build a branch of the L. M. & B. from there to Indianapolis has been developed, she is more inclined to turn a cold shoulder toward the narrow gauge.

His own opinion was that the people of Delphi do not want a road to Frankfort. For himself he had always favored the route by Burlington. The formation of the new could be accepted as an abandonment of the line via Frankfort. Action upon the right-of-way must be had at once, as the proposed Frankfort and Indianapolis road will enter the city on the same line as the narrow gauge, and should the F. & I. obtain the first right-of-way, the narrow gauge would doubtless find that the second right-of-way would be found both difficult and expensive.

The Secretary read a letter from Major Palmer and Calvino Fletcher of Indianapolis advising prompt action.

The writers also said that while the friends of the proposed road at the State capital were not as yet numerous, they were earnest, and would give the builders every assistance in their power.

Colonel Yeoman followed in an instructive address, in which he explained the futility of ever hoping for a rail road thro' Frankfort to Indianapolis. Delphi would have little or nothing to gain from such a road in local trade.

Colonel Yeoman also detailed at length the superiority of the Burlington survey. First, the road was built cheaper; second, more road can be had for a road to Frankfort; third, it will pass through a section of country which has never yet been developed by railroads; it will meet with no competition, and will open up a section of country which will be largely tributary to Delphi. He also insisted that the right-of-way from Westfield to Indianapolis should be secured at once.

Col. Yeoman explained why the organization of a new company became necessary. The charter of the Indianapolis and Chicago railroad calls for a road to Frankfort, and when it was determined to obtain a route, an entire new company, working under a separate charter, became necessary.

Other gentlemen, among whom were Dr. O. Gard, of Middle Fork, Clinton county and O. M. Barnard, of Burlington, spoke at length. The only fear that these gentlemen had was that Frankfort, finding the road likely to go elsewhere, would reconsider their action and offer such inducements as would secure the changing of the line to the original route.

After the matter was thoroughly explained to them, and they were assured that the two companies were as distinct as the Union Pacific from Julius Verne's "Railroad to the moon," they were enthusiastically in favor of going right ahead.

The conference gradually changed into an experience meeting, during which nearly all those present gave their ideas of what was best to do.

Finally, at late hour, the meeting adjourned after securing enough funds to start the surveying party out.

The surveyors under the direction of Engineer Will F. Garrison, left for Indianapolis on Monday evening, and will at once begin the location of the line. They expect to be absent about five weeks.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The directors of the Chicago and Indiana Southern railroad met at Crown Point, Thursday, and elected the following officers: President, John Lee, of Crawfordsville; vice-president, David Turner, of Crown Point; secretary, James Ball, of Crown Point; treasurer, John Brown, of Crown Point. The road was organized for the purpose of furnishing transportation for the Clay county coal to Chicago, with a branch to Indianapolis. It is claimed that capitalists are ready to buy the bonds of the road as soon as the necessary local aid is assured. Crown Point has already paid \$24,000 to aid in its construction.—*Indianapolis Journal*, June 26th.

Real Estate Transfers.

For the week ending July 3, transfers of real estate in Jasper county, Indiana, were:

Sheriff of Jasper county to George T. Burdick, et al., a. s. 21, 27, 6. \$ 704. 80. Estate of Pringle to John V. Myers, no. sw. 18, 32, 6. \$ 100. 00.

The expenses of the schools of Indianapolis foot up \$200,000 per year.

Unclaimed Letters.

Letters addressed to the following names remain unclaimed for six months at the Post Office at Rensselaer.

Safely to Mr. Postmaster.

If not called for in four weeks these letters will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say "ADVERTISED."

HORACE E. JAMES, Postmaster.

The 4th of July is at Hand!

And A. Leopold has just received the largest assortment of gentlemen's youth's, boys and children's clothing ever before opened out in this place.

They were bought lower than ever before, and will be sold to cash purchasers at prices so low as will astonish the natives. Remember A. Leopold, at the stone store.

A fine assortment of Hats and Caps for everybody, at prices lower than ever.

Spades, hoes, shovels, rakes, etc.

at E. L. Clark's.

Sale of School Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-

mentioned lands of the State of Indiana will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House, in Rensselaer, on

Saturday, the 12th Day of July, 1879,

the following lands, situated in said County of Jasper, Indiana, and bounded by the State of Indiana for the non-payment of interest thereon, and which lands were offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House, in Rensselaer, on Saturday, the 12th Day of July, 1879, at the time and place above mentioned, and were bid in for the State of Indiana, for the use of the School Fund, which lands have been sold for the sum of \$100,000, and the amounts hereinafter stated, and described as follows, to-wit:

Section sixteen (16), Township thirty-one (31) north range five (5) west, appraised at \$1000 per acre, \$1200 per acre.

Section twenty-seven (27), Township thirty (30) north range five (5) west, appraised at \$1000 per acre, \$1200 per acre.

Section thirty (30) acres off the north end of section twenty-seven (27), Township thirty (30) north range five (5) west, appraised at \$1000 per acre, \$1200 per acre.

Section twenty-eight (28) north, Range seven (7) west, Township thirty-one (31) north range five (5) west, appraised at four hundred and fifty (\$450) dollars.

TERMS OF SALE.—Said lands will be sold for the highest bidder, and not less than the appraised value thereof. One-fourth of the purchase money on day of sale, the amount in interest at the rate of eight per cent, annually in advance on balance of purchase money.

Witness our hands and the

Seal of the Board of Commissioners of Jasper county, Indiana, at Rensselaer, this 28th day of May, 1879.

HENRY A. BARKLEY, Auditor.

HENRY C. ADAMS, Treasurer.

May 30 1879—4W.

The Glorious 4th!

A VERY NEAR TITTLE GAME.

Mr. Hubbell Lets the Cat Out of the Bag.

(Washington Special to the World.)

The Republicans have got another

interesting newspaper publication on

their hands in the shape of the National View, the Greenback paper of

this city. This was revealed in an unfor-

tunate conversation which Con-

gressman Hubbell, of Michigan, had with Congressmen Oscar Turner, of Kentucky, the other day. Mr. Hub-

bell is chairman of the Republican

congressional committee, and Mr.

Turner is a Democrat. The latter

was so much mistaken by Hub-

bell for Mr. Robinson, chairman of

the Republican State committee of

Ohio, and the successor of Eugene

Hale. He drew him with great se-

crecy into the cloak-room and asked him

if he knew the