

Democratic Sentinel.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1879.

Read the speech of Hon. Frank H. Hurd, of Ohio on first page. It will amply repay a careful perusal.

The Democratic Congress has passed a bill abolishing the customs duty tax on quinine. As a consequence the extortionate price heretofore demanded for that article will be greatly reduced.

The Brooklyn Eagle asks: If the Republicans really believe that they can easily carry the election in 1880, why should they have an army at their back?

Hayes, under advice of Topsy Chandler, refused to take the dose tendered him by the Democratic Congress as a remedy for our nation's ills. He finally did take it in broken doses. And now where is the Democratic back down?

Radical Luke Polard, of Vermont, knew all about Louisiana politics a few years ago. The then senator was asked what he thought of the condition of things in Louisiana, to which he replied: "I think the hideous are a—d races, and I know our side are—"

The "Tall Sycamore," in his recent great speech in the Senate, truthfully remarked: "Sir, the soldier roll at this hour, with the Democratic party in the ascendancy in both branches of Congress, shows a better patronage bestowed on the Union soldier than it did when the Republican party had unlimited sway." This was said in the broad light of day, in the United States Senate, and was not disputed. This is a good pill for radicals who go about asserting that the Democracy dismissed Union soldiers, employees of the Government.

Laporte Argus: The Sentinel is the name of a new Republican paper at Rensselaer and it is well conducted. This may compel friend James, of the Union, to flap again and publish another independent paper.

Well, we'll be everlastingly d—gon d! To stigmatize the Sentinel as a Republican paper! Whew!!! Wadsworth, you must take that back, or consider me challenge out. The Standard is the name of the new paper, and claims to be "reliably Republican." But we've a counsel can't flop any more; Calkins has anchored him to the post office.

The New York World pertinently refers to the disastrous failure or lamented death of the following great Republican bloo y shirt campaign issues:

What about the issue paper balloons? What of the cipher disclosures? What has become of the Okolona Southern exodus? Where is the rebellion? What's wrong with the Southern exodus? What on earth is the Kentucky conspiracy for the assassination of Grant? Why isn't the Government started? Whereof is it that the country hasn't gone to wreck and ruin generally? It really does seem as if the Republicans had tried during the past few months to galvanize a graveyard into a mass-meeting and had discovered that the corpses would rather not be disturbed.

To such sentimental, over-loyal Republicans, as never saw an enemy but go about chuckling "how we apply win," and denouncing Democrats as rebel sympathizers, etc., we give the following as the estimate of them held by Mr. Lincoln, expressed to radical member of Congress, Ashley, in the presence of that sterling Democrat, and hero of Chancellorsville, General Sherman: "Brother Ashley," said the President, "what would have become of us in this war if it had not been for the fighting Democrats of the Northwest? Our rebel friends would have had their flag floating at the capitol, sir. The truth is, Brother Ashley, our party is made up to some extent, of the religious and sympathetic element and they don't make first-class soldiers."

It is now stated, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, that Hayes and his attorney general, Devens, have concluded a scheme which they think will have a tremendous effect upon the coming elections, and which will justify Hayes' veto of the marshal appropriation bill. According to the report, Hayes wants to call an extra session in September, and to justify the call, he is anxious to show that a great many criminals have escaped trial and conviction through the want of money to pay marshals. As a consequence, rogues must escape so that capital may be made against Democrats.

To carry out the scheme, "Devens' proposition is to issue secret instructions to the local marshals directing them to go easy in all criminal cases. In short, to allow every criminal to escape where, with any degree of plausibility, the responsibility can be fastened upon Congress for having failed to make the appropriation. This is the plan, and the partisan marshals will readily con- curre to work up to it. Mr. Devens has control of the marshals, and he thinks he can manipulate them so as to have, within two or three months, a flood of criminal prosecutions fall.—Then Hayes is to perform his part by calling an extra session of Congress just before the Ohio election. The partisan reports of the marshals, showing how the failure to appropriate resulted in turning many hard-earned criminals loose upon the country, is to be laid before Congress in a message from Hayes, who will assure that the extra session became absolutely necessary in order to carry out the plan. This plan, so the conspirators think, would place the Democrats in a very unpleasant position by demonstrating that in failing to follow Hayes' advice, they committed a grave

blunder. Thus would Hayes' policy be vindicated and the Democrats condemned."

To insure success, the one Democratic marshal, Fitzgibbons, of Georgia, is to be removed, and then the Republicans will have full swing. It will be worth while to note how the scheme progresses.

Thanks to W. L. O'Brien, General Passenger and Ticket Agent P. C. & St. L. R'y, for large and handsomely illustrated copy of "Summer Excursion Routes."

COAL! COAL!!
Now is the time to buy your coal. 200 tons of best screened Lackawanna Coal, delivered at only \$6 50 per ton.
F. L. COTTON.

Delinquent Tax-Payers Take Notice!
I will soon start the collectors. The Rail Road Tax must be set off. Call at my office and see me. I will send no further notice.
HENRY L. ADAMS, Treas'r
Jasper county, Ind.

A GRAND FESTIVAL will be given by the members of EVENING STAR CHAPTER ORDER EASTERN STAR, next Friday Evening, at Starr's Hall. The extensive preparations now being made by the different committees will insure success. The entertainment of the evening will consist of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Tableaux, Pantomimes. The very best of Ice Cream, Lemonade and Cake will be on sale during the evening, and as the admission fee is but 10 cents, which entitles the holder to the value thereof in refreshments, we advise everybody to attend the Festival.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.
The following is the order of exercises to be observed at the regular meeting of the Jasper County Temperance Union, which will be held in the M. E. Church, Monday evening, July 14, 1879.

1. Music, by Ladies' Orchestra.
 2. Reading Scriptures, by Vice-president.
 3. Prayer, by Rev. W. G. Vessels.
 4. Song, by Miss Lolla Moss.
 5. Secretary's Report.
 6. Essay, by Miss Mollie Pabcock.
 7. Music.
 8. Declaration, "Arnold's Death-bed," by Mr. Wm. R. Austin.
 9. Song, by Miss Maggie Thompson.
 10. Essay, "How Shall We Stop the Liquor Traffic," by Elmer Dwigings.
 11. Guitar Duet, by Miss L. Hopkins and Miss Maggie Cowdin.
 12. Dialogue, by Masters Johnny and Charley Webster.
 13. Essay, "Why Should Temperance Girls Sign the Pledge?" by Miss Ollie Alter.
 14. Music.
- Everybody cordially invited to attend.

THE TOWN "DADS."
At the meeting of the Board of Town Trustees, Monday evening, July 7th, the clerk presented the tax duplicate for 1879, which was accepted and the marshal ordered to collect the taxes therein specified within ninety days.

The clerk was ordered to post notices in each of the five wards of Rensselaer, stating that the assessment roll is now in the hands of said board, and that on the evening of July 21st, 1879, the board will meet to hear complaints of, and appeals from, said assessment.

The following bills were allowed: H. E. James, \$11.00; M. O. Cissel, \$1.50; C. H. Price, \$1.00; T. P. Wright, \$51.50; I. D. Sawyer, \$4.00; S. P. Daugherty, \$6.85; R. Fondig, 64 cents; Wm. Powers, \$18.00. Total allowances, \$94.50.

An ordinance was passed to prohibit disturbance of the peace, disorderly conduct and other misdemeanors within the corporate limits, and providing a penalty for violation of same.

The compensation of school trustees was fixed at \$1.00 for each day's service rendered.

Gleanings from Jordan Township.
Most of the corn is looking well. The health of the community at present writing is good.

Mrs. Jay Lamson died on the 8th inst., of consumption.

A number of persons from here celebrated the "4th" at Bunkum, Ill. John East has the "boss" piece of flax in this neighborhood.

The basket meeting on the 6th inst. was not very well attended.

Mr. Joseph East, who was struck with paralysis a few weeks since, is improving. It is now thought he will recover.

Mr. E. B. Burr, Township Trustee, has been making some much needed improvements on property of school No. 7.

Several farmers here who have always done their trading at Goodland, now find it to their interests to patronize Rensselaer.

Mr. Leonard Raymond is putting up a substantial barn on his farm, which greatly improves the looks of things.

Misses Lizzie Welsh, Kate Riteley and Fannie Miller, have closed their schools.

The little fishing party at Curtis Creek on the "4th," was an enjoyable affair (for all except the fish, particularly the one young lad landed with such force as to deprive it of breath). But John East says he don't want to bait another hook for years.

Don't say anything to Gene Park about his boy. It might make him mad. You see he was very jubilant over the advent of a son, and several days had gone by before he learned that he was the victim of a practical joke. The baby is doing finely. She has an excellent pair of lungs.
T. O. D.

Typical Americans.
The court reporter of the Hartford Courant was so struck by the proportion of the members of the Grand Jury in attendance on the United States District Court, now in session there, that he had them weighed and measured. Of the nineteen members present only four were less than 6 feet high. Their average height was 6 feet 14 inches, and the average weight 135 pounds. The tallest member was R. B. Crawford, of Norwalk, 6 feet 4 inches, and the shortest E. L. Chapman, of Toind, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches.

The public debt increased \$24,788 during the month of June.

Ten million barrels of lager a year are manufactured in the United States.

The average price paid teachers in the Indianapolis schools is \$49.46 per month.

A tramp applied to a doctor for some work and the doctor asked him what he could do. "Well," said he, "I could dig graves."

A Massachusetts man got even with the chap who eloped with his daughter by causing him to be arrested for keeping an unlicensed poodle. "Time, at last, makes all things even."

Mr. Sultz's little girl, while playing forty feet away from a saw mill at Pleasantville, was struck on the head by a flying chip from the saw, receiving dangerous and perhaps fatal injuries.

"Twenty years ago," said a colored philosopher, "niggers was a wuth-sand dollars apiece. Now dey wuz de deah at two dollars a dozen. It's 'stonishin' how de race an runnin' down."

A very old lady on her death bed, in penitential mood, said: "I have been a great sinner more than eighty years, and didn't know it." An old colored who had lived with her a long time, exclaimed: "Lors! I know it all the time."

One of the charges against a Seneca Falls, New York, minister is that he hired a lively horse and wagon, was gone two days, swapped horses six different times, and came back to the stable with the same horse he took out, and \$103 in his pocket as the profits of his operations.

A college professor once tried to convince Horace Greeley of the value of classic languages. The professor said: "These languages are the condition of the literary treasures of a nation." Mr. Greeley replied: "I like Croton water very well, but it doesn't follow that I should eat a yard or two of lead pipe."

The steamship City of Washington, of Alexander's line, which arrived at New York from Havana, June 25th, made the passage in three days and five hours. This is two hours and 45 minutes quicker than any passage she has heretofore made, and is the fastest passage on record between Havana and New York.

Ordinance No. 52.

An ordinance prohibiting disturbances of the peace, disorderly conduct and other misdemeanors in the town of Rensselaer, county of Jasper, and state of Indiana, and prescribing penalties for the violation of said ordinance, and providing for the enforcement thereof.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of said town, in lawful meeting assembled, that any person or persons of sound mind who shall hereafter be found in a state of intoxication on any public street, highway or alley of said town, or in any other public place therein, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

Section 2. Be it further ordained by said town, that any person or persons who shall disturb the public peace and good order of said town, or any of the inhabitants thereof, by rioting, fighting or violence, or by using profane, obscene, lewd or indecent language in said town, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

Section 3. Be it further ordained by said town, that any person or persons who shall be found swimming or bathing in a nude condition, or who shall otherwise unnecessarily expose their person in any public place within said town, and in sight of any of the inhabitants thereof, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

Section 4. Be it further ordained by said town, that any person who shall willfully or intentionally ride any animal, or who shall drive any wagon, carriage, buggy or vehicle of any kind with an animal or animals attached thereto, faster than an ordinary trot, on any public street, highway or alley of said town, upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than ten dollars nor less than one dollar.

Section 5. Any person or persons committing any of the offenses defined in either of the foregoing sections of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct and a misdemeanor and may be charged and tried upon affidavit before any justice of the peace of said town, and the marshal is hereby required to take all steps enforcing the provisions of the several sections of this ordinance, and for that purpose is hereby authorized and required to use all proper force and to take all steps before the proper justice to answer for any such offense.

Section 6. It is further ordained and decreed by said town, that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance, and that the same shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage. Done by the President and Board of Trustees of said town, at their regular and lawful meeting, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1879.
SAMUEL SCOTT, President.
Attest: T. P. Wharton, Town Clerk.

A Secret Trust Knowing.

A sort of trade secret among upholders of the Republic is the receipt for the hiding of furniture of moths. A set of furniture that seemed to be alive with the larvae, and from which hundreds of these pests were taken, was recently brushed, was set in a room by itself. Three gallons of benzine were purchased at 30 cents a gallon, retail.—Using a small water pail with a fine rose sprinkler, the upholstery was saturated through with the benzine. Right away, every moth larva and egg was killed. The benzine dried out in a few hours, and its entire odor disappeared in three or four days. Not the slightest harm happened to the varnish, the wood, or fabrics, or hair stuffing. That was months ago, and not the sign of a moth has since appeared. The carpets were also well sprinkled all around the sides of the room with equally good effect. For furs, hangings, indeed all woollen articles containing moths, benzine is most valuable. Put them in a box, sprinkle them with benzine, close the box tightly, and in a day or two the pests will be exterminated, and the benzine will all evaporate on opening. In using benzine great care should be taken that no fire is near by, as the stuff, in fluid or vapor form, is very inflammable.

The Maine Convention.

Abraham Sanborn, of Bangor, was the chairman of the recent Maine Democratic State Convention. He made a ringing speech on the occasion, from which we make a brief extract as follows, in relation to Republican legislation:

I say it deliberately, and I say it slowly, that my words can be understood, that these enactments would disgrace the reign of Napoleon I.—Even in Great Britain, a monarchy to-day, if Parliament should enact such laws her soil would be flooded by the blood of the best citizens of her land, if they were not speedily wiped out. There is no land on earth where men

are permitted to vote where such infamous legislation exists as in the United States. What has been done under the statutes? In 1876, when they wanted to defeat Tilden and wanted to carry elections in these States, what did they do? In 1876, in New York City, for the purpose of electing representatives in Congress, in order to control the election, if carried into the House of Representatives, 1,075 supervisors and 2,500 deputy marshals were appointed to stand over the ballot boxes, and arrest men and lock them up, in violation of the constitution of the United States, who said no man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law—and for what? Just to elect Republican representatives in New York City. In 1878, when elections of members of Congress were to be held, supervisors were appointed at a cost of \$275,000. When this act was passed in 1871, it was said to be done to purify elections in the South, where rebels and crusaders prevented men from voting. Now, look at it. Of all this amount only \$44,000 was used in the South, leaving \$230,000 to be expended in electing Republican members of Congress in six Northern States. Almost \$400,000 has been spent for this purpose, and how has the money been raised? By taxation.

NEEN ARE ROBBED

of the freedom of the ballot and robbed of their money to pay the bills. To do away with this infamous state of things, the House and Senate, during the extra session, have spent their time and devoted their talents. The ablest men on the other side say representative elections are National elections, and the nation has a right to see them carried on honestly and fairly, and to this end the law provides that the circuit court may appoint marshals and deputy marshals. Members of Congress are chosen every two years by the people of the United States. Are the elections national? No. They are by the people of sovereign States. No such word as national is used in the constitution; and it is in direct violation of the constitution—done for the purpose of controlling the people and compelling the people, whether they will or no, to elect Republican members of Congress. Thank God, they have not prevailed upon us to do our duty. These statutes will be wiped out, and when they are no more, we shall re- turn to them only to remember that they have been, and all history, when united voice, will utter its execration upon the men who have enacted them. They talk about National elections.—They don't want any States; they want to blot them out and have only National elections. In the constitution of the United States, the word "national" does not appear. The words "United States" appear many times, but no word "national." This is a union of States and nothing else. As said by President Lincoln, "A Government of the people, for the people and by the people."

TIMELY WORDS.

In the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult., a scene took place which is not likely to be soon forgotten by those who participated in it. The Republican conspirators put forth Mr. Garfield to champion their views of government, and it is understood that he performed his task to their entire satisfaction. His views were more extreme than any that had been expressed in favor of centralization, and a change in this form of government, Garfield was replied to by Hon. Frank H. Hurd, of Ohio, and right royally did he respond to the patriotic sentiments of the country. He effectually demolished Garfield, and left him, as truth leaves error, withering amidst his worshippers. In closing his speech, Mr. Hurd said:

Mr. Chairman, this extra session has made up the issue between the two parties. The Democratic party declare that the army shall be kept from the polls; that the justice shall be impartially drawn; that the test oath shall be repealed, and that the Federal authority shall not interfere with elections within the States. Upon these questions the Republican party take issue with us. Confidently appealing only to the patriotism of the country the Democratic party goes into this contest. Never in all the history of this land have more important questions been submitted to the judgment of the people for their determination. They relate to the pure administration of justice; they concern the gravest questions of constitutional law; they affect the fundamental principles of civil liberty. Every man who runs for any office in any State, and every citizen who goes to the polls to deposit his ballot, is interested. The whole method of administering the popular will in the Republic is involved in the issue.

So far-reaching are these principles that if upon this issue the Republican party were successful, it would all the power over elections in States would be drawn to the central Government. The States would lose their places in the federative system, and whether the army shall be kept from the polls or not would be a question not of right and of constitutional law, but of executive discretion. Such a result means the end of the Republic and the uplifting of the empire. Can there be any doubt as to a controversy like this? In Russia, where absolute despotism silences individual opinion, it might be doubtful. In Germany, where imperial power maintains itself by an immense standing army, it might be doubtful. In France, where the people under monarchs and emperors for ages have slumbered, it might be doubtful. (Applause.) Shall civil liberty perish upon its own threshold and by its own fireside? Shall the beacon-light which has shone from our shores for the encouragement of struggling nations everywhere flicker in its socket and go out even as they are gazing upon it? Shall the sun of free government in this continent, ere it reaches the meridian, sink in a night? Shall the shadow and the cloud of the army darken our free fields and free rivers and free lakes and free prairies, and pollute the air so that a freeman can not breathe? The century of triumph just ended protests; the bright prospects of our future protest; the hope of the world protest; and what is practically of more value, the Democratic party, with its majority of half a million of American people, protests.

Gentlemen, the contest will soon begin. Ay, it has already begun. I hear the whispering of American in-

quiry: I hear the mutterings of Anglo-Saxon resolve; I hear the tread of the legions forming, with the banner of civil liberty above them. The contest has already begun; and God give victory to freedom and the right! (Loud applause.)

It is reported that Mr. A. F. Goddard, of Sacramento, California, is planning an excursion party of fifty or more observers, to be stationed along the route of the total eclipse of the sun in California, next January. The grandest point of view will be selected; and it is anticipated that much pleasure as well as scientific profit will result from the expedition.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in a lecture at Amiens, stated that the first sod of the Panama Canal would be turned on January 1, 1880, and that with 40,000 navvies, including some Chinese and 15,000 Brazilian negroes, the work would be completed in eight years.

The new steamer Arizona, which passed Sandy Hook at half past five, June 17, arrived at Queensdown at 20 minutes past 7 the morning of June 25. The actual running time was 7 days 9 hours and 23 minutes, the fastest transatlantic trip on record. This is 14 hours less than the time of the Britannic, in August, 1877.

Unclaimed Letters.

Letters addressed to the following named persons remain unclaimed for in the Post Office at Rensselaer, Indiana, July 7, 1879:

Mr. George W. Hulder, (3) Miss Mary Smith, Mr. Henry Jr., Tharp, Mr. John Smith, Miss Housatonic
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.

Real Estate Transfers.

For the week ending July 11, transfers of real estate in Jasper county were as follows:

Samuel H. Duvall to Elizabeth C. Reeve, part of sec 30, 20, 6, 300
Suzanna C. Stedell to Thomas Robinson, sec 30, 20, 6, 100
Gerrard Rany to Thomas Robinson, said land, 100
Alpheus Blinn et al to John T. Yoder, wgs lots 4, 5, and 6 block 7, C. & M. addition to 22 completion, 300
Joseph T. Jordan to John T. Yoder, sec 27, 27, 7, 100
George S. Humphreys to John T. Yoder, sec 29, 21, 5, 320
Freston S. Humphreys to John T. Yoder, sec 30, 20, 7, 650
C. H. Baker to the Travelers Ins. Co., all 18, 27, 7, 1225
J. M. E. Parkison to Geo. W. Markin, wgs 11, 20, 1500
Saulford A. Morgan to John M. Briggs, part of sec 30, 27, 6-2200 acres, 1000
Sheriff Jasper County to Nannie E. Spitzer, sec 6, 28, 6, 300

50,000 Lbs. Wool

Wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.
A. LEOPOLD.

I have 160 acres of land, 24 miles from Afton, Union county, Iowa, to trade for property in Jasper county, Ind. For further particulars apply to Jno. F. Boroughs.

Don't fail to go to C. C. Starr's new store for anything you want in the Grocery or Quartermaster line, and examine his goods and prices before making your purchases. Standard goods and low prices, for cash, is his motto.

The farmers of Jasper county are hereby informed that R. D. Roberts, of Crystal Flouring Mills, Monticello, will exchange Flour for Wheat, and transfer same from and to depot at Monticello without charge.

For browned Coffee, plug Tobacco, canned Fruits, Apples, green Grapes, Peaches, canned Salmon, fine cut Tobacco 50c per lb., Cigars, Rensselaer and Glassware, silver-plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, table and pocket Cutlery, Japan, Young Hyson, Oolong, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, Connerly's Prepared Cocoa, etc., etc., go to Charley Starr's. He keeps them in greater quantity and variety and at lower prices than elsewhere.

Spades, hoes, shovels, rakes, etc., at E. L. Clark's.

Sale of School Lands

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor and Treasurer of Jasper County and State of Indiana, will offer 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 and State, which have been forfeited to 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 the 24th day of March, 1879, and failed to sell for want of bidders, and were in the hands of the State of Indiana for the use of the School Fund, which Lands have been appraised, as required by law, at the amounts hereinafter stated, and described as follows:

The west half of the south-west quarter of Section 36, town 36, range 10, west, appraised at one hundred and twenty (120) dollars. The north half of the south-west quarter of Section 36, town 36, range 10, west, appraised at one hundred and twenty (120) dollars. The south half of the south-west quarter of Section 36, town 36, range 10, west, appraised at one hundred and twenty (120) dollars. The north half of the south-east quarter of Section 36, town 36, range 10, west, appraised at one hundred and twenty (120) dollars. The south half of the south-east quarter of Section 36, town 36, range 10, west, appraised at one hundred and twenty (120) dollars.

HARDING & SON,

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

Retail Prescription Drug Store!

Pure Medicines!

to those that may want, at reasonable charges.

Yours patronage solicited and thankfully received.
Dec. 31, 1877.

Will Positively Not Be Undersold!

BY ANY HOUSE, NEW OR OLD!

We mean business. Our stock has been purchased entirely for cash, with a 6 per cent. discount, we have no rents to pay, general expenses light, consequently you can see at a glance, and will not be at a loss for the reason why

A. LEOPOLD

Can and WILL Sell Cheaper than any other house in town. Call, examine goods, ascertain prices and be satisfied.

Fine List Carpets, 30c. per Yard.

Call soon and make a purchase, as I cannot duplicate the same at that price.
A. LEOPOLD,

Ladies will please call at my store and take a look at the extensive and beautiful assortment of

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

etc., just received.
A. LEOPOLD.

The largest assortment of FINE SHIRTS, ever brought to Rensselaer at any one time, will be sold cheap, can be seen at
A. LEOPOLD'S.

The Styles of SHOES Worn this Season, by men, are the

Alexis, Prince Albert, Dom Pedro & GENERAL GRANT.

These may all be procured of A. LEOPOLD, for less money than at any other place. Call.

FINE SHOES for Ladies & Misses a Specialty,
at
A. LEOPOLD'S.

Sixty-five Different Styles of

HATS and CAPS,

for Men, Youths, Boys, Misses, and Children. All new styles. Sold by retail at wholesale prices, at
A. LEOPOLD'S.

IT WILL PAY YOU BIG! Not to expend one dollar for

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Notions, Furnishing GOODS, etc., etc., until you have seen LEOPOLD'S Mammoth Stock, just received.

Call and look at these Goods, even if you don't buy. It affords us great pleasure to show them.

A. LEOPOLD.

Rensselaer, Ind., April 18, 1879.