

Democratic Sentinel.

[FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879.]

The deficiency of ex-Attorney General Denny, radical, of this State, is officially reported by the Legislative committee at \$34,366 59.

The consul copies an article from the N. Y. Independent complaining that "There is no money in the United States Treasury to pay Marshals." A Democratic Congress appropriated money for that purpose and Fraud Hayes vetoed the bill. Happy to see you cuss the Fraud.

John Sherman could all along find positions for Lize Pinkston, Agnes Jenks, Tom Anderson, in fact for all Louisiana liars and returning board perjurors, male and female, black and white, and never until now, on the eve of important elections, has he ever thought of requiring a good record of services in the union cause as a necessary recommendation. Mark the hypocrite.

LaPorte Argus: "We recently designated the Rensselaer Sentinel as a Republican paper but, of course, we meant the Standard. The Sentinel is a first-rate Democratic paper and richly deserves the support of the people of Jasper county. McEwen, we'll never do it again—never."

All correct. We supposed it was an unintentional error, but could not permit it to pass without correction. Just think!—The disgrace!!

Upon the rigid enforcement of the national election law the radical committee depend for success in 1880. Sweeping changes are to be made among the Federal officials of South Carolina, those now in position there being charged with either timidity or affiliation with Democrats. The same process will be instituted in other States, and only such as will strictly carry out the programme of fraud and corruption connive at by the committee will be assigned to duty.

Conso!—The Hurt Family, and Juvenile Quartette, who have won golden opinions from the press and public as the Juvenile musical mirth makers, presenting a most unique, chaste and elegant entertainment.—Their repertoire embraces many of the choicest songs, glees, choruses, solos, duets, trios, quartettes, and most laughable character sketches.—Their Juvenile Quartette is the youngest ever produced or presented in the musical world, and is composed of four children, ranging in age from 3 to 8 years, singing their separate parts perfectly and independently, and they are justly styled, by the public, the musical prodigies of the age."

The Monticello Herald and other radical papers are publishing a letter purporting to have been written by a Mr. Murray, in disparagement of Mr. Voorhees and other prominent Democrats. They claim for Mr. M. that he is an Indiana Democrat. The letter was not written in Indiana, but bears date at Washington, and is indited by its reputed author is evidently an outburst of irritation, produced by heart disease inspired by "aope deferred." Can't make any thing by the publication of such epistles, old pard, better copy that of Gen. Butler on the same subject, evidently not a product of the same inspirations, if you would give your readers facts.

Judge Baldwin of Logansport, and Dr. Wm. Spencer, of Monticello, have opened a banking house in the latter place. Both gentlemen are reputed "solid" financially, by those having opportunities for knowing. They pledge themselves, personally, and as bankers, to abstain from speculations of every kind, and declare that "not a dollar of our banking funds will be invested in any other than legitimate bank business." They consider that "the risks of taking care of deposits and repaying them on demand is all that a sound bank can offer to take," and will therefore pay no interest on deposits. All in all, they seem to have a very correct idea of what constitutes safe and legitimate banking principles.

In the radical Biographical Dictionary, Mosely, the rebel guerrilla, Postmaster General rebel Key, rebel General Longstreet, and a host of other rebels who have not had the manhood to withstand the temptations held out by the radical conspirators to seduce them, are designated as loyal citizens and fit recipients of honorable and profitable positions under the price of frauds. Per contra: General Evins, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, who did good service for the Union, and Gen. Rice, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, who lost a leg while keeping step to the music of the Union, are denounced by the conspirators as enemies of the country, and Fraud Hayes, Cowboy, Sherman, Mosely, Key, Longstreet, Lize Pinkston, Agnes Jenks, and lesser radical lights declare that the whole power and patronage of the government must be concentrated to secure their defeat. Thanks to a Democratic Congress the United States army and marshals are prohibited from service in the nefarious schemes of the radical burners and liars to perpetuate a civil power.

The Nigger.—If the following had originated in a Democratic paper? But it didn't. It is from a deeply-dyed-in-the-wool radical newspaper, the Lamar (Iowa) Sentinel, headline and all.

While the amiable idiosyncrasy that prevailed in Congress during the reconstruction days was at its height, the nigger was enfranchised.

He was invested with the ballot on the pretty theory that he was a man and a brother, with an infusion of sand in his make-up.

It was given to him on the school-girl notion that affection for the party that gave him his freedom would make him its perpetual instrument.

But the nigger is less servicable to the republican party as a voter than he was as a slave.

He needs too much coddling—too much protection.

He can only vote the republican ticket when surrounded by a cordon of republican bayonets.

There is more voting energy and party strength in a dozen raw Irishmen than in a thousand well-fed niggers.

There is not an ounce of Stalwartism in a ton of nigger.

The more nigger the less strength. As a slave the picturesque misery of the nigger was an unfailing armory of party weapons—as a freeman there is no romance in him—coddling is not romantic.

All over the south he is throwing his ballot for rebels and traitors, when he votes at all.

He is too cowardly to vote for his convictions, or too stupid to have convictions.

When Stalwarts get into power in 1880 he must either be disfranchised or compelled to vote right.

The free nigger is a fraud.

Delinquent Tax-Payers Take Notice!

I will soon start the collectors. The Rail Road Tax must be settled. Call at my office and see me. I will send no further notice.

HENRY F. ADAMS, Treas'r.

Jasper county, Ind.

The Frankfort Crescent says: "Resumption has been achieved," says the Cincinnati Commercial. It has?

Where? Can you take a \$10 bill and get the gold for it? We have all the evils of returning to a gold standard—decline in values, depression of business, suspensions, etc., with none of the benefits of resumption. That's about the size of it.

NEW GOLD MINES NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN.

We had the opportunity of interviewing Dr. Kelly, one of the lucky prospectors of the Rio Colorado, last week, and in course of conversation we gleaned from him the following facts:

He and his partners, Messrs. Murphy and son and Mr. Atkins, left Jasper county, Ind., March last and proceeded directly for the placer fields they are now located on. They have received a description of the country from a friend, and being old Californians they drew a favorable inference from this description, and started in with a confidence of ultimate success which still possesses them.

At first they prospectured the hills and gulches and found several, both of silver bearing galena and gold quartz. Near a two foot crevice of decomposed quartz carrying gold, they prospectured the gravel and found in one pan eighteen "colors." This was pretty good and they immediately set about prospecting a bar containing a few acres, which lies between the gold ledge mentioned and the river.

From Indiana Gulch, on which they have their claim, they made a ditch across the bar and ran a ground sluice in several parts of the bar, and it has prospected well throughout. They have worked a ground sluice up Indiana gulch some 60 feet and found good pay there. On a hill on the other side of the gulch they have also found a good prospect.

The precious deposit is found in coarse gold or small nuggets. Being desirous of first ascertaining the extent of paying ground, they have devoted their attention thus far to prospecting, but now they are satisfied—more than satisfied that they have rich ground—so work in earnest will now progress. They are very sanguine in regard to their quartz lodes, but with a small capital they do not see their way to develop them, while they can successfully work their placer ground at once. Of course the amount of prospecting they have compared with the scope of country is trifling. These mines are about nine miles from Elizabethtown, and whatever mineral wealth is found thereabouts, and business transacted there, it will be tributary to the nearest substantial town in Colfax County.

The discoveries made by Messrs. Kelly & Co. hold out a fair promise for further prospecting in that country.—[Cincinnati (N. M.) News and Press.

RAILROAD LETTER.

The following letter from Fort Wayne to the Rochester Sentinel is a reply to the article headed "A new railroad scheme," which was published in that paper week before last and copied in THE STANDARD last week.

FORT WAYNE, July 14, 1879.

Editor Rochester Sentinel:—While in the main, obliged to you for the matter of your editorial in last Saturday's paper, entitled "A new railroad scheme," I feel it to be due to the citizens of Fort Wayne, that they should be set right in some matters about which they seem to be misinformed.

They have not seen, as you say, hitherto indifferent about railroad connection with the rich district or country west of us, between the Wabash river and the P. Ft. W. & C. railroad. On the contrary, they were mainly instrumental in causing a line to be surveyed on the route as far west as Rochester, more than twenty years ago.

At the time of that survey, however, railroad building was a very formidable thing. A capital of not less than three millions of dollars being then deemed requisite for building a road of the standard gauge across the state, as against one-tenth of that amount for a narrow gauge road across it at present. Nor, has this great difference in cost of construction and equipment been the only check upon the wish of our people to build this road? Unfortunately for them, they some years ago took upon themselves the whole burden of railroad building in Allen county, and to-day bear a burden of more than \$400,000 of debt contracted for railroad building in the county, and while the county at large collected an aggregate railroad tax of \$27,702.68 in 1878, the city realized but \$5,483.94 from the same service, while of this last named sum only \$390.85 was derived from the four roads for which her large bonded debt of \$400,000 had been contracted.

Under these circumstances it is not strange that our city should be a little slow about entering upon further enterprises for railroad building. In fact, it may be assumed that she will not further burden herself for the benefit of the county at large. Even if our city had been willing to go farther, it would probably have been unavailing, as a further material increase of her debt, would probably have so depreciated her bonds as to make them hardly saleable.

There is, however, reason to believe that while our city can do nothing more for railroad building, the county may be relied on

for doing what may be required for the construction of the road west, through Rochester to the state line. A county vote for a subsidy of \$200,000 in aid of three new roads, viz: one through Rochester to the Illinois line; one to Terre Haute; and one to South Bend, would be about \$5,000 each for the nineteen townships outside of Wayne, while the balance of the amount would fall upon the city and Wayne township, and such a vote there is strong reason for believing could be secured for the three roads above named. Very respectfully,

WM. A. JONES.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Work on the Warsaw Gauge—A Trip to Bradford.

Delphi Times.

The progress of tracklayers on the narrow gauge has been delayed somewhat by the storm of last week, but they have steadily though slowly advanced. To-day they will penetrate the bowels of Mt. Pisgah, at Pittsburg, and the work will be concluded, so far as possible previous to the completion of the bridge across the Wabash.

A large force of men are at work on the bridge, and nothing preventing, it will now progress rapidly toward completion. The Wabash, however, is a very uncertain factor, and it is impossible to tell what obstacles they may have to contend with.

Gregg & Bulger yesterday made a shipment of 125 barrels of flour over the road at a material saving in the matter of freight.

The question of a switch at Pittsburg is one which agitates the good people of that borough and perplexes the management not a little. The grade of the road is fifty feet or more above the level of the town, and just how to get down without involving too much expense is a conundrum for the engineer to solve. It is now proposed to place the switch head just above the tannery, and skirt the brow of the hill to the west, making a steep descent, but one which takes the only advantage of the provisions of nature presented.

A tank has been placed at the Bragunier farm, one mile from Pittsburg. The establishment of a station at Goslee's farm awaits the necessary formalities. The station will undoubtedly be located, but there are some formulas yet necessary before it is done. Nothing yet has been heard from the postoffice Department regarding the establishment of a postoffice at that point, but there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt that the numerous signed petition will be favorably considered.

The regular mail and express train will commence running from Pittsburg to Rensselaer on Monday, the train leaving Pittsburg at 3.30 p. m., and connecting with trains on the State Line at Monticello and on the L. N. & C. at Bradford. The train from Rensselaer will arrive at Pittsburg at 8.30 a. m., and when the road is completed this city will connect with the 4.45 train west and the 9.15 east on the Wabash.

It will, from present appearance, require about six weeks to complete the bridge across the Wabash. But never mind! We will enjoy that great jubilee yet!

A correspondent sends the following account of a trip over the line to Bradford:

DELPHI, Ind., July 16, 1879.

To the Editor of the Times.

The General Manager of the I. D. & C. railroad, i. e. Col. Yeoman, called me from my usual avocation on yesterday morning for a trip of pleasure and profit to the road and myself.

At eight o'clock a. m., the sturdy engine, "Howland Hughes," gave forth her challenge to the echoes of the hills and valleys which furnish a background to the first mile of the road just west of the treacherous Wabash river; and then amid the "pish," "whish," and clang of the bell, all familiar sounds to the employes of the railroad, we moved steadily and slowly through the dells, and once on top of the grade, she began to show a clean heel and a merry clatter of wheels over the track. No incident marred our progress until near the Tippecanoe river bridge, where a slight wash-out had been caused by the recent copious deluge, and we were compelled to wait a few minutes for the planet Jupiter, so our sage scientists would have us believe; but, the scientists to the contrary notwithstanding, willing hands made short work of the wading two carloads of gravel. Then we went on again and over the "A Brace Bridge," which so securely spans the beautiful Tippecanoe river, and with a shrill "hallo!" the Howland sounded her challenge to the sixty feet grade which she still breathed forth the vapors none in kindly tones and wished for the time to come when they, like true, honest men, would hand over the reins to which furnished the sinews for railroads. Although the law withheld for the time the performance of the paying deed, yet patience, perseverance and the nerve of the General Manager will see them tread to the music of the union, etc. A short stop at Monticello; then, like the famed Arab steed of old, the "Howland" breathed two sharp notes of alarm, and away we sped as if blessed with life, and desiring to show our Delphi friends that narrow gauge engines were made for both draft and speed. In a short while the thriving town of Bradford loomed up in the distance and nearing the crossing of the L. N. & C. railroad, Supt. Millikan, by one of his messmates during the Creek war.

During the campaign which included the battle of Emuokau Creek the army was moving rapidly to surprise the Indians, and there were no tents. In the month of March a cold equinoctial rain began to fall, mingled with sleet, which lasted several days. The General was exposed to the weather, and was suffering severely with a bad cold and sore throat. At night he and his staff bivouacked in a mud dy bottom, while the rain poured down and froze as it fell. Some of his escort, finding that he was very unwell, became uneasy about him, although he did not complain, and laid down upon his blanket by the camp-fire with his soldiers. Seeing him wet to the skin, stretched in the mud and water in his suffering condition, they determined to try and make him more comfortable.

They cut down a stout hickory tree, in which the sap was rising, and peeled the bark from it in large flakes, cut two forks and a pole, laid down a bed of bark and dead leaves, and roofed it, and closed one side, or rather one end, of the structure against the wind with bark, and left the other end open. They then dried their blankets, and made him a pallet in the tent they had constructed. They woke up the old General, and with some difficulty persuaded him to crawl in. With his head for a pillow, wrapped up in the dry blankets, and his feet to the fire, he slept soundly and soundly all night, well eased in hickory bark.

REMINGTON NOTES.

The young man who does the heavy articles on the Reporter is terribly anxious for a "Coronet" band. "Coronets" are good enough in their place, but it is doubtful whether there are any thoroughbreds in Remington.

Other towns are satisfied with a Cornet band.

One government saloon closed up, preparatory to being converted into a grocery. Only two more to be heard from. So much for Jimmy Dunn's labors.

The Temperance Festival at the close of Dunn's meetings, last Thursday night was a grand success. Ice cream, lemonade and cake vanished fearfully fast, and money flowed in ditto. The receipts were something over \$100.00, to be used in defraying the expenses of the series of meetings.

Remington is painfully quiet just at present. No drunken rows, no squabbles, and not even an occasional dogfight to mar the peace and harmony of this sober community. Cox has settled the muss between Kitt and Guy, by 'taking it all on himself.'

Well that's the way the darkey did. From the melodious screeches that float over the evening air, it would seem that a brass band was being sprouted in this town. If Gabriel does not give forth any more harmonious toots, when he takes his journey, the dead will be very shy of waking up to follow him. That they will awaken there is no doubt but as for following after such discordant caterwauls that is out of the question.

The Hathaway Elevator is being repaired and renovated, so as to be in readiness for the coming grain season.

There has been a difficulty in reaching our Cemetery ever since it was located, especially in times of high water and muddy roads. The town dads have surmounted that difficulty now, by purchasing a right of way through Powell's addition, commencing north of the termination of Ohio street and crossing the creek east to the Cemetery. The stream is to be bridged, and as the road runs over high ground the track will be good at all times.

The farmers who sowed wheat last fall in this section are highly pleased with the experiment, and the feeling is becoming prevalent, that in time to come, when the soil becomes more thoroughly subdued and cultivated, this will be a very fair wheat growing region. Should that prove to be true many thousands of dollars can and will annually be saved round about Remington, which are now and have been for years sent abroad for flour.

Our merchants pay for flour from \$50.00 to \$60.00 yearly for flour alone, which money ought to be saved for use here.

The great question of the day is to decide whether Morgan and Legg do business in Rensselaer and board in Remington, or merely board in Remington and do business in Rensselaer. Who knows?

Death has again entered in our midst and removed one whose loss will be sorely felt and deplored, not only by the stricken family, but the entire community. Mrs. S. M. Black died about 2 o'clock Sunday morning after only two days illness. The news of her death was a shock that sent a gloom and sorrow through the hearts of all who knew her. In the church of which she was a member and in society she was ever in the front in deeds of charity and everything that had for its object the elevation of the human family, and in ministering to the sick and the afflicted, she had few equals and was excelled by none.

Her bereaved husband has the heartfelt sympathy of all the numerous acquaintances, and she is sincerely mourned by every one, who has for the few years past been wont to see her, ever active in the discharge of christian, family and neighborhood duties. The funeral on Tuesday afternoon was more generally attended than any ever before in Remington. During the services all the business houses were closed.

All three of the Cherry boys are home, having been summoned from Nebraska by the death of their dear mother, Mrs. S. M. Black. "GATES."

"OLD HICKORY."

The Americans are familiar with this sobriquet of General Andrew Jackson; yet very few know how it was earned by the old hero. The following explanation may be regarded as authentic, as it was derived originally from General Jackson himself, by one of his messmates during the Creek war.

During the campaign which included the battle of Emuokau Creek the army was moving rapidly to surprise the Indians, and there were no tents. In the month of March a cold equinoctial rain began to fall, mingled with sleet, which lasted several days. The General was exposed to the weather, and was suffering severely with a bad cold and sore throat. At night he and his staff bivouacked in a mud dy bottom, while the rain poured down and froze as it fell. Some of his escort, finding that he was very unwell, became uneasy about him, although he did not complain, and laid down upon his blanket by the camp-fire with his soldiers. Seeing him wet to the skin, stretched in the mud and water in his suffering condition, they determined to try and make him more comfortable.

They cut down a stout hickory tree, in which the sap was rising, and peeled the bark from it in large flakes, cut two forks and a pole, laid down a bed of bark and dead leaves, and roofed it, and closed one side, or rather one end, of the structure against the wind with bark, and left the other end open. They then dried their blankets, and made him a pallet in the tent they had constructed. They woke up the old General, and with some difficulty persuaded him to crawl in. With his head for a pillow, wrapped up in the dry blankets, and his feet to the fire, he slept soundly and soundly all night, well eased in hickory bark.

The next morning an old man from the neighborhood came into camp with a jug of whisky, with which, after imbibing quite freely himself, he gave the military party "a treat" as he gave the liquor would go. He seemed to be a kind-hearted, jovial and patriotic old fellow—a sort of "privileged character" in his county. While staggering about among the campfires, full of fun and whisky, he blundered upon the little hickory-bark tent, which immediately arrested his attention. After eyeing it a moment he exclaimed, "What sort of an outlandish Indian fixin' is this?" and gave a kick which tumbled down the queer-looking structure, and completely buried the old hero in the bark. As he struggled out of the ruins, and looked fiercely around for the author of the mischief, the old toper recognized him and exclaimed:

"Hello! Old Hickory! come out of your bark and join us in a drink."

There was something so ludicrous in the whole scene that respect for his presence and rank could not restrain the merriment of the spectators. He very good-humoredly joined in laughing at the mishaps. As he rose up and shook the bark from him, he looked so tough and stern that they all gave him a hearty "Hurrah for Old Hickory!" This was the first time he ever heard these words, which were afterwards shouted by the millions of his countrymen whenever he appeared among them.

Boots and Shoes from Negroes Hide. Rochester Democrat.

The Penny Press says that Dr. Schneider has taken the skin of a negro, which he has dissected, to the tannery situated on Franklin street, just out of Columbus, where it is now being made into leather. A reporter who examined the piece of skin found it extremely tough and liable to do good service if put into gaiters. It seems strange use to make of human life's remains, though. The tanner looked and twined it, and dilated upon its good qualities. The process of tanning is to rub it with a mixture of alum, salt and eggs, which draws out all the oil from the skin and saves months of time. Perhaps a new industry is opening in the city, and perhaps some of those who are perfectly worthless in life may be made to do duty after they have quit. Imagine the sensation, however, of a dainty lady carelessly putting on a gaiter made from the skin of a darkey she wouldn't have touched without a shudder while in life, or of the tho'ts that must come to a maid when she takes a pair of gaiters at night with the knowledge that even so small a part of a man is alone with her. Ugh!

The Tipton Times puts it this way: "Oh, yes. We had forgotten. But while we are thinking about it, how does it come that a rebel officer has been employed by Hayes to codify the army regulations? Why is a keeper of Andersonville prison employed by our purely Republican government in the treasury department? Why is Louis Schade, the volunteer advocate of Wirtz, who was hung for starving Federal soldiers, drawing Government pay? Why is the rebel general, Keyes, postmaster? Why? But there are so many questions of this sort to ask, and only one answer to give. The Radicals are obliged to lean on the South for brains to carry them through."

Artificial ice in Florida costs about 70 cents a ton.

Unclaimed Letters.

Letters addressed to the following named persons remain unclaimed for in the Post Office at Rensselaer, Indiana, July 21, 1879:

Miss Malissa Goodale.

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 25 transfers of real estate in Jasper county were as follows:

Louise J. Grout to Henrietta Wheat, n. e. w. 19, 28, 6; e. end n. e. 24, 28, 7—137 a. \$ 3500

Samuel B. Nichols to James C. Nichols, part n. e. 34, 30, 6—68 acres. " " 1125

Samuel B. Nichols et al to Chas. B. Nichols, n. w. 27, n. e. 27, 30, 6 850 25

Alexander J. Ross to D. H. Bates, n. e. 18, 27, 6 200

D. H. Bates to Jesse J. Bright, same land 200

Andrew M. Harner to Chas. B. Harner, s. w. 8, 27, 6 1000

Clifton M. Bates to Ezra L. Clark, n. e. 25, 6 and n. w. 27, 28, 6 800

Sherrif Jasper County to George Kainan s. e. 6, n. w. 27, w. 28, 6 2500

50,000 Lbs. Wool

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

I have 160 acres of land, 2 1/2 miles from Afton, Union county, Iowa, to trifling for property in Rensselaer. For 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 Queensware line, and examine his goods and prices before making 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 Gages, Peaches, canned Salmon, fine cut Tobacco 50c. per lb., Cigars, Bunsenware and Glassware, silver-plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, table and pocket Cutlery, Japan, Young Hyson, Oolong, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, Marshall'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.

HARDING & SON,

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

Retail Prescription Drug Store!

to those that may want, at reasonable charges.

Your patronage solicited and thankfully received.

Dec. 21, 1877.

\$66

a week in your own town. \$5000 free No risk. Reader, if you want a business 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.

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Dec. 21, 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.