

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1879.

Read Hayes' message, on first page.

Four hundred more negroes on the way to Indiana, and 2,000 soon to follow, is the latest report.

Engineer Garis went to Crown Point Monday last to commence survey of that end of the Narrow Gauge.

The southern darkies recently brought into this State under the auspices of the Republican party, are now anxious to get back to their old homes.

The Democrats of Louisiana claim the election of Wiltz by 20,000 majority. Where now is the returning board? 'Lize Plunkin in prison on charge of murder, and Agnes Jenks receiving her reward at Washington.

Congressman De LaMaty does not propose to vote for a Republican candidate for president. He says "the Republican party, from the crown of its head to the soles of its feet, is as corrupt as hell."

Horace E. James, late editor of the Rensselaer Union, visited our little city yesterday. He wants the Republican nomination to the office of Secretary of State—Fowler Review.

Mr. Zimri Dwiggin favored this office with a social call yesterday. He thinks the bank will be in operation in a few days. Mr. Dwiggin is a genial gentleman and a thorough business man. He will remove his family to this place at an early day. The Tribune extends a hand of welcome.—Oxford Tribune.

Mr. I. L. Washburn, of Star City, has traded his farm to Mr. J. H. Wood for a farm near Rensselaer and some wild land in Iowa. Mr. Washburn has just returned from an inspection of his Iowa property, and he likes that State so well that he will move there next spring, provided he can sell his Jasper county possessions.—Winamac Journal.

Simon P. Thompson has been punctured in attendance at this term of court, and taken an active part in several important trials, but we haven't heard him say a word about running for Congress next year. Why don't he make known his wishes?—Fowler Review.

We advise Simon not to go in on the "still hunt" policy as did he and our good-looking friend Carr, of White, in the contest for Senatorial nomination, else another slippery Johnny Wimer might crowd him out.

Did you ever hear Eli Perkins? (Melville D. Landon). Why, he is the funniest man living. He is funny to begin with, and as he speaks on he gets funnier. The subject of his lecture will be "The Philosophy of Fun." Of course you will want to take your opera glasses, so that you can see the more readily the point of his jokes. When is he coming? How does he look? Why of course he does! And he has a habit common with most witty individuals of wearing his nose right between his eyes; and he invariably, when standing, keeps his mouth above his chin. He says that "those purchasing tickets to his lecture will be admitted to a front seat at the funeral tongue he should be hung before the time arrived. He will be at Starr's Hall on Monday evening, December 15, 1879. Those not holding season tickets will still find it to their advantage to purchase, as a reduction has been made proportional to the number of entertainments yet to come.

Broom Corn a substitute for Wheat. EDITOR SENTINEL:

A recent number of the New York OBSERVER contains an article, copied from an exchange, which is worthy of consideration, as the statement it contains respecting the seed of broom corn may lead to important results.

The article referred to represents that in 1870 and 1871, it was discovered that the seed of broom corn, which had heretofore been considered almost worthless, was valuable as a bread stuff. The discovery did not, however, receive the attention it deserved till within the last three years. It is now ascertained that the yield of flour from the seed of broom corn, as compared with wheat, is as one-half to two-thirds. The bran, as a food for animals, is as valuable as wheat bran. The flour cannot be told from wheat flour, and when made into bread, cake, etc., is delicate, inviting and delicious, and easily digested.

It is further stated that the yield of seed from broom corn is enormous, a single spear often producing a pint of seed. An acre has been known to yield five hundred bushels. An average of one hundred bushels of seed to the acre is said to be a safe estimate.

The above statement, from so reliable a source, should induce some of our enterprising farmers to devote a few acres to the culture of this product with a view to ascertaining more fully its utility as a bread stuff. The wheat crop on our prairie land is subject to so many casualties, and so liable to failure, that the introduction of any reliable substitute is deserving of careful investigation.

The slow and tedious process of separating the seed from the broom may be urged as an objection. In the event the seed should prove to be what is claimed for it, the objection will be readily obviated through the contrivance of some inventive genius. The Rensselaer Mill, under the direction of an old and experienced friend, Jeduthan Hopkins, would, no doubt, do justice to the experiment. J. M.

Justices' blanks always in stock at the Post Office.

Flat cap paper, for use in drawing maps, at the Post Office.

Willis J. Ines is preparing for a magnificent display of holiday goods.

"Just perfectly lovely!" is the criticism of the ladies upon the stationery at the Post Office.

Commissioners Court is in session this week. Hons. E. E. Rockwood and I. D. Dunn are now members of the Board.

Mrs. Wm B. Shaw and Bell Barkley, of Barkley township, will please accept our thanks for the splendid turkey sent us.

Riley Nowels was chosen as delegate to the State Grange to represent Jasper county in that body, at Indianapolis, December 8th to 15th, 1879.

Dr. F. P. Bitters, of Claypool, Ind., is visiting his uncle, editor of the Rensselaer Republican. We understand he will locate at this point in January next.

Elegant, excellent, cheap—the new stock of stationery opened at the Post Office this week. A beautiful and tasty card chromo given with every bill sold.

Tim. Dwiggin's household effects took their line of march overland to Oxford, Wednesday. We are sorry to lose Tim, but such is fate. We wish him success.

Dr. O. C. Link has associated with him in the practice of medicine, Dr. Owens, of Kansas, Ill. Dr. L. W. understand, goes to St. Louis this week, to attend the Homeopathic Medical Institute of Missouri.

F. J. Sears & Son are opening out an extensive, handsome and substantial stock of Furniture, in the new Makeover Block. They invite every body to call, examine goods, and ascertain prices.

Homer D. Cope's rendition of "Damon and Pythias" was well received by a large and appreciative audience last Saturday evening. The Irving Literary Society deserves great credit for securing the best talent.

Horace E. James recently attended a meeting of the Radical State Central Committee, and was tackled by a spell of acute rheumatism. We are sorry for him, and trust he will soon recover his usual health, and make a vigorous effort to secure the nomination of his party for Secretary of State.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL. At the New Opera House, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1879, under the auspices of The Order of the Eastern Star. The committee will endeavor to make this the grandest ball ever given in Rensselaer. Invitations can be had on application to the committee. Tickets for sale at the Narrow Gauge Clothing House, and the drug stores of Willis J. Ines and Emmet Kannal. Costumes at the Narrow Gauge Clothing House.

Place—Presbyterian Sunday school. Time—November 30th, in the year of our Lord, 1879. A motion is before the school to adjourn for the winter of '79 and '80. The motion was voted upon. Result—four for and eleven against. Little Eddie now comes to the front and makes a speech in favor of continuing the school after having voted against it, and at the same time reproves those who wanted to sustain the school. "O consistency, thou art a jewel."

With regard to that wood-sawing. If Eddie wants to exercise his muscle on the Presbyterian wood-pile, I will be with him. B. W. J. We trust friends of the school will furnish plenty of wood in order that little George and little Ed. may vent their spite on wood-piles.

ART NOTICE. The manufacturers of photographs' material having advanced their prices on all goods for making photographs, our prices hereafter will be as follows:

Photos per dozen.....\$3.00
Photo per half dozen.....2.00
Cabinet size per dozen.....6.00
Cabinet size per half dozen.....3.50
Cabinet size per fourth dozen.....2.00
The prices of tin types and glass will not be changed at present. With twelve years close study of the business, good instruments, and one of the best lights in North Indiana, we hope to please all.

We will be under our new light in a week or ten days. Respectfully,
SHARP & DONNELLY.

By section 4 of an act creating the statistical bureau, it is made the official duty of township trustees to collect statistics and return the same to the chief of the department. The following is the agricultural report of Marion township, Jasper county, for the year 1879, as returned by Mr. Wm. S. Coen, township trustee:

PRODUCTS.	ACRES.	BUSHELS.	TONS.
Wheat.....	850	17,000	.....
Corn.....	6,100	185,000	.....
Oats.....	1,550	47,500	.....
Rye.....	150	2,100	.....
Barley.....	110	2,000	.....
Irish Potatoes.....	60	2,500	.....
Sweet Potatoes.....	1	60	.....
Flax.....	85	20	.....
Clover.....	70	.....	.....
Meadows.....	3,500	.....	5,000
Pasture Land.....	18,000	.....	.....
Unfenced lands.....	700	.....	.....
Timber Lands.....	3,500	.....	.....

I. P. A. As per call, the Indiana Poultry Association convened at the court house in Rensselaer, at 1 o'clock p. m., December 3d, 1879. President I. B. Washburn, in the chair. Members present: C. W. Clifton, Secretary; W. R. Nowels and H. W. Wood, directors; Dr. M. B. Alter, C. J. Brown, D. St. Yeoman and Jas. W. McEwen. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, which will be published next week. The society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, resulting as follows: President, I. B. Washburn, Rensselaer; vice president, S. C. Maxwell, Remington; sec-

retary, C. W. Clifton, Rensselaer; treasurer, W. R. Nowels, Rensselaer; directors, W. R. Nowels, Rensselaer; W. R. Love, Remington; C. J. Brown and D. H. Feaman, Rensselaer. Membership dues were fixed at 25 cents per annum, payable in advance to the secretary, most of which was handed in at once. Informal discussion was sprung on several topics. Much amusement and instruction resulted, and a general good time was had. Subject of discussion for next meeting: "Best method of building poultry houses."

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all three of our county papers, (editors consenting).
I. B. WASHBURN, President.
C. W. CLIFTON, Secretary.

GREENBACK MEETING.

Since the late elections the old hard money parties are ringing it all over the land that "the Greenback party is dead." To test this statement we call upon all independent persons, without regard to former political associations, who hold to the principles of the Greenback Labor party, and expect to support candidates fully identified with these principles in all elections, County, State, and National, to meet at the court house in Rensselaer, on Saturday, December 13, at 10 o'clock a. m., to organize, or rather reorganize, the party in Jasper county, in preparation for the great coming conflict in 1880; and failing then, continue the contest till they accomplish their object—an entire change in the whole financial policy of this great country, and witness the downfall of the heartless and ruinous inflation and contraction managers now in power. Speakers from abroad are expected.

Rensselaer, Ind., Nov. 17, 1879.
A. B. CLINTON, C. P. HOPKINS, JOHN BICKNELL, W. C. PIERCE, GEORGE BESSIE, JOHN KOHLER, HENRY N. WELSH, S. W. IRWIN, J. D. HOPKINS, EZRA C. NOWELS, J. A. BURNHAM, CHARLES PRICE, S. W. RITCHIE, JAMES WELCH, E. BURR.

On the Death of Little Homer Cotton.

His last words were "Lift me up higher, Papa!" and the Heavenly Parent lifted him higher; even unto the portals of the "Beautiful Gate Ajar." The angel Death spread his wings So drest, and dark with woe, And whispered, with his icy breath, Our darling boy must go. So tender it seems to us To close his pretty eyes And know in all the years to come, Our heart-aches, and our sighs Cannot restore to our embrace The child so much we prize. But, earthly flowers, so pure, so sweet, God doth transplant above. By Him they're given for awhile To bless us with their love. And when beyond all else they're dear He oftentimes takes them home, Where, sweetly whispering, they seem Calling to us to come And dwell in realms of joy and peace, Beyond the darkest tomb.

CELIA W.

He was a tall, lank fellow from the sandridges of Jasper county, and had an innocent, confiding look. He was a silent and respectful listener while Dr. Lovett and John Cooke spread themselves, and vied with each other in yarns about marvelous pranks of bawdy and unprincipled horses which they had handled in their youthful days. The dr. had just finished a more than usually brilliant effort in regard to a peculiar trick of a horse owned by his uncle, when the cadaverous individual from the ridges suddenly straightened himself, and looking his victim square in the eye, broke in: "Speaking of horses with bad tricks reminds me of one my father had when I was a boy at home on the farm. Hitch him where you might, with strap, rope or log-chain, he was sure to get loose—his favorite trick being to break the chain used on the stump-puller. Well, the expenses for straps, chains, etc., ran up fearfully, besides the inconvenience of the thing was fast telling on the old man's mode of expression, and I determined it possible to break this horse of his chronic pulling back. There was a pond on our farm, and at one particular place the bank was rather high, and a few feet back from the edge were several saplings. One took the horse out there and standing him with his tail toward the pond securely fastened his rope halter to the tree, and seizing an ax stepped back and waited calmly for the animal find himself tied, than true to his habit he planted his forefeet and swung back on the rope with a mighty heave; and, stranger to us happy to say it was his last. Quick as a flash I raised the ax, whacked that tree in two, and in a minute the horse was foundering in the mud and water of the pond, sucking the dew-drops from the water-lilies in a sort of dazed way. He came forth reformed, and never again attempted to break a halter. One by one the boys silently arose and departed, to my accounts were all in a fair way to recover, with the exception of Dr. Lovett, who has taken the story to heart; he, instead of the fellow had to the halter, instead of the tree, he could die much easier.—Goodland Herald.

So it would seem that the poor and humble sandridges of Jasper county are superior to the educated and polished Goodlanders.

Indiana is in a condition to welcome as immigrants all classes of people, white or black, who are able and willing to provide for themselves. Paupers of any color are not wanted. This is the main basis of objection to making this State a point of colonization for colored people from the South. The experience of the people of Kansas has shown that nineteen-twentieths of these immigrants are poor, ignorant, shiftless creatures, too lazy to work and too poor to live without the aid of charity. It is fully a year since these people went to Kansas, and yet there are hundreds and perhaps thousands of them who are subsisting wholly on charity. Such people are not desirable acquisitions to any community.—Delphi Times.

Senator Conkling hasn't an over amount of confidence in the ability of the Republicans to carry New York in the next Presidential contest. In a recent interview he is reported as saying that the Republicans have a bare possibility of carrying that State in 1880, if ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour can be kept out of the contest. The feeling in Utica among Seymour's friends is that he can sweep the State by 100,000 majority next year; that

his nomination is the one thing that would make New York secure beyond peradventure, and that under these circumstances it would be unwise and unpatriotic in Seymour to refuse the use of his name to the convention that should nominate him by acclamation. Seymour's health is good, though he is not able to bear the strain of former years. His eye is as keen as ever; his voice as strong; his form as erect as thirty years ago, and in appearance he bids fair to outlive several presidential terms. Ex.

Ordnations of Agriculture in the Census.

The Agricultural schedule annexed to the Act of 1850, which is also made a part of the Act of March 3, 1879, providing for the Tenth Census requires a report of the chief productions of agriculture "during the year ended June 1."

Now, there is no distinct agricultural year which ends on the first of June, and it is really to be believed that the statistics of agriculture from 1850 to 1870, in regard to many of the principal products, embraced portions of two different crops, inasmuch as the enumeration was protracted through three, four, and even five months.

By the Act approved March 3, 1879, it is provided that the Tenth Census shall be taken and completed during the month of June, 1880. This provision greatly reduces the probability to error which has been noted.

As the enumeration commences on the first of June and closes on or before the thirtieth, all the crops which are raised on a year will fall pretty clearly on one side or the other of the dividing line.

Thus the cotton crop reported in the census will be that of 1879, gathered during the fall of that year; the wool clip or "wool crop" will be that of the spring of 1880—except in portions of California and Texas, where both a fall and a spring clip are secured.

For certain of the productions of agriculture, there is no harvest in the usual sense of that term; but the product is gathered week by week, or day by day, as it matures—milk, butter, cheese, meat fall into this class.

In view of the requirements of law, and of the great importance of accurate statistical information relative to agriculture, it is deemed to be highly desirable that farmers should prepare themselves in advance to give the information with promptness and accuracy. It is urgently recommended, therefore, that agricultural journals, societies and clubs give publicity to this announcement, and that all persons engaged in agriculture who shall receive this circular, or shall see it in any public print, make notes from time to time of the quantities and values of their several crops gathered, and the number of acres of land planted, in order that their statements, when made to the enumerators, may be of the highest value.

To remove any doubts that may arise concerning the crops to be returned in the census, the following table presents the several crops specifically mentioned in the agricultural schedule, arranged accordingly as they fall into the calendar year 1879, or that of 1880, or are to be returned for the twelve months beginning June 1, 1879, and closing May 31, 1880.

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 1, 1880.

I. Of the crop of the calendar year 1879.

Wheat.—Acres. Bushels.
Corn.—Acres. Bushels.
Rye.—Acres. Bushels.
Oats.—Acres. Bushels.
Barley.—Acres. Bushels.
Buckwheat.—Acres. Bushels.
Peas and Beans.—Bushels.
Rice.—Acres. Pounds.
Tobacco.—Acres. Pounds.
Cotton.—Acres. Bales.
Potatoes.—Acres. Bushels.
Orchards.—Acres. Value of products, dollars.
Vineyards.—Acres. Value of products, dollars.
Small Fruits.—Acres. Value of products, dollars.
Hay.—Acres. Tons.
Cloverseed.—Bushels.
Guano.—Acres. Bushels.
Hops.—Acres. Pounds.
Hemp.—Acres. Tons.
Flax.—Acres. Pounds.
Flaxseed.—Bushels.
Bees.—Number of hives. Pounds of wax. Pounds of honey.
Sugar cane.—Acres. Hogsheads of sugar. Gallons of molasses.
Sorghum.—Acres. Pounds of sugar. Gallons of molasses.

II. Of the crop of the calendar year 1880.

Wool.—Number of fleeces. Pounds
Maple sugar.—Pounds.
Maple molasses.—Gallons.
III. Of the yield of the 12 months, June 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880.
Butter.—Pounds.
Cheese.—Pounds.
Milk.—Gallons.
Value of Animals, slaughtered, dollars.
Market gardens.—Acres. Value of products, dollars.
Value of Forest products, dollars.
Value of Home Manufactures, dollars.
FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent of Census.

"Except in California and Texas, as noted in the text of this circular."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

For the week ending December 4th, the record of transfers of real estate in Jasper county was as follows:

Sarah A. Combs to Frances E. Herzhman, n. w. 28, 31, 5—80 acres, \$0.
Alfred and S. P. Thompson to Stella D. Zea, part sec 19, 29, 9, \$30.
Thomas Dobbins to Thornton Dobbins, e. w. 34 w. j. ne 17, 27, 6—120 acres, \$2,500.
Mary H. Briggs to Harvey Durand, part lots 7, 8 and 9, block 8, Chamber's & Morgan's addition to Remington, \$200.
Jno. M. Briggs to Oliver B. McIntire, part n. w. 30, 27, 6, \$1,000.
Wm. C. Taylor to Albert G. Robb et al., s. w. ne, w. j. so, sec 10, 30, 5, w. j. nw 13, 30, 5—240 acres, \$5,000.
Elizabeth E. Railback et al., to David H. Bates, s. end sw, part ne 25, 27, 7—188 acres, \$300. Quit claim.
Jasper Circuit Court to David H. Bates, undivided one-third same tract, \$150 Deed.
James A. Loshbough to James Bow, n. j. nw 21, 28, 7, w. j. ne se 19, 28, 6—100 acres, \$800.
United States of America to Geo. R. Bentley, e. ne 34, 29, 5—80 acres. Patent.
Geo. R. Bentley to John Phillips, same and w. j. ne 35, 29, 5—100 acres, \$800.
Also recorded three mortgages, one chattel mortgage, one lease, and one schedule of assessment for ditching.

Crushed by an Anaconda.

One of the most intrepid wild beasts known in Europe, Karolyi, a Magyar of colossal stature and extraordinary physical strength, has recently fallen a victim to a dread contingency of his perilous profession. He was performing before a crowded audience in Ma-

drid the other day one of his most sensational feats, which consisted in allowing a huge boa constrictor, over twenty feet in length, to enfold his body in its tremendous coils, when suddenly a piercing cry escaped him, which was greeted by the public with a round of applause, under the supposition that its utterance constituted a part of the performance. It proved, however, to be the outcome of a strong man's death agony. The gigantic snake had tightened its coils and crushed poor Karolyi's life out of him with one terrific squeeze. As his head fell back and his eyes became fixed in a glassy stare, the plaudits died away, and were succeeded by the stillness of utter consternation. The snake and its lifeless victim swayed for a second or two of inexpressible horror and then toppled over on the boards of the stage; but the boa did not in the least relax his grip upon the corpse, which remained for more than an hour imprisoned in its hideous thrall, nobody daring to approach the little monster, of whose powers such appalling proof had been given. At length it occurred to one of Karolyi's attendants to place a bowl of milk in a cage within sight of the mighty serpent, which slowly and unworldly itself from the dead body and glided into its den. Irresistibly tempted thereto by its favorite dainty. A post mortem examination of the unfortunate athlete's remains disclosed no fewer than eighty-seven fractures of his bones effected by the constriction of the serpent's coils.—Scientific American.

A coat of gum copal varnish applied to the soles of boots and shoe, and repeated as it dries until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the sole waterproof, and it lasts three times longer.—Scientific American.

The Constitutional Amendments.

Important amendments to the Constitution of Indiana have been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assemblies of 1877 and 1879, and by an act of the last General Assembly, approved March 10, 1877, these said amendments are to be submitted to the electors of the State of Indiana for ratification or rejection, at an election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1880. The law providing for the submission of these amendments to the electors of the State enacts that "the secretary of State shall procure ballots of blue paper, on each of which shall be printed the proposed amendments, and below each amendment shall be printed the word 'Yes' in one line, and in another line the word 'No'; that any qualified elector may vote for or against any amendment by depositing one of said ballots in the ballot box. If he intends to vote for any amendment he shall leave thereunder the word 'Yes,' and erase the word 'No' by drawing a line across it, or otherwise. If he intends to vote against any amendment, the word 'Yes' shall in like manner be stricken out and the word 'No' left, and both words are allowed to remain without either of them being so erased, the vote shall not be counted either way. These amendments are designated by numbers, and are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, numbers 7 and 8 having failed to receive a majority of votes of both branches of the last General Assembly.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amendment 2 of article 2 so as to read as follows:

Section 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township 60 days, and in the ward or precinct 30 days immediately preceding said election, and every male of foreign birth, of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township 60 days, and in the ward or precinct 30 days immediately preceding said election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law.

AMENDMENT NO. 2

simply provides for striking out the words—

"No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage," contained in section 5 of the second article of the constitution.

AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Amendment 14 of the second article to read:

Section 14. All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but for the election of judges of the court at such time as may be provided by law. Provided, that the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general jurisdiction, and for the election of an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officers shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote.

AMENDMENT NO. 4

amends by striking the word "white" from sections 4 and 5 of article 4, conforming the same to the constitution of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 5

amends the fourteenth clause of section 22 of article 4 to read as follows: "In relation to fees or salaries, except the laws may be made, as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population and the necessary services required."

AMENDMENT NO. 6

The following amendment is proposed to wit: Amend section 1 of the seventh article to read:

Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and such other courts as the General Assembly may establish.

The words "such other courts" are substituted for the words, "such inferior courts."

AMENDMENT NO. 9

No political or municipal corporation in this State shall ever become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding two per centum on the value of the taxable property within said corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by such corporations shall be void; provided that in time of war, foreign invasion, or other great public calamity, on petition of a majority of the property-owners, in number and value, within the limits of such corporation, the public authorities, in their discretion, may incur obligations necessary for public protection and defense, to such amount as may be requested in said petition.

BOOTS & SHOES

IN GREAT QUANTITIES!

I have just opened out the largest lot of
BOOTS and SHOES
EVER KEPT IN RENSSELAER, at the
EXCLUSIVE BOOT & SHOE STORE!

lately occupied by S. BASS. These Goods are all of the best quality, Falley's make, and are warranted. In this stock can be found Shoes for

Big Ladies, Little Ladies, Children & Babies.
Boots for Men, Boys and Children

The largest lot of **Rubber Goods**
In the County, of the CANDEE make. All are warranted

Give us a call, at the **EXCLUSIVE BOOT & SHOE STORE**, where **ELI HEIDELBERGER** will be glad to see his many friends, and deal with them on the honor of a man. Call soon, and see your old friend,
Eli Heidelbergberger, Manager.
Rensselaer, Ind. September 12, 1879.

GRAND OPENING SALE!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK!

My Immense stock has arrived. Don't fail to call and see it before you purchase your

READY MADE CLOTHING
I will sell you Suits or parts of Suits, or anything in the clothing line, cheaper than any house in the city.

LOOK AT MY PRICES:

Good Suits from \$3 to \$7 50. Overcoats, \$4 to \$20. Cheap Suits, \$2.50 to \$5. Pants 90c. to \$4. Coats, \$1.50 to \$10. Vests, 50c. to \$1. All other goods in proportion. I have the most complete stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS in the city. My stock of Clothing of my own manufacture is superior to any in the city. These will guarantee, and will sell very low.

In My Tailoring Department

I have the most complete stock of Cloths in the city, which I will sell at prices that defy competition. In FANCY SUITINGS I cannot be excelled. I am prepared to make them up on short notice, and at prices that cannot be undersold. I guarantee satisfaction. No trouble to show goods, whether you wish to buy or not.

October 10, 1879—3m. EDWARD BROWN.
RUFFING'S BLOCK, WASHINGTON STREET, DELPHI, INDIANA.

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The Democratic Sentinel!

Strictly Democratic! Is the largest Newspaper, and has a greater bona-fide circulation than any other in the County.

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