

# Democratic Sentinel.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

"Charles (Price) is an ambitious young man."—Republican scalp-taker.

From an including the 4th inst, to this date, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Snyder, of this county, have lost a child by death. Diphtheria.

By request, Mr. Jos. D. Cowdin has furnished for publication his remarks at the Blue Ribbon meeting. They appear in another column.

Persons in want of standard fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, etc., will do best by purchasing at the Rensselaer Nursery.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Morgan, of Remington, have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter Eva and Mr. J. C. Morgan, of Rensselaer, to take place at the Remington M. E. Church next Sunday.

The appointment of Jos. D. Cowdin as clerk at the Northern Prison is one of the best yet made. The directors have secured the services of a gentleman fully competent for the position, and Jasper county loses one of its best citizens and officials.

And they do say that Gen. Simon P. Thompson, Consul Horace E. James and M. L. Spitzer, do the heavy editorial work in the Republican; and furthermore that Gen. Simon is the author of the sketch of his life recently published in that paper.

Evidently, the patrons of the Republican are becoming very exacting of the proprietor of that journal. We infer from the rash and extravagant pledges he is forced to make this week. He promises: "Soon after the Republican congressional nominating convention we expect to have Bro. McEwen's Democratic scalp dangling in our wigwag."

Mrs. Fannie Rothrock has sold her Millinery Goods to Mrs. Lizzie H. H. Chilcote, who will continue the business at the same old place in Mr. Ralph Fendley's Dry Goods Store. Those desiring to invest in goods of this kind will do well to call on Mrs. Chilcote before going elsewhere. Mrs. Rothrock will remain in the store for a short time during which goods will be sold very cheap.

**MIXED "BITTERS."**  
"The first bomb" "Perhaps it would be rebel cannon not be wise in us fired his patriotic to urge the 'war heart, and he rush, record' of Jasper forward to take county's candidate his place in defence for Congress, of the Union, but... his failing health he did good job of drove him to the fighting and vote, and he was against Val, compelled to give him the Demo, place to Rothergards."—Republican, Nov. 13, 1880. Hardships of war. Republican, Jan. 30, 1880.

The Temperance meeting at the Court House last Friday evening was, as usual, well attended, and the public interest in the good cause continues undiminished. The good people of Rensselaer are evidently in earnest in this matter as is manifest from the large attendance at the meetings every week. The marked attention given those whom the President calls on—and he aims to slight no one—Every one is expected to say something; a few words from each one will suffice; and no matter how crude or awkward, the same are well received and the speaker applauded.

The choir singing appropriate songs, accompanied by the organ, at intervals, which are frequently joined in by the audience. Good order and decorum are maintained without any trouble. The little folks, boys and girls, of whom there is always a goodly number are well behaved, come regularly, and enjoy the proceedings greatly. The President, Charley Price, is evidently the right man in the right place, and perfectly at home. Besides putting in his well-timed remarks with sledge-hammer effect, as assisted by his right bower, Samps Erwin, he gives the speakers away occasionally in an off hand way, enjoys a joke on himself or any of his family. Last evening he requested that Pikes Peak Price's name should be included in the list of those who joined, and that the minutes should be so corrected. The said young gentleman was born the evening of the twenty-eight names were added to the Blue Ribbon Club—his would make 29.

Last Friday evening fourteen were called on and responded—five were declamations, or recitations, by Misses Ida Milliken, Maggie Haley, Amy E. Book, Birdie Spitzer, and Master Elmer Dwiggins, which were appropriate, well received and appreciated. Frank Babcock was the first called on after the opening services, and gave a very pretty simile, how a fallen brother should be cared for, in the action of a bird he called the Tum, a kind of sea-gull, which, when shot and wounded, and about to be captured by its enemy, is picked up bodily from out the water, by two of its mates, and carried off away from immediate harm, and they in turn are relieved by two fresh birds who take the fallen and wounded one and convey it out of danger.

Mr. Joseph D. Cowdin, or "Jerry," as he is familiarly called, won't attempt to make an off-hand speech, but occasionally puts on paper what he may desire to say, read the following:

Mr. President and Friends: It occurs to me that it is proper and natural for each member of this club to be observant of the daily conduct of one another, and quite natural, if not proper, to make remarks in regard thereto,

particularly if the walk of one of its members is not altogether straight, or, perhaps, somewhat erratic and suspicious. Yet it appears to me, inasmuch as we are not all constituted alike, mentally and physically, and as circumstances and surroundings have a good deal to do in moulding our behavior, that we should have charity, one for another, and use that God-given virtue on all occasions. If we think that a brother is doing wrong, go to him privately and talk kindly and plainly to him on the subject. Do not in a pharisaical and censorious manner get up and publicly denounce him—perhaps not mentioning any names, but so pointedly that the public eye can discern who is meant, and may be an innocent person accused. This course is ungentlemanly, unkind and harmful. On the other hand, let us all be careful not to persuade ourselves that we need too much medicine. Better suffer a little for a while so as to be fully convinced what is needed before we conclude that it is indispensably necessary to use a stimulant, for fear the desire may be an unnatural weakness and lead us not only into temptation but into the commission of a sin. To wit: the violation of our pledge. This advice I take to myself, while offering it gratuitously to any friend who might be benefited by following it. We are more or less prone to wander from the path of rectitude and are liable, if not very careful, to get into the old rut we used to follow.

I will now give you a few statistical remarks for a change, which I have figured out on the subject for your consideration.

Knowledge is power, for it controls, governs and commands capital, for it produces wealth. Which labor it has diverted from its proper channel, for any cause, and no longer produces wealth, it is a calamity, ruinous to itself and to the country. It is estimated that \$700,000,000 is annually expended in the United States for strong drink—an amount almost fabulous. If a man would undertake to count it by the dollar, and would count \$20,000 a day, every day, Sunday included, it would take 96 years for him to get through counting. If each man would take in at the bar \$1400 a year, it would require \$500,000 men to deal out the liquid damnation. If half the number were men of family, and each family numbered 4 persons, the retail liquor traffic would have to maintain and keep 1,250,000 persons. Five hundred thousand of this number are actually in the country, and diverted from the proper channel, doing no good to the community, but incalculable harm, inasmuch as the indulgence of strong drink produces poverty, sickness and crime, and fills our almshouses, hospitals and prisons. It engulphs in ruin and desolation those who use the damned stuff, with the wives and innocent children of the inebriate.

A newspaper contributor makes a larger estimate than this, and says: "More than \$500,000,000 worth of grain is wasted annually in the United States in the manufacture of intoxicating drink—sufficient to support all the paupers in the country. There are in our country 250,000 places where liquors are sold, requiring the services of 550,000 persons, all non-producers, selling \$740,000,000 worth of liquor, and \$1,400,000 worth of gin, says, 'The building of asylums, the furnishing medicines and comforts for 4000 insane people who die after three years of insanity, and for 800 lunatics who die in the insane asylum after three years treatment in the asylum, costs in that time \$31,000,000, all caused by drunkenness.' In consequence of all these evils, all business interests are damaged generally and materially, and the safety of our beloved Republic endangered. On the contrary, if these 550,000 men were engaged in wealth producing labor, what a marked change it would produce in the results. Happiness and prosperity would bless the land—poverty, sickness and crime would suddenly cease to be—abundance, accumulated by honest toil, would render the laborer and his household pervade all. The climate would be as marked as day is from night—good is from evil. The millennium would have begun; and may God, in His infinite wisdom and goodness, hasten the time when this evil and evil sin shall be no more. Then all His creatures will desire to worship and praise Him with thankful hearts for all His loving kindness.

Appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. James Morgan, Joseph Willey, Sampson Erwin, Henry I. Adams, C. H. Price, Dan'l Duval and Hon. R. S. Dwiggins. Mr. Dwiggins is heartily in earnest in this business, and made a sharp, spirited and effective speech. He expressed a concurrence in the remarks of Bro. Cowdin—that charity should be exemplified toward all those who were endeavoring to do right. If they fell from grace, forgive them 70 times 7 if necessary, and help them along by encouragement and example. He referred to the remark of Bro. Dan Duval at the previous meeting—"feeling as hot as a lime kiln in the cause of Temperance,"—and said it was time that all should feel as hot as a lime kiln on the subject when \$500,000,000 worth of grain was being wasted annually in the United States in the manufacture of intoxicating drinks, at a time when so many were actually dying of starvation in other places. In Ireland, the wail of the homeless, and poverty-stricken, and down-trodden inhabitants is wafted across the ocean to this western hemisphere where plenty abounds. Oh, if this sum of \$500,000,000 worse than thrown away and wasted, could be used in relieving the horrible misery existing elsewhere what a glorious and happy result would be attained. May God avert the judgment that may be meted out to us for this sin. For in the cycle of time, when a dense population may inhabit our hemisphere, there may be periods when we may be visited by famine, our families crying for bread and dying of hunger. We cannot appreciate the blessings we now enjoy so as to sufficiently sympathize with those cursed by famine and want, nor realize the horrors of death by starvation.

There are several other able advocates of Temperance belonging to the club who are on hand every evening, and ready to respond when called on, among whom is Mr. Marion L. Spitzer, who the evening previous made a most evening. On the last evening, before closing, and while singing "Hold the Fort," the following new recruits were joined: John Kohler, Henry Elguibach, Dr. J. S. Owen and Martin E. Baylor.

## ALL AROUND TOWN.

BY LOCA LIZER.

—How are you, Mr. Editor! Here you are in a new room. I am happy to make your acquaintance and may it, once made, be lasting. But we must proceed with the news.

—The schools are progressing fine, by this term. The first class ever graduated here will be examined in May, there are about twelve in this class. It will be difficult for the trustees to secure another principal as efficient as Mr. Allen. Under him the schools have always prospered, and the people regret that he is teaching his last term.

—Alfred Thompson moved into his new house the middle of last week. It is not quite yet finished, but soon will be. L. B. Warner now occupies the rooms that Mr. Thompson vacated.

—About 350 people attended the play given by the temperance club last Saturday night. Everybody was pleased and delighted with the performances. About \$96.15 was netted, \$10.00 more than was reported. They will "sing another verse" to music from an organ that is paid for, now.

—Aunt Mary Kannal was taken very ill, suddenly last Thursday evening.

—One of our tontorial artists is about to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony with one of Remington's fair damsels. May they live long and prosper.

—Jake, Elguibach moved to his new property, the Morgan farm, last Tuesday. He will have a barn, an ice-house, and a slaughter house on it as soon as they can be erected. Jake, is an enterprising young man.

—Our ice-dealers were at work Saturday and Sunday putting up ice. They were afraid there would be no crop at all. It was drowned out.

—Tom, Boroughs has returned from a protracted visit among his friends. Mrs. Boroughs has not yet returned.

—The temperance meeting last Friday night was very well attended. The seats were all occupied, but the standing room was not quite all taken. Let everybody turn out to these meetings, without distinction as to color, age, sex or opinion. If you have taken the pledge, come and convince others. If you have not joined, come by all means and be convinced. No matter who or what you are. Be sure and come!

—F. W. Bodford has moved his hardware store into the room recently vacated by Emmet Kannal. He sold his meat-market to Alex. Peacock who has traded places with Rans. Howland. Alex. is painting and papering his new room.

—To-morrow is Valentine day. Now boys, don't buy those horrid one cent valentines. Times are flush now. Buy a sweet, sentimental two cent one and send it to your girl. It will as bread cast upon the waters.

—Harding and La Rue will soon occupy the room vacated by L. B. Warner.

—Zephaniah Bershonikoff has succeeded in making a good many people wonder who he is, what man with a sound head, can believe such absurd theories as are expressed in num. ers 4 and 5. We would inform Mr. B. that there is a certain book called The Bible, which it would be well to consult before publishing these wild goose chase theories. Of course Mr. B. has a right to his opinion, he has the best right to it and had better keep it all to himself. We are glad to see that he has quit writing. He has probably told all he knows.

—The Republican says the K. of P. will give a masquerade ball on the night of the 22nd of February. A masquerade ball is bad enough, but to have it on Sunday night is an unheard of thing. What is Rensselaer coming to? The K. of P. must be an awful set. Ought not these secret societies be abolished?

DIED.—In Rensselaer, Ind., Sunday morning, February 8, 1880, NERTZE, daughter of Nelson Everson, aged about 16 years.

**IN MEMORIAM.**  
There is a separation for the best of friends. It is one of the saddest things of a life-time to see one of our bosom friends snatched by death from our midst never to return again. Our dear friend and schoolmate, NERTZE EVERSON, was a bright, intelligent girl, always the first in her classes, kind and generous to every one. None could fail to love and respect her. It is indeed sad to think of our young friend just in the bloom of youth, striving to obtain an education that she might be of some use to her fellow beings, taken from us without the slightest warning. However, it is the will of God, which no human being has the power to break. Let us content ourselves with the hope that some time in the future we will meet our darling in the land where "We meet to part no more."

"Dear NERTZE, perhaps from that home above. You look with beautiful eyes, Upon your school-mates with yearning love To win us to the skies.

On memory's wall, an image bright Seem ever near me now; A sweet dead face, a heavenly light Encircling her brow.

No more pain nor tender care, No more closed in death's embrace, But a loving look of peace, serenely fair, Rests on her sleeping face."

SCHOOL-MATES.

A man stopping his paper wrote to the editor: "I think folks ought to spend their money for paper; dadda did it, and everybody else will be the intelligentest man in the country, and he had the smartest family of boys that ever dugged taters."

## FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Hon. John R. Coffroth.

From The Lafayette Sunday Times. It is understood that the friends of Mr. John R. Coffroth of this city will present his name to the approaching Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Perkins. The Sunday Times as a non-partisan journal is not making Democratic or Republican nominations, but it takes leave to say that the nomination of Mr. Coffroth is one "fit to be made" and hopes to see him the candidate of his party.

Mr. Coffroth is a pronounced partisan, but has never been an office-seeker. Since his residence in Lafayette every effort of his party friends to make him a candidate for political offices has met with his decided refusal. His fitness for the office of Supreme Judge is conceded by every man who knows him. His legal abilities are of the very highest order. He is in the prime of life and with mental vigor and legal attainments that would make him an ornament on the bench of the Supreme Court.

More Questions for the Supreme Court of Maine.

1. Is it in accordance with the constitution to buy stocks when they are low and to sell them when they go up?
2. Suppose on the day that the stock is in the opinion of the court at all certain that he would have caught the rabbit, and if so, why not—or rather why not?
3. Is a strict construction of the statutes necessary to determine that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush?
4. If the streak of ore that Hank South says he has found in the 2700 foot level of the Belcher mine is now only 10 inches wide, how wide will it be on the 3,000-foot level? (N. B.—The importance of an early decision of this question is most urgent, as the Belcher transfer books close next Saturday.)
5. When will Captain John Kelley have money enough to retire from the turn of the sink market?
6. How many blue beans make five?
7. Which would your honors rather do or go fishing?

## PUBLIC SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell, at Public Sale, at his residence, four and one-half miles north-west of Rensselaer, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1880, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit: Four work horses; 2 Mares with foal; 1 yearling Colt; 2 new Wagons; 2 sets Harness; 1 Corn Planter; 2 Corn Shells; 2 mowing machines; 1 Hay Wagon; 1000 lbs of corn in the crib; Wheat in the ground; Meat in the barrel; 12 or 15 gallons of Applebutter; Household & Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms: A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over \$3, the purchaser giving bankable note with interest, if paid at maturity—8 per cent. Interest from date if not paid at maturity, as we shall see approved security. All sums of \$3 and under, cash in hand.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

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 your purchases. Standard goods and low prices, for cash, is his motto.

## Driven Well Users

In Jasper county are hereby notified that from this date the full Royalty of Ten dollars each on Domestic and Farm wells not exceeding 14 inches in depth, and on all other wells, shall be paid to the owner of the land on which the well is located. Our Agent, MR. JAMES E. FRANKLIN, Indianapolis, Indiana, is prepared to issue Licenses. The U. S. Courts have again affirmed the validity of the Green Patent. Five U. S. Judges have sustained it in their favor, and an adverse decision has never been given. The patent has been vigorously contested and its validity maintained without any expense to the people of this County, and before concerning suits in this County, as we shall see without further notice, all infringers have the opportunity to settle without costs. Jan. 31, 1880.

W. D. ANDREWS & BRO. I authorize no agent to collect, and payment can only be made as above except in cases of suit, when payment is made only to McDONALD & BUTLER, our Attorneys.

JAMES E. FRANKLIN, Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 30, 1880.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Protective Union, of Ft. Wayne, is the cheapest and most practical Life and Accident Insurance Company in the world. Its benefits are to the people of this district. This Association is purely mutual and is the oldest form of protection in America. It furnishes Life Policies for one-fourth the amount charged by the old system of insurance. The Plan is similar to that of the Masonic Mutual Aid Societies that have gained the confidence of the public at large. We insure all persons between the ages of 15 and 65 that can pass the examination. It costs \$12 to become a member of this Association in the district. The death assessment is \$1 for each member that dies. Also an assessment of \$3 per year for each member who survives. Each member receives \$5 per week when sick or disabled by accident. The amount of policy runs from \$1,000 to \$4,000, according to age, payable at death, or at a certain number of years—from 10 to 25 years. Full particulars will be sent upon application. Local agents wanted in every county in the State. Address: P. E. Felling, Monticello, Ind. Eliza I. Phillips, Rensselaer, agent for Jasper county.

## A WINTER TOUR.

Embracing a Trip to St. Louis, thro' the Sunny South, a Gulf Ride, and Home via Texas, Arkansas, or Indian Territory. The winter is the season during which business men, and especially farmers, can best afford to leave the warren or the farm for a journey in search of recreation and pleasure, the chief drawback being the inauspicious condition of the weather for such a trip north of Mason and Dixon's line between the months of October and May.

This objection is overcome in the following tour arranged for the benefit of health and pleasure-seekers, via Pan-Handle Route and connections, through Mississippi and Louisiana to New Orleans; by Gulf steamer to Galveston, Texas, returning to St. Louis and home via Pan-Handle Route and connections. Tickets are in season and good to return until June 1st, 1880. A detour may be made from Houston to the old Spanish winter resort of San Antonio.

Rate for round trip will be from fifty to seventy-five dollars, according to starting point.

Round trip tickets will also be sold to Florida via P. n. Handle Route and connections.

For information regarding rates, rates and conveniences of travel, address W. L. O'Brien, General Passenger Agent, Pan-Handle Route, Columbus, Ohio.

## The Constitutional Amendments.

Seven 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 if 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. Amend section 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 has resided in the State during the six months, and in the township 60 days, and in the ward or precinct 30 days immediately preceding such 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 ward or precinct 30 days, 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 ward 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.

Amend section 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 township elections may be held at such time and place 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 and appellate jurisdiction by general election, and that the electors shall vote at the polls on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 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, and from the constitution of 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 so made as to grade the fee of the tax collector 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 2 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 expiration of the term of office of the officers at which time no other officers shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote.

DAILY.

1 Copy one year,	\$10.00
1 Copy six months,	5.00
1 Copy three months,	2.50
1 Copy one month,	.25
Sunday Sentinel,	1.50

Agents making up clubs may retain 10 per cent. of the Weekly subscriptions and 20 per cent. of the Daily, or have the amount in additional papers, at their option.

Send for any information desired. Address: INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO. Indianapolis, Ind.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Full Line of Piece Goods in stock. The finest and cheapest store brought to Rensselaer, Call and see. Orders solicited. (Sept. 27, 1874.)

## PEPPER & RAMEY,

—OF THE—

Odd Fellows' Block, Delhi, Indiana.

W. L. RAMEY, Proprietor.

Would invite the attention of the citizens of Rensselaer, and Jasper County, to their

Steady Stock of Dry Goods,

NOTIONS, and

Fancy Goods,

Which they offer at greatly reduced prices to close.

1880 THE 1880

Indiana Weekly

STATE SENTINEL.

Enlarged, Improved.

\$1.00 Per Annum.

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1880.

The coming presidential year promises to be the most eventful and thrilling in political sense that we have ever witnessed, and will determine questions of the most vital importance to every citizen of the State and Nation. It is not improbable that it will be almost certain that upon the determination of these questions, will depend the perpetuity of our present system of free government.

These questions will be thoroughly discussed during the present session of Congress. The paper has arranged for a first class, experienced, special correspondent at Washington, and in addition to giving a true account of all the general proceedings in that body, will give the leading speeches of our most prominent statesmen, and without depriving our patrons of the substantial amount of reading matter, "The Sentinel" will hereafter contain a full and complete record of the proceedings of the House and Senate.

It is the purpose of "The Sentinel," as a paper of public utility, to do its whole duty in affording information to its subscribers upon all these topics of such vast importance, and to do so in a manner that will be of the greatest benefit to the people of the State. It will do so in a manner that will be of the greatest benefit to the people of the State. It will do so in a manner that will be of the greatest benefit to the people of the State.

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