

The Democratic Sentinel.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880

The radical canon, started by the Indianapolis Journal with a view to divert attention from the negro exodus infamy, has fallen with its own weight.

The great and lamented Douglas when living denounced John A. Logan, of Illinois, as a "Dirty Dog." Logan and his stripe are endeavoring to thwart justice and right in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, who was recently declared by a competent board of officers innocent of the charges of which he was found guilty by a military court organized to convict.

A Miss Raymond, at the instigation of certain radicals, instituted suit against U. S. Senator Ben. Hill, of Georgia, for seduction, but a few days since withdrew the charge and exposed the scheme. Notwithstanding this the radical organs make greater and more persistent efforts to impose upon the intelligence of the people by sticking to the falsehood and withholding the truth.

Hon. John C. New, ex-Treasurer of the United States, and chairman of the Indiana radical central committee, U. S. Marshal Dudley, of circular fame, and other leading radicals of this State, were recently up before the exodus committee. They admit, each one and all, to have aided the exodus movement, not as a means to their wishes and hopes. The number of wench and children was too excessively great in proportion to that of the bucks.

The Democratic party has Fitz—Republican.

Yes, and Fitz went to the front as a leader of the "boys in blue," and gave the rebels fits, but in order to save the radical incompetent, Pope, and to shield Stanton, Halleck and others from blame for defeat, the "trophy hunt" have sought to disgrace him—While Gen. Fitz John Porter was doing good and efficient service at the front, General Thompson and his obedient servant of the radical "hogwash" institution cheerfully remained in the rear, voted against Vallandigham Democrats, and earnestly insisted upon all their wives' relations to make targets of themselves.

Mr. undertaker Russell, of Indianapolis, says he has buried, at the expense of Marion county, 40 or 50 of the radical exodus. The radical journal of that city hastened to correct the report with the statement that but 8 permits were obtained, therefore that was the actual number, and the smaller radical organs over the State, including the Rensselaer Republican, greedily picks up the key-note, and yelps to the same tune. And now the said undertaker explains that he is obliged to obtain permits only in Greenwald cemetery, that his statement is correct and the journal's false, and the radical papers are setting up a doleful howl thereat.

Mr. Thomas P. Mills, a prominent and active radical of Indianapolis, answered the questions of Mr. Voorhees before the exodus committee, as follows:

Q.—You have been in favor of emigration? A.—Yes, sir, I was very much in favor of it. I told the boys when they first came there that we wanted 20,000 "bucks," Buck Niggers, in Indiana this year.

Q.—You mean to say that you wanted 20,000 men? No, sir.

Q.—You had no use for women? A.—No, sir. We had no special use for them.

Q.—You had no idea of labor coming with this matter? A.—No, sir. I had no idea of labor. I was looking for votes.

Q.—You wanted these 20,000 "bucks" to vote? A.—I wanted them to vote, of course.

Q.—Are you a KEE-RELAN? A.—Yes, sir, I am.

Q.—And you thought if you could get 20,000 "bucks" you would stay? A.—I thought we would get away with you EVERLASTINGLY.

Q.—Have you mixed with them much since they came here? A.—The colored folk?

Q.—Yes, A.—No, sir, except at the depot. We have one office near the depot, and when a gang was coming in I would go down there and see them.

Q.—Have they come in as fast as you desired? A.—They have not come in as I wanted them to.

Q.—There have been rather more women and children than you wanted? A.—Yes, sir; they have rather overdone the thing in the women and children.

Q.—I want to ask you whether the Republican party, or leading Republicans, have anything to do with the movement? I will put in a different way—whether these views of yours, which you have given to the committee very frankly, are shared in by the intelligent Republicans in your State? A.—I think they are as individuals.

Q.—You had no use for women? A.—No, sir, we had no special use for women.

Q.—There have been rather more women and children than you wanted? A.—Yes, sir; they have rather overdone the thing in the women and children.—Thomas P. Mills' Exodus Testimony.

If there is a white man or a black man in Indiana who can read such testimony as the foregoing and not feel an intense indignation toward the Republican leaders, black and white, who to gain a few votes were willing to persuade "buck niggers," as Mr. Mills calls male negroes, to leave their wives and children and immigrate to Indiana to vote the Republican ticket, then it may be set down as a fact that they are lost to all sense of humanity, and are willing to treat "buck niggers" as they would treat swine or hules or any other domestic

brute. Why such an idea should take possession of the minds of Republican leaders, it is difficult to conceive. We hesitate to charge them with the execrable purpose of mixing in a foul and filthy embrace the black blood of North Carolina, "buck niggers," with the white blood of Indiana women.—And still it is on record that the Republican leaders did want the "20,000 buck niggers" to vote; their women and children behind them, and the Journal did publish to the world that "N BODYS DAUGHTERS demand WHITE HUSBANDS or none, except those of DEMOCRATS." The inference from the whole affair is anything but creditable to the Republican party. The record the Republican leaders have made is in all regards such that decent people, no matter what may be their political associations, will denounce it as it deserves.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

We understand the Greenbackers of Jasper county will hold a Mass Convention at this place on the 10th of April next for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State and several district conventions, and to determine time, place and mode of holding county convention. Hon. R. Gregory, of Monticello, and other speakers are expected to be present.

School teachers will find a new stock of reward-of-merit cards at the post office. New and rich designs—the handsome ever seen in Rensselaer. Suitable for either day or Sunday schools.

Those who failed to attend the Hurtt Family Concert last fall missed a great treat and regretted it. This family will give an entertainment to-morrow evening at the Opera House, and we hope all to turn out.

The following bill allowed by the Board of Commissioners, in connection with the substantial produced on the farm and purchased would indicate that the county's unfortunates are sumptuously, but the tables of many of those who labor and toil to pay the taxes which supply the items given below are seldom if ever furnished with such luxuries:

Dec. 2 To 5 lbs. Prunes	\$ 50
" 3 Cranberries	50
" 3 Glass dishes	1 30
" 8 Oil	25
" 11 Rice, 50; Cranberries, 30; Crackers, 25	1 05
" 13 Crackers, 50; Tobacco, 1 25	
" 15 Oysters, 80; Starch, 25	1 05
" 20 Crackers	50
" 23 Peaches, 50; Honey, 50	1 00
" 25 Crackers, 50; Cranberries, 30	80
" 27 Tobacco, 75; Shorts, 40	1 15
" Matches, 25; Comb, 25	50

Jan. 1 Cheese, 1 20; Tobacco, 75	1 95
" Tea, 80; Sugar, 25	1 05
" 3 D. Peaches, 50; Canned 1 00	
" 5 Crackers, 50; Rice, 50	1 00
" 7 Cheese, 1 15; Soap, 25	1 40
" 9 Bluing, 15; Salt, 1 85	2 00
" 11 Sugar	70
" 13 Crackers, 50; Lemons, 25	75
" 15 Shorts	40
" 17 Sugar, 1 00; Oil, 25	1 25
" 19 Tea, 80; Tobacco, 75	1 55
" 21 Coffee	1 00
" 23 50 lbs. Sugar, 2 10	5 50
" 25 Buckwheat Flour	1 10
" 27 D. Apples, 1 00; Crackers, 50	1 50
" 29 B. Powder, 40; Stone-ware, 1 00	1 40
" 31 Cheese, Butter	1 43
" 33 Crackers	25
" 35 Canned Oysters	40
" 37 Shorts, 40; Combs, 35	75
" 39 Oil, 30; Coffee, 1 00	1 30
" 41 Ext. Lemon, 30; Cinnamon, 10	40
" 43 Tea, 1 00; Crackers, 50	1 50
" 45 Tobacco, 40; Butter, 53	75
" 47 5 lbs. Tea, 1 10	50
" 49 Crackers, 50; Oil, 30	80
" 51 Shorts	40
" 53 Canned Oysters	40
" 55 Tea, 80; Rice, 50	1 30
" 57 Matches	25
" 59 Butter	62
" 61 Cheesecake, 1 30; Wine, 1 10	2 40
" 63 Crackers, 50; Tobacco, 75	1 25
" 65 54 lbs. Sugar, 1 10	5 40
" 67 12 lbs. Coffee, 2 50	3 00
" 69 6 lbs. Crackers	50
" 71 2 lbs. Tea	1 60
" 73 8 lbs. Dried Peaches, 1 00	80
" 75 Oil	30
" 77 Shorts	40

For good writing papers, for elegant writing papers, for cheap writing papers, for flat-cap, legal-cap and fool-cap papers, for print paper, go to the post office.

At the March session of the Board of Commissioners the time for which Hon. R. S. Dwiggins was employed as county attorney having expired, the board received sealed proposals from Hon. R. S. Dwiggins, M. F. Chilcote and Daniel B. Miller, for the ensuing year. Mr. Dwiggins bid at \$150 per year; Mr. Chilcote proposed to render the same service for \$120 and Mr. Miller offered to do the same work for \$80, and in addition to procure the assistance of another attorney, at his own expense, at any time the Board might think it necessary, which was certainly a fair and safe proposition, and the honorable Board struck an average, and awarded the contract to Mr. Chilcote. Mr. C. will no doubt make an acceptable county attorney, but when the honorable Board received sealed bids it was bound by all usages to have awarded the contract to the lowest bidder. The office is more ornamental than useful, and certainly the less people have to pay for such ornaments the better. Dan Miller is a Democrat and Frank Chilcote is a Republican.

In the appointment county doctor the "ring" candidate got scooped, he no doubt failing to ascertain the amount of the bids against him. His face is as long as a yard-stick, his ears look like a frost-bitten tobacco plant, and he yelps "Iro-quois." What will the "bosses" provide for him now?

Jasper county's poor will now be physicked on the homopathic plan.—Dr. O. C. Link has been appointed by the Commissioners.

Remington Items too late for to-day

Rail Road News.

The rumors which during the past few weeks have been rustling about like leaves before an October breeze have crystallized into tangible shape. On the 27th of February a contract was signed by S. N. Yeoman, representing the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago railroad, and P. M. Kent, President, and W. A. Starin, Secretary of the Chicago and Western Indiana railway, by which all the rights, privileges, franchises and property of the former organization, except the rolling stock and substations, were to be paid, are transferred to the latter. The new company takes the name of the Chicago and Indianapolis Air Line, and the formal transfer will be made on the 18th inst., each party to the contract being allowed twenty days in which to perfect arrangements. The first movement of the new management was the change of the line hence to Rensselaer to a standard gauge, which will be done as soon after the 1st of April as possible. Work will be pushed forward on the line which will connect Rensselaer with Delphi, Muncie, and Chicago, grading being already completed, it is confidently expected that the road will be opened through to Chicago by the beginning of August. E. W. Hubbard, Esq., President of the Chicago Bank of this city, acts as trustee for the two companies, for the reception and custody of the securities. The legal matters connected with the transfer have been connected with the Chicago railroad, and the eminent lawyer Crawford, Esq., the eminent rail road attorney of Chicago. For the present Colonel Yeoman will remain in authority, with his headquarters in this city.

By the change, the prospects of the line from Indianapolis to Chicago have been materially brightened, and there is no longer any doubt concerning the prompt completion of the road. The "Indianapolis and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company" is composed of some of the wealthiest and most enterprising capitalists of Chicago. They have already completed and in operation a road from Chicago to Delphi, a distance of about twenty miles, and are in possession of an entrance to the city of Chicago, which latter of itself is worth not less than \$2,000,000. In fact, the right way into that city composes a franchise almost impossible to obtain. At present there is not one of the several lines from the Indiana capital to Chicago which passes over its own track into the latter city. All must do and pay a heavy sum annually to the Illinois metropolis. The new road will be the proprietor of every foot of track between the two cities, an advantage which will be apparent at a glance. The Indianapolis and Chicago will be an exact air-line, and about thirty miles shorter than any other. And by the end of the year it will prove this assertion can do so by placing a rule on the map. It will be seen that the straight line will cross the Wabash road between Delphi and Chicago, a distance of perhaps three miles west of this city, and at no point will the route of the new road deflect more than five miles from the direct line.

It is probable that with a short time the new company will secure control of the proposed road from here to Indianapolis, and being possessed of boundless energy and its advantages as to time and cost, will push the work forward to an early completion. By the beginning of the year 1881 it is confidently expected that the entire line from Indianapolis to Chicago will be completed and thoroughly equipped ready to transport for the local and through traffic. The former will, for the reason that the road passes through the very best section of the State, be considerable, and its advantages as to time and cost, when it is considered that it is short by thirty miles any competing route, and owes every mile of track used, can not be over-estimated. The new road which will change will have upon the interests of Delphi is naturally the first to be considered. The I. D. & C. Company had an agreement to locate the shops of the road at this place, but it was real-estate of the kind which is always a source of trouble to the community. The time is of the opinion—and the view is shared by citizens whose judgment is valuable—that the shops of the new road will be located in Delphi. Our city is as near as may be halfway between Indianapolis and Chicago, being, as a matter of fact, just ten miles south of the central point. While Delphi is thus a geographical center it is also the center of the commercial business and population of the I. D. & C. road. It will thus naturally form the terminal point of the two divisions of the road, and the shops of which will compose the proper location for the shops and offices of the road. The advantages to the city of Delphi by the road into the hands of a company properly administered will be incalculable. The natural resources of Carroll county are very largely undeveloped. In the past they have been paid to pay tribute to one line of road and but little of our citizens can testify that the tribute has been exacted to the uttermost farthing. One of our most prominent business men of late time, has been almost wholly slaughtered by the absence of competition in freight.—The possibilities of the line trade of Delphi is really unlimited, and the opening up of such markets as Chicago and Indianapolis will induce into it such life as even our most sanguine progressive citizens have never dreamed of. The same will prove true of other productions, such as grain, live stock, lumber, etc. It is at the moment the first train passes over a standard gauge road from Delphi to Indianapolis or Chicago our city and county will feel the effects of the influx of new life, and our people will thank that good angel which led them to lend their influence and material aid to the Indianapolis and Chicago railroad.

Go to the post office for all kinds of writing materials—paper, pens, inks, pencils, ink-stands, erasers, scratch-books, etc., etc.

Report of School No. 4, Newton township, Jasper county, Ind., for the month ending Jan. 16, 1880. Number enrolled for the month, 25. Average daily attendance 24.7. Those perfect in attendance and punctuality were: Everett Halsted, Lee Mauck, Edwin Mauck, Albert Paxton, Willie Paxton, Joseph Paxton, Charles Henkle, Alie Henkle, Charles Yeoman, David Yeoman, Alma Yeoman, Effie Yeoman, Harry Henkle, Fannie Troyer, Sweeney Mauck.

Second month, ending Feb. 13, 1880. Attendance, 23.7. Enrollment, 25. Those perfect in attendance and punctuality were: Bankin Halsted, Everett Halsted, Ralph Halsted, Lee Mauck, Edwin Mauck, Charles Henkle, Willie Paxton, Ralph Paxton, Effie Yeoman, Al-

lie Henkle, Harvey Henkle, Sweeney Mauck.

For the month ending March 12th, 1880. Those perfect in attendance and punctuality, were: Edwin Halsted, Willie Halsted, Sanford Halsted, Horace Henkle, Charles Henkle, Alie Henkle, Harry Henkle, Ralph Paxton, Edwin Mauck, Lee Mauck, Sweeney Mauck. A. E. COEN, Teacher.

The Eagle copying pencil is not an indelible marker for it is an excellent crayon for memorandum use. It is a true copying pencil. For sale at retail at wholesale price at the post-office.

F. & A. M. Hall of Prairie Lodge, No. 125, 1/2 block S. E. corner of 1st and 2nd Sts., March 16, 1880, at 5:30 p.m. At the regular communication held March 6, 1880, the By-Laws of this lodge were so amended as to read: "The regular communication of this lodge will be held on the First and Third Mondays of each month, &c." "Take due notice, &c." By order of the Lodge.

Attest: CHAS. W. CLIFTON, Secretary.

School of instruction next Monday night, March 22d.

Township assessors are required to commence assessing real and personal property on the first day of April and continue the work until their successors are qualified, which will be about the 15th of April.

Bismarck is entitled to wear 466 decorations, and the New Orleans Picayune says that when he is dressed he looks like a speckled hen.

Our old time friend, Prof. A. L. Hurtt, called in to see us Tuesday evening.

General Hood's youngest orphan, a little thing in pink and white, aged seven months, has been adopted by Mrs. M. Joseph, the wife of a wealthy merchant at Columbus, Ga.

Do not buy a pocket-book without looking at the new stock at the post-office.

Having received a check for nearly the whole of the \$100,000 to which he holds himself heir, Chancey Slater, foreman of a manufactory at Mansfield, Conn., continues to work as before.

Sidney Bartlett is the Nestor of the Boston bar. It is said that he is the only lawyer in that city who has a grain of conceit. It was Julius Choate who said of him that he was "a pauper." "There goes a Bartlett lost in the world," and I know what he is thinking about. It is whether he made the Almighty, or the Almighty made him."

Are You Going West?

By special arrangement with the direct lines of travel I am enabled to offer individuals or families the low est possible rates for the transportation of passengers and freight, and will take pleasure in replying to inquiries relative to routes, time of trains, connections, through fares, allowance of baggage, etc. Passengers on the line of the I. D. & C. Ry make connection at Delphi with through cars.

I have or can procure tickets of all classes, and baggage checks, to all principal points in the Western States and Territories.

In reply to letters of inquiry I endeavor to give definite and trustworthy information, and am prepared to exhibit a certificate, signed by the General Ticket Agent of the principal Railroads, authorizing me to sell tickets and otherwise represent the direct lines of travel leading to Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, California, and other States and Territories.

Maps, Circulars, Illustrated Pamphlets, etc., containing useful information for all who contemplate making their homes in the Great West, will be mailed free upon application to the undersigned. For further information call on or address

J. SEGNER, Ticket and Emigration Agent, LA FAYETTE, IND. Headquarters at WABASH RAILROAD DEPOT.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Protective Union, of Ft. Wayne, is the cheapest and most practical Life and Accident Insurance Company that now extends its benefits to the people of this district. This Association is purely mutual and is the oldest of protection in America. It furnishes Life Policies for one-fourth the amount charged by the old system of insuring.—The Plan is similar to that of the Masonic Mutual Aid Societies that have gained the confidence of the public at large. We insure full persons between the ages of 15 and 65 that can pass the examination.—It costs \$13 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 town in the district. J. F. Pelling, Monticello, Ind. Emmet Kanrahl, Rensselaer, agent for Jasper county.

A WINTER TOUR.

Embarking a Trip to St. Louis, thro' the Sunny South, a Gulf Ride, and Home via Texas, Arkansas, or in Clear Territory.

The Winter is the season during which business men, and especially farmers, can best afford to leave the warehouse 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 first-class, 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 Pan Handle Route and connections.

For information regarding routes, 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 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 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 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 township 60 days, and in the ward or precinct 30 days immediately preceding such election, and who 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.

Section 14. All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but township elections may be held on such day as may be provided by law. Pro'vided, that the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general and appellate jurisdiction by an election to be held for such officers on any day, and that the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general and appellate jurisdiction by an election to be held for such officers on any day, and that the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general and appellate jurisdiction by an election to be held for such officers on any day.

AMENDMENT NO. 3.

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AMENDMENT NO. 18.

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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 Pan Handle Route and connections.

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

The Constitutional Amendments.