The Democratic Sentinel.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1880

For President,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLNANIA.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLSH,
OF INDIANA.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
FRANK LANDERS.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY.
For Secretary of State,
JOHN C. SHANKLIN.
For Auditor of State,
MAHLON D. MANSON.
For Treasurer,
WILLIAM FLEMING.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GABRIEL SCHMUCK.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court.
A. N. MARTIN.
For Sup't of Public Instruction.
A. C. GOODWIN.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
JAMES MITCHELL,
JOHN T. SCOTT,
For Attorney General,
T. W. WOOLLEN.

For Representative in Congress,
JOHN. N. SKINNER.

About Mud Throwing.

For a couple weeks after the Chicago convention our political opponents took refuge, not discreetly, from the damning accusation of their own party leaders against the two accidents it saddled upon them. They only wheezed for awhile that the Democrats were engaged in mud-throwing at Garfield & Arthur.

Let us see how this is: The Democrats are throwing no mud, unless that is mud which the radicals themselves have concocted. There has been no single assignment of offense against the Chicago accidents except in the terms and language formulated by leading radical journals and leaders. If we Democrats are throwing mud, then it is that made to our hands by the gentlemen who complain. It is their own chickens finding their their way back to the roost. For example, and we shall by no means exhaust our authorities in this issue of the SENTINEL, the New York *Times*, the foremost republican journal of the United States, said, February 19, 1873:

"Of the members thus referred to, Messrs. Kelley (of Penna.) and GARFIELD present the *most* distressing figure."

Garfield had sworn, Jan. 14, 1873, that he "never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them." (See Pol and Report, page 129.)

The *Times* returned to the subject next day, Feb. 20, 1873, and mercilessly scored the committee for its tenderness towards the incriminated members. It said that day of GARFIELD and the rest:

"The dishonor of the act, as a *participation in an obvious fraud*, still remains."

The New YORK *Tribune*, then as now edited by Whitelaw Reid, the prominent rival of the *Times* for radical favor, in its publication of Feb. 19, 1873, got after the committee (a radical one in its make up) in this style:

"How has the timid investigation that fooled around all pertinent inquiry, and never asked a hard, rough question that smote a lying witness in the face, and that finally has wreaked itself on two scapegoates [Oakes Ames and Senator Patterson] instead of a hundred- how has this investigation left them? Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowledge, every man of them, with but one exception [Mr. Blaine] has been obliged to confess that at one time he held this stock, and at some time—under stress of conscience, let us hope, though that is not fully proved—got rid of it.

"Go slowly now over the list of calumniated Congressmen:

* * * * * * *

"JAMES A. GARFIELD had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, *after* the investigation began he was anxious to have considered a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames himself."

The New York *Tribune* again, more than a month later, Feb. 28, 1873:

"Congress having failed to punish the offenders and vindicate its own dignity and honor, the case now goes to the people. *And they will reach it by and by.*"

And that "by-and-by" is on hand, imminent, imperative, and one of the "*two most distressing figures*," James A. Garfield is in the pillory.

We need scarcely quote the Poland Report, a unanimous one, the majority being radicals, to-wit: Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and George W. McCrary, of Iowa, late Hayes' Secretary of War, now a U. S. Judge by Hayes' appointment. See page VII:

" * He [Garfield] agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received 60 per cent. cash dividends, which together paid the price of the stock and interest, and left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock."

Garfield swore, positively, he had never owned, received, or agreed to receive the stock, nor any dividends or profits arising therefrom. This friendly radical committee says he *did*—and that he swore falsely. Some of the evidence which contradicted and convicted him was in his own handwriting. After this was disclosed he declined to accept the invitation of the committee to go before it and make any explanation of these contradictions of his oath, either by Amos, or his own handwriting.

This is Democratic "mud!" Is it? Well there is more of it, as irresistible and conclusive, and also—*from radical sources.*

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, who has betrayed more confidences and friendships than most men of his time and has toadied most servilely to Grant and his vile coterie of mercenaries, is evidently after something. He telegraphed Dougherty congratulations on his speech nominating Hancock at Cincinnati, saying among other things that his nomination "would deliver this comwealth (Pennsylvania) from the terrible curse that has polluted its fair fame, destroyed the hopes of its young men, and enriched its insolent politicians." All true, but Mr. Forney has taken a full hand in promoting this demoralization. He sees sure victory ahead, and is ready to come back to the old fold.

Babcock says Goodland is a misnomer.

Chilcote says Salem should be called *Sell'em*, as a bad sell was perpetrated on him there.

James says Indian-apolis played the Indian on him. He left his political scalp there.

General Thompson says they may call it Logan-sport or by any other name. The proceedings in Logan furnished no sport for him.

Allee samee, gentlemen. We don't care a pewter-dam. It's nono of our fight.

The Hancock and English ratification meeting in Rensselaer, last Saturday evening was a grand success. Notwithstanding unfavorable weather, music floated on the air, "anvils" boomed, and Court House full of people congregated together. Douthit addressed the vast audience in—not exactly a ratification speech, but one solidly democratic, and was frequently applauded. D. B. Miller, Esq., responded to calls in a few congratulatory remarks, and the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for the Democratic standard bearers.

And his name is Skinner.—Democratic Sentinel.

And he will be skinned.—Kentland Gazette.

Contrarywise, Press. The name denotes the occupation of the gentleman. He's the Skinner—not the skinned—and will not leave 'De Motte st particle of hide on the political carcass of the radical congressional candidate. Mark the prediction.

Nothing short of 3,000 majority for Skinner will satisfy us.—Valparaiso Messenger.

Well, Zimm, all concede it. An influential radical in Rensselaer advised against the nomination of a radical candidate for Congress, declaring in emphatic, if not elegant terms, "they would be beat like the d—l, and as sure as h—l!" That means, if it means anything, 3,000 majority for Skinner!

It is thought Chas. H. Price has his off eye on the Auditor's office for the next campaign.—Iro-quois, in Republican.

That's another of pill-bag's whoppers. The fact is, the people, without regard to party "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" are pressing our present efficient and popular Clerk of Court as successor to Skinner's breeches. Charley says he'll pucker and tucker them up so as to fit.

WORSE THAN THE GOODLAND CONVENTION.—It is said by some that the firing of the anvils at the Democratic Ratification Meeting on last Saturday evening so affected our clever auburn-whiskered criminal-crusher, that he crammed his own ears full of cotton, and then attempted to cram a certain young lady's ear with the same material.

The Kentland Gazette, too, is sorrowful over the nomination of Mr. Skinner by the Democratic Congressional Convention. The radical journals in this district all feel sad. They pretend to think, and charge a departure from principle in this action. Their candidate bears the Mark of certain defeat.

Let any Democrat but do that which will play into the hands of the radical party and the whole membership will arise, pat him on the back and pronounce him honest. They pretend to be great sticklers for principle.

Mr. Patrick Donnelly, of Marion township, died Monday morning after a very brief illness.

—Prepare to attend the Theatre at the Opera House, Saturday evening. The play is good and the object deserving.

Mr. Bitters bids farewell to the Republican readers this week. Art. Cole, we believe, takes charge of the mechanical department under the new management.

As a purifier of the blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It wonderfully improves the complexion, and brings to old and young the bloom of health.

NEW MILLINER GOODS.—Oh, yes! bonnetless and hatless mortals, why will you go bareheaded any longer, when you can buy such a nice, nobby hat of Mrs. M. F. Chilcote, cheap for cash.

Ross Marshall, a young man employed by Abe Pruett, of Jordan township, was kicked by a horse early Monday morning, and injured in the abdomen. He lived until late Wednesday evening dying apparently of gangrene of the bowels.

Representative & Judicial Conventions

The Chairmen of the Democratic Committees of Benton, Jasper and Newton have called a Jucicial convention to be held at Goodland, on July 20th, 1880, for nomination of a candidate for Prosecutor for 30th Judicial Circuit

And the Chairmen of the Democratic Committees of Jasper and Newton call a Representative convention to be held at Goodland, July 20th, 1880, to place in nomination a candidate for Representative in next Legislatur. Official calls cume to hand too late for publication this week.

The display of fire-works on the evening of the 3d, will take place on commons at the west end of Washington street bridge. Persons coming to town with teams will pleas not hitch them in that locality.

The Remington Fair Association offrs a premium of $10 for the best five acres of wheat. The best quality and number of bushels to be considered. Evidence of the measurement of the ground must be furnished.

The radical county convention met last Saturday and placed in nomination a county ticket. The "ring" got in its work and are satisfied, but not so others interested. "Tricks that are mean" prevailed, which will be treasured up against the tricksters.

—Emmet Kannal, druggist; W. H. & C. Rhoades, harness-makers; and C. C. Starr & Co., grocers, have purchased handsome wire signs to designate their places of business. This improvement gives the south side of Washington street rather a tony appearance.

Every person desiring to invest in Fans, Rusching, Collars, or anything else in the fix up line, or any millinery goods, of any kind whatever, will do well to call on Mrs. M. F. Chilcote before purchasing. She keeps a fine stock on hand. Remember the place—Ralph Fendig's Dry Goods store.

—Mr. J. F. Hardman, formerly with Doc Hamar, at Orwin's old stand, has taken a partnership with Mr. I. S. Goldman, at the new jewelry store, on the north side of Washington street. Both are expert in watch work and offer the greatest inducements to all who may need anything in their line.

—Mr. and Mrs. Rial Benjaman's golden wedding, celebrated last Thursday, by the children and relatives, was a very enjoyable affair, and one that afforded the old folks a great deal of pleasure. It will long be remembered by all present. The aged parents were presented with about thirty-five dollars in gold coin and other valuables.

—The Rensselaer Dramatic Troupe will give an entertainment at the Opera House, Saturday evening, July 3d, 1880, the play entitled the "Streets of New York," which is highly spoken of by all who have witnessed it, and it is strictly moral and entertaining. Doors open at 6:30, curtain rise at 7:30. Admission 25 cents, reserved seats 35 cents, children 15 cents. The public is cordially invited to attend.

—The temperance meeting at the court house, Friday evening, was well attended. Mr. I. S. Wade, of Lafayette, made an able speech and fifteen persons signed the pledge. The following is the list of officers elected to serve during the ensuing term: Daniel W. Duvall, president; William Beck, Ezra C. Nowels, Mrs. Robert S. Dwiggins, Rans Howland, Mrs. Chas. H. Price, and Chas. K. Hazzard, vice-presidents; James C. Morgan, secretary; William E. Moss, corresponding secretary; Sylvester Healy, treasurer.

Communication.

EDITOR DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL: Pardon me for again troubling you for space in your valuable paper

The ungenerous and ungentlemanly remarks of the *Republican* in this week's issue on the communication in your paper of last week signed "A Republican," deserves some notice from me.

I wrote that article, and no one is responsible for a thought or suggestion therein contained but myself. I understand one of the cardinal principles of republican faith to be, to speak your individual thoughts and to criticise the acts and words of others, whether in the party or out of it—editor or reader.

That I "exhibited less wisdom in peddling republican grievances thro' the columns of the opposition paper" than the author of the editorial in last week's Republican, I will leave to the candor of a just and discriminating public.

I am a part of the republican party of Jasper county and the writer of the articles published in the Republican can be no more. That I have the right, as a republican, to advocate the election of Mr. Bishopp to the prosecutorship, so long as the action of the Goodland convention stands, no one shall deny. The republican organs in Benton and Newton counties place Mr. Bishopp's name on the republican ticket, and I am justifiaole in my action. I wrote the article referred to because, in my opinion, the article in the Republican did not reflect the sentiment of the republican party in this county.

I do not now believe that the article in yesterday's issue is calculated to promote the best interests of the republican party in this judicial district. Whatever the editor may say about me and my acts fall harmless.

It is unwise to produce dissensions or heartburnings, and as we are about to have a new paper, republican in principles and thought, I am done.

"Let us have peace."

Jvly 1, 1880. MARION L. SPITLER.

Remington Reporter: A colored lad made his appearance about this place last week. the only one of the unbleached class that has been seen about this place for some time. He wore a badge on which there was printed the following: "For President, James A Garfield; for Vice President, Chester A. Arthur." Evidently he is a Republican.

Solid Extracts From Opinion of Supreme Court.

* * * * * * *

Section 1, article 16 of the Constitution, by the authority of which the amendment in question was proposed by the General Assembly for ratification by the electors of the State, is in the following words: "Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the next general election; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen, such amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State; and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution."

* * * * * * *

By the first section of the act of March 10, 1879, it is declared that each of said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the election to be holden on the first Monday in April, 1880, for their adoption or rejection. Section third provides that: "Any qualified elector at the time he votes for officers, or at such election, if he does not vote for any officer, may vote for or against any amendment, by depositing one of said ballots in the ballot box." The same section also provides that: If a majority of the electors shall then ratify any of the said amendments, the same shall be a part of the Constitution, but no elector shall vote more than once, and if he votes for any officer, shall, at the same time, vote on such amendments. (Acts 1879, p 25.)

* * * * * * *

We can find no authority, either in the Constitution of 1816, or in the Constitution of 1851, or in the legislative acts upon the subject, by which a Constitution, or any of its separate articles, or any amendment thereto, could be adopted or ratified by a plurality of the votes of the electors, or by one less number than a majority of the whole number cast at that election. If there were any doubts of the construction, upon its face, of the section under which the amendment before us was proposed, they would disappear upon the examination of the debates in the Convention which formed the Constitution. The proposition was first introduced substantially in the words in which it ultimately passed. After receiving some discussion and several amendments, it was referred to the Committee "on Future Amendments to the Constitution." This Committee reported a section as follows: "That whenever two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly shall think it necessary to call a Convention to alter or amend this Constitution they shall recommend to the electors at the next election of members of the General Assembly to vote for or against a Convention, and if it shall appear that a majority of all the electors of the State voting for Representatives have voted for a Convention, the General Assembly shall at their next session call a Convention for the purpose of revising, altering, or amending this Constitution." A second section was then offered authorizing two-thirds of the members of the two Houses of the General Assembly to propose amendments to the Constitution, and when thus proposed to submit them "to the people at the next general election for their adoption or rejection in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election for members of the House of Representatives shall vote for such amendment or amendments, the same shall become part of the Constitution."

Mr. Owen, of Posey, prepared a substitute in almost the exact words in which it now stands in the Constitution. This substitute was fully discussed by leading members of the Convention, and accepted by a large majority. It was then put upon its passage, carried, and referred to the Committee on Revision. This Committee changed the phraseology of the section slightly by substituting the words "General Assembly" for the words "Senate and House of Representatives," and the word "electors" in one instanee instead of the words "qualified voters;" and it was then adopted as it now stands, as a part of the Constitution of 1851. (2 Const. Debates, 1,288, 1,860, 1,913, 1,918, 1,938, 1,940.)

This examination of the Constitutional debates shows the affirmative sense of the Convention to have been that amendments to the Constitution could be adopted only by the majority of electors of the State. The proceedings also show us that a contrary proposition was ultimately rejected. The section, as first introduced by Read, of Clark, required "a majority of the qualified voters" to adopt an amendment to the Constitution. Stevenson moved to amend the section by inserting the words, "a majority of all the votes cast for and against the same." This amendment was accepted, and in that form the section was referred to the Committee, and reported to the Convention, as we have seen, without the Stevenson amendment. Mr. Owen's amendment, still without the Stevenson amendment, as we have also seen, was substituted for the section reported by the Committee, and became a part of the Constitution. (2 Const. Debates, 1,258-1 260.)

We may thus ascertain the expressed intention of the framers of the Constitution affirmatively, that it should require a majority of all the electors, of the State to adopt an amendment to the Constitution; and also their expressed intention, negatively, that "a majority of all the votes cast for or against the same," unless such majority was a majority of all the electors, should not be sufficient to ratify an amendment. The act of the Legislature by which the amendment under consideration was submitted to the electors of the State for their ratification or rejection, in this respect followed the Constitution, and affirms the same principle. The title of the act is: "An act providing for the submission to the electors of the State of Indiana for ratification the Constitutional amendments proposed," etc., and it declared that "if a majority of the electors should thus ratify any of said amendments, the same shall be a part of the Constitution."

A distinction will be observed in the Constitution as well as in the acts of the Legislature between voting to adopt the Constitution or to ratify an amendment to the Constitution and voting to elect officers. The Constitution requires a majority of all the votes to ratify an amendment, but to elect an officer it requires only the highest number of votes, or a plurality. Sections 4 and 5 of article 5 of the Constitution, providing for the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, declare that in voting for Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Governor, * * * and the person respectively having the highest number of votes shall be elected. This difference in language between the highest number of votes, and a majority of all the votes, is not the mere accident of composition; the words are used advisedly. So the Legislature, doubtless, can provide by law for the election of officers, or the ratification of a Constitutional amendment, by a plurality of votes where there is no Constitutional prohibition.

Section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, providing for the election of Supreme Judges, declares that "one of said Judges shall be elected from each District, and reside therein; but said Judge shall be elected by the electors of the State at large." In this provision in reference to the election of an officer, the word, "majority" of electors is not used as it is in the section in reference to the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution. We must suppose that the framers of the Constitution meant just what, in plain words, they said; and that the people who ratified their labors understood them in the same sense.

* * * * * * *

A gentleman of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, who has been ill with a dropsical affection for two years says he has experienced wonderful relief from the use of a tea made from the plant known as the "tag alder." Its effects are almost instantaneous and appear permanent.

The mullein is now beginning to blossom, and those who are afflicted with the piles ought to begin to gather the flowers, or some lazy boys and girls might well do it and sell the same. A handfull boiled in a quart of new milk, strained and then drank whenever thirsty is regarded by many persons as the best recipe ever got up. So says a valued exchange.

Mr. E. C. Sumner, an extensive farmer and cattle king, living eight miles south of this place, last week sold 1073 head of cattle to an Albany, New York, man for export. The sum received for the lot was about $65,000—a very snug little fortune. It required 70 cars to carry them, making two respectable trains. This is the largest sale from a single farm that ever took place in this section of the country.—Kentland Gazette.

New bonnets and hats just received at Mrs. Healey's.

Dr. J. H. Loughridge has associated with him in the practice of medicine, Dr. F. P. Bitters.

Democratic Central Committee.

Hanging Grove—David Gray, John Lefler, Leroy E. Noland.
Gillam—John H. Pruitt, Joseph G. Hunt, John Tillett.
Walker—Michael Zick, Joel F. Spriggs, Frank Hershman.
Barkley—F. M. Parker, John G. Culp, William M. Barkley.
Rensselaer—Wm. Meyer, Thos. J. McCoy, J. H. Loughridge.
Marion—C. D. Nowels, A. K. Yeoman, George Hoover, Henry Fisher.
Jordan—Jay Lamson, Wm. Washburn, Robert Michaels.
Newton—Lucius Strong, James Yeoman, L. K. Yeoman.
Keener—James Bennett, Albert Brooks, Art. Whitson.
Kankakee—T. M. Jones, Alfred Glazebrook, G. W. Cantwell.
Wheatfield—Lewis Rich, John Heil, James E. McNeil.
Carpenter Jas. M. Plunkett, Ed. W. Culp, Wm. Rich, A. M. Greene.
Remington—O. B. McIntire, Marion G. Traugh, Reuben R. Pettit.
Milroy—Washington Scott, J. B. Owens, Chas. Loshbaugh.
Union—Geo. W. Casey, M. P. Comer, Michael Brusnahan.
Jas. W. McEwen, Rensselaer, honorary member.

H. A. BARKLEY, Chairman.
DANIEL B. MILLER, Secretary.

Go to Mrs. Healey's for the cheapest and best millinery goods in town.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Protective Union, of Ft. Wayne, is the cheapest and most practicable 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 form 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 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 is made for sick and accident fund. 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 own in the district. Emmet Kannal, Rensselaer, agent for Jasper county.

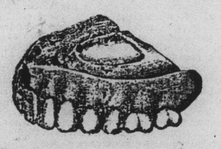
EIGLESBACH'S
Meat-Market.

FRESH BEEF

Of the Best Quality Always on Hand

Finest Steaks. 3 pounds for 25 cts., Roasts, 6 to 7 cents a pound; choice Boiling Pieces, 4 to 5 cehts a pound Rooms always neat and clean. Proprietor always attentive.

BEST DENTISTRY.



A. H. WIRT, Dentist, of Monticello, will visit Rensselaer, on the 15th of each month, and do Dental work of all kinds. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Office up stairs in Mrs. Hemphill's building.

SPEER & RAMEY,
—OF THE—
DRY GOODS PALACE
Odd Fellows' Block, Delphi, Indiana,

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

Splendid Stock of Dry Goods,
NOTIONS, and
Fancy Goods,
Which they offer at greatly reduced prices to close.

A Western minister put to flight a crowd of curbstone loafers on a recent Sunday by sending the deacons out with the contribution box.

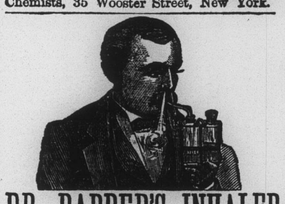
SEIDLITINE.
Seidlitz Powders. As pleasant as a glass of Lemonade. 5 cents each. All Drug Stores.

LAXATINE.
Laxative Lozenges for Regulating the Bowels. Prevents and Cures Constipation. 25 cents per box. All Drug Stores.

FROM ELDER THOMSON, Pastor of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, Detroit, Mich.—"My son was dangerously ill and entirely prostrated from Chills and Fever; Quinine and other medicines had been tried without effect. Mr. Craig who had used Thermaline as a Tonic, advised a trial of it, which was done, resulting in his complete recovery within a few days."

DOCUTA CAPSULETS. Safe and reliable cure for Kidney Complaints, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Recent or Chronic. They will cure any recent case in seven days. The word Docuta is on every box. Price per box, with full directions, Capsulets (small size) 75 cents. Capsules (large size) $1.50. At all Drug Stores. Mailed on receipt of price by DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 Wooster Street, New York. Circulars free.

PILES Instantly relieved, by the use of Macqueen Matico Ointment, and CURED after several applications of it. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of 25c. by DUNDAS DICK & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 35 Wooster Street, New York.



DR. BARBER'S INHALER
IN OPERATION.

The above picture partly shows how Dr. Barber's Inhaler acts. It is the first and only perfect Inhaler ever invented. Other vapor-making Inhalers carry the vapor in a crude and objectionable state to the breathing apparatus. Dr. Barber's invention washes it free from all unwholesome particles through pure water, making it a faultless Inhaling instrument.

CATARRH
Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, and other diseases of the air passages of Nose, Throat and Lungs, can be reached *only* by Inhalation. Dr. Barber's Inhaler carries healing vapor *direct to the sore and inflamed surfaces*, and searches out the very seat of disease. It is a complete treatment in itself—not a quack device for luring the sufferer to buy a batch of high-priced "secret" nostrums.

All intelligent physicians use and recommend Dr. Barber's Inhaler. It cures *Catarrh* in all stages. It cures *Bronchitis*. It relieves and cures *Asthma and Hay Fever*. It cures *Pneumonia, Diptheria*, and even *Consumption*, if taken in time. It furnishes

The ONLY TRUE WAY to CURE
all diseases of the breathing apparatus. It is the cheapest radical and complete treatment ever known.

Druggists sell Dr. Barber's Inhaler. We have local agents in nearly every town; but sufferers who have been deceived by delusive advertisements will please SEND US A POSTAL CARD FOR FULL DESCRIPTION OF THIS TREATMENT. It is a great discovery: to know all about it costs you only a postal card. Give address plainly, and name of paper containing this notice. Address the sole manufacturers,

BRENT GOOD & CO., New York City.

Don't Suffer a Day
WITH
Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Indigestion Debility, &c.,
USE DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN
Established 1850. Nature's own Remedy; contains no Drugs. If you are so bad off as not to be able to eat a Cracker without distress, try **Dr. Houghton's Pepsin,** take no base imitations. Sold by all Druggists. J. H. EATON, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

"After all, no remedy is so certain to cure CONSUMPTION as pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Carbolated by Willson's excellent process."—Dr. Watt.

All consumptive patients are earnestly invited to give Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil a fair trial. It is easily and readily digested where all similar preparations are refused by the stomach, and immediately enters into the circulation, acting specifically upon the decaying lungs. The nutritious properties of the oil sustain and build up the system, while the active curative properties of the preparation complete the work of healing.

Is Retained by the Weakest Stomach.
Is free from Unpleasant Taste.
Arrests Decay. Never gets Rancid.

It cures **Consumption, Scrofula, Asthma, Bronchitis,** Emaciation, **Coughs,** Colds, Hemorrhages and all **lung** and **constitutional complaints.**

As a **Blood Purifier** the Carbolated Oil is remarkably efficient. Its use in Scrofulous Affections, Rheumatism, &c., is strongly recommended. Its purifying power is wonderful in Consumption, —depending as it frequently does, upon Scrofulous taint.

It acts upon the rational theory of IMMEDIATELY ARRESTING DECAY WHILE IT BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM, enabling it to throw off the disease.

It costs no more than ordinary oils—and testimonials during the past seven years prove its superiority.

WILLSON'S CARBOLATED (NORWEGIAN) COD LIVER OIL
is sold only in large wedge-shaped bottles. Willson is spelled with a double "L." Remember the word "CARBOLATED" in ordering from your druggist, and insist on having the right kind.

Guemp Chemical Co., N. Y.

Raven Indellible Ink.
WARK YOUR CLOTHES Best in the world; black as the ravens's wing; flows perfectly does not spread or run; always ready, no preparation needed; will not injure any fabric. WON'T WASH OUT. Sold by all Druggists Booksellers and Stationers. GUEMP CHEMICAL CO., N. Y.

RENSSELAER
Marble Works

Rans. Howland,

DEALER in and manufacturer of

Monuments,
Head-Stones,
Slabs, Tablets, &c.,

FROM THE BEST

American & Italian Marble & Granite.

Slate and Marble

MANTLES, URNS AND VASES,

VAN-RENSSELAER STREET, RENSSELAER,

South of Banking House

of McCoy & Thompson.

FRUIT TREES!

THE undersigned has now on hand as good a lot of Apple Trees as there is in Indiana, which, for

Spring Delivery,

will be sold at the following rates:

Per hundred,	$15 00
Per dozen,	2 00
Single Tree,	0 20

Also, Pears, Cherries, Grapes, Raspberries, Strawberry Plants, Roses, Flowering Shrubbery, Evergreens, Shade Trees, &c., at correspondingly low rates.

My Trees are giving good satisfaction, and are worth from 50 to 100 cer cent. more than Foreign Trees.

Call and see our Trees before buying. As this will be a good Spring for transplanting Trees, we would recommend setting off part of your orchard in the Spring. Nursery at

RENSSELAER, JASPER COUNTY, IND.
JOHN COEN, Proprietor.
Rensselaer, March 5, 1880.

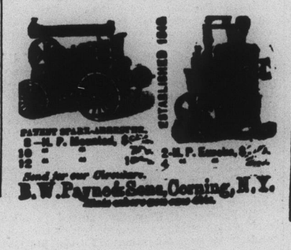
T. M. JONES,
[Late of Kankakee City, Ill.
Merchant Tailor,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

WILL cut and make suits for men, youths and children. Work warranted, satisfaction guaranteed.

Full Line of Piece Goods

kept in stock. The finest, best and cheapest stock ever brought to Rensselaer, Call and see Orders solicited. (Sept. 27, 1878.

D. D. DALE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW
MONTICELLO, - - - INDIANA.
Office in Bank building, up stairs.



"THE PERFECT TONIC."
THERMALINE
A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine.
The only 25 cent
AGUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
and all MALARIAL DISEASES.
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 WOOSTER STREET, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
CARBOLINE!
A Deodorized extract of Petroleum,
The Only Article that Will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.
What the World has been Wanting for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in case of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color, and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the *scalp* to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely deodorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Russia that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a Government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in deodorizing refined petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous *eau de cologne*. The experiments with the deodorized liquid on the human hair were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications, where the hair was thin and falling, have proved a vigorous tonic to the scalp and hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, and the liquid so searching in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots at once, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and, by some mysterious operation of nature, the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light-brown color to the hair which by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice.

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its wonderful effects.—*Pittsburgh Commercial of Oct. 22, 1877.*

The article is telling its own story in the hands of thousands who are using it with the most gratifying and encouraging results:

W. H. BRILL & Co., Fifth Avenue Pharmacy, says, "We have sold preparations for the hair for upward of twenty years, but have never had one to sell as well or give such universal satisfaction. We therefore recommend it with confidence to our friends and the general public."

Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, of the Oates Opera Troupe, writes: "After six weeks' use I am convinced, as are also my comrades, that your 'Carboline' has and is producing a wonderful growth of hair where I had none for years."

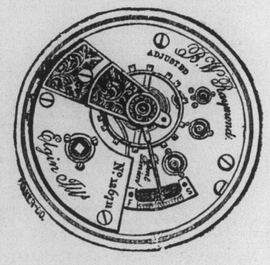
C. H. SMITH, of the Jennie Hight Combination, writes: "After using your 'Carboline' three weeks I am convinced that bald heads can be 're-haired.' It's simply wonderful in my case."

B. F. ARTHUR, *chemist*, Holyoke, Mass., writes: "Your 'Carboline' has restored my hair after everything else had failed."

JOSEPH E. POND, attorney-at-law, No. Attleboro, Mass., writes: For more than 20 years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your Carboline, and the effect has been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years there now appears a thick growth, and I am convinced that by continuing its use I shall have as good a head of hair as I ever had. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut.

CARBOLINE
Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the Hair the world has ever produced.
Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA.,
Sole Agents for the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain.

JAs. A. THOMPSON



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