The Democratic Sentinel.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1880

The old Democratic party will come up smiling at the next fight. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

We are chuckling over Hancock's defeat but there was a time not many years ago, either, when the defeat of Hancock would have made us grin out of the other side of our mouth, as it were.—Chicago News.

A Galveston woman, just married wishing to impress her husband with her ability as housekeeper, bawled out to the servant as she entered the door: "Matildy, bring me the washboard; I want to wash the potatoes for dinner."

After a careful survey of the field the Chicago Times concludes that the United States Senate, after March 4th, will have one Democratic majority, and that the next House will be composed of 146 Democrats, 145 Republicans and 12 Greenbackers. The Republicans claim a majority of 10 in the House.

Iowa is awfully solid. Its majority is nearly 80,000. If it were a Southern State it would be damned. The organs would point to that overwhelming majority as full incontrovertible evidence that only one side was permitted to vote. No explanation would be taken. The 80,000 would be Iowa's condemnation. But if Iowa had polled a half million more votes than she has it would be all right, for is not Iowa loyal?

One of the loudest mouthed and windiest Republicans in this locality—a man who is forever talking about Democratic disloyalty and prating about "voting as he shot"—is a fellow who deserted from the Union army without firing a gun and valiantly "shot" over into Canada, where he remained until the war ended, and then sneaked home and has since spent the most of his time abusing his "disloyal" Democratic neighbors, a large number of whom fought through the entire war, but quit fighting when the war ended.—Laporte Argus.

There was a clearing out of the outlaws in the Newcastle region of Kentucky three years ago. Six of the offenders were hanged by lynchers, but Jack Simmons, the worst of the gang, escaped from his pursuers in the mountains, and was not afterwards seen. It was supposed that he made his way out of the state. The opening of a cave was recently discovered, and within was the skeleton of Simmons. He lay on a bed of straw, where he is presumed to have died of a wound received during his flight from the mob, and by his side was a tin box full of booty.

THE Hartford (Conn.) Times puts it thusly: "The Republican success is not a sweep, nor all one way. They have escaped defeat by a very slender thread. Had New York City given a true and full democratic vote Hancock would have been elected. The same majority that it gave to Tilden would have secured the election of Hancock. It was shown by their canvass that the Democrats in New York and Brooklyn had over 80,000 majority. In a squabble over the Mayorality and through jealousies and revengeful feelings, about 40,000 of this majority was destroyed. It is enough to state the facts in regard to such bad work. Comments upon it are of little use. By it Garfield gets his election." It will be well to keep such facts before the country, for, while they show Democratic follies, they do not show Republican wisdom.

THE PEOPLE.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

A majority of the people are with the Democraric party. The people have proclaimed their preference for General Hancock. General Garfield is not elected by the popular vote of the Republic. In 1880 as in 1876, the people have condemned Republicanism. The St. Louis Post Dispatch tabulates majorities for Hancock and Garfield and says:

The following rough estimate is as nearly correct as it is possible to make before the official figures are in. We have in nearly all cases accepted the Republican claims:

New York	20,000	California	50
Massachusetts	40,000	Nevada	600
Connecticut	2,500	New Jersey	2,000
Ohio	30,000	Alabama	50,000
Pennsylvania	25,000	Arkansas	40,000
Indiana	7,000	Delaware	1,000
Illinois	40,000	Florida	5,000
Maine	4,000	Georgia	30,000
Iowa	80,000	Kentucky	40,000
Wisconsin	20,000	Louisiana	20,000
N. Hampshire	3,000	Maryland	16,000
Minnesota	20,000	Mississippi	50,000
Kansas	50,000	Missouri	45,000
Nebraska	20,000	S. Carolina	30,000
Rhode Island	5,000	Tennessee	40,000
Colorado	2,000	Texas	80,000
Oregon	500	Virginia	50,000
Vermont	20,000	West Virginia	15,000
Michigan	30,000		
Rep. majorities in nineteen States	399,000	Dem. majorities in nineteen States	519,100
		Net Dem. popular majority	120,000

"The official figures are not apt to change the popular majority for Hancock below 100,000. We have made the estimate for most of the Southern and bordar States much below their vote in 1876. Georgia, for instance, gave Tilden a majority of over 80,000 and Kentucky over 60,000. Alabama gave last September a Democratic majority of 80,000.

"So the Democracy have given their Presidential candidate a popular majority, carried nineteen or one-half the States, elected very nearly one-half of the House of Representatives, retained one half at least of the Senate, and came within the vote of one State of electing the President. Considering the effect of the Indiana disaster, the good time, the general prosperity, the many Democratic blunders, the extraordinary life and death struggle made by the Republicans, and the enormous power of the united capital and corporations, the office-holding army and the money aristocracy, this must be regarded as a remarkably close fight."

It will be noticed that a majority of the people do not always decide the most important questions that can be submitted to them—the choice of President and Vice President—and hence the present method of electing a President is likely to engage the serious attention of the country.

At the late election in Indianapolis two Republicans in the Eighth Ward scratched Arthur's name and inserted that of English. Another scratched the names of every one of the electors and voted: "For no President at all." He was no doubt in favor of Grant for 1884.

The Treasurer of Montgomery County has assessed $10,000 of taxes against the Wabash College. The Trustees of the institution, one of whom is Attorney General Baldwin, met and decided to fight the payment of the same, claiming that under the law college property is exempt.

REMARKABLE TOM KELLEY.—One of the most remarkable private soldiers on either side in the late war was a young man named Tom Kelley, a private in the Second Michigan Infantry. The remarkable began with his build. He had arms a full hand longer than any man that could be found. He had no more backbone than a snake, and could almost tie himself in a knot. He could tell the date on a silver quarter held up twenty feet away, and he could hear every word of a conversation in a common tone of voice across an ordinary street. He could run a half a mile as fast as any horse could gallop, and there was a standing offer of $10 to any man who could hold him down. On a bet of a box of sardines he once passed six sentinels within an hour. On another occasion he entered the Colonel's tent, and brought way that officer's boots.

When Tom,s remarkable qualifications were discovered, he was detailed as a scout and spy, and was changed from one department to another. In the capacity of spy he entered Richmond three times. He entered Vicksburg and preached a sermon to the soldiers a week before the surrender. He was in New Orleans five days before that city was taken. He was a man who firmly believed that he could not be killed by an enemy, and he governed his movements accordingly.

While under the orders of General Hooker, Kelley proved on several occasions that he could see further with the naked eye than any officer could with a field glass. If he could get a place of concealment within fifty feet of a picket he could catch the countersign. He visited Lookout Mountain, intending to spike as many of the Confederate guns as possible. His disguise was that of a farmer who had deen driven from home by the Union forces. The enemy somehow got suspicious of him, and he was placed in the guard house for the night. There was a sentinel at the door, and others near by standing guard over the guns and store, but it was all the same to Kelley. With an old tin plate for use as shovel and scoop he out at the back end of the building, and walked up to two pieces of artillery and spiked both before any alarm was raised. When the sentinels began firing at him he ran out of camp, but before he was clear of it he had been fired on fifty times.

Kelley was once captured when asleep by Missouri guerrillas. When he opened his eyes he was surrounded by five or six men on foot and others in the saddle. It was under a tree in an open field, and he had been tracked by a dog. As he rose up at their command he resorted to his wonderfull skill as a gymnast. By dodging and twisting and jumping he got out of the crowd, pulled a man off his saddle, and would have escaped had not the dog fastened to his leg. He was then put under guard in a log house with only one room. Two sentinels sat at the door with revolvers in their hands and kept watch of his every movement. After an hour or two Kelley approached as if to offer them tobacco and jumped clear over their heads like a deer. He had half a mile of open field to cross, and he crossed it under the fire of a score of muskets aed revolvers without being hit.

During his three years and a half in the service Kelley captured fifty-two Confederates and turned them over as prisoners. He himself was captured and escaped five times. As a spy he eutered more than thirty Confederate camps and forts. He was fired upon at least 1,000 times and yet was never wounded. He said that he would never die by the hand of an enemy, and his prophecy came true. In the last year of the war, while bringing a captured Confederate scout into camp, both were killed within forty rods of the Union lines by a bolt of lightning.

SLIGHTLY MIXED

[San Francisco Post.]

The following good joke, in which a worthy member of the bar, Judge F., figures, is worthy of space. It is a tale of Watts' tract, a suburb of Oakland, of political meetings, of disgusted speakers, and enraged audiences. The political caldron of Watts' tract had for weeks been boiling over. Meetings had been held nightly, and the best of local speakers had tried to enlighten the intelligent people of the tract. The success of democrats and republicans alike was so dubious that both parties, by a singulat coincidence, resolved to hold a grand mass-meeting, appointing the same evening, and both parties called on the state central committee in this city to send them over an orator.

The meetings were set for Wednesday evening last. At an early hour on that evening Judge F., who had consented to speak at the tract, boarded a ferry steamer, as did also a noted republican orator. The judge had been cautioned by the democratic committee to draw it mild, as the republicans of the tract were weakening, and if their party was not abused to much they could be won over. The repuolican orator had also been warned that the party over there needed bracing up, and that the democracy must be denounced in unmeasured terms. Watts' tract was reached in due time, and the politicians separated, the republican to seek his party's gathering and Judge F. to find the democratic wigwam. This was as he supposed, soon round. The hall was blazing with lights, while in front bonfires glared, and a band of music aided in making night hideous. In walked Judge F., introduced himself as the speaker from the state central committee, and was in turn presented to the audience as the orator of the evening.

After the applause had subsided, Judge F. cleared his voice and began. He spoke not to abusively of "the infamous course of the republicans," and finally rounded a sentence with a grand peroration to the democracy. Theu he paused for breath and for applause. But oh amazement! There was not the slightest expression of satisfaction—not a single cheer was heard. Instead, a dozen auditors arose, pulled up their coat collars, put on their hats and left. Again and again did the judge attempt to fire the hearts of those before him, and on each occasion did small groups get up and meander sadly and silently out of the hall. Finally with but a handfull of spectators before him, he closed the most discourageing effort of his life with a scathing denunciation of the republicans, and an appeal to all join the democracy. The effect of this, although magical, was far different expected. Up rose the remnant of the audience and swarmed upon the platform with indignant faces, while the chairman, with ill-concealed contempt and in sneering tones, demanded of the speaker if he had ever spoken in San Francisco?

"Oh, yes, very often," was the response of the wandering judge. "Why do you ask?" "And have you expressed the same opinions given this evening?" "Yes, sir," again responded the orater. "And were they well received?" "Always; but look here, what's the meaning of this?" demanded the now indignant Judge. "Meaning! The meaning is that, in the opinions of us republicans, you republicans over the bay have got the politics that we ever heard of!" "Me a republican!" fairly yelled the judge; and realizing for the first time that he had made a mistake, and had been addressing a republican gathering, the eloquent orator seized his hat, and, without waiting to explain matters, made for the depot. Here the irate and fuming orator again encountered his republican friend, but oh, what a contrast the figure before him—which looked as if it had been run through a quartz mill—present to the gentlemanly looking orator of an hour before! His story was a pitiful one.

"You see, judge," said he, "when I left you I found my way to what I supposed was a republican meeting. I was introduced and mounted the platform and opened up by pouring a broadside into the unterrified democraay and the solid south. I did not notice signs of the gathering storm in the faces before me, or I might have saved myself. When I finished my opening burst of eloquence a shout arose from a hundred throats, and then there was a rush for the platform, and I was seized by a dozen men, the window was thrown up, and I felt myself shot out into the air, and knew nothing more until I came to in the branches of a tall oak, into which I had miraculously fallen. Talk about the turbulent democracy and the quarrelsome workingman; all I have to say is this, judge, that them watts tract republicans beat them all."

The jupge softly smiled, winked to himself, and then hypocritically offered coudolence, but very wisely kept his counsel.

A Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

THE STATE OF INDIANA.

By His Excellency, James D. Williams, Governor.

To the People of Indiana:

The sixty-fourth year of our life is nearing its close. From a population of 64,000 we have grown to 2,000,000. The number of our electors alone has reached nearly half a million. Our material increase has kept even pace. The hidden wealth of our soil has been rapidly discovered and developed. One billion dollars is but an approximate valuation of our estate.—In education and the care of our unfortunate classes we have taken an advanced position. Our republican form of government is yet unshaken, and effects a change in our public servants instantly upon declaration of the popular will. Our gratitude to Almighty God for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government should find expression in public thanksgiving and praise. It is proper that a day at the close of the harvest season be set apart for such service, and to celebrate the anniversary of the Constitution of our State. A few of us yet remain who knew it in its infancy. Other generations, even unto the third and fourth have grown up under its protection, and have profited by the labors and privations of those who wisely built and generously provided for them.—The strangers who have come within our borders and have been welcomed may rejoice with us in our rich heritage.

The President has appointed Thursday, November 25, as a day of National thanksgiving and praise. I earnestly recommend a general observance of the day appointed. As one of the foremost of the great family of States which constitute our Federal Union we have enjoyed a large share of the blessings secured to us by the General Government, and of our National prosperity and greatness.

Witness the seal of the State and my signature, at Indianapolis, this first day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

By the Governor:

JOHN G. SHANKLIN,
Secretary of State.

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SIXTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE AT THE BENCH.

ESTRAYED.

An iron-gray horse, 15 hands high, 4 years old, belonging to the undersigned, residing in Newton township, Jasper county, Indiana. Any information of whereabouts of said horse will be thankfully received. Address

JOSEPH PUTS,
Rensselaer, Ind.

Application for License to Retail Intoxicating Liquors.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the citizens of the Town of Rensselaer and Marion Township, in the county of Jasper, and State of Indiana, that I, the undersigned Benjamin Reynolds, a white male inhabitant of said Town and Township, and over the age of twenty-one years, will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said Jasper county, in the said State of Indiana, at the next regular session and meeting of said Board of Commissioners to be holden in said Town of Rensselaer, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of December, A. D. 1880, for a License to sell Spiritous Liquors, Vinous Liquors, Malt Liquors, and all Intoxicating Liquors which may be used as a beverage, in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing and permitting said Liquors to be drank on the premises where sold, and precisely located and described as follows, to wit: "A Room in the Lower Story of a three story brick building located upon Lots Eleven (11) and Twelve (12), in Block number Three (3), in the original plat of the said Town of Rensselaer, in Jasper county, and State of Indiana. The ground upon which said room is located is described by metes and bounds as follows: Commencing at a point in the north-westerly boundary line of said Lot number Eleven (11) on the south-easterly boundary of Washington street in said Town at a point distant thirty-two feet north-easterly from the north-westerly corner of said Lot Eleven (11) and running thence in a north-easterly direction along the south-easterly boundary line of said Washington street eighteen feet and six inches and from thence in a south-easterly direction parallel with Front street in said Town of Rensselaer eighty-two feet and six inches, and from thence in a south-westerly direction parallel with said Washington street eighteen feet and six inches, and from thence in a north-westerly direction parallel with said Front street eighty-two feet and six inches to the place of beginning. The said Room fronts on Washington street in said Town of Rensselaer. Said License is asked for the period of ONE YEAR.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

John H. Wallace, Att'y for Applicant.
November 9, 1880.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE TO SELL AT RETAIL INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the citizens of the Town of Rensselaer, and Marion township, in the county of Jasper and State of Indiana, that I, the undersigned Henry Smith, a white male inhabitant of said Town and township, and over the age of twenty one years, will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said Jasper county, in the said State of Indiana, at the next regular session and meeting of said Board of Commissioners, to be holden in said Town of Rensselaer, in said Jasper county, in said State of Indiana, commencing on Monday the sixth day of December A. D. 1880, for a License to sell Spiritous Liquors, Malt Liquors, Vinous Liquors, and all Intoxicating Liquors which may be used as a beverage, in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing and permitting the said liquors to be drank on the premises where sold, and precisely located as follows, to-wit:

A Room in the lower story of a two-story frame building located upon lot one (1), in block number four (4), in the original plat of the said Town of Rensselaer, in Jasper county, and State of Indiana. The ground upon which said room is located is described by metes and bounds as follows: Commencing at a point eight (8) inches north-westerly from the northerly line of Washington street, and four (4) feet and six (6) inches north-easterly from the intersection of the northerly line of Washington street, and the westerly line of Van Rensselaer street, in the said Town of Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, and from thence in a north-westerly direction and parallel with said Van Rensselaer street a distance of thirty-six (36) feet, and from thence in a south-westerly direction at right angles with said Van Rensselaer street a distance of eighteen (18) feet, and from thence in a south-easterly direction parallel with said Van Rensselaer street a distance of thirty-six (36) feet, and from thence in a north-easterly direction parallel with Washington street a distance of eighteen (18) feet to the place of beginning.

Said Room fronts on Washington street, in said Town of Rensselaer.

Said applicant asks for a License for a period of one year.

HENRY SMITH.

November 12, 1880

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the Town of Rensselaer and Marion Township, in Jasper county, and State of Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said Town, township, county and State aforesaid, over the age of twenty-one years, not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and a fit person to be entrusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Jasper county, and State of Indiana, at their regular December session, A. D. 1880, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The precise location of the premises wherein said liquors are to be sold and drank is in the lower story of a two-story frame building fronting on Washington street, in the Town of Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, and situated upon the following described premises, to-wit:

Commencing at the corner of lot nine, in block nine, at the corner of Washington and Van Rensselaer streets, in the Town of Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana; thence north 57 degrees and 10 minutes east, parallel with Washington street twenty-one feet; thence north 32 degrees and 50 minutes west, twenty-eight and one-half feet; thence south 57 degrees and 10 minutes west, twenty-one feet to the easterly line of Van Rensselaer street; thence south 32 degrees and 50 minutes east, to the place of beginning. Said premises being known and designated as the barroom of the "Rensselaer House," and all on lot number nine, block number nine, in the Town of Rensselaer, county of Jasper, and State of Indiana.

CHARLES W. ROSS.

November 12, 1880

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The State of Indiana, Jasper county ss. } In the Jasper Circuit Court, January Term, 1881.

Daniel Keller
vs
J. Calvin Coover, Henry D. Ellis, —— Ellis, his wife, Robert Blackwell, and —— Blackwell, his wife,
No. 2080.

It appearing by affidavit this day filed in open Court that all of the above named defendants are necessary parties to the above enttitled action, the object of which is to foreclose a mortgage, and that said defendants J. Calvin Coover, Robert Blackwell, and —— Blackwell, his wife, are non-residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice of the pendancy of such action is therefore given to said non-resident defendants and that the same will stand for trial at the next Term of the Jasper Circuit Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the Town of Rensselaer, in the County and State aforesaid, on the First Monday in January, 1881.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Jasper Circuit Court, this 6th day of November, 1880.

Seal.

CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk
Jasper Circuit Court.

Mordeci F. Chilcote, Att'y for Plaintiff.
November 12, 1880—$6.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

State of Indiana, Jasper county. ss. } In the Jasper Circuit Court January Term, 1881.

The Board of Commissioners of the County of Jasper,
vs
Lemuel C. Janes.

It appearing by affidavit this day filed in open Court that the above named defendant is a necessary party to the above entitled action the object of which is to compel said defendant to perform a duty imposed upon him by law, and that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice of the pendancy of such action is therefore given to said defendant Lemuel C. Janes, and that the same will stand for trial at the next Term of the Jasper Circuit Court to be begun and held at the Court House, in Rensselaer, in the County and State aforesaid, on the First Monday in January, 1881.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Jasper Circuit Court this 6th day of November, 1880.

Seal.

CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk
Jasper Circuit Court.

Mordecai F. Chilcote, Att'y for pl'ff.
Nov. 12, 1880—$6.

Abusing Newspapers.

Some people think they are very smart when they abuse a newspaper or editor. They forget that many papers have largely profited by becoming the objects of these attacks, and that some editors have thriven on being assaulted.

Aside from this consideration, it should be remembered that an editor is often obliged to occupy a very delicate position. His sense of right will sometimes cause him to attack or defend a man, a business, a class or a cause at the risk of making enemies of others only find those in whose interests he had labored display ingratitude.

Of course no level headed editor expects to find much gratitude or charity. He must generally be content with the approval of his own conscience, and pursue the course he believes to be right, regardless of either frowns or smiles, supported by his conscious rectitude.

It will all come right in the end. It is hard to be misunderstood, and to find those to whose support you have earned a right, desert you to meet alone the attacks of those you have incenced in pursuing the course you were convinced was right, but you will thereby learn a lesson of self-reliance, and form a habit of judging entirely for yourself, that will be invaluable. You will be able to tell the truth, however distasteful, and refuse to utter a falsehood, no matter how how much pleasanter it may promise to make things go.—N. Y. Evening Post.

An exchange publishes the following as a means of silvering by cold rubbing: Make a paste by thoroughly grinding in a porcelain mortar, away from the light, water 3 to 5 ounces; chloride of silver, 7 ounces; potassium oxalate, 10.5 ounces; common table salt, 15 ounces, and sal ammoniac, 3.75 ounces. Or chloride of silver, 3½ ounces; cream of tartar, 7 ounces; common table salt 10.5 ounces, and water enough to form a paste. Keep the paste in a covered vessel, away from the light. Apply it with a cork or brush to the clean metallic (copper) surface and allow it to dry. When rinsed in cold water the silver presents a fine frosted appearance, the brightness of which may be increased by immersion for a few seconds in dilute-sulphuric acid, or in a solution of potassium cyanide. The silvering bears the action of the wire brush and of the burnishing tool very well, and it may also be "oxidized."

Teachers' Association.

The Executive Committee of the Jasper County Teachers' Association will meet at the law office of D. B. Milier, in Rensselaer, on Saturday, Nov. 27, 1880, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of arranging a programme, appointing time and place for next meeting, and transacting other business of the Association.

Each member of the Committee is requested to bring a list of subjects from which to prepare a programme. Those who will participate in the exercises are requested to send in their names with the topics they would discuss, to the Committee.

E. R. PIERCE, Pres't.
CLARA COEN, Cor. Sec'y.

—Ladies and gents—I shall not ask you to buy, but give us a call and examine our goods and you will see that you can save money at the New Store.

"EVERYBODY"

Is respectfully notified that DR. IRA C. KELLEY has opened an office over Willis J. Imes' Drug Store for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches. No pains will be spared to give the best satisfaction for the least money. Teeth extracted without pain.

IRA C. KELLEY, Dentist.

—Ladies underwear from 25c. upwards, and also gents underwear from 25c. upwards at the New Store.

Among the little items of personal comfort and economy are Ayer's Pills. They are the ready remedy which defeat many disorders, if taken in season, and should be kept in every family.

—Call and see those stylish and ready trimmed hats at the New Store.

We have much pleasure in recommending Thermaline to our readers, as an absolute cure for Malaria. The manufacturers name alone is a guarantee of its merit. It sells at 25 cents per box. For particulars see Advt.

For sale by Emmet Kanual.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls, wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to devote to the work or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly so well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity to make money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

THE Democratic Sentinel.

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Democratic Central Committee.

Hanging Grove—David Gray, John Leller, 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.

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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, gave remarkable tone and vigor 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 marvellous. 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.

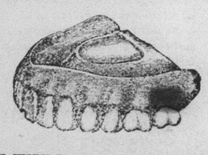
CARBOLINE

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.

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.