

Colorado has no State house.

A Harlem sign: "Fresh eggs for sale just laid."

Twelve hundred cars daily cross the St. Louis bridge.

General Hancock has a plurality of over 600 votes on the count of the popular vote.

In one grove in California are 1,387 trees, none measuring less than 18 feet in diameter.

During the four years' term of the late Governor Williams, nearly \$20,000 of unexpended balance in the contingent fund was carried into the State treasury.

Asor Ward, a veteran of the war of 1812, who saw General Jackson killed at New Orleans, died at his home in Fort Scott, Kansas, the other day, aged 103 years.

A new fan invented in Germany has needles and thread concealed in its first fold, so as to be ready to repair damages if the wearer's gown be torn at a ball.

Governor elect Crittenden, of Missouri, is to wear at his inauguration a \$100 suit of clothes presented to him by Colonel D. Patrick Dyer, his defeated republican competitor for the office.

A New York florist recently chartered a car to send a piece of decorative work to a Cleveland wedding. It was a bower of thatched straw, fifteen feet high, and studded with roses and trimmed with wreaths.

Hayes suggested in his message that Grant should be made Captain General. We for one think that the great north American pauper has already received more honors from the American people, than he has earned.

"But I am Gen. Grant," said the ex president recently to a conductor on the Washington special to whom the general had shown his pass, but who insisted on the \$1 extra fare for the special. "Can't help that, your pass only covers the ordinary ticket, I must have \$1," and Gen. Grant handed over the dollar.

In opposition to the claim that silver dollars ought to be re-coined a dollar's worth of metal in each piece, the present dollar having only 85 cents worth, Mr. Kelley, prominent republican, insists that they have 12 grains now of silver coins in Europe, and the quantity should be made 12 grains less than now to correspond with silver coin of other countries.

Since 1852 Samuel J. Tilden is the only man elected to the Presidency by a majority of all the votes cast. All others have been plurality Presidents. Among the number we do not include Hayes who is only President in name and that not by virtue of law. The time will come when Hayes will only be referred to as the man who occupied Tilden's place and drew his salary.

A Note to Advertisers.
The Chicago Tribune, for a column a year, received \$20,000. The New York Herald receives for lowest price column \$39,723, and for its highest \$248,000. The New York daily Tribune for its lowest \$27,794, and for its highest \$85,648, and these papers are never at a loss for an advertisement to fill their columns. Their patronage comes not through a desire to assist the respective papers, but from business men who find it profitable to advertise.

A brakeman on the Maine Central freight train, by the name of Starrett, is dead and dumb. He is about twenty-four years old, and his home is in Durham. For a number of years past he has been employed on the track, and is now considered the best brakeman on the road. If there is any trouble with any part of the train Starrett is one of the first to discover it, and he is always at his post when the brakes are wanted. How he can tell when the brakes are required is a mystery, but he never fails.—Michigan City Dispatch.

The report of Auditor Manson for the year ending Oct. 31, has just been completed. It shows the following: Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1879, \$683,751.62; revenue of the \$8,492,209.02; in including \$1,477,609.92 general fund \$2,010,845.64 school fund; disbursements, \$3,150,025.57, including \$1,299.89 general fund, \$1,998,354.26 school fund. \$177,626.70 State House; cash on hand, \$885,865.37. The expense on account of the constitutional amendments was \$1,262.70. The Auditor estimates expenditures for 1882 and 1883 at \$2,362,940, on account of general fund.

Virtue of a Strong Government.

(Special to the Sentinel.)
Columbus, Ind., Nov. 24.—Geo. W. Parker, a thirty-clad, care-worn individual, arrived in this city late last night, and stated that he had lived in this state for years, was working at Waverly, Morgan county, prior to the October election, had that divers Republicans solicited him to vote the republican ticket, offered him money to do it, and finally, he persistently refusing, when he offered his ballot, was arrested by a United States Marshal before he had voted, put on board a train and taken to Indianapolis and lodged in prison with thieves and murderers, and Monday last was

discharged with the information that his case had been investigated, and that finding nothing against him he was at liberty to go. He says he carried a heavy coat and left it with the jailor, but when he was released it could not be found, and that he lost seven or eight dollars when he was thrown into jail, which was stolen from him. He doesn't speak very complimentary of "federal interference in elections."

The official popular vote for President has finally been announced, and can now be given correctly. Heretofore the statements of the vote have been based on unofficial reports and were incorrect. The totals are as follows: Garfield, 4,432,128; Hancock, 4,428,641; Weaver, 306,849; Dow, 10,835. Hancock's plurality 6,513. The scattering vote is not reported, but it will probably increase the grand total to nearly 9,200,000. The increase over the vote of four years ago is nearly 800,000, and Garfield lacks about 325,000 of having a majority. The vote of the Southern States is only about one third of the whole, and the heaviest gain is in the West.

Important Opinions.

Attorney General Baldwin has delivered opinions as follows:

DRAINAGE ASSESSMENTS.

Unpaid assessments for drainage purposes, levied by Boards of County Commissioners, under the provisions of the act of March 9, 1875, are taxes and to be levied and collected by law. It is the Auditor's duty to put these taxes upon duplicate, and the duty of the Treasurer to collect them the same as other taxes. He must first demand payment, then exhaust personal property, then return the property assessed as delinquent, then advertise four weeks, and in case of sale at the February sales and non-redemption, the purchaser acquires a title, which stands in the same category as other tax titles.

The annual report of the Northern prison has been filed with the State auditor. The earnings for the year are \$74,577.90, and the expenditures \$73,843.15, showing a balance of \$734.75. The Directors recommend that one tier of counties across the State be added to the territory, to increase the number of convicts in this institution to 800 or 1,000, as they can be more profitably employed than in the prison South. The convicts now number 577 and all that are able to work are let on contracts. Of the total number of prisoners 426 are native Americans and 37 are there for life. It costs on an average of 36 cents a day to feed, clothe, guard and care for each prisoner. The health of the convicts is good, and the management of the prison is in competent hands.

Railroads And The Public

(Indianapolis Sentinel.)

One of the most important documents, bearing upon the internal commerce of the country, is the letter of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, addressed to the Committee on Railroad Transportation of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in response to a number of questions propounded by that organization, relating to railroad freight rates. These questions bring into prominence the fact that the great trunk lines are making discriminating charges for the transportation of merchandise to the injury of the country. It is stated that freight can be sent from New York to San Francisco at a cost of \$2.50 per 100 pounds, while to send the same weight to Salt Lake City costs \$4 per 100 pounds. Judge Black's letter discusses at some length the rights of the public in a way well calculated to open the eyes of the public to the flagrant wrongs inflicted by railroad corporations. Judge Black is of the opinion that railroad men misunderstand their situation. He says:

"You believe, or pretend to believe, that railroads are the property of the Companies authorized to run them, which is a cardinal error, and the parent of much mischief. A public highway cannot be private property, and a railroad laid out and built by the authority of the State for the purposes of commerce is as much a public highway as turnpike road, canal or navigable river. It is the duty of the state to promote intercourse and trade by making highways of the best sort through her territory. To this end she may take land and material which is an exercise of the power of eminent domain. She can build a railway at her own expense, using the direct agency of her own officers, and after it is built she can make it free to all comers of the country, and she can exercise the power of eminent domain to take land and material which is an exercise of the power of eminent domain. She can build a railway at her own expense, using the direct agency of her own officers, and after it is built she can make it free to all comers of the country, and she can exercise the power of eminent domain to take land and material which is an exercise of the power of eminent domain."

Admitting the doctrine set forth by Judge Black, and it is undoubtedly founded upon law and common sense, it is easy to see that the whole subject of railroad transportation is a matter to be regulated by law. Judge Black remarks that railroad corporations who have got into the habit of calling themselves the owners of the said roads, "have no property right, title or claim to the road themselves, but a mere franchise annexed to and exercisable thereon," and adds—

"They are agents of the State for the performance of a public duty. If the franchise be forfeited or surrendered, it is by the act of the State, the State takes possession of the road and runs it herself, or employs a new agent. The Company can not keep the road any more than an outgoing collector of a port can appropriate to him himself the Custom House where he did his official

work. The State having need for a public highway at a particular place, makes a contract with a corporation to open and to put it in condition to be used, and by way of reimbursing the builders and contractors she authorizes a tax upon those who travel or carry merchandise over it. But this tax must be reasonable, just, uniform, prescribed and fixed, so that every citizen may know beforehand exactly how much he must pay and so that when he pays or tenders the proper amount he will acquire an absolute and perfect right to the use of the road." The amount of the tax, toll or freight in any case is not a subject of bargain between the shipper and the corporation, but a thing to be settled, fixed and prescribed by public authority. If the Company may charge what it pleases then the road is not a public highway; the public has no rights in it at all, and the charter which authorizes the taking of the land to build it is unconstitutional and void.

The principles enunciated by Judge Black are not new, but have been stated by Judges of eminent abilities, and are not opposed by any high authority. The requirement of the times is to get the laws relating to the rights of railroads and their control over freight rates fairly before the public. As the matter now stands, railroad corporations claim everything. According to their theory the public have no rights that they are required to respect, and their arrogance has so far served them a good purpose. The people are ignorant of their rights, and submit to extortion and oppression. With more knowledge upon the subject, their methods for obtaining redress would be more likely to meet with success. Few men comprehend the vast power of railroad corporations in shaping legislation and in maintaining their assumed rights in the Courts. It is estimated that the railroads of the country represent \$6,000,000,000 capital. If the estimate is even approximately correct, who is able to estimate their influence upon political, judicial and commercial affairs? "If railroad corporations," says Judge Black, "have the unlimited power which they claim, then all business is at their mercy—agriculture, commerce, manufactures, must suffer what they choose to inflict. They may rob labor of the bread it wins and deprive all enterprise from its just reward. Though this power does not belong to them legally they have been permitted to use it, and I need not tell you that they have grossly abused it. They avow that they make their extractions with an eye single to their own advantage, without considering any right or interest of the public. They boldly express their determination to charge as much as the traffic will bear; that is to say, they will take from the profits of every man's business as much as can be taken without compelling him to quit it. In the aggregate this amounts to the most enormous, oppressive and unjust tax that ever was laid upon the industry of any people under the sun. The irregularity with which the tax is laid makes it harder to bear. Men go into business which may thrive at present rates and will find themselves crushed by burdens unexpectedly thrown upon them after they get started. It is the habit of the Railroad Companies to change their rates of transportation often and suddenly, and in particular to make the changes ruinously high without any notice at all. The farmers of the great West have made a large crop of grain which they may sell at fair prices if they can have it carried to the Eastern ports, even at the unreasonable high freights of last summer. But just now it is said that the Railway Companies have agreed among themselves to raise the freight five cents per hundred weight, which is equal to an export tax upon the whole crop of probably \$75,000,000. The farmers must submit to this highway robbery or else keep the products of their land to rot on their hands. They submit, of course, as all other classes of industrious people submit to similar impositions. Common justice imperatively requires that freights be fixed, settled and prescribed by law, and that they be not changed at the mere will of the Railroad Companies." Manifestly, Judge Black has struck the key-note of a new departure in the treatment of the dealings of railroads with the public, and it is of the highest importance that people should become entirely familiar with the subject.

The Republicans of New York in the Legislature passed a law regulating the printing of tickets. It is very strict and pointed in its provisions and among other things, says that there shall be no distinguishing marks printed on the backs of tickets. Yet in the face of this law, enacted by themselves, the words "Republican Electoral Ticket," were printed on the backs of thousands of tickets in the manufacturing and mining districts. This was the means adopted by the employers to bulldoze their hands and force them to vote for Garfield and Arthur, under the penalty of losing their places. The difference between this proceeding and the shot-gun, is like that between twiddle-dee and twiddle-dum. In 1876 we were told that there had been a violation of the law in Louisiana and the votes cast could not be counted. The result was the throwing out of thousands of votes, which gave the State to Hayes. Suppose, now, that the Republicans of New York should be confronted with the strict application of the law of that State in the late election, who could complain? Certainly not the men who to secure partisan results openly violated an express statute. What was sauce for the Republicans in 1876 in Louisiana may now turn to haunt them in New York in 1880. Let the laws be strictly lived up to is our motto, let

the results be what they may. The time has come for the American people to see that this thing is done in all the States.—Huntington Democrat.

A Bribe Sold.

The following actual occurrence, says an exchange, took place in a town close by Hartford: A Democrat was approached by a zealous Republican storekeeper who offered to pay him for staying away from the polls. This proposal was not only a buyer and seller of produce, but at every election was a purchaser of votes. He made no secret of his unholy work, and the Democrat admitted to above was made all of a sudden if he would stay at home and not vote. He was to have a barrel of flour and a half barrel of mackerel, besides some ready money. The flour and mackerel was to be delivered before the election, and the money was to be paid after the election. "Now," said the Democrat, "I will agree to get two more to stay at home and not vote if you will give me two barrels of flour." This was agreed to, and the merchant was chuckling in anticipation of a handsome reduction in the Democratic vote. The Democrat then went to a Republican friend and told him that he wasn't going to vote, and asked him to "pair off" with him. The Republican agreed to it. The Democrat then went to another Republican and agreed to give him a half-barrel of mackerel if he would not vote. This was agreed to, and these contracts all round were carried out to the letter.

When the merchant found out that his mackerel had been buying out Republican votes, he gave vent to language that ought to impair his standing in the Congressional Church. The Democrat has never asked him for the money.

GOLDMAN & HARDMAN; THE JEWELERS!

Watches! Clocks!! Jewelry!!!

Watches! Clocks!! Jewelry!!!

PLATED WARE, PLATED WARE,

Musical Instruments, Musical Instruments,

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY!

SIXTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE AT THE BENCH.

the results be what they may. The time has come for the American people to see that this thing is done in all the States.—Huntington Democrat.

A few years ago Garfield delivered an address at Williams College in which he very fully committed himself to civil service reform, as follows:

"Congressmen have become the dispensers, sometimes the brokers of patronage, and civil office has become a vast corrupting power to be used in running the machinery of party politics. Every man of the 102,000 feels that his only hope of staying in is in today's vote in power, so that the offices are an immense bribe, securing the party in power an army of retainers who are the most servile of their sort in the world. Nothing less than absolute divorce of the appointing functions from Congress can remedy the evil. It should be done so completely that every member of Congress shall be able to make such a boast as Thomas Hughes, M. P., did on his visit to this country—that, although he was personally on good terms with every member of the Cabinet he could not influence the appointment of a clerk."

That is a pretty sweeping and effective kind of civil-service reform. Will Mr. Garfield stand by the programme?

Gen. Schofield, as superintendent of the West Point military academy, has got himself thoroughly disliked by most Republicans, because he thinks the negro cadet Whitaker, scathed his own ears, and for the further reason that Gen. Schofield thinks the negro cadets have failed, because they are intellectually inferior to the white cadets. The white boys at the military academy insist on treating the negro boys socially just as the republicans at home treat their negro neighbors, and that makes the Republicans at home mad at the white boys at school. The philanthropy of the average Republican for the negro is always a long range affair and is sure to be wasted on some body away from home. He is mad at Southern men, and at the white cadets, at West Point for refusing to do exactly what he refuses to do every day, i. e., make the negro his social equal in all respects. The average Republican would see much clearer if he would get a powerful derick and lift the mote out of his own eye.

Winter Tours South

The season has arrived when residents of the Northern States have begun to agitate the subject of a trip to warmer and more congenial climes in which to spend at least a portion of the coming winter, and either Florida or Southern Texas will be generally decided upon as the objective place. In this connection the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co. (Pan-Handle Route) announce that they have placed on sale round-trip excursion tickets to Jacksonville, Florida; Austin, Houston, Galveston and San Antonio, Texas. These tickets are now on sale at all principle stations on the lines of this company, and can be procured from the general office through agents at smaller stations. Tickets are good for return passage until June 1st 1881, and are first-class in every particular. The Pan-Handle Route is the direct through-car line to Florida and Texas. For tickets, time tables and full information, call on or address any agent of the company, or W. L. O'Brien, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 219 North High street, Columbus, O.

"EVERYBODY"

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

IRA C. KELLEY, Dentist.

We have much pleasure in recommending Thermanine to our readers, as an absolute cure for Malaria. The manufacturer names alone is a guarantee of its merit. It sells at 25 cents per box. For particulars see Advt. For sale by Emmet Kanau.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

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

David Keller.

No. 2000.

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

CHARLES M. PRICE, Clerk. Jasper Circuit Court.

Merced P. Chilcote, Atty for Plaintiff.

THE Democratic Sentinel.

Terms:

\$1.50 per annum.

THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

CARBOLINE!

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 the secretions, 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 usage. The falling out of the hair, the accumulation 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 has the power to cleanse 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 about 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-smeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much richer and blacker 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 man in civilized society could tolerate the use of reduced 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 rose odors. 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 Advertiser.

W. H. BRILL & Co., Fifth Avenue Pharmacy, says: "We have had preparations for the hair for upwards of twenty years, but have never had one to sell as well as Carboline. It is a wonderful discovery. We have foregone our usual price with confidence to our friends and the general public."

Mr. GEORGE F. HALL, of the Oates Opera House, writes: "After six weeks' use I am convinced, on my own merits, that your Carboline has and is producing a wonderful growth of hair where I had none for years."

C. H. SMITH, of the Jennie Light Combination, writes: "After using your Carboline three weeks I can say that my hair can be 'restored' and it is simply wonderful in my case."

E. F. AUSTIN, chemist, Holyoke, Mass., writes: "Your Carboline has restored my hair after everything else had failed."

JOSEPH E. POPE, attorney-at-law, No. Attchorn, Mass., writes: "For more than 30 years a portion of my head has been 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. There is no hair as I have 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 competition as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the Hair the world has ever prepared.

Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA., Sole Agents for the United States, Canada and Mexico.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

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

The Board of Commissioners of the County of Jasper.

Leonard C. James.

It appearing by affidavit this day filed in open Court that the above named defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, 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 Henssler, 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.

CHARLES M. PRICE, Clerk. Jasper Circuit Court.

Merced P. Chilcote, Atty for Plaintiff.

BEST DENTISTRY.

A. H. WICK, Dentist, of Monticello, will visit this office on the 15th of each month, as a specialist in all cases of dentistry. The patient of the public is respectfully solicited. Office up stairs in Mrs. Hemphill's building.

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, \$2 a day and upwards made at home by the industry of Men, women, boys and girls. Wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to it. No other business will pay you nearly so well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous profits by doing a little. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity to take money easily and honestly. Address Taux & Co., Augusta, Me.

Office in Makeever's Block--up stairs.