

Vote for President, 1880.

Hancock, Democrat,	4,44,513
Garfield, Republican,	4,457,686
Weaver, Greenback,	307,063
Dow, Prohibition,	9,644
Scattering,	1,793

Total, 9,200,793
Hancock over Garfield, 632.

Hon. Fernando Wood, of N. Y., died in Arkansas a few days since.

The community smiled kindly at the tender manner in which our neighbor alluded to his political friends mixed up in the little unpleasantness at the billiard hall a couple weeks ago. And the boys say they never knew at his confessional, and that his statements in that regard were entirely gratuitous.

In another column we publish the text of a very stringent liquor law now before the legislature. If the publication of the signatures attached to recommendation would be required, and the general government withdraw its sanction and protection from all except such as might be licensed under the provisions of the aforesaid bill Indiana would be almost rid of saloons.

Men do not sit down on the icy pavements merely to warm the ice or to attract attention. They do it because they want time to think. They think differently, too. One of these fortunates the other day in Rensselaer was thinking g-d-d-n, loudly and vigorously; while in Monticello the thinking apparatus of another suggested the propriety of receiving \$100 from the corporation, and has accordingly put in a bill for that amount.

The Frankfort Crescent says: "All over the country, in every department of labor, you hear of a heavy reduction in wages. While this is a matter we sincerely regret, it accords exactly with what the Crescent told you before the election. You were then informed that if the Republicans came into full power in all branches of the Government, as they will March 4, wages and the prices of all kind of farm produce would decline. You were also told that, for a time, stocks would sell high, and speculation would be active, but soon a reduction would ensue and business would lag a little. Already stocks are declining and firms are breaking. Let us hope the worst has come, that no panic will set in and prosperity will continue—that it will be no worse than it is now."

The Indianapolis News, Republican, in referring to the do-nothing policy of the present Legislature, says:—"The Legislature has now been in session over five weeks, and yet has managed to accomplish very little in that time, and the general expression now is that an extra session will be necessary in order to complete the necessary work. Many of the members are counting on this and the complaint is generally made that in consequence, they are in no hurry to get through with the business before them. The codification of the laws is the question which it is supposed will require the most time. As this contemplates a reorganization of the courts one of the local judges makes the suggestion that it would be well to wait until the fate of the constitutional amendment is decided before proceeding to reorganize. It must be done then, and if done now this authority says it will have to be gone through with again, and we shall have perpetual change which nobody can understand. The hope is generally expressed that Governor Porter will refuse to call the assembly in extra session, as the sixty days allowed by law is ample in which to transact the business of the State." And this is a Republican Legislature.

The elevated statesmanship and patriotism of General Grant during the time he was President, is a subject upon which the Cincinnati Gazette (radical) feels called upon to offer a few remarks. The Gazette says:

General Grant and Jay Gould were of the guests at a small and select dinner at Delmonico's recently. This recalls to memory a time when they were together at a still more select banquet, on a steamboat, of which Colonel James Fisk was the partner, and his wife the president of the character of great magnates of Wall street occupied the rest of the party, while Gould and Fisk set forth to General Grant their great monetary theory that a higher premium on gold would facilitate "the moving of the crops," which was such an opening idea to President Grant's mind, in the sciences of money, that he wrote to Secretary Boutwell, instructing him not to increase the sales of Treasury gold in any event. The Fisk and Gould corner in gold and silver on Friday followed this select dinner-party and this primary lesson on political economy, after brother-in-law Corbin had been duly indoctrinated and taken into the crop moving mission. Before the moving began the gold premium was running a little above 30. Fisk bought for Corbin \$1,500,000 on September 2 at an average of 32. They got all the spot gold, and went on buying for forward delivery, and cornering the price to 60 and upward. Not only speculators but all merchants and importers found themselves at the mercy of this gang. Fisk now became bold and swore he would run it up to 100. On the 13th President Grant went to see a distant relative at a village in Western Pennsylvania, beyond the reach of the railroad and telegraph. He was there while this storm was reaching its height. Fisk brazenly declared that Grant was with them. At length the public outcry was such that the administration could not stand the pressure. Corbin received

word that he must get out, and he demanded \$100,000 of Gould. On Friday, the 24th, the administration yielded to the pressure, and Secretary Boutwell, till now held back by Grant's instructions, ordered the sale of \$4,000,000 of gold.

And the above is an incident of the honest administration of the people's affairs by the radical third term candidate, as reproduced from history by a stalwart republican organ.

Letter From Washington
Correspondence of THE SENTINEL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1881.

The week has not been specially notable of events—albeit of a "stunning" character. Two episodes have occurred, one a *tête à tête* between my lord Conkling and Butler of South Carolina, in which the epithets bandied were couched as nearly in courtly phrase as it is possible to employ in such terms. The insinuations about the South Carolina census, and passed out of the way to review a stump speech of Conkling's made away back in the campaign, in September, I think—Conkling was stung by the well put and pointed rebuke for his misrepresentations in that speech, and retaliated in an ugly temper. The return was as bitter and courtly, and our lady killing Senator was worsted, but to what good? It was too late to make it up in the Senate in that manner, and Senator Butler could well have afforded, in view of the very complete refutation of Senator Conkling's slanders to "let it pass." Neither gentlemen added to their reputations. The other came off in the House, and between Cox of New York and Reagan of Texas, on Thursday last. Mr. Cox antagonized the River and Harbor bill, which was in charge of Mr. Reagan, who took his first offense at Mr. Cox suggesting that local interests were subverted at the expense of the public good. Mr. Reagan demanded of Mr. Cox to know if he meant that his action had been governed by selfish interest for Texas at the expense of general improvement. Mr. Cox replied in turn that when Reagan sat down so, that the proceeding could be conducted in a parliamentary manner he would reply. Reagan advanced down the aisle to Cox's seat and passionately said: "I prefer to stand, and again demand an answer." Mr. Cox turned his back on Reagan and resumed his speech, upon which the latter entirely lost command of the temper, broke out with tremendous energy: "The gentleman (Cox) is as wild as a sanderla as I ever knew," &c. This nettled Cox who retorted, saying: "I know the gentleman does not feel kindly toward me. The reason is that when he left the House years ago I refused to leave, and he is against me because I stood by the Union."—This stung the Texan and as soon as the sounds of approbation and hissing ended, he angrily exclaimed: "The gentleman resorts to calumny. For a calumniator I have only contempt." Mr. Cox thought it was time to create a diversion, and he did so and said: "The gentleman thinks he can break me down by charging calumny upon me. He says he has contempt for me. What have I ever done that he should look down upon me with contempt? Why, as a Western man said, I haven't words to express my language. I have declared the truth." The gentleman has shown that he can't behave himself in a parliamentary discussion. If he wants to make an issue with me outside the House I warn him I will choose harpoons, and I'll be sure to get the advantage of him." This burlesque was too irresistible, and literally brought down the House, Reagan himself joining in the hilarity.

I have given too much space to these little fiascos, but only to prove how true it is that, after all, men, even Congressmen, are but "boys of larger growth."

The River and Harbor bill is in danger of failing, and the funding bill's chances are far from rosy. I think the indications all favor the passage of an Apportionment bill.

The time for the close of this administration is drawing rapidly near.

There is universal satisfaction at this prospect. No man has occupied the White House whose departure from the scene has given so unanimous and grateful satisfaction. He has proven a fraud clear through, a hypocrite, and is despised most thoroughly.

On Saturday last Peter Cooper, of New York, was ninety years old. The New York Sun speaks of him as a "venerable philanthropist," and as a "remarkable man," a "model Democrat," and a "model citizen of a free Republic," whose "association with some of the most memorable mechanical, commercial, and manufacturing achievements of this century, and still more his benevolence, had not given him a larger and a better fame than that enjoyed by any other citizen of New York. He is not as rich as Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, the Astors or some of the "Wall street bandits" who will gather more from one predatory operation than Peter Cooper's whole fortune." Still Peter Cooper is a bigger and a better man than any of them, richer in benevolence, greater in the essentials of American citizenship. "Peter Cooper's fortune," says the Sun, "has this grand distinguishing merit: it is made up of clean money. It is the result of honest work, of perseverance, of skill and of prudence, applied to productive industry beneficial to the public. And its possessor has not treated it as a fortune to be used for his selfish interest and to gratify a vain ambition to be counted rich, but as a trust to be administered for the public good." Peter Cooper began life three-quarters of a century ago as a coachmaker's apprentice. He has grown rich,

not only in money, but in goodness, in philanthropy. He has used his advantages to help others—the poor, those who work for their bread—until at NINETEEN he is crowned the "most esteemed and the most honored citizen" of the great city of New York. The Sun says:

The most magnificent and the most useful gift to the public from a private individual in the city is Cooper Union. It was not a piece of fancy benevolence devised to gratify vanity or carry out a foolish crotchet—a rich man's attempt to celebrate himself—but a practical undertaking intended to meet an actual need. And what Peter Cooper sought to do has done to even better purpose than he originally planned. The philanthropic enterprise upon which he entered more than a quarter of a century ago has proved of greater benefit than he ever dreamed.

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Quarrel doggeries were created by, and have the sanction and protection of the great God and morality party which has for so many years, by fair means and foul, had control of the affairs of the general Government. Opposition to them by our people therefore, would be of no avail, and their existence is no evidence that it is by choice of our people. Possibly the rule suggested by our old friend Smith may apply to our neighbor across the hall. May he prefers "quarrel-nips" to "dime-drinks"?

C. A. ROBERTS & BRO., Blacksmiths, respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted to them to call and settle immediately, in order that they may be enabled to procure stock for approaching spring work. They suggest, too, that farmers should wait to the last moment before bringing utensils for repair, but attend to that matter now.

Mrs. Rachel McIntire, mother of O. C. McIntire, of Remington, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wells, in Indianapolis, January 22, 1881, in the 80th year of her age. She was the daughter of Hon. David Bright, and sister to Hon. Jesse D. M. G. and George Bright, for many years prominent citizens of this State. Her children, seven in number all survive her.

One genuine "nor'-wester" last Saturday.

Doc. Bitters went to Indianapolis Monday.

Ed. Scott wears a felon on one of his fingers.

Robt. Randle is able to hobble about on crutches.

Another wedding is talked of as in the near future.

The heaviest snow-fall of the season occurred last night.

Conductor Jones and brakeman Wm. Jones are on the sick list.

R. R. Pettit, of Remington, was in town the first of the week.

Ira Moreland has returned from an extended visit at Christman, Ill.

An infant daughter of Chas. Lowman died this week of brain fever.

A little son of Mr. Haw, of Keener township, died this week of diphtheria.

Watson has removed his billiard hall from Newell's block to Leopold's corner.

Clara, daughter of Treasurer Adams, is suffering from paralysis of the limbs.

Leroy Sayers will build a residence on his land west of town as soon as the weather will permit.

Baz. Donnelly returned from Missouri last week. He is making preparations to remove to that State.

John B. Harbold and Sam Rothrock, of Mouticello, were in Rensselaer a few days the present week.

Isaac Barkley and wife who have been visiting in the southern part of the State returned home last week.

John Tillett, a solid Democrat and substantial citizen of Gilliland township, made us a pleasant call Tuesday.

Hardware business is booming at this place, if one can judge from the amount of stock that has been handled lately.

About 200 families at Pittsburg and South Delphi were forced to leave their homes on account of high water in the Wabash river.

The family of Mr. Dowty awoke Sunday morning and found their home surrounded by water, caused by the river overflowing its banks.

Samuel L. Sparling, an old and highly respected citizen of Marion township, fell from his hay now one day last week, fracturing a shoulder.

Knight, who shot himself at the residence of W. W. Kenton a few weeks since, has so far recovered as to be able to take his departure for his mother's residence.

Mr. John Thompson, of Elk Falls, Kansas, former citizen of Jasper county, and father of Mrs. C. W. Duval, is visiting old friends and neighbors in Rensselaer and vicinity.

It is only sick mirthlessness to apprise a seat in a public hall covered by the check of another and refuse to give it up. It is a mistake to suppose that it is evidence of manliness and courteous training.

General Rumor saith that T. M. Jones and Mrs. Jennie Steward, leaving families behind, have gone west together to grow up with the country. The sympathies of the community are with those left behind.

The representation of Queen Esther gave general satisfaction to large audiences Saturday, Monday and Tuesday evenings. Prof. Rice proved himself an expert trainer, and his class exhibited great talent and proficiency.

Business is very dull. If Hancock had been elected things would be booming. It must be consoling to the Republicans that held their wheat for the anticipated rise which was to follow the election of Garfield. They are as mad as some would-be postmaster.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is no new preparation for the public to experiment with; its success is unparalleled for restoring grey hair to its natural color, promoting its growth, and producing new hair on bald heads.

We learn that our town board are having prepared, by a competent jurist, a set of ordinances for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors. This time they propose to be sure they are right before going ahead.—Remington News.

LATEST ACCOMMODATION.—Leaving Rensselaer 5 o'clock a. m. on the I. D. & C. and Pan-Handle Railroads will carry you to Logansport, giving you nine hours in the city. Returning, leave Logansport 6:27 p. m., arriving at Rensselaer 8:30 p. m. Fare-Round-trip, \$3.40.

Spent a day in the Star City, "Lafayette," for \$3.40—a reduced rate.

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