

Vote for President, 1880.	
Hancock, Democrat.	4,424,690
Garfield, Republican.	4,416,584
Weaver, Greenback.	313,893
Pleas.	1,133
Dow, Prohibition.	10,701
Scattering.	2,122
Total.	9,189,213
Hancock over Garfield.	8,106

Scarlet fever is raging in epidemic form, at Wabash, this State.

The compulsory education bill failed to pass the State Legislature.

Hon. George Caillie, Democrat, was recently elected mayor of Galion, Illinois. Where was Grant?

A grandson of General Lafayette, who aided us in the great Revolutionary struggle of 1876, died Sunday last in Paris.

The Republicans don't like Senator Hill of Georgia, and Senator Hill don't like the Republicans. The dislike is mutual.

Only \$75,000 were appropriated by the Indiana Legislature to pay the expenses of the extra session. The farmers pay for this sweet music.

According to last advices, Garfield has concluded not to call an extra session of Congress. It is said the National Banks were opposed to an extra session.

The Republicans continue to wrestle with the popular vote for President to show that Garfield's vote was larger than Hancock's vote. Hancock's vote was the largest by more than 8,000.

A judgment was rendered recently in Judge Holman's Court, Indianapolis, in favor of William Henderson, Trustee, against the Water Works Company for \$1,130,156.10.

The regular session of the Republican Legislature cost the people of Indiana \$130,000, and the extra will cost them \$75,000. About all that our legislators do is to draw their pay.

The Philadelphia Times is of the opinion that the fortunate party in the Mahone trade is the party that has lost Mahone, and before a twelve-month the Republican organs which are now deifying Mahone will denounce his failing cause and decline all political fellowship with him.

A dispatch says "fourteen hundred office-seekers, every one of whom 'earried Indiana in October, are at Washington, and the question arises, 'Did any of 'em get away?' Some must have got away. There were fourteen thousand there immediately after the inauguration, says the Indianapolis Sentinel."

The Chicago Times chides President Garfield for ornamenting the desk of Senator Mahone, of Virginia, with flowers from the White House conservatory. The act called public attention to the President's rejoicing at the Senator's alliance with the Republicans to beat the Democratic organization of the Senate.

A resolution has passed the Indiana House providing for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors only for mercantile, medicinal and sacramental purposes. The resolution passed by a vote of 54 years and 36 nays. This is a step in the right direction.

It will be but a short time until the farmers will be inquiring around to learn who keeps the best plows and farming implements. They are going to do a big summer's work and are going to want good implements to do it with. Watch the columns of the SENTINEL and see who advertises in the line of farming implements.

If the Legislature would pass a law cutting off the pay of members for every day spent over the sixty days allowed for the regular session, there would be more and better work done and extra sessions would be something unheard of. Under the present law, this Republican legislature is likely to remain in session all summer.

The State Senate, by a majority vote, has said that, hereafter county Commissioners shall give bonds in the sum of \$5,000 before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their office. If the same bill should pass the House, there will be few men who will want to be elected county commissioner. It is an unthankful and unprofitable position at best and hereafter, with that inconsideration, it will be a clear case of the office seeking the man.

Our neighbor goes whining to the Kentland Gazette that we styled him an "amateur." For Heaven's sake, Mr. Gazette, tell him he is not tell him he is nothing! He has threatened to go to Heaven, and we fear will do something terrible. True, he is a tired pedagogue, with all the supercilious ways that self-conceit can imbue him with, rather than an "amateur" journalist. In using the term toward him, we did it with the best intentions. Some neighboring journalists noting his attempt at playing smart, having inquired, in language more emphatic than polite, what kind of a "dampfhol" our neighbor was, we supposed "a hint to the wise" would be sufficient to keep him with bounds. But he's not wise—he's otherwise.

According to the census, the males out-number the females in Illinois 96,097.

It is generally supposed that an other extra session of the legislature will have to be called. But a few more days of the present session remains and there is more work that ought to be done than can be accomplished in the short time left for legislative work. It only costs about \$1,000 per day to keep this Republican legislature running and as the Republicans have not been in power in Indiana for some time, and not likely to hold control a great while, they want to make all the opportunity.

The fellow, Reynolds, who obtained license in our Court to sell liquor in Rensselaer, has threatened the editor of the Republican of that place, with a "pardon" because Corkins is proper to comment of his qualifications for the business. We'll go a big apple that Reynolds comes out at the little end of the horn if he undertakes it. Kentland Gazette.

Balderdash! "We'll go a big apple" that Reynolds never made any such threat. Grateful to Corkins for his gratuitous advertising, he may have expressed a desire to remunerate him with a whiskey punch, a gun sling, or a brandy smash, and as a result Corkins raises the cry of "martyr."

On January 31, 1879, John Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, wrote to Chester A. Arthur:

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have decreased; the expenses of your subordinates in several branches of the Custom House, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."

And he induced the late General Fraud to impart to him the following important information:

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you, in order that the office may be honestly administered."

John Sherman is a member of the United States Senate, and C. A. Arthur is presiding officer of that body, and between the two worthies a gulf of ice intervenes.

We are glad to note that Senator Voorhees attracted the attention of the country the other day when he introduced his resolution into the Senate regarding the National Banks. The Washington special of the New York Sun has this to say regarding the matter:

Mr. Voorhees' purpose in offering the resolution was to secure an opportunity to make a speech which he had prepared with much care. Mr. Voorhees does not intend to make a wholesale, and what he calls a sensible attack upon the banks. He believes that, though the attention of the country ought to be called to what he regards as a dangerous, though heretofore dormant, power possessed by the banks of disturbing at will the financial situation. There have been many instances of attacks upon the National Banking system. Mr. Voorhees' speech may give the keynote of the anti-bank campaign.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean realizes the difficulty with which its party has to contend, but is disposed to treat it with ill disguised indifference. It says:

We do not know whether the story is true about Muriel Halstead rushing off to Washington to deter the President from calling a special session of Congress and then becoming convinced within a few hours after arriving there, that the very thing ought to be done which he had traveled so far to prevent. It is not at all unlikely. And this illustrates the difficulty of the average perception, and how impossible it is to get an idea through some people's heads. The newspapers all over the country have been discussing this question of an extra session with an earnestness that is really laughable when the facts in the case are considered. Until within the past few days the situation as generally agreed upon has been this: the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds are permitted to run on when they can be funded at 3 and 4 per cent. under a simple bill providing for the work, the Government to pay not less than \$800,000 a year on account of Hayes' treachery. And if \$200,000,000 are funded at 4 per cent, it is well known that the National Banks are opposed to an extra session of Congress, and it is now believed that they exert quite as much influence with Garfield as they did with Hayes. With Republicans in power, the National Banks rule, and the people will do what they will to forget it.

Attorney-General Baldwin is delivering opinions upon vexed legal questions with such astonishing rapidity and frequency that it is no wonder that he sometimes gets a little muddled, and is compelled to give a second opinion at times to correct an over-rule a former one. This peculiarity has caused the revival of a story that was formerly current in Logansport, and which runs about as follows: "When Judge Baldwin was holding down the wool-sack of the Court of Common Pleas he is of far greater importance than the calling of an extra session of Congress, the rate of interest on lands or the infamous veto of Hayes. It is this: Shall the National Banks rule the country? The Cincinnati Commercial sees the drift of popular thought and issues its warning. It says: "If our Ohio President declines to call an extra session, the October election in Ohio will, by the opponents of the Administration, be fought in the shape of a war upon the banks." It will be the purpose of the Democratic party to fund the whole \$600,000,000 at 3 per cent, and the bill was passed. But to gratify the National Banks, Hayes vetoed the bill, and the people will be required to pay not less than \$800,000 a year on account of Hayes' treachery. And if \$200,000,000 are funded at 4 per cent, it is well known that the National Banks are opposed to an extra session of Congress, and it is now believed that they exert quite as much influence with Garfield as they did with Hayes. With Republicans in power, the National Banks rule, and the people will do what they will to forget it.

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HOW IT PAYS TO TAKE A PAPER.—Some papers are not of much account as to appearance, but I never took one that did not pay me, in some way, more than I paid for it. One time an old friend staved a little paper away down in Southwestern Georgia, and sent it to me, and I subscribed just to encourage him, and so after a while it published a notice that an administrator had an order to sell several lots at public outcry, and one of the lots was in my county. So I inquired about the lot, and wrote to my friend to attend the sale and run it to fifty dollars. He did so, and bid off the lot for me at thirty dollars, and I sold it in a month to the man it joined for a hundred, and so I made sixty-eight dollars clear by taking that paper. My father told me when he was a young man he saw a notice in a paper that a school teacher was wanted away off in a distant county, and he went there and got the situation, and a little girl was sent to him, and after awhile she grew up mighty sweet and pretty and he fell in love with her and married her. Now, if he hadn't taken that paper, what do you reckon would have become of him? Wouldn't I be some other fellow, or maybe not all?—Ex.

The two Houses of Congress, representing the aggregate interests of 50,000,000 of people, have, after mature deliberation, passed a bill which the banks have chosen to consider obnoxious to them, and forthwith withdrawn the currency to the extent of \$18,729,240 and precipitated a crisis which would have been dangerous to the country had it not been met by measures which they had no power to prevent. The prompt action of the Secretary of the Treasury in purchasing a large amount of bonds at the city of New York, and the course of the Canadian banks in throwing \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 of their loan capital on the market, alone prevented a catastrophe from the effects of which we might not have entirely recovered for many years. When Secretary McCulloch, several years ago, in his capacity as Secretary of the Treasury, began to retire and cancel legal tender notes at the rate of \$4,000,000 per month, it produced such consternation in business circles that Congress was forced to intervene at once and arrest the process by the passage of a joint resolution, but now we have seen nearly \$19,000,000 of circulation withdrawn in less than a half month, not by the government, but by institutions in the management of which the Government has no voice, and still gentlemen here in this country are in a quandary as to what to do.

Osman W. Church was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, October 30, 1837, and was the son of Oliver Church and Matilda (Whitecomb) Church. He received his education in the Vermont common schools and in an Academy. On completing his education, at the age of 18, he was employed on railroads for some two and a half years, and in farming for five years, after which he went into the mercantile business at Goodland, Ind., where he moved in 1867. In 1870, he came to Remington, where he engaged in the grain business, returning to the same time his interests at Goodland, being now the largest grain dealer in this part of the state. His business which had already reached immense proportions, continued to increase. In addition to the grain business he was also engaged in the dry goods and general merchandise business up to 1875. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1874, and the Odd Fellows in 1871, taking four degrees in the latter, and three in the former. He was married in 1870 to Miss Emery J. Lyon, daughter of Robert Lyon, a wealthy farmer of Brantree, Vermont.

This experience warns us that we can not safely permit this great power to remain in the hands of men in such a state of unscrupulous legal restrictions.

It is an engine of destruction standing in the way to permanent industry and commercial prosperity in this country; for there can be no such prosperity anywhere in the midst of sudden and enormous contractions of the currency; nor will prudent and experienced business men embark in large and expensive enterprises when the power to make such contractions is held by private and interested parties who acknowledge no restraints except public sentiment and their own views of public welfare.

The forgoing remarks were made before Hayes' veto killed the measure which Mr. Carlisle advocated. The banks having been foiled by Congress appealed to Hayes, and Hayes in the meantime of his infamy, responded to the demand of the banks.

An extra session of Congress may or may not be called, but the people will see to it that the banks are shorn of their power to rule the country.

Hanging-Grove Items.

The scarlet fever is spreading.

Theodore Steers' family is on the mend, J. L. and George Robinson are getting better.

Our Trustee's wife, Mrs. Anderson, is on the sick list.

Gen. Tyner's wife is sick. Supposed to be measles.

Uncle Fred Rishling is still ailing. He has been sick all winter.

J. E. Johnston is getting better. He has had a long and severe spell of sickness and affliction.

H. Phillips is putting up a new house and barn.

Mr. Tyner at last accounts had lost twelve head of cattle, and had others on the lift.

William Jacks sings sweet lullaby to their first. A little girl.

Gossip has it our young and enterprising storekeeper, Cal. Anderson, will marry soon.

Wheat hereabouts is badly injured by late freezing and thawing.

Milroy Items.

Trustee Charles Losbaugh and two brothers, at a double shot each, killed twelve large sand-hill cranes, being two for each shot, and it wasn't a good day for crane shooting either.

Miss Emily Orcutt, Mr. Dora and Miss Matilda have gone to Valparaiso to attend school. Richard and George are now, oh, so lonely.

James Peregrine has moved on S. P. Thompson's farm, near Lee, and intends going into the hay business next fall.

VIDETTE.

Barkley Items. Cold weather is still with us, and feed is getting scarce.

The frequent freezes are injuring the wheat crop of this section.

Henry A. Barkley is improving his home place erecting a commodious dwelling and putting down a well.

Sol. McCurtain is very sick at present.

Mr. Henkle and his son Bent are visiting friends and relatives here. The old gentleman is now lying sick.

Mr. Mariott sold his cattle, and has returned to his old home in Ohio.

George Richardson will start for Nebraska this spring. George is a good fellow, and deserves to do well.

Mink skins are ready sale at Hurleytown.

Dave Marlatt will occupy the Frank Moore place this season.

J. T.

Banks have actually organized to defeat the will of the people, and as a last resort, finding a plan to tool in Hayes, were successful. They placed their interests against the interests of the people, and won a victory. They massed their will in defiance of the will of Congress and triumphed. They matched their money power against the power of the representatives of the people, and bore off the prize. They maintained their ascendancy, and for once at least, overwhelmed Congress in defeat. It is well worth while for the people to pause. These National Banks now number more than 2,000, and their resources amount to a fabulous sum. They have steadily grown strong, and with their increased strength they now openly defied the law-making power of Congress. Mr. Carlisle, in his speech, March 2, placed the subject in a rear light before the people. He said:

The two Houses of Congress, representing the aggregate interests of 50,000,000 of people, have, after mature deliberation, passed a bill which the banks have chosen to consider obnoxious to them, and forthwith withdrawn the currency to the extent of \$18,729,240 and precipitated a crisis which would have been dangerous to the country had it not been met by measures which they had no power to prevent. The prompt action of the Secretary of the Treasury in purchasing a large amount of bonds at the city of New York, and the course of the Canadian banks in throwing \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 of their loan capital on the market, alone prevented a catastrophe from the effects of which we might not have entirely recovered for many years. When Secretary McCulloch, several years ago, in his capacity as Secretary of the Treasury, began to retire and cancel legal tender notes at the rate of \$4,000,000 per month, it produced such consternation in business circles that Congress was forced to intervene at once and arrest the process by the passage of a joint resolution, but now we have seen nearly \$19,000,000 of circulation withdrawn in less than a half month, not by the government, but by institutions in the management of which the Government has no voice, and still gentlemen here in this country are in a quandary as to what to do.

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