

Vote for President, 1880.	
Hancock, Democrat,	4,424,690
Garfield, Republican,	4,416,584
Weaver, Greenback,	313,893
Pierces,	1,133
Dow, Prohibition,	10,751
Scattering,	2,122
Total,	9,169,213
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 Caille, Democrat, was recently elected mayor of Galena, Illinois. Where was Grant?

A grandson of General Lafayette, who aided us in the great Revolutionary struggle of 1776, 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 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 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 falling cause and decline all political fellowship with him."

A dispatch says "fourteen hundred office-seekers, every one of whom 'carried 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 at 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 medicinal, medicinal and sacramental purposes. The resolution passed by a vote of 54 yeas and 30 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 but few men who will want to be elected county commissioner. It is an unthankful and unprofitable position at best and hereafter, with that incumbrance, 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 retired 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 attempts at playing smart, having inquired, in language more emphatic than polite, what kind of a "dampfool" our neighbor was, we supposed "a hint to the wise" would be sufficient to keep him within bounds. But he's not wise—he's otherwise.

According to the census, the males outnumber 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 money they can while they have an 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 "punching" because Corkins saw proper to comment of his qualifications for the business. We'll give a big apple that Reynolds comes out at the little end of the horn if he undertakes it. Kentland Gazette.

Balderdash! "We'll give 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 "martry."

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 diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom House, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses.'"

And then induced the late Presidential 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."

Now 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 attack on the banks. He believes, however, that 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 disrupting at will the financial situation. There have been some indications of a growing purpose in some quarters of attacking the National Banking system. Mr. Voorhees' speech may give the keynote of the anti-bank campaign.

Through a wholesome dread of this the National Banks now oppose an extra session of Congress.

The Cincinnati Commercial's desire to have an extra session of Congress is not to be gratified. It sees how about \$200,000,000 of the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds can be taken care of; but, says the Commercial, "We shall have to go on paying 5 per cent. for an amount of bonds equal to \$400,000,000, and we may have a bountiful harvest. Also vast sums of money will be wanted for railroad enterprises. Politically and financially, the greater safety would be in an extra session, though that is a sharp medicine that does not insure the cure of all diseases." It was 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 \$800,000,000 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 well not 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-ruled 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 a case was presented to him, and duly argued, and was taken under advisement by the Judge, who, in the course of a few days, after mature deliberation, rendered a long and apparently able verdict. A few weeks later another case involving precisely the same question as in case No. 1, was tried before him. He again took ample time to make up his decision, and rendered a verdict exactly contrary to the one given but a short time before. Thus in the language of the Case county bar, making sure to be right at least half the time. If he is correct in half of his opinions as Attorney General, he will give an immense amount of able and just advice.—Peru Sentinel.

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 started 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 me? Wouldn't The some other fellow, or maybe not at all?—Ex.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Indianapolis Sentinel: The Republican bosses were never in a greater quandary than just now. The question of calling an extra session of Congress is taxing the resources of political chicanery to the utmost limit. If they call an extra session, they are compelled to assign a reason for it. The only reason for such a course, which the people will approve, is to pass a funding bill. This was done by the Democratic party when in power, in spite of Republican and National Bank opposition, and was defeated by the veto of Hayes in the interest and at the dictation of the banks. The Democratic funding bill reduced the interest in \$600,000,000 5 and 6 per cent. bonds to 3 per cent., thus saving to the country \$15,000,000 a year. The call for an extra session brings such facts into the boldest possible prominence. The Cincinnati Commercial says:

An Ohio President vetoed the so-called funding bill, and the general impression is that the veto was incomplete in stating the reasons for the veto. The Democracy will claim that this veto is costing the people a million a month for the sake of the banks. It is true, but the cry will serve. 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. The prospect of such a contest is, not under all the circumstances, regarded with complacency. Something must be done.

The Commercial, like Roussakoff, is undergoing torture, and is forced to tell the truth in part. The Commercial will be subjected to further applications of thumb-screws and wheel, and will, before long, out with the whole nefarious scheme by which Republicans, under National Bank system, opposed the Democratic funding bill, and failing in that, urged Hayes to veto it.

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

We do not know whether the story is true about-Murat 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, but it is not at all unlikely. And this illustrates the dullness 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, but 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: If the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds are permitted to run on when they are funded at 3 and 4 per cent., the Government will be the loser by from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

And nothing is more certain, if the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds are permitted to run on, so that the Government loses fourteen to fifteen millions of dollars annually, than that the Republican party and the National Banks will be held responsible for the outrage, and it is this fact that is now giving the Republican bosses so much uneasiness. But the real question before the American people is one 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 fought in the shape of a war upon the banks, and those who indorse the war of the banks upon Congress, whether Garfield calls an extra session of Congress or does not call an extra session.

The action of the National Banks to defeat the action of Congress is justly regarded by all men who think dispassionately upon the subject as being the most flagrant outrage ever perpetrated upon Congress since the Government had an existence. The Democratic has not failed to point out to the people the dangerous power conferred upon the National Banks. Warnings have been given time and again, and have as often been sneered at by Republicans. But the country is now confronted with facts which defy scoffs and jibes. The National

Banks have actually organized to defeat the will of the people, and as a last resort, finding a pliant 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 defy the law-making power of Congress. Mr. Caille, in his speech, March 2, placed the subject in a clear 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—within thirteen days—they have contracted the currency to the extent of \$18,000,000 and precipitated a crisis which would have been disastrous 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 rate of \$4,000,000 per month, of which we might not have entirely recovered for many years. When Secretary McCullough, several years since, in pursuance of his contraction policy, 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 insist that the power under which this has been done, and under which it may at any time be repeated, shall not be taken away. Why, sir, the whole contraction of legal tender Treasury notes under the provisions of the resumption act, from January 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878, when it was withdrawn by law, was only \$34,318,384, not twice as much in three years as the bank contraction has been in less than two weeks.

This experience warns us that we can not safely permit this great power to remain in the hands of these institutions unchecked by legal restrictions. It is an engine of destruction standing in the very narrowest part of the way to permanent industrial 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 foregoing remarks were made before Hayes vetoed the measure which Mr. Carlisle advocated. The banks having been foiled by Congress appealed to Hayes, and Hayes in the plebeian 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 short of their power to rule the country.

Hanging-Grove Items.

The scarlet fever not spreading.

Theodore Steirs' 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. Jonnston 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 fourteen head of cattle, and had others on the list.

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 the late freezing and thawing.

Milroy Items.

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

Miss Emily Oratt, Mr. Dora and Miss Mary Banta 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.

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. Mariatt 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.

Days Mariatt will occupy the Frank Moore place this season. J. T.

OBITUARY.

From Remington News.

It is known by our home readers before we got to press, that Mr. O. W. Chasen, the proprietor of the News, departed this life at 7 a. m. on Tuesday, the 23d inst. While we shroud the sad event, and sympathize with the family in their bereavement, we regret that, at this late day in the week, our time and space will permit only a brief reference to it. An illness of nearly two months had made his condition generally known, and awakened a foreboding that it might terminate fatally. The closing of all business at the funeral services and ceremonies, held on the afternoon of March 23d, furnished the best evidence of the high estimation in which he was held, and also the regret and sympathy excited by his death, and no wonder; he held a most important place in the business circles of this community.

For years past he has been a leading—perhaps the leading—business man of the place. He drew hither a very large trade by his universally just, accommodating and generous dealing with the farming community.

Remington Lodge F. & A. M. No. 351, with members from Rensselaer and Goodland, together with Remington Lodge No. 88, A. O. U. W., were present at the funeral, and at the close of the religious services, conducted by Rev. J. B. Crowe, in the R. M. church, they took charge of the remains, and performed their impressive burial service at the grave.

In a new book which has just been published under the title of "Representative men of Indiana," is the following truthful sketch of our departed friend:

"Oman W. Church was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, October 30, 1837, and was the son of Oliver Church and Matilda (Whitcomb) 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, retaining at 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 Emory J. Lyon, daughter of Robert Lyon, a wealthy farmer of Brattleboro, Vermont."

Also we are permitted to make an extract from the appreciative discourse of Rev. Mr. Crewe. Reading by request of the family, Eccles. 12. Rev. Mr. Crowe said, "Mr. Church had lived in this community eleven years; as a grain dealer he was widely known by the people of the country. It would be superfluous for me to speak of his character, or to say anything in commendation of his virtues. You all know that he was a man of fine commanding presence—one of Nature's noblemen; that in business relations he was shrewd, enterprising, the very soul of honor, and that he was a man of quick sensibilities, generous impulses, charitable to the poor—doing more in that way, perhaps, than any other of our citizens; reminding one of those words of the ancient Emor: 'When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came unto me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.' You are all assenting when I say, he will be greatly missed among us, and that there are mourners to-day outside the family circle. These few words concerning the dead are intended to intimate, rather than express, the sympathies of the entire community with the bereaved family, in this time of their affliction, as a partial source of comfort to them. But of course my business, on such an occasion as this, is with the living and not with the dead.

In conclusion it is but just to say, even at the risk of partial repetition, that in the death of Mr. Church the business community loses one of its staunchest and ablest members, the social community one of its most genial, whole-souled, generous-spirited, and the family, an affectionate husband and indulgent father.

Remington News: Married, in Remington, at the residence of the bridegroom, on the 16th inst., by Esq. Jeffries, Mr. Edward I. Kirk to Mrs. Paulina Anderson.

Remington News: Capt. Snyder, Hank VanVoors, James Hay, John H. Burns, George Uhl, and J. C. Smith of the National, all of Monticello were in attendance at the Soldiers' Reunion Committee at this place on Thursday. Monticello carried off the honors and secured the next Soldiers' Reunion.

Rochester Sentinel: The Republican party wants a strong temperance law but it is too cowardly to enact it for fear that it will defeat them at the next election. A great majority of that party think more of their party success than they do of the good that they might accomplish. Such hypocrisy will receive a just rebuke when the time comes to administer it.

Kentland Gazette: Mr. Frank DeHaven and wife of Rensselaer, Ind., made a flying visit to our town last Monday. Frank has leased a half interest in the Rensselaer Mill and has located in that place, he is a good miller and we wish him abundant success in his new enterprise.

Huntington Democrat: General Winfield Scott Hancock will be known to posterity as the man who, despite of the corrupt devices of the Republicans and the treachery and mismanagement of his own National Committee, received the largest vote ever polled in this country for President. This reflection will, of itself, be a sufficient consolation for him and his friends amid the military pomp and parade of Garfield's inauguration, when, for the second time, the party in power will have consumed the defeat of the will of the American people by the shameless subversion of a free ballot.

The little steamer, Wanderer, Captain Jakey Powell, has started from Logansport on her trip down the river to New Orleans. The boat is only twenty-five feet long, but is provided with an engine, water wheels, and everything necessary for a first-class steamer. She was built by Mr. Powell, who is a wealthy old farmer, for the express purpose of carrying him on the trip to the Gulf city, and once there will be disposed of to the best advantage by the owner. Mr. many years ago, made a trip to New Orleans from Logansport on a large raft.

He couldn't raise the mortgage on his building lot, and so, poor man, without becoming blind, he lost his site.

Blossoms produce apples, and give us cider, and older produce blossoms. Thus we have one of nature's compensations.

One leaf of the royal water lily, in bloom not long since at San Francisco, was seven feet across, and six others were about equal in size.

"Mabel, why you dear little girl," exclaimed her grandpa, seeing his little grand daughter with her head tied up, "have you got the headache?" "No," she answered sweetly, "I've got a split lip."

For killing lice on cattle or horses take sassafras roots, boil them in a strong tea; take some old cloth and wash the animal so as to wet the hair and hide thoroughly, and that will destroy the lice.

Scene at a Stable.—Fanny Frenchman (to hostler, who is rubbing down his horse): "Pat, I'm afraid you're crying favor with that horse." Hostler: "Faith, no! I'm merely scrapin' an acquaintance."

A Western New York farmer is said to have had painted and posted upon his poultry house a large sign bearing the inscription: "Eggs fifty cents a dozen. This is done to encourage the hens to lay all they can."

"Inquirer." Yes a man not a Justice of the Peace can administer an oath. We accidentally stuck a corner of our umbrella in a man's eye the other day, and he administered several oaths to us; but he wasn't a Justice.

In the disturbed condition of Ireland, a physician being called to see a dying landlord, entered the room with a cheerful smile, and rubbing his hands, remarked that it was certainly a matter of congratulation in these days when a man died quietly in his bed instead of being shot by his tenants.

An Englishman at a hotel in New York asked if there were any oysters in the hotel. "Oh, yes!" was the answer, "Step right into the restaurant. We don't keep them in the office." "I think you misunderstand me," said Mr. John Bull, "you know I mean a 'oyster,' don't you know a lift—a hell-evator, may be you call it in this country."

Father—"Now, my boy, I've been musing my will, and I've left a very large property in trust for you. I merely wish to ask you if you've any suggestion to offer?" Son—"Well, I don't know that I have, sir—unless—hum—as things go nowadays, wouldn't it be better to leave the property to the other boy, and—appoint me the trustee?"

The best way to prepare a new iron kettle for use is to fill it with clean potato parings; boil them for an hour or more, then wash the kettle with hot water, wipe it dry, and rub it with a little lard, repeat the rubbing for half a dozen times after using. In this way you will prevent rust, and all the annoyances liable to occur in the use of a new kettle.

Not long since a young lady, who had been engaged to a young man for some time, met a richer person, and soon put off the old lover for the new. She wrote to her old lover requesting him to return her photograph. He was a chance for revenge, which he took by sending the following note: "I would gladly comply with your request, but if I do it will spoil my euclyde deck. I have a collection of photographs which I use for playing cards, and I do not want to break it by giving away the queen of diamonds."

"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.

F. L. Cotton has taken possession of the elevator again and will pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

Mordecai F. Chilcote has the following described Real Estate for sale cheap: Lots 3 and 10, in block 11, in Rensselaer. The n. w. 12, 30, 7—80 acres. The s. w. 17, 30, 7—40 acres, in Union township. The n. h. w. 32, 33, 6—80 acres; a-h-f and s. e. 28, 32, 6—120 acres in Wheatfield township. The w. h. e. 19, 31, 6—80 acres, in Walker township. The s. w. 14, 28, 6—40 acres, in Marion township. There is a bargain in this.

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.

Spend a day in the Star City, "Lafayette," for \$3.40—a reduced rate. The two friendly hands—I. D. & C. and Wabash Railroads will carry you from Rensselaer to Lafayette and return you same evening. Leave Rensselaer 5 o'clock a. m.; returning, arrive in Rensselaer 8:30 p. m.

All watches and clocks repaired at Hamar's warranted for one year.

Oysters by the can quart or dish at R. E. Spencer's & Co.

Those of our readers in want of nursery stock will do well to call on Mr. Jno. Ceen. He has a complete assortment on hand.

We can recommend the New York Observer to our readers as a family paper that is full of good reading. It has both religious and secular news, and a foreign correspondence which is entertaining and valuable. Any one can get a sample copy by sending to the New York Observer, 37 Park Row, New York.

PASTURE FOR 1881.

The undersigned will pasture cattle for the season of 1881, at the following prices:

Yearling Steers at 1 cent per day. Two year old Steers at 14 cents per day. S. P. THOMPSON & Co.

John Casey, at his Grocery Store, eight miles north of Rensselaer, has on hand a nice lot of straight posts, seven feet long. Will be sold cheap, for cash.

Mrs. Chilcote would respectfully inform her lady friends that she has removed her millinery shop to the dry goods store of R. Fendig, where she will be ready to meet her customers, keeping always the latest styles of goods.

For Sale.

The celebrated mammoth Jack, for particulars enquire of the undersigned at Remington, Jasper county, Indiana. R. R. PETTIT

We warrant our work the best, at Hamar's.

A Month's celebrated Tab Oysters sold at Spencer & Co.