

## ANNOUNCEMENT—RECORDED.

Editor of *Sentinel*: Please announce that I will be a candidate for Recorder of Jasper County, subject to decision of voters of said county at the polls.

AUG'S. H. WOOD.

## DEMOCRATIC County Convention.

A Delegate Convention of the Democracy of Jasper County will be held at the Court House in Rensselaer, Indiana, on

SATURDAY JUNE 24, 1882,

at 10 o'clock, p.m. for the following purposes, to-wit:

1. To reorganize the County Central Committee.

2. To select delegates to the State, Congressional, Senatorial, Representative and Judicial Conventions.

3. To nominate a County Ticket.

The representation in said convention from the Township will be as follows:

Hunting Grove .....	5
Gallatin .....	6
Walker .....	9
Brockway .....	14
Jordan .....	14
New Castle .....	5
Keweenaw .....	5
Kankakee .....	5
Van Buren .....	4
Milroy .....	4
Union .....	4
Carroll .....	14

The Democrats of each Township in the county will meet at their various voting places in the Townships on Saturday, June 17, 1882, at 2 o'clock P. M. and select their delegates to attend the County Convention.

It is earnestly urged that all Democrats use special efforts to have a general turn out to all the meetings. Let us have a sharp, aggressive campaign and from the present outlook success will be the result.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee.

HENRY A. BARKLEY

Chairman Democratic Central Committee.

D. B. MILLER, Secretary.

Eleven months ago \$4 would pay as much as \$5 will now, and yet the price of labor has not advanced very much.

The Cincinnati Commercial is counting the days till the "bloody dead-beat" in the jail at Washington shall be hanged.

The New York World predicts that the next House of Representatives will contain 183 Democrats, 137 Republicans and 15 Greenbackers.

An exchange queries: "What defense has a witness, who is a gentleman, against a brawling lawyer?" Easy enough to answer. Let the "gentleman" become at once a brawling witness.

The Washington Post tells Senator Mahone that he has "been guilty of a deliberate and intentional falsehood." And now the question is: Will Mahone and son, Stilson Hutchins fight? Not much.

Two sets of players at cards compare note. First table: "We are two to two." Second table: "We are two to two too." Now isn't it just a little too awfully too too, to two to two people in that way?

Gen. Grant is sixty years old, and he expects to be public begetter about twenty more. If the country has anything left to give away after that time the General will make provision in his will for its disposition.

Ex-Attorney General MacVeagh says that the Republican Party has but three principles left; one of which is "the spoils system," another the "boss system," and the third, Virginia's repudiation of State indebtedness.

"Protection" costs this country about \$120,000,000 per year in ocean freights paid to foreign ship owners. Were it not for our "protective" navigations Americans would own their own ships and the freight money would be kept and used in this country.

Senator Voorhees' bill, which is under consideration, proposes to pay to divers states 5 per cent. upon the government value, \$1.25 per acre, of the lands located on military warrants within their limits. If it passes, which is very probable, Indiana will get \$80,000.

Inter State: Both independents and democrats want Stephens for governor of Georgia. There is no occasion for a quarrel then; let both parties nominate him. Such a man truly belongs to his country rather than to party, and no faction be permitted to monopolize him.

Lafayette was astonished by a divorce the other day, in a family where all had been serene to the outside observer. Isabella Gesh obtained a divorce for cruel treatment, and \$1,000 alimony from her husband, Christian, the application, hearing, decision and payment of alimony all occurring in one day.

Chicago is the greatest lumber market in the world. The single item of sawed lumber received there in 1881 would lay an inch flooring fourteen feet wide around the earth's equator. The amount of lumber manufactured in the three States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota during 1881 would lay such a floor

The Postmaster-General has sent a communication to the House of representatives recommending that no postage on second-class matter (papers and magazines) be abolished. He stated that fourth-class matter (merchandise) is carried at a loss to the Government, and that if the Government is to be taxed for the transportation of either it should be for second class.

Washington, May 27.—Circumstances from the National Anti-Saloon Congressional Campaign Committee were received by employees at the U. S. Capitol today, in which each employee is solicited to contribute 5 per cent. of his annual salary toward the campaign fund to be used next fall.

Valparaiso Messenger: Major Calkins will stand for Congress in the Thirteenth District. The Major, personally, is a royal good fellow, but politically, he is as slippery as an eel.

Let him take the chances, and then let the Democracy of his District review him of his slippery skin.

The Republicans are who are to bring General Shelley's seat in Congress, at the first election, but the real issue advanced in a South Carolina case is the Republicans House will find no difficulty in securing the contractor's heirs, administrators or assigns—New York World.

"It was as a journalist," said Simon Cameron recently to the Birth-Club, "that I began making the first steps out of obscurity. I can not readily call to mind the day when I first began, at twenty dollars a year, to learn the printing business when that profession was new, when that business was in its infancy, when it took a day to do that which is now done in a minute."

Terre Haute, Ind. May 24th.—Hon. D. W. Voorhees was tendered a welcome at Oriental Hall by the Irish Land League, McKee Cadets, Hager Veterans and the G. A. R. of this city to-night. Col. R. Hudson made the Senator an address of welcome in behalf of the Land League, and Col. McLean on behalf of the G. A. R. and Soldiers of this city. The Senator responded in his happy strain to both addresses. The hall was filled to overflowing, and fully one thousand could not get admission. The Senator leaves here to-night for Spencer, to engage in the defense of John W. Beatty for murder.

A life-long California Republican writes to a friend in Indianapolis as follows: "The veto has killed us all for the present, and the Republicans party on the coast eternally. As a life-long Republican, I think it is killed none to soon. I only wish it was equally dead throughout every State in the Union, it has been, the past ten or fifteen years the especial advocate of the rich few against the poor many, and has become corrupt from the President up to pound master. No more of it in mine, thank you."

James Vick, the seedman and florist, whose death was announced recently, was born in Portsmouth, Eng., and in his youth was a playmate of Charles Dickens. He came to this country in 1833 and set type with Horace Greeley on the Knickerbocker. He subsequently became editor of the *Genesee Farmer* and Horticulturist, and was for a long time Secretary of the American Pomological Society, and member of the Royal Horticultural Society. He went into the business, and was one of the most charitable men. It is reported his gifts averaged \$10,000 yearly. During the Kansas grasshopper he sent \$25,000 worth of relief to the sufferers, and sent \$10,000 to Michigan sufferers.

The widow of the noted outlaw since the "removal" of her husband has been so besieged by reporters and publishers that, in self-protection, she had been compelled to publish a sworn statement denying that she authorized the use of her name in connection with any pretended history of her husband's life.

In this connection it may not be out of place to suggest that persons desiring to get at the facts in the lives of all the great American highwaymen would do well to examine Col. J. Blue's famous "Border Outlaws," which has just been revised and a new edition published from new plates throughout. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

On Sunday, April 30, while Allen J. Cuming, of West 11th street, was arranging a boquet on his dinner-table, he cracked his thumb on one of the thorns on the stem of a rose-bud. At the time he did not notice it, nor were the three trifling scratches on the thumb discovered until he began to feel pain some few hours afterward. Within twenty-four hours of the time of the infliction of the wound inflammation set in, and was followed by abscesses of the hand, and the lower third of the forearm. The abscesses were lanced; but though every treatment that modern surgical and medical science has devised in such cases failed, blood poisoning resulted. Pneumonia, combined with a slight attack of pleurisy, followed, and Mr. Cuming was relieved from his intense suffering on Friday by death.

Richard King, known all over Texas and the West, swarthy Irishman. His flocks of sheep and goats, his herds of cattle and his troops of horses and mules are estimated at 500,000 head in all. His ranch, the Santa Gertrudis, is seventy-five miles in length, and includes nearly the whole of two counties in Southwestern Texas.

Has your attention been called to the subject of the election laws of your State, so far as they effect the election of the members of the legislature, under the recent amendment to your constitution?

"Yes," replied the ex senator, "I have examined the act relating to general and special elections passed by the last legislature, and also the opinion of Judge Frazier, given in response. I think I have a very fair conception of the question."

"Will you please state your view of the question for the Enquirer's readers?"

The constitution of 1851 undertook," said Mr. McDonald, "to subdivide in our state for annual elections, fixing the time on the second Tuesday in October, and the section in the act of June 7, 1872, was carried to effect those provisions of the constitution, provided that a general election should be held biennially on the second Tuesday of October, at which election all existing vacancies in office, and all offices the terms of which will expire before the next general election thereafter, shall be filled unless otherwise provided for by law, were such as were filled by the appointment of the governor, or by the senate, or townships officers, as was afterward provided by election at the April election; but no other provision was made by law for electing Senators or representatives except in case of vacancies in those offices otherwise than by expiration of the term of office; so that the election of senators and representatives under this law was required to take place at the general election

in October preceding the expiration of their terms of office. At the same session of the legislature an act was passed relating to special elections, the first clause of the first section of which reads as follows: 'When a vacancy shall occur in the office of senator or representative during the session, or when the legislature will be in session after the occurrence of a vacancy and before a general election, the same shall be filled,' etc. But, as I have already suggested, this section did not apply to vacancies occurring by expiration of the term, as these were expressly provided for by the section first quoted."

"When the constitutional amendment took effect, the legislature in terms simply re-enacted these sections; and as to the first section amendment it only so far as to provide that the general election should be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year 1882, and biennially thereafter. Failing to take notice of the fact that the terms of senators elected in 1880, at the October election, would expire before the general election of 1884 and consequently, at the general election of 1885, would be 'offices the terms of which would expire before the next general election thereafter, and consequently, under the letter of the law as amended by the last legislature would have to be filled by the general election of November, 1882. The constitution expressly limits the terms of offices for senators and representatives to four and two years, respectively, from the day after their election, and if the act providing for the general election under the amendment is executed according to its terms, it would have a tendency to break up the constitutional divisions of the senators into two classes. But as there is no other provision of law now in force by which senators and representatives can be elected for regular terms, it will be necessary either to have the election under the law, and leave the legislature hereafter to adjust the election to the constitution, or to disregard the law and treat it as inoperative. In other words, judiciously legislate for the corrections of the errors of the last general assembly. This I understand also to be in effect the view taken by Senator Voorhees in the interview published in the Enquirer, which I have examined."

Fitz John Porter has addressed a communication to Senator Sewell and Representative Bragg in connection with his appeal to Congress for special legislation. Four ex-Presidents of the United States, after a careful examination of the Notary was successful, he signed the document without stopping to read and compare it with the facts. And it is on this forged testimony, supported by a signature, that Mackey's entire "claim" rests. This was known to the Committee which had the Mackey case in charge. "It is a matter of sworn testimony and record proof that Mackey fraudulently altered the testimony that had been taken before a Notary in regard to the election of 1880, and that, after having erased, interlined and altered the sworn testimony from top to bottom to suit himself, he took it to the clerk and made him a clew copy of the forged testimony, and, having done so, sent him with it to the Notary for his signature, giving that officer the assurance that it was merely a copy of the original testimony. The decision on the Notary was successful, he signed the document without stopping to read and compare it with the facts. And it is on this forged testimony, supported by a signature, that Mackey's entire "claim" rests. This was known to the Committee which had the Mackey case in charge. 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