

FRIDAY MARCH 6 1885.

The last official act of President Arthur was the nomination General Grant to the position of General on the retired list.

An article on the first page of this paper fully explains the vote of Senator Harrison on the land grant—Read it.

In deference to the judgment and suggestions of the "Kid" of the Rensselaer Republican, the Hoover bill was amended, and then—killed. In the language of our Tom, that was an "orrible outrage."

Republicans are loud in their declarations that justice has at last been done Gen. Grant, yet notwithstanding they have possessed the power and had the opportunity the performance of that act of justice was left to a Democratic congress.

The last official act of the outgoing Secretary of the Interior was the issuance of patents for 700,000 acres of land in Louisiana to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad. Did the ex-Secretary fear to trust that job to his successor?

The Bible upon which the oath was administered to Mr. Cleveland is a small, morocco-covered, gilt-edged volume, pretty well worn, and had been presented him, when a young man leaving home, by his mother. At his special request the committee of arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony.

Amid the surroundings of great pomp and parade Mr. Cleveland was duly inaugurated at Washington last Wednesday. His Inaugural Address will be found in this SENTINEL, and will well repay a careful perusal. In the language of an exchange, "Jim Blaine might have written as good a one, but he never did."

The "kid" is much pleased with the action of our Senator Hoover, on the apportionment bill. Senator H. is an upright, honorable and efficient official. We understand that many of his friends propose to press his claims for responsible position under the national administration, and we sincerely hope the movement will meet with success.

The Republicans squirm awfully on being pressed to take "their own medicine." The apportionment bill just passed is a bitter dose, if we may judge from the horrid imprecations they utter against it. They seem to forget that it is the same "medicine," only somewhat milder in its make up that they have been administering to the Democracy for the past twenty odd years. If the action of the present Indiana Legislature in the apportionment of the State is the outrage they declare it to be, then let them take a retrospective view of the past, consider the wicked methods by which they sought to perpetuate their power and cease their complaints.

The following named gentlemen comprise Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet: Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.

Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning of New York.

Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—R. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

Postmaster General—William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.

Attorney General—A. M. Garland of Arkansas.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.



FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifest station of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government, they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a mission of high trust, and he here conceives of himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. No man can relieve me from anxiety at the moment, and the burden of responsibility, nothing is needed to strengthen my resolve to engage every faculty and effort in the protection of their welfare. Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made; but it's abundant circumstances have demonstrated a new strength and energy of the government, which appears to me to be the only true test of its power, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government.

A whisky row occurred at Blackford last Saturday night, and on Monday evening the parties implicated were brought before justice Pui Apile, who fined F. M. Goff and Geo. Martin one dollar and cost Douthit and Chilote for the State, Judge Hammond for defense.

The pension appropriation bill, covering \$60,000,000, and the fortification appropriation bill have passed both houses of congress.

Jas. Lock returned to Remington Sunday night with two horses recent purchases of Lock & Sayler, from Powell Eros, of Springboro, Pa. One of them an English Draft weighing nineteen hundred, and the other a Clyde weighing sixteen hundred.

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But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon the maintenance of purity, virtue, and order; and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the parties should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen. To-day the executive branch is transferred to new keeping. But it is still the government of the people, and it will be more like less an object of their estimation, solicitude, and care. At the time the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat, and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by unjudging acquiescence in the popular will and sober consideration concern for the general weal. Moreover, in the hour of cheerfulness and content, when all sectional pride is cast out, and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which ourappy government of general can bestow.

On the 2d of April, we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, which launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people, through prospers and adversity, through stocks of worn confidence and the severest storms of political vicissitudes. By the father of his country our constitution was commanded for adoption as the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession. In that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the welfare of the country, and to secure the full measure of its powers, wisdom, and energy. The spirit of concession and the spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution has its birth. This involves the surrender or postponement of private interests, and the abandonment of local advantages, compensated in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general we are advanced.

I discharge my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observation of the distinction between the powers granted to the states or to the people, and by a just appreciation of these functions which, by the constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the executive branch of government.

But he who takes the oath to day to preserve the constitution of the United States of America, and to administer the constitution of the United States of America, the spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution has its birth. This involves the surrender or postponement of private interests, and the abandonment of local advantages, compensated in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general we are advanced.

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OBITUARY.

(Herald and Presbyter.)

CHILCOTE.—At Rensselaer, Ind., on January 15, 1885, after a five weeks' struggle with typhoid fever, Mrs. Lizzie Chilcote, wife of Mordecai F. Chilcote of the Indiana bar.

Mrs. Chilcote was the youngest daughter of Na briel and Hannah Hammond, and sister of Hon. A. A. Hammond Governor of Indiana in 1860; Judge William Hammond of Iowa, and Col. E. P. Hammond, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

She was born in Brookville, Ind., March 1, 1842, and in 1854 her father moved to Jasper County, Ind., locating northeast of Rensselaer.

She was married September 27, 1865, to Captain M. F. Chilcote, and in 1868 they removed to Rensselaer and established a comfortable home. She was the mother of two sons who survive her, and one daughter and four daughters of a deceased sister have for several years been members of her family, towards whom in all respects, she filled the place of a mother. In 1875 she became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Rensselaer, and always manifested a lively interest in its welfare. Amid all its deprivations and struggles she stood ready with counsel and aid to cheer and sustain the cause. She was always in her place—rarely absent from public service. The day before she was taken sick she spent in church. Her home was always open to ministers supplying the pulpit who found there a hospitable welcome and pleasant entertainment. Of a quiet and retired disposition, yet she was firm and decided in her convictions, and while undemonstrative, she was always prompt to respond to every call of duty. With her benevolence meant beneficence. Her method of pitying the needy, the suffering and the sorrowful was to administer relief and sympathy and comfort—to do it promptly, and yet so quietly that the left hand knew not what the right was doing. She esteemed it as much privilege as a duty to visit the sick, to relieve the distressed, to comfort the sorrowing, and to supply the needy. Her loss will be felt, not only by husband and children, and the aged mother whose home was with this daughter, but she will be missed in the church, where her presence and influence was so much needed; and in society, where for years she had stood in the front rank in every good and charitable and Christian work. Still we have the consolation that what's our loss is her gain, as she entered into rest.

The following resolution adopted by the Evening Star Chapter, is evidence of the esteem in which she was held by her associates in the West:

"Resolved, That in the death of our dear sister we have lost a devoted and useful member, the church a devoted Christian, society a noble and courageous woman, our bereaved brother a loving wife, her children a kind and affectionate mother; and, while we deplore our loss, we will strive to emulate her many virtues.

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