

FRIDAY AUGUST 14, 1885.

The general land office has specific knowledge of the illegal inclosure of nearly 700,000 acres of the public domain, and estimates that not less than ten million acres in addition are illegally inclosed, all of which will be thrown open to settlement upon the enforcement of the President's proclamation.

President Cleveland's Proclamation.

Says the Indianapolis Sentinel: "This administration has shown that it will be a terror to illegal trespassers upon Indian reservations and the public domain. Following closely upon the heels of his refusal to grant the cattle kings longer time for leaving the Indian Territory with their herds, the President has issued a proclamation giving notice to land-grabbers that they must 'git.' After reviewing in detail the complaints of would-be settlers of Government lands against the cattle kings and land sharks who unlawfully occupy millions of acres of Uncle Sam's real estate, the President says:

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby order and direct that any and every unlawful inclosure of the public lands, maintained by any person, association or corporation, be immediately removed, and I do hereby forbid any person, association or corporation from preventing or obstructing by means of such inclosures, or by force, threats or intimidation, any person entitled thereto from peaceably entering upon and establishing a settlement or residence upon any part of such public land which is subject to entry and settlement under the laws of the United States, and I command and require each and every officer of the United States upon whom the duty is legally devolved, to cause this order to be obeyed, and all the provisions of the act of Congress herein mentioned to be faithfully enforced."

"This means business. It means that the wire fences must go; the cowboys with their intimidation must go; the fencing in of stock water must go. It plainly indicates that our President intends reform complete and effectual in ridding the public domain of the sharks who have extended their dominion and power over vast stretches of territory, excluding therefrom actual settlers, who can be the only authorized homesteaders and purchasers of such lands.

Under the past and preceding Republican administrations wealthy syndicates absorbed Western lands by species of excuse and fraud so glaringly wrong that the attention of the Interior Department was frequently called to it. But instead of trying to suppress illegal occupation, the Arthur administration closed its eyes to complaints, slyly winking the while to the powerful monopolists who flourished under this quasi-acquiescence by ex-Secretary Teller and his subordinates in their outrageous land-grabbing schemes.

While Secretary Lamar and his Commissioners have been quietly unearthing such frauds as the Louisiana Backbone steal, the unwarranted opening up of the Winnebago Reservation to settlement, the illegal leasing of lands in the Indian Territory, the outrageous occupation of the public domain by wealthy individuals and companies, and applying the proper remedies for undoing these wrongs, the Republican press have been engaged in the small business of criticising Mr. Lamar for having lowered the Interior Department flag to half mast on the occasion of ex-Secretary Thompson's death, and in calling him absent minded. Verily the organs are hard run for ammunition. The are being rapidly forced to the wall by the exposures of their party's crookedness, and as there is no excuse nor palliation for the grievous wrongs practiced by Republican officials for over a score of years they are placed in the humiliating position of making their fight on personalities or engaging in the contemptible business of trying to uphold

the rascals in their stealing and plundering methods. It is a purifying process the Democratic administration has begun and is executing. Thieves who have fattened off the public crib and pastured on government lands for twenty-four years are told that they must go. There are no extenuating circumstances for them to plead availing as excuse for longer stay. President Cleveland's firmness is as invincible as his purpose is wise and judicious. The people commend and will uphold him in his rigid determination to purify every branch of the public service, nor can their attention be diverted from the good work really being done at Washington by any such cry as "stop thief" or other false alarm raised by the organs in order to turn public attention from Republican rascalities. If the mills of the gods grind a little slowly, the grist turned out is large. Such a stirring up as affairs are getting in the Indian and Land Bureaus was sadly needed and shows that the drawers in those pieces of Government furniture were full of nastiness and corruption which had been accumulating for ages. The overhauling will be complete and healthful."

Turning the Rascals Out.

Chicago Times: The executive decree ordering the removal of all private inclosures of public lands, has been anticipated. It is the second step in the execution of the policy that proposes for its end the abatement of all usurpations, seizures, monopolies, and unlawful intrusions of whatever character upon the available remainder of the public lands.

The history of the administration of the public domain during the last quarter of a century is an almost continuous account of scandalous artifices to appropriate that common estate of the people to the purposes of speculative projectors without rendering adequate compensation. The wretched policy of subsidizing railway projectors with immense land grants was the first and, for many reasons, the most reprehensible part of the colossal programme of spoliation. In a period of ten years it transferred from the agency of the American people to hardly more than a dozen commercial corporations an area of land greater than the original northwest territory, now subdivided into the six political compartments: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota. Of course the favored speculators took pains to appropriate the best lands, leaving only deserts, mountains, lava-beds, and verdureless plains to be appropriated in the normal way by "actual settlers." The natural consequence of that wretched policy was the quick disappearance of all the great districts of valuable land, such as the industrious pioneers of civilization found beyond the great lakes forty years ago, and the reduction of the public domain to lands of an inferior quality, or such as were practically worthless for the purposes of agricultural industry.

Following the land-grabbing corporations called railway companies came other companies of land speculators that, by modes of chicanery and fraud, not infrequently aided by dishonest functionaries of the government appropriated whatever productive lands the preceding land jobbers did not take. To-day, nay, even ten or more years ago, the hardy home-seeker might travel from the Mississippi to the summit of the great mountain cordillera, and traverse the numerous fertile valleys of that mighty upheaval, without discovering a quarter section of first-rate land that has not been seized by some syndicate of speculators.

Among the most aggressive, grasping, and lawless of such speculators have been the great cattle companies. Finding that the arid plains and semi-barren foothills would subsist herds of cattle wherever they could have access to water, the cattle barons proceeded in the first place to monopolize the streams by one or another form or pretense of title to limit d tracts upon their margins. Cut off from water, the lands behind were made unavailable for any use whatever. First "corn-ring" the water supply, the cattle barons proceeded, with deliberation and without any color or pretense of title, to inclose with barbed-wire fences as many square miles of public land as they wished to occupy. The extent to which this lawless appropriation of the

public domain has been pushed is indicated by the fact that a single cattle company have inclosed upward of 1,000,000 acres of public land in Colorado, and twelve other companies from 30,000 to 200,000 acres each in the same territory, besides many smaller inclosures by less opulent companies. In Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and other regions are found like extensive inclosures of public land by men that have no color of lawful right to inclose a foot of that land. Indeed, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that so much of the public domain as government has not unwisely given away to railway projectors or been appropriated by speculative land companies with "influences at court," has been fenced in by cattle barons that have stretched an almost continuous barb-wire railing across the republic from the Rio Bravo to the Pembina mountains. And after taking possession of the unappropriated public domain, they invaded the Indian Territory and took possession of that, too.

In February last, congress passed an act declaring the fact that all such inclosures of the public domain are unlawful, and authorizing the president to "take such means as may be necessary to remove and destroy" such inclosures.

The cattle barons were thus warned of the "wrath to come," but, like their depredating peers in the Indian country, they proceeded exactly as if they believed the government would accommodate them by abstaining from executing the law. The president's decree ordering an immediate removal of their inclosures is notice of the contrary.

It is the policy of the actual government to reclaim from the possession of usurpers, intruders, and speculators the remnant of the public domain and hold it for the purposes of actual settlement. It is the policy of right and of equity. It is the policy that government ought to have steadily pursued, and probably would not have departed from if the spirit of monopoly and wild speculation had not invaded and gained control of the highest regions of the administration. The foremost representative of that spirit in all the land was James G. Blaine. The land-grabbers, the railway speculators, the whole tribe of subsidy beggars, the baronial invaders of the Indian Territory and the cattle barons that seized the public domain, as well as the smaller tribes of schemers with whom the "magnetic statesman" stood in friendly relations "on the ground floor," can refer their discomfiture to their failure to place him at the head of the state.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

HIS HONOR JUDGE HEALEY'S OPINION ON KANKAKEE FISHING FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Gentlemen of the Rensselaer Fishing Club: At the request of one of your members I accompanied him to Water Valley to see if I could unravel the hidden mystery "why fishing was so poor this season." It's all clear in my mind. It is in the fault of the sportsmen, themselves. I see a great many fishermen from Chicago, and they tell me they have a dread of using the river water for drinking purposes, and for their protection they use something—I don't know what—they call it "Bug Juice." It must be something very powerful. I could tell when they were approaching long before I could see them, when they would be coming around the bends in the river. This Bug Juice seems to cause a very offensive flavor to arise from their persons. Many of them are very reckless, and I presume they bathe in the river. That either kills or drives the fish to more healthy quarters.—That is my opinion.

My friend, Mr. Erwin, who was with me, tells that some of your club, with himself, have sent off for a new Artificial Luminous Bait! All a "picture Joe Sharp" humbug! I can crook a common pin, tie on a shoe-thread, put on a wooden handle, bait with angle worms—such as the little boys use up there—and land more fine fish with such a rig as that, than the finest expert of the Rensselaer Club can with his \$15 rod, \$20 reel, \$1.50 silk line, patent minnow buckets filled with fine minnows.

This was my first trip to the Kankakee fishing. I was surprised to see their fish tackle out there. They had three hooks fastened together which looked more like an

anchor to lake schooner than a fish hook. I took a small minnow hook tied to a patent thread, such as I used to use in Ireland. When I seen their rigs I was scared on account of my little hook. I commenced catching small pickerel—say two or three pounds—and kept going up in size until I landed one pickerel in the boat that weighed 9½ pounds. I then had all the fish I wanted or I might have caught some larger ones. I did not break a hook or line on the trip—that astonished the natives of Water Valley, to think a man could catch such fish with such light fish tackle as I used.

Being absent two days has caused me to get behind with my business on the bench, that prevents me from giving you a more lengthy opinion at present. Gents of the Club, I remain

Yours, Very Truly.

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitter. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. B. Meyer 35-6

NOTICE is hereby given to all the land owners affected, and all other interested parties, that the undersigned, at the September session of the Board of Commissioners of Jasper County, Indiana, to be held in the Court House, in the Town of Rensselaer, commencing on the 7th day of September, 1885, will present a petition asking for the location and establishment of a public highway on the following described route, to-wit: Beginning in a public highway at the southwest corner of section twelve (12), in township thirty (30) north range seven (7) west, in Jasper county, Indiana, and running thence east the distance of two and one-half miles on the section line dividing said section twelve (12) and thirteen (13), sections seven (7) and eighteen (18), and the west halves of sections eight (8) and seventeen (17), terminating in a public highway at the quarter section post between said sections eight (8) and seventeen (17), in township thirty (30) north range six (6) west, in said county and State. Said highway will be of great public utility. Said petition is signed by twelve freeholders of said county, six of whom reside in the immediate neighborhood of the proposed highway, and that said highway will pass over and affect lands owned by the following named persons: William M. Shuey, Susan Shuey, Indiana Moxley, Rachel Neal, Daniel B. Shuey, Electious H. Tabler, Henry Hochbaum, Stephen T. Comer, Charles W. Gilmore, William H. Myers, James H. Turpie, William Turpie, Lavanche E. Kent, John Cooper, Rosamond C. Kent, Michael Shultz, George W. Casey, Barney Comer, Henry D. White, Henry B. Elsworth, William S. Peckham, Thomas Monnett by Cordelia P. Monnett his guardian, Election H. Tabler, Henry G. Elsworth and Frederick Hochbaum. Said public highway to be fifty feet wide, twenty-five feet on either side of said section line.

GEORGE W. CASEY.

James W. Douthitt, Atty for petitioners. Aug. 7, 1885.

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F. B. Meyer can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such goods as are not in stock, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. Cass's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle, Free 1-3C

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Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in the bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work." Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at F. B. Meyer's. Aug 29-2.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Jasper Circuit Court, made at the June Term, 1885, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Alexander Rowen, deceased, will, at the law office of E. P. Hammond in Rensselaer, Indiana, on Saturday, July 25th, 1885, at one o'clock, P. M., offer at private sale for not less than its appraised value, the following real estate in Newton township, Jasper county, Indiana, to-wit: The East half (½) of the Northwest quarter (¼) of section fourteen (14) in township twenty-nine (29) north, of Range seven (7) west; appraised at Eighteen hundred dollars. Terms: one third of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, the remainder to be paid in two equal installments of 9 and 18 months from date of sale, secured by notes and by mortgage on said real estate with six per cent interest from date, waiving appraisal laws and collectible with attorney fees. If said real estate should not be sold at the time named, it will remain for sale at the place and on the terms above said until sold.

MARY ROWEN, Administrator.

June 26 1885.

Buy the best of Fruit Trees, and in doing so leave your orders with "Turkey Joe". Satisfaction guaranteed.

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IRA W. YEOMAN, Attorney at Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

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LEAR HOUSE, J. H. LEAR, Proprietor,

Opposite Court House, Monticello, Ind

Has recently been new furnished through out. The room are large and airy, the location central, making it the most convenient and desirable house in town. Try it

Notice of Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of the Town of Remington, and of Carpenter township, in Jasper county, and State of Indiana, that the undersigned James F. Ellis, a white male inhabitant of said town, township, county and state, over the age of twenty one years, a fit person to be entrusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors, and not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Jasper county and State of Indiana at their regular September Term, A. D. 1885, for license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on the premises where sold. The premises on which said liquors are to be sold and drank is a one story frame building, situated on lot number three (3) in block number eight (8) in the original plat of the town of Remington, in said county and State, and described more particularly by notes and bounds as follows: Commencing at a point fifteen (15) feet and ten (10) inches due east from the southwest corner of lot three (3) in block eight (8), and running north from said point fifty-two (52) feet; thence east sixteen (16) feet; and thence south fifty-two (52) feet, and thence west sixteen (16) feet to the place of beginning. Said building being situated on that part of lot three (3) above described, and all in the town of Remington, in Jasper county, and State of Indiana.

Said License is desired for the period of one year. JAMES F. ELLIS, J. W. Douthitt, Atty for Petitioner, Remington, Ind. July 31, 1885.

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