

FRIDAY OCTOBER 23, 1885.

NOTICE OF CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new M. E. Church in Barkley township, on the Rensselaer Circuit, seven miles east of Rensselaer, on the Francesville road will be dedicated Sabbath, November 1st, 1885. Rev. J. H. Claypool will preach at 10 a. m., and Rev. J. T. Abbott in the afternoon.

Donavin's Tennesseeans have sung 178 nights (about equal to seven months) in New York City and Brooklyn—something never done before or since by any musical organization. They promise us as good an entertainment here Saturday evening of this week as they give any place.

Our neighbor's "rooster" does not crow so lustily this week over the Ohio election. The legislature is not yet out of the woods. And last fall Ohio gave Blaine 32,000 majority!

Immediately on the close of the polls in Ohio, the radicals commenced the tactics inaugurated by Zack Chandler in 1876—"Claim everything!" Democrats were charged with being engaged in manipulating the ballot-boxes and falsifying the returns. But in a careful and cautious count, in the presence of representatives of all parties, the rascallities so far discovered, all rest upon radical election officers.

#### The Donavin's Coming.

Donavin's Original Tennesseeans are all of extraordinary voice, bro't by the best culture and years of constant practice to a high state of cultivation. They are no humbug no burnt cork artists, but genuine, first class singers. No lover of song, the best of all music, should fail to hear them. They appear at the Opera House, Rensselaer, Saturday, October 24th.

A Republican organ joyfully says: "Zack Chandler's advice to the south some years ago, was to 'raise more cotton and less hell,' and adds: "The cotton crop is enormous, bu' the 'hell' raising is turned over to John Sherman, of Ohio," etc. Yes, John has undoubtedly raised "hell" with his individual prospects for the U. S. Senate, in a State that gave Blaine 32,000. John will get left.

The attempt being made by certain parties to increase the stature of Gen. Grant and add to his reputation for patriotism and devoted loyalty, by besmirching the memory of ex-President Johnson, will signally fail, and to the belittling of those engaged in it, and will, if anything, detract from some of the claims set up for the deceased General. He should have been left to rest as he was placed in the tomb, with the sorrows of a generous and sympathetic people. There are others besides Mr. Depew and Fred Grant who lived in those days and closely scanned and noted passing events. They know that as between President Johnson and Gen. Grant there was no love lost.—They remember with what bitter, outspoken vehemence, Mr. J. denounced the General, on different occasions, in language he would not have dared to utter against one who had him at the fearful odds they claim. They know, too, that Thad. Stevens, the dictator of the Republican party at the time, would have procured and used it to the successful impeachment of President Johnson. We say, then, Gen. Grant should be permitted to rest in the tomb in which he was placed amidst so much pomp, splendor, sorrow and regret.

#### The Tennesseeans Coming.

Donavin's Original Tennesseeans, the old and only Colored Concert Company which assisted in building Central Tennessee College, will give one of their incomparable concerts in the Opera House, Rensselaer, Saturday, October 24th.

#### BRAINS VS. DEMAGOGUERY!

#### Judge Lowry on Judge Thurman.

Judge Robert Lowry, of Fort Wayne, told Jap Turp'n, recently, that Judge Allen G. Thurman's speech at Toledo, Ohio, was the best that was made in the last campaign. Thurman entertains no view of government, said Judge Lowry, that is not thoroughly Democratic. The idea is in his head, the thought is in his heart, and his language, unencumbered by attempts at rhetoric, has wonderful strength. Hoadly may have the same idea, but the same idea is not as forcibly expressed by him as it is by Mr. Thurman, for the reason that he is addicted to painting the lily. Hoadly is an orator, and he is always looking out to point a moral and adorn a tale."

Thurman answers Sherman, continued the Judge, "who asserts that the negro in the South is a greatly abused person, by asking, if that is true, why does he live there? Why has he not emigrated to some of the older states of the North? The negro of the South has gone to Kansas, but in no greater number than he has gone to Arkansas and Texas. If the white men of the South are the sanguinary tyrants represented by the oratorical demagogue of the North, why o rational creatures choose to reside among them? The negroes are not leaving Hamburg, Butler's district, to become constituents even of the saint Sherman."

"Then look at the prosperity of the South. I defy any Republican of the bloody-shirt order to look at it without blushing. History reveals no parallel in the way of progress. The devastation of the sword and the incendiary constitutes by no manner of means the only violence endured by that people. Here came a ravenous pack of political adventurers known as the carpet-bagger. They not only plundered their granaries and burdened industry as industry on no other quarter of the globe ever was burdened, but he bonded their lands, fastening upon them an enormous fraudulent debt. There being no protection for property, violence, as in all such conditional society, stalked abroad at noon-day.

"Such was the distressed South—no people in all history were ever equally afflicted—when Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were elected to the presidency and vice-presidency in 1876. The central idea of the platform upon which they ran, and the people who voted for them advocated, was self-government for the South. The central idea of the platform that combatted them, and the people who voted against them, said that would never do. John Sherman then, as now, preached the doctrine of hate, advocating military law and a standing army for the South. But Tilden succeeded where McClellan, Seymour and Greeley had failed. They standing on the threshold of the penitentiary could not contemplate with serenity the iron Governor, who had reformed New York by hunting thieves to justice. They bargained with Rutherford B. Hayes. They manipulated the election returns, and fraud for the first time triumphed in America. But the outrage was so palpable that the South, whose neck had felt the heel of the conqueror, made terms with the usurper. They demanded of him the privilege of Democratic self-government—that he must abandon the methods of the Republican party and accept the policy of Samuel J. Tilden. He succeeded, not only in stealing the office to which another had been elected, but also to political doctrine.

"Democratic principles established, what was the result? A new country arose as if by magic. Emigration turned in that direction. The land given to agriculture doubled. Mines long choked with weeds were opened, yielding more metal than the Pacific Slope. Factories started and industry gradually conduced to thrift on every

side. And this beneficent influence of government was no less marked upon the black man than upon the white man. There was no bloody-shirt in the Garfield campaign; the influence of a Republican administration upon the crops of the country was the burden of their cry.—There was no bloody-shirt in the beginning of the last campaign, and pretense so miserable I cannot help believing will receive the rebuke it merits in 1885."

On the morning after the election in 1876, while the result was yet in doubt, Rutherford B. Hayes said: "For myself I care nothing, but my heart aches for the poor blacks, whose blood I now seem to hear falling upon the dry leaves of the Southern forest." His first official act was to turn the blacks over to those whom he feigned to believe delighted in torturing them. John Sherman was a party to the sale.

General Benjamin F. Butler, when a youth, was as great a madcap as ever entered the halls of a college. In all jokes, adventures and escapades he was an acknowledged ringleader. On one occasion, when a lecture was to be delivered in the chapel of the university in which he was a student, "the boys" determined to have some fun, and as it was to be entirely original, the management of the affair was turned over to young Butler. It was known that the prettiest girls of the town were to be present. Accordingly on the afternoon of the evening in question Butler instructed each of his companions to catch all the swallows possible and to hold them in readiness for the night. This was done, and the boys assembled each with one or more of the birds concealed about his person. On entering the hall the young collegians separated, taking seats in different portions of the room, and each keeping an eye on the ruling spirit of the hour.—When the lecture was about one-third finished the signal was given, and the imprisoned birds were released. Every swallow made straight for a light. At the same instant the gas was extinguished and the cry raised of "Bats!" The ladies and children screamed, the boys cried "Fire!" and the greatest amount of supposititious kissing took place among the students.—When the lights were relit much of the male element of the audience had disappeared, and it was deemed unnecessary to ask any questions. Everybody soon knew that it was one of the pranks of wild Ben Butler.

#### He Worked the Baptism In.

Franklin Spectator: A prominent Methodist clergyman tells the following story of an old Baptist preacher who always contrived to lug baptism into his sermons, whatever his text might be: "The old gentleman was asked one day if he could possibly preach a sermon without alluding to his favorite doctrine. He said he could and would if they would give him a text without any baptism in it.—The first chapter of Ezra, ninth verse, was selected, which reads as follows: 'And this is the number of them: thirty chargers of gold, a thousand chargers of silver, nine and twenty knives.' He entered the pulpit, read his text and said: 'My brethren, I don't see what they wanted of so many knives unless it was to cut the ice in order to baptize the people."

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WANTED.—All parties knowing themselves to be indebted to me are requested to call and settle at once. R. H. YEOMAN.

#### Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; every body said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption are at F. B. Meyer's, Sept 11—2

An extensive stock of new Clothing just received and opened out at FENDIG'S

#### 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 OF ATTACHMENT.

Thomas M. Jones { Before John M. vs. McGuire, J. P. of Ezra Tritt. { Kankakee Township, Jasper County, Indiana.

Whereas, Thomas M. Jones, on the 10th day of October, 1885, brought suit against Ezra Tritt, on a complaint for Thirty Dollars and Fifty cents (\$30.50) said Ezra Tritt being a non-resident of Jasper County, Indiana, I issued at the request of plaintiff, on affidavit, a summons and writ of attachment against the property of said Ezra Tritt, returnable the 20th day of October. Summons returned indorsed "not found." Writ of attachment returned, served on money due said Ezra Tritt.

Therefore notice is hereby given to said Ezra Tritt of the pendency of said attachment to be tried before me on the 14th day of November, 1885, at my office in Kankakee Township, Jasper County, Indiana.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1885.

JOHN MAGUIRE, Justice

October 23, 1885—\$6

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August 17, 1883.

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IRA W. YEOMAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
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Real Estate and Collecting Agent.  
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J. H. LEAR, Proprietor,  
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Has recently been new furnished throughout. The rooms are large and airy, the location central, making it the most convenient and desirable house in town. Try it.

Non-Resident Notice.  
State of Indiana { ss:  
County of Jasper, {  
James A. Smith, —— Smith, wife of said James A. Smith, the unknown heirs, legatees and devisees of James A. Smith, deceased, and the unknown heirs, legatees and devisees of James A. Smith, deceased, wife of said James A. Smith, are hereby notified that The State of Indiana for the use of James T. Randle, Commis sioner of Drainage in and for said County, has filed its complaint in the Jasper Circuit Court to foreclose a Ditch Lieu upon certain land in said county in which said defendants have or claims an interest; and that said cause will stand for trial on the second day of the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Rensselaer, in said County and State, and commencing Monday, October 19th, 1885.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this August 19th, 1885.

JAMES F. IRWIN, Clerk  
of the Jasper Circuit Court.  
Thompson & Bro., plffs att's  
August 21, 1885—\$6

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