

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26 1887

Entered at the post-office at Rensselaer, Ind., as second-class matter.

The Republican party in order to increase its numerical strength and secure it in power placed the ballot in the hand of the negro and added that element to their organization, and yet, notwithstanding all this, the Democratic party is vastly in the majority, numerically considered. Under Democratic rule our domain has increased in extent that now its shores are washed by both oceans.

Under Democratic administrations two wars, with foreign nations, were conducted to a successful termination.

No Democratic administration has ever been connected with whisky-ring, Credit Mobelie, and other thieving gangs, and sharing in the plunder.

Its national candidates have always been men above reproach.

It was, and is, beyond contradiction, a National party.

Now, how does the g. o. r. p. compare with this?

It was organized as a Sectional party.

Its advent to power, numerically in the minority, was followed by the introduction of civil war?

During the existence of civil war, the efforts of its administrations were more bent to insure results that would build up and perpetuate its power, than in efforts to secure a united country.—In fact, its ascendancy in a divided country was preferred to a united Union with the Democracy in power.

Its declarations were that the the Union of our fathers was in "league with hell," the Constitution of our fathers "a covenant with death," and our flag "a flaunting lie—a polluted rag."

During the war, numerically speaking, the membership of the so-called "g. o. r. p." remained at home to do the voting, while Democrats were at the front battling for the preservation of the Union. In the past they had been jeeringly stigmatized by their opponents as "Union savers," and their presence at the front fully confirmed them to the title. The overwhelming republican victories at the ballot boxes, at the same time, clearly establish the point of their presence.

The period of reconstruction and carpet-bag rule was an extension of time to their thieves to secure plunder.

The very foot-prints of whisky-ring thieves were traced into the executive mansion during the administration of Grant, and their gifts occupied the stalls of the White House stables.

The Executive office was stolen for Hayes.

Garfield, their candidate for the Presidency in 1880, was known to be tainted with Credit Mobelie, while his associate, Arthur, had been kicked out of the New York Custom House, by Hayes and Sherman, charged with corrupt administration of his office.

Their next candidate, Blaine, had been connected with Credit Mobelie, Little Rock, and other illegitimate speculations, and a devout, knee-bending, tear-shedding worshipper of Mulligan.

Blaine is prominently mentioned in connection with the next radical presidential nomination. Since his last candidacy another illegitimate transaction has been charged against him.

A party with such a record, and with such timber to present as its best, should be slow in its reference to "A Thoroughly Bad Party."

Why He Chose to Blast His Reputation.

(From 1st page—concluded.)

In alluding to the partisan aspect of the case, and speaking of the effect of a conviction should Sullivan be found guilty, Judge Woods makes the lowest partisan appeal to the Democrats on the jury, and says:

"I think there is evidence enough before this jury as to the control of affairs at the court house to enable you to know that there is a Board of Democratic Commissioners over there and if Sullivan loses his office it would go into Democratic hands. But that is not a proper consideration for us one way or the other. If Mr. Sullivan is not guilty he should hold his office and it does not necessarily follow that he should lose his office even if he is guilty."

Read that again and think of it citizens of Indiana! What is it but a plea to the Democrats in the jury to join with their Republican brethren and find a verdict of guilty, because they will thereby surrender no partisan advantage?—What is it but an implied promise that if they will find Sullivan guilty (he takes it for granted Republicans will so find), he will see that they lose nothing, but simply inflict a fine as he did upon Perkins without imprisonment. He says: "The punishment prescribed by the statute, under which this prosecution is based, are with the control of the court within certain limitations." The question will naturally arise if the jury and himself had nothing to do with the partisan aspect of the case, why it was necessary to allude to it and tell the jurors that Democrats would come to no harm in Marion County as Democrats by a verdict of guilty? It will not do; he can not escape the net he has spread. He did not spread it for him self, but, nevertheless, he is caught in it.

In effect Judge Woods's charge is this: "Gentlemen, Democrats of the jury, you need have no fears of losing the clerk's office in Marion County if you find John Sullivan guilty. You have the County Commissioners, and if I conclude to send him to the penitentiary you can have another Democrat in his place; and I am not sure any how that I will send him north. I may conclude, Democratic jurors, to let him off with a fine as I did Perkins. In that event no harm is done to your party organization."

Can partisanship sink lower? Is it possible for a judge to make a baser appeal to the partisan instincts of men who are solemnly sworn to try a case according to the law and the testimony?

The crimes of the accused become insignificant in view of such a spectacle.

In modern political trials is it possible to find an appeal so low as this?

Think of such an appeal falling from the lips of McLean, Davis, Huntington, David McDonald, White and Gresham, men who shed luster on the Federal bench in Indiana in days gone by.

Such a thought is almost daring, for such a thing would have been impossible in any of the above named.

In thus begging Democrats to find a verdict of guilty because they will sustain no party loss, Judge Woods has placed himself in a position not to be envied.

It is to be hoped that if he again essays the task of prosecuting, he will be more guarded in his language, because such partisan charges will be but sorry ornaments in the pages of the law reviews.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother was also very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: "I positively believe he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters."

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c. and \$1. at F. B. Meyer's, 6

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The State of Indiana, ss:
Jasper County,
In Jasper Circuit Court, to October Term, A. D. 1887.
No. 3716.
Jane Boker

William F. Armstrong, Revilo W. Hubbard, Julia A. Hubbard, his wife, John R. VanVoorst, Mary E. VanVoorst, his wife, Elbridge G. Keith, John Benham, John D. Dezenclort, et. al.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 26th day of August, A. D. 1887, the above named plaintiff, by E. S. & Z. Diggins, her Attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court her complaint against said defendants for the foreclosure of a mortgage, and also the affidavit of a competent person, that said defendants William F. Armstrong, Revilo W. Hubbard, Julia A. Hubbard, his wife, John R. VanVoorst, Mary E. VanVoorst, his wife, Elbridge G. Keith, John Benham, and John D. Dezenclort are non-residents of the State of Indiana, said non-resident defendants are therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and that said cause will stand for trial at the October term of said Court, 1887, to-wit: on the 17th day of October, 1887.

Witness, My hand and the seal of said Court, affixed at office in Rensselaer, on this 26th day of August, A. D. 1887.
JAMES F. IRWIN, Clerk.
By S. C. INWIN, Deputy.

August 26, 1887.—88.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

State of Indiana, ss:
County of Jasper, ss:
In Jasper Circuit Court, To October Term, 1887.

Simon P. Thompson vs.
John Alexander, ... Alexander, wife of John Alexander, Henry H. Beaton, ... Heaton, wife of Henry H. Beaton, James Pope, ... Pope, wife of James Pope, Henry Bott, ... Bott, wife of Henry Bott, John Bessert, ... Bessert, wife of John Bessert, Sarah Oldham, ... Oldham, husband of Sarah Oldham, William Fishburn, ... Fishburn, wife of William Fishburn, Alpheus Shroves, ... Shroves, wife of Alpheus Shroves, Ira C. Cornell, ... Cornell, wife of Ira C. Cornell, Thomas Bowker, ... Bowker, wife of Thomas Bowker, John F. Osborne, ... Osborne, wife of John F. Osborne, Albert Osborne, ... Osborne, wife of Albert Osborne, William Scott, ... Scott, wife of William Scott, Rose Scott, ... Scott, wife of Rose Scott, Joshua Clark, ... Clark, wife of Joshua Clark, William Stranathan, ... Stranathan, wife of William Stranathan, Louisa J. Anderson, ... Anderson, husband of Louisa J. Anderson, Patrick Maloney, ... Maloney, wife of Patrick Maloney, Amanda M. Gillespie, ... Gillespie, husband of Amanda M. Gillespie, Frank Allen, ... Allen, wife of Frank Allen, S. C. Fink, ... Fink, wife of S. C. Fink, Henry Cushing, ... Cushing, wife of Henry Cushing, Charles A. Read, ... Read, wife of Charles A. Read, James Hildreth, ... Hildreth, wife of James Hildreth, Andrew Stines, ... Stines, wife of Andrew Stines, Horace W. Higgins, ... Higgins, wife of Horace W. Higgins, Helen M. Mix, ... Mix, wife of Helen M. Mix, Mary E. Douglas, ... Douglas, wife of Mary E. Douglas, and also the unknown heirs and devisees of the following named deceased persons, to-wit:

John Alexander, Henry H. Beaton, Richard E. Tyler, James Pope, John Bessert, Sarah Oldham, William Fishburn, Alpheus Shroves, Ira C. Cornell, Thomas Bowker, Joshua Clark, William Stranathan, Louisa J. Anderson, Patrick Maloney, Amanda M. Gillespie, S. C. Fink, Frank Allen, Henry Cushing, Charles A. Read, James Hildreth, Andrew Stines, Horace W. Higgins, Helen M. Mix, Mary E. Douglas, Norval P. Douglas, John Strunk, and also the following legatees:

Albert Crisler, John W. Dever, Margaret A. Deaver, John Hess, Susan J. Lord, Merton E. Lord, her husband, Fanny C. Mendenhall, Charles Mendenhall, her husband, Florence C. Murdock, John R. Murdock, her husband, Charles M. Brown, Richard H. Tyler and Tyler, his wife, John Strunk and Strunk, his wife, and others who are residents of the State.

All the above named defendants are hereby notified that the plaintiff, has filed his complaint to quiet title to real estate, and that said defendants are required to appear on the second day of the next term of the Jasper Circuit Court, to be held on the third Monday of October, 1887, at the Court House, in Rensselaer, in said county and State, and answer as to the interest they either of them may have in the result of said action.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 25th day of August, 1887.
JAMES F. IRWIN, Clerk.
Thompson & Boker, for plaintiff,
August 26, 1887.—818.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the citizens of the Town of Rensselaer, and district number one in said Town, and Marion Township, in the County of Jasper, and State of Indiana, that I, the undersigned, Thomas Condon, a male inhabitant of the State of Indiana, and a man of good moral character, and not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and a fit person in every respect to be entrusted with the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, will make application for a license to sell and barter in less quantities than a quart at a time, Spirituous, Vinous Malt and all other intoxicating liquors which may be used as a beverage, with the privilege of permitting the same to be drunk in and upon the premises where sold and bartered, at the regular September session of the Board of Commissioners of Jasper county, Indiana, to be held in the town of Rensselaer, commencing on the 5th fifth day of September A. D. 1887. The precise location and description of the premises where said liquors are to be sold and bartered is as follows, to-wit: In a one story frame building situate on land described by metes and bounds as follows to-wit: Commencing at the southwesterly corner of block four (4) at the intersection of Washington and Front streets, in the original plat of the Town of Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, and running thence in a southerly direction along the easterly line of Front street in said Town a distance one hundred and seventy two (172) feet and three (3) inches, and from thence westerly on a line parallel with Washington street in said Town, fifty (50) feet to a point on the westerly line of Front street, in said Town, to the southeasterly corner of the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold. Thence westerly on a line parallel with Washington street in said Town, fifty (50) feet thence northerly on a line parallel with Front street, in said Town, nineteen (19) feet and eight (8) inches, thence easterly on a line parallel with Washington street, in said Town, fifty (50) feet, thence southerly on the westerly line of Front street, in said Town, nineteen (19) feet and eight (8) inches to the place of beginning. Said license will be asked for a period of one year.

THOMAS CONDON.

Rensselaer, Ind., August 12, 1887.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO RETAIL INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the citizens of the Town of Rensselaer, and Marion Township, in the County of Jasper, and State of Indiana, that I, the undersigned, Peter Minikus, a white male inhabitant of the State of Indiana, and over the age of twenty-one years, will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said Jasper county, in said State of Indiana, at the next regular session and meeting of said Board of Commissioners to be held in the Town of Rensselaer on Monday, the fifth day of September, A. D. 1887, for a license to sell Spirituous Liquors, Vinous Liquors, Malt Liquors, and all intoxicating Liquors which may be used as beverage, in less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing and permitting said liquors to be drunk on the premises where sold, and precisely located and described as follows, to-wit: A room in the lower story of a three-story brick building located upon lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in Block number three (3) in the original plat of said Town of Rensselaer, in Jasper county, and State of Indiana. The ground upon which said room is located is described by metes and bounds as follows: Commencing at a point in the northwesterly boundary line of said lot eleven (11) on the southeasterly boundary of Washington street, in said town, at a point distant thirty-two feet north-easterly from the northwesterly corner of said lot eleven (11) and running thence in a north-easterly direction along the south-easterly boundary line of said Washington street eighteen feet and six inches, and from thence in a south-easterly direction parallel with Front street in said town of Rensselaer eighty-two feet and six inches, and thence in a south-westerly direction parallel with said Front street eighty-two feet, and six inches to the place of beginning. The said room is located on Washington street, in said Town of Rensselaer. Said license is asked for the period of ONE YEAR.

PETER MINIKUS.

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. 1887, for license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drunk 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 metes and bounds as follows: Commencing at a point fifteen (15) feet and ten (10) inches due east from the southwesterly 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 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 W. Douthitt, Atty for Petitioner, Remington, Ind. Jul. 23, 1887.

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Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or BRONCHITIS, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 3 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

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L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."

H. C. Plimpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy, we will send a copy of our TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. If your druggist fails to keep it do not permit him to sell you some worthless imitation by his representing it to be just as good, but send directly to us. Write your name and address plainly.

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