Democratic Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898

(Entered at the postoffic at Rensselaer, Ind as second-class matter.)

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.

MONON ROUTE

Rensselaer Time-Table

In effect November 28th, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.

No 5—Louisville Mail, Daily	10 55 a m
* 33—Indianapolis Mail,	1 45 p m
* 39—Milk accom., Daily,	6 13 p m
No 3—Louisville Express Daily	11 12 "
No 45—Local freight,	2 40 "

NORTH BOUND.

No 4 Mail,	4 30 a m
* 40—Milk accom., Daily,	7 31 "
* 32—Fast Mail,	9 55 "
x No 8—Cin. to Chicago Vestibule,	6 32 p m
No 6—Mail and Express, Daily.	3 27 "
* No 38—	2 54 p m
No 74—	7 52 "
No 46—	9 30 a m

* Daily except Sunday
x Sunday only
No 74 carries passengers between Monon and Lowell
Hammond has been made a regular stop for No 30

W. H. BEAM, Agent.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Sabbath School,	9:30 a. m.
Public Worship,	10:45 a. m.
Junior Endeavor,	3:00 p.m.
C. E. S. C. E.,	6:30 p. m.
Public Worship,	7:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday,	7:30 p. m

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
REV. R. D. UTTER, Pastor.

Sabbath School	9:30 a. m.
Public Worship,	10:45 a. m.
Class Meeting,	11:45 a. m.
Epworth League, Junior,	2:30 p. m.
Epworth League, Senior,	6:30 p. m.
Public Worship	7:30 p. m.
Epworth League, Tuesday,	7:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday,	7:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN.

Bible School,	9:30 a. m.
Public Worship,	11:15 a. m.
Junior Endeavor,	2:30 p. m.
Y. P. S. C. E.,	6:30 p. m.
Public Worship,	7:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday,	7:30 p. m.

FORTUNES MADE IN A DAY.

Millions Came and Went in Petroleum's Early Days.

"There never was a time in the commercial history of the world when so many men were making so much money as were the men who owned the big oil wells on Oil Creek in the year 1864," says a pioneer operator in the petroleum field. "Incomes were calculated by the minute, and $1 a minute was a small income. There were men who were making from $5 to $10 a minute, day and night. In those days—and they seem like a dream now or some Arabian night's tale—it was the well owners who made the money. They just sat around and let their wells spout and gathered in the returns as they came.

"There had been astounding fluctuations in the oil market ever since the business began in 1859. In that year petroleum brought $20 a barrel. There was no market for it yet, though, and not much was sold. The next year, in spite of the fact that there was very little demand for a product as yet almost unknown to the outside world, the wells then producing put on the market 200,000 barrels of oil. Yet the average price for the product that year was $10 a barrel, although it fell to $3.50 in January, 1861, and tumbled to 50 cents a barrel by April.

"In 1861 oil tumbled to 10 cents a barrel, and an empty barrel was worth 15 times as much as the oil it could hold. In less than a year 1,500,000 barrels of oil came from the ground along Oil Creek, and more than half of it ran to waste. Oil was so low in 1862 that very few operators shipped any. There was a good deal of money made in 1863, as the price was about $4 at the wells, and about 3,000,000 barrels were produced, but 1864 was the star year for well owners. The price had gone to $5 a barrel in February, 1864, and before May was over $7. Some heavy wells were struck about that time, but by June 1 oil was selling at $7.50. By the end of the month it had jumped to $11.50 a barrel. In those thirty days more men were making fortunes every day than I believe ever before in the commercial history of the world.

"The most notable year of all for fluctuations in the price of oil was 1865. The average was something like $6 a barrel, while the price frequently went up as high as $10 and fell as low as $4. This year saw the end of the gushing days in Oil Creek. All of the big spouting wells were things of the past. The highest price oil ever got again was in 1869, when it went to $7 a barrel. Ever since then the price has steadily grown smaller, and since 1878 has ruled below $2."

In Our Dreams.

The Professor of Psychology was conversing with Mr. Higgins, the grocer, as that worthy man was wrapping up five pounds of coffee for the Professor.

"Did you ever notice, Mr. Higgins," remarked the Professor, "that what occurs to you in dreams never seems to be at all strange or out of the ordinary?"

"Come to think of it, Professor," replied Mr. Higgins, "I have; but I never gave it much study. Now that you mention it, I recollect several dreams that I have had that seemed to be right enough until I waked up and got to thinking about them."

"Ah," beamed the Professor, "that is interesting. Tell me about them."

"Well," and Mr. Higgins shoved the wrapped-up coffee across the counter to the Professor, "they didn't amount to no great deal, I guess. I only dreamed that my wife couldn't talk."

TRAGIC WINTER.

Memories of the Terrible Storm in South Dakota Sixteen Years Ago.

According to certain weather wiseacres in the Northwest the coming winter will be an unusually severe one in that region. It is to be hoped, however, that no such winter as that of 1880 in South Dakota will ever again visit that State. The story of that time is full of interest, especially to those unfamaliar with its details.

Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1880, was in Southern Dakota a typical northwestern fall day. Rain fell during the day. The next day the weather was rather pleasant, but threatening. Friday, the 15th, a change occurred, and snow began to fall. This continued almost steadily until the following Sunday night, when it cleared off. Monday snow again fell, and from that time on snow storms were of frequent occurrence during the whole winter. On Nov. 19 the ice which had been running for some time in the Missouri river suddenly formed an ice bridge, and became so solid during the night that crossings could be made with safety the following day. As the result of the almost constant fall of snow and high winds huge drifts were formed, some of them from 20 to 30 feet deep. In many places fences and trees were buried completely out of sight, and only the tops of telegraph poles were visible. This necessitated in some instances the propping up of the wires to keep them out of the snow. In the new portions of the territory there were few herds of cattle, but in the southern counties thousands of animals perished. Along the Missouri river hundreds of deer, antelope and other wild game became foundered in the vast drifts, and were killed, clubs in many instances being the instruments of destruction. All the railroads were blockaded and some of them did not begin operations again until the following June.

So great was the quantity of snow and moisture that fell during the winter that every lake bed was filled to the brim. The result was that crops for several seasons following were enormous. But the hardships experienced by the settlers on the prairie and the inhabitants of the prairie towns was insignificant compared with the disasters which befell the residents of the towns along the Missouri river when the floods came the following spring. Since the spring of 1862 the spring "break up" of the Missouri river had not been attended with any disaster save in isolated cases, and it was therefore not strange that the settlers on the bottoms had been lulled into a false sense of security, and regarded the stories handed down in regard to great inundations of the past as the mere vaporings of chronic exaggerators. But it was a terrible awakening, and for ten days the Missouri river valley for hundreds of miles was covered with a seething torrent of water and ice which brought ruin to thousands and death to scores.

Guardian of the Lakes.

The oldest steam warship in the United States navy is the Michigan. Her quaint shape, glistening in continually renewed coats of white paint, is a familiar sight to the thousands of summer tourists upon the great lakes, where she reigns, the sole naval guardian of Uncle Sam's vast interests.

Away back in 1843, when the Michigan was laid down, it was a departure of no small note that the Government should order her built of iron, and when the size of the merchant ships of the lakes at the time is considered, there is little wonder that her launch the following year at Erie, Pa., was the occasion of a tremendous celebration, and that the Marine Band (over fifty years ago journeyed from Washington overland by stage coach to assist in the ceremonies.

The Michigan has a length of 163 feet. Her draft of only nine feet permits of entrance to almost any channel in the chain of inland seas where she is likely to go, but her speed is only 11 knots, and the armament carried does not cut much of a figure when one is thinking of modern warships.

At the same time the Michigan, antiquated as she is, makes a sturdy show in her own waters at carrying the flag and can land as smart a party of seamen as many a salty cruiser. In offering training facilities for the naval militia of the lake States, she does an excellent duty every year. She is armed with four 30-pound breech-loading rifles in the main battery, three three-inch Hotchkiss rapid-firing guns in the secondary battery, and two Gatlings. She carries about 100 officers and seamen, with a marine guard of 15.

Dishes Made from Rabbits' Hair.

Bowls, dishes and plates are made from the hair of rabbits and other animals in Russia. The articles are felted and afterward varnished. These utensils have the appearance of papier mache, or varnished leather, and possess the properties of being strong, durable and exceedingly light.

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POOR OLD NIAGARA!

They Are Attempting in Every Way to Rob Her of Her Glory.

Poor old Niagara! It does seem as if mankind had conspired to take from her the glory which has been hers since man first looked upon her beauties and became impressed with her grandeur. Commercial progress is not to be stayed by such a little thing as sentiment, and as a result it begins to look as if Niagara's roar was doomed to grow less and less and perhaps to die away in the distance like the wail of a lost soul, or the last sigh of a dying giant.

Yes, sad as it may seem, Niagara seems doomed to die! Man wasn't satisfied with harnessing the giant and making it do his work—indeed, threatening to compel it to turn every wheel in the broad land. He has decided that the lakes which nursed the giant are not deep enough for commercial purposes. So dams are to be built to hold back the water, and raise the level of the lakes.

At least that is what is now proposed. How to maintain the depth of the water in the Chicago river has long been a serious problem to Chicagoites. It has been proposed to continually dredge the river; but this would compel the lowering of the tunnels which pass under the stream, and would at the best be but a temporary solution of the vexing question, for the reason that the level of Lake Michigan is falling. The clearing away of the forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and the Canadian shores of the great lakes has deprived them of that steady supply of water which used to reach them. The periodic floods and freshets which have succeeded do not serve so well as the more constant and equable supply in maintaining the high water level of the lakes.

The Chicago Tribune advocates the impounding of the waters of the lakes by a dam in the Niagara river below Buffalo, which will throw back the water of Lake Erie four or five feet, and by wing dams above Detroit, which would have a similar effect with Lake Huron and Michigan. The shallowness of every lake harbor is proof of the necessity of doing something of this kind, and after the Chicago drainage canal is in active operation the necessity for conserving the waters of the great lakes in the interest of lake navigation will be increased.

The demands of commerce must have their way, and a strong dam, no doubt, will ultimately be thrown across Niagara. The water which now rushes over the falls will be held back in sufficient volume to keep the lakes brimful. Care will be taken that the water supply for the electric power generators on both sides of the Niagara will not be interfered with. A good head of water to give a good constant current in the Chicago drainage canal and high tides in the Chicago river must be maintained. What surplus water is left after these demands of commerce are fully satisfied will be allowed to course down the broad channel of the Niagara river and roar gently as it tumbles over the precipice of the once world-renowned Niagara falls.

America Rediscovered.

An English publication has the following to say of our power: The European press, and among them we are sorry to see many English papers, have affected to laugh at the idea of American warships forcing the Dardanelles. Ignoring for the moment the political aspect of the question, we would ask: Have not those who scoff lost sight of the fact that the American navy is daily becoming a greater power than they care to acknowledge? It is barely two years ago since an American firm asked, in all good faith, to be allowed to compete for the construction of British warships, a request which raised a storm of ridicule in our papers; and now, almost before the merriment has ceased, the same firm have secured the contract to build two 7,000-ton cruisers for the Japanese government, vessels which, be it noted, will have to be completed in as short a time as any English firm would care to undertake delivery in. The American navy may be a small one to-day, but we who speak the English tongue ought to be the last to undervalue the marvelous potentiality of a nation which entered upon the great struggle of 1860 with a mere handful of men, only to leave off four years later with armed forces whose numbers alone caused the whole world surprise. As with her men, so may be with her ships should the requirement for them ever arise—a requirement which, as a kindred people, we pray may never come.

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NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

The State of Indiana, Jasper County } In the Jasper Circuit Court January Term, 1898.

Jennie Tree, vs Andrew H. Tree. } Complaint No. 5460.

By order of Court, in said cause, the following defendant was found to be a non-resident of the State of Indiana, to-wit: Andrew H. Tree.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant, that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Jasper Circuit Court to be holden on the 3d Monday of March, A. D. 1898, at the Court House in the City of Rensselaer, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, which is for a divorce, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

(SEAL) In Witness Whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court at Rensselaer, Indiana, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1898.

WM. H. COOVER, Clerk.
James W. Douthit, Att'y for Pl'ff.
Jan. 15, 1898—

Notice to Non-Residents.

The State of Indiana, Jasper County. In the Jasper Circuit Court. To January Term, 1898.

William Holle vs. Henry Dittmer et al } Complaint 5453

Now comes the plaintiff, by Hanley & Hunt, his attorneys, and files complaint herein together with an affidavit that the defendants Henry Dittmer, Mrs Dittmer his wife, Mrs Dittmer widow of said Henry Dittmer; Henry A Heaton and Mrs Heaton his wife, and Mrs Heaton widow of said Henry A Heaton; George Ryan and Mrs Ryan his wife, and Mrs Ryan widow of said George Ryan; C R Camp and Mrs Camp his wife, and Mrs Camp widow of said C R Camp; James Wethers and Mrs Wethers his wife, and Mrs Wethers widow of said James Wethers; William Armington and Mrs Armington his wife, and Mrs Armington widow of said William Armington, and all of the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees, and all of the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees of the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees of each and every of the above named defendants, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants, that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the Jasper Circuit Court to be holden on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1898, at the Cour House in the City of Rensselaer, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

(L.S.) In Witness Whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court, at Rensselaer, Indiana, this 12th day of November, A D 1897

WM H COOVER, Clerk.
Hanley & Hunt, Att'ys for pl'ff.
September 10, 1897—$10

Notice to Non-Residents.

The State of Indiana, Jasper County: In the Jasper Circuit Court, January Term, 1898.

Nora Lynch vs Edward J Lynch. } Complaint No. 5454.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James W. Douthit her attorney, and files a complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the defendant Edward J Lynch is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant, that unless he be and appear on January 15th, 1898, the same being the 12th day of the next term of the Jasper Circuit Court to be holden on the first Monday of January A. D. 1898, at the Court House in the City of Rensselaer, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, which is for a Divorce, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

(SEAL) In Witness Whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court, at Rensselaer, Indiana, this 13th day of November, A. D. 1897.

WM. H. COOVER Clerk.
James W. Douthit, Att'y for pl'ff.

Notice to Non-Residents.

State of Indiana, County of Jasper. In the Jasper Circuit Court, To January Term, 1898.

David J Thompson vs George W Fleming et al. Cause No 5451

Now comes the plaintiff, by Foltz, Spitler & Kurrie his attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that the defendants George W Fleming and Mrs Fleming his wife, Mrs Fleming widow of said George W Fleming; Benjamin Fritchey and Mrs Fritchey his wife, Mrs Fritchey widow of said Benjamin Fritchey, Elizabeth Fritchey his wife, and Elizabeth Fritchey widow of said Benjamin Fritchey, deceased; Daniel W Fritchey and Mrs Fritchey his wife and Mrs Fritchey widow of said Daniel W Fritchey; Priscilla L Fritchey and Mr Fritchey her husband, and Mr Fritchey widower of said Priscilla L Fritchey, Mary E Logan and James V Logan husband of said Mary E Logan, and Mr Logan widower of said Mary E Logan; Morris Schwarz and Mrs Schwarz his wife, Mrs Schwarz widow of said Morris Schwarz; William Nichols, sen., and Mrs Nichols his wife, Mrs Nichols widow of said William Nichols, sen.; William Henderson and Mrs Henderson his wife; Mrs Henderson widow of said William Henderson, and all of the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees, and all of the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees of the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees of each and every one of the foregoing named defendants, are not residents of the State of Indiana

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants, that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the Jasper Circuit Court to be holden on the first Monday of January, 1898, at the Court House in the City of Rensselaer in said County and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court at Rensselaer, the 9th day of November, 1897.

WM H COOVER, Clerk of Jasper Circuit Court.
Foltz, Spitler & Kurrie for pl'ff.
November 12, 1897—$10

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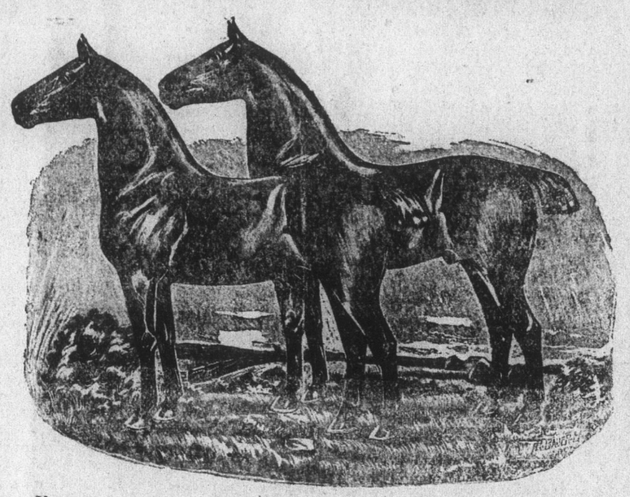

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