

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877.

Grace Greenwood, Lucy Stone, and other masculine females are engaged in the Colorado political canvas.

The Republican papers close their announcement of the nomination of Gen. McClellan by the Democracy of New Jersey for Governor, with the prediction—"He will be elected." (Of course he will; and we trust the time is not far distant when he will be elected to the Chief Executive office of the United States by the same great and glorious party.)

An exchange very appropriately says that a child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because it reads of names and things with which it is familiar, and will progress accordingly. A newspaper one year is worth a quarter's schooling. Now if you have a son, daughter, nephew or niece whom you would like to see advance rapidly, a present of one year's subscription to a good local paper would be the very thing.

General George B. McClellan has accepted the Democratic nomination for the Gubernatorial office in New Jersey, and in his letter of acceptance says: "The resolutions adopted by the convention have my hearty approval. Should I be elected Governor of New Jersey, I will do all in my power to insure honesty and economy in the public expenditures of the State, to secure the rights of all its inhabitants, and to promote the prosperity of its people."

Republican editors and stump speakers whose stock in trade has been to fan the flames of sectional hatred and flaunt the bloody shirt are respectfully invited to consider the following in Hayes' speech, at Atlanta, Georgia:

"It was no discredit to you and no special credit to us that the war turned out as it did."

What Mr. Hayes no doubt means is that, considering the superiority of the North in numerical strength and resources it accomplished nothing more than should have been expected; and the inferiority in numbers and resources of the South, taken into consideration, that section made fight not at all to its discredit. Yet, had Mr. Tilden uttered the above sentiment, he would have been heralded by the radical papers all over the land as an unrepentant rebel and copperhead.

John Sherman has appointed to a place in the treasury department Major E. Griswold, of Baltimore, who was on the staff of General Winder, in command of the prison pens during the war. In his testimony before the congressional committee on the conduct of the war, Captain Porton, of the 120th Illinois Cavalry, said of Griswold: "He is the most infamous wretch I ever knew." This Andersonvillean is quartered on the government while an aged sister of General Meade is dismissed from the penitentiary office.—Chicago Times.

What an honorable high-minded class of southerners it is which becomes "repentant rebels" and allied to the radical party. The notorious guerrilla chieftain and assassin of Union soldiers—Moseley—and the infamous and inhuman keeper of Andersonville—Griswold! Surely the radical party should be congratulated upon its acquisitions in rebeldom.

FRATERNAL feeling is now at high tide in every part of the South. The click of the outrage mill is heard no more, and its stead, the voice of wisdom is heard giving lessons in patriotism on all proper occasions. The following neat little speech recently delivered by Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, on the occasion of a sword presentation to General Ogden is a case in point: "You will notice that it is sheathed, emblematic of peace throughout the land. That upon its scabbard are traced the representations of all the great agricultural products of our fertile soil, indicative of prosperity and happiness, the result of that peace. That upon its guard are found so near together the arms of the United States and those of Louisiana, that the hand which clasps the one clasps the other, signifying that with justice accorded confidence has returned, and with restored union the interests of the general and State governments are identical and are one and the same. Louisiana is now free, left to pursue untrammeled the path of happiness which God with a most benevolent hand has evidently marked out for her, and wisdom and patriotism have appreciated and recognized that it is not only best, but it is clearly right that it should be so."

Hayes in the South.

The journey of Mr. Hayes through the South, unlike the previous excursions of the same, was marked by one feature of extraordinary suggestiveness and importance. We refer to a fact that among the throngs that have surrounded him and cheered him, not one prominent Republican has been seen. The representatives of the party which bore Mr. Hayes to the White House have all been conspicuously by their absence. Only Democrats and ex-Confederates have awaited him, welcomed him, and cheered him.

The reason of this is plain. Since Mr. Hayes came to recover the Republican party, repudiating its anti-slavery ideas, pushing aside its leading men in the Southern States, and seeking for friendship and support in the ranks of the Democrats alone. Hence the spectacle to which we have referred. Hence the plaudits of Democrats and the sullen absence of Republicans. His own party stand aloof from him because they feel that he has destroyed them. The other party crowd around him because they know that he has done precisely what they require, and done it more thoroughly

and with less question or hesitation than Mr. Tilden would have brought about.

What is the final fate of a high official who abandons his own party and goes over to its enemies? What becomes of John Tyler? What becomes of Andrew Johnson? They were much larger men than Mr. R. B. Hayes, with ample powers of mind and greater force of character. Yet destruction overtook them.

The traitor is always hated by the party he betrays, and always despised by the party he serves. Mr. Hayes can form no exception to the rule.—New York Sun.

So far as concerns Andrew Johnson, neither the editor of the N. Y. Sun nor any one else can predict what might have been his fate. He was returned to the United States Senate, and died with his harness on.

A Mississippi paper says a colored man in Jefferson county, that State, found difficulty in getting to eat his own watermelons. So one night he drugged a fine melon. Next morning a colored deacon in the church was taken with symptoms of poisoning, and in his agony cried out: "Dat watermelon was surely pizen, and if de Lord will only forgive me, I'll never steal another." But he died.

RAILROAD MASS MEETING.—The court house was filled last Saturday afternoon with men and women who came to hear an answer to what about the railroad? Mr. S. W. Ritchey was elected chairman, and Horace E. James secretary. Col. Hurlbert of Georgia spoke in favor of the construction of a superhighway of narrow or 8-foot gauge railroads over the standard gauge system of 4 feet 8½ inches, taking the position that they afforded a practical solution of the hitherto perplexing problem of cheap transportation. Col. Yeoman of Washington, Ohio, followed with a statement that the narrow-gauge roads were constructed and operating a narrow-gauge road in Ohio. He was succeeded upon the floor by Hon. John Lee of Crawfordsville, president of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago railroad company, whose argument was that standard-gauge roads do not pay, but that narrow-gauge roads might be made to pay. The speaker who did not pay his costly lectures at less expense to the owners and greater profit to managers and stock-owners. He also thought the prospect fair to build his line on the narrow-gauge plan, and to have sixteen miles of it (connecting Rensselaer with Bradford on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road) completed by the end of next year.

Alfred M. Lee, Jasper county director in the F. D. & C. company, followed Mr. Lee with a stirring appeal to his neighbors to subscribe liberally to the stock of the company; and by a strong, united, unflinching effort assist to place that portion of Indiana through which the line runs on the map. The speakers who followed received close attention, and the speakers were often applauded; but enthusiasm arose to white heat during the fervent appeal of Mr. McCoy. The result was several thousand dollars additional of stock subscriptions taken. After the public meeting was closed the president and directors of the company had a conference with the representatives of the railroad construction company in relation to the contract for building and equipping the road; nothing, however, was determined upon, and adjournment was taken, to meet at Indianapolis yesterday for further deliberation. Besides the first three speakers mentioned, there were others present, and an estimated amount of Messrs. M. and A. Hegler of Washington, Ohio, Drs. Angel, Rinchart and Richardson and Mr. Holt of Carroll county, Dr. Bushnell and Mr. Hughes of Muncie, Mr. Halsted of Lake county, and several others who are interested in the work.

(Rensselaer Union.) The contract for building this road was concluded at the City of Indianapolis last Wednesday. Samuel N. Yeoman & Co., being the contractors. The division from Rensselaer to Bradford is the first to be built. President Lee says that work will commence next week if the subsidies are at once put in shape to apply on this division when completed. Now is the time for Rensselaer to respond promptly and raise herself out of the mud. Let there be no delay in this matter, and we will see the Iron Horse snorting into Rensselaer by Christmas day.

President Lee and Chief Engineer Ferris are in town this morning. Mr. Lee informs us that the engineer will leave to-day and pass over the line from this point to Dyer in the interest of the road, and will return in time to commence running the line from Rensselaer to Bradford next Monday morning.

PROGRAMME FOR DISTRICT SCHOOLS. Authorized for Use in the District Schools of Jasper County, by the County Board of Education, September 1, 1877.

Teachers are required to sweep their rooms of evenings, to be present at school hours, to clean, etc.

Schools open at 9 o'clock a. m. and close at 12 o'clock p. m., with a recess of 15 minutes; to open again at 1 o'clock p. m. and close at 4 o'clock p. m. with a recess of 15 minutes.

Teachers are required to remain in and attend all the morning recesses and noon.

Pupils are required to recite one lesson each day in each of these branches: Reading or elocution, language or grammar, place or geography, number or arithmetic, with regular drill in writing, singing, manners and morals.

Only one of the regular recitations shall count, and the same shall be on school-day, and in the following order: Before noon recess, reading; after noon recess, language and spelling; before afternoon recess, place or geography; after afternoon recess, number or arithmetic.

Teachers place on the board drill exercises for primary classes, before school opens, and in the following order.

ORDER OF EXERCISES IN DETAIL.

1. Opening exercises.

2. First grade reading from slates, charts, or books, and blackboard drill.

3. Second grade reading.

4. Third grade reading.

5. Fourth grade reading.

6. Fifth grade reading.

7. Spelling as a regular drill.

8. Reading of capital letters, punctuation, spelling in composition, oral and written language lessons, letters [correspondence?], notes and other business forms, with regular drill in technical grammar.

FOOT RECESS.

1. Opening recess.

2. First grade reading and place.

3. Second grade reading and place.

4. Primary geography.

5. Intermediate geography.

6. Physiology.

During this session teach direction, local geography with local maps, regular map-reading and the use of topical maps in

geography, proper, and general lessons on scientific subjects.

1. First grade number.

2. Second grade number.

3. Third grade arithmetic.

4. Fourth grade arithmetic.

5. Fifth grade arithmetic.

6. Sixth grade arithmetic.

7. Seventh grade arithmetic.

8. Eighth grade arithmetic.

9. Ninth grade arithmetic.

10. Tenth grade arithmetic.

11. Eleventh grade arithmetic.

12. Twelfth grade arithmetic.

13. Thirteenth grade arithmetic.

14. Fourteenth grade arithmetic.

15. Fifteenth grade arithmetic.

16. Sixteenth grade arithmetic.

17. Seventeenth grade arithmetic.

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