

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1878.

Democratic State Tick-It.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOHN G. SHAPPLIN, of Vanderburgh.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
MARION D. MANSON, of Montgomery.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM PLEMING, of Allen.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN, of Johnson.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JAMES H. SMART, of Allen.

Who for Congress in the Tenth District? The Democrats can elect their man—*Valparaiso Messenger*.

Gov. B. F. Preseot's majority in the Republican stronghold of New Hampshire has dwindled down to 941. Now row escape.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, made a strong speech in the Senate, and 22d instant, in favor of Senator Thurman's Pacific Railroad sinking fund bill.

Senator Voorhees has introduced a bill in Congress which provides that legal tender notes of the United States shall be received at par for customs and duties.

At a Democratic township convention held a few days since in Valparaiso, Porter county, Daniel Webster received the nomination for assessor by a unanimous vote.

Radical legislation in the interest of the money power, seeks to make bonds, purchased with greenbacks, payable in gold.

Radical legislation, by fraud, demonetized and depreciated silver.

John Sherman, when before the Senate Finance Committee, in response to a question asked him by Mr. Voorhees, replied that he had been misinformed in his views in reference to the remonetization of silver.

A few days since, at Washington, Jay Gould attempted to appraise Hon. Jas. E. McDonald, Democratic United States Senator from Indiana, upon the affairs of the Pacific railroads, being considered in the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. McDonald is a member, and was informed by the Senator that he would listen to no statement or propositions except in committee and in the presence of all its members; and Mr. Gould was furthermore, emphatically invited to make himself scarce. As a result of radical legislation these great corporations have it in their power to rob the Government of two hundred millions of dollars, if not more, and they will do it, unless throttled by the Government through such representatives as McDonald, Voorhees, Thurman, and others of the Judiciary Committee are exerting themselves to perfect such measures as will prevent this "two million grab." These railroads have made vast profits. The San Francisco Alta boasts that in the last twelve years a profit of \$45,000,000 which is being invested in the construction of other roads.

An exchange very forcibly remarks: "There is but one way for a Government to deal with this kind of piracy. What just and fair dealing demand of these corporations, is to plain for litigation, and can be exacted from them without negotiation, arbitration or reference to court. As yet the Governments is sovereign and the corporations are but its creatures. It has the taxing power, the power of self-protection, the expressly reserved power to engraft upon our Pacific railroad legislation any new provision which Congress may find necessary to protect the interests of the public Treasury; and this power ought to be exercised in the most summary and effective method which the ingenuity of Congress can devise. The failure or hesitancy of Congress to exercise it is a betrayal of the Government and a shameful surrender of the people's right to a freebooter band of capitalists."

An Important Letter from Senator Voorhees.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, Feb. 21, 1878.

E. J. HUGHES, Esq.—Dear Sir.—Your favor of the 21st is at hand. I am sorry to say that the silver bill, even as it was amended, was worse than no bill at all. It is true that I did not get exactly what I wanted in the bill; but the main principle involved in the whole struggle, was to restore the silver dollar of 4124 grains, to full legal tender as it was before the act of 1872. That being done the amount that shall be coined can be reassembled at any time next week for instance, if a majority in Congress will agree to do so. The silver dollar being again legal tender money by law, we have the basis on which to start from, and to build up its coinage. It is true that two millions a month is not much, and I voted against limitation being placed on the amount that should be coined; but you must remember that the Bland bill as it came from the House had nothing in it to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to coin any certain amount. As to the Secretary not putting the silver money into circulation after it is coined, I think it will not be difficult to make laws by which no such unadvised attempt as that can be defeated; I have no fears of anything that kind.

I hope you and all your friends will remember that this is the first financial victory for the people since our present system was formed in 1862, and that we cannot expect every necessary feature of reform to be obtained at a single step. The fight before us is a long one and the enemy is strongly fortified. Other battles are before us, and I trust still greater victories. As for myself, I expect to follow up the fight in the cause of an honest and just, doing them all the good I can at the time of the conflict. And what I fail to obtain for them to-day I will hope to secure for them to-morrow. I think to have voted against the bill restoring the silver dollar of our fathers, simply because that bill did not also provide for the coining of as many of them as I wanted would have been a mistake. There are other days hereafter when the honest of his party.

Secretary John Sherman, in his recent interview with the House committee, said: "We have been very much disappointed in regard to the results of measures affecting our colleague and our legal tender. He would be a wise man indeed who would undertake to predict the result of any particular measure. I have this option, which I can express strongly, that under the law as it now stands we can maintain the silver dollar at par with the best money afloat, either gold or currency, and can issue fifty, sixty, or perhaps one hundred millions of these silver dollars, giving great relief to the people." The silver advocates, then, are no longer reputable; but honest men who desire to pay their debts in honest money.

Jealous.

The Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago narrow gauge has been compelled to succumb to the inevitable. The only engine of the road is lying on the tracks, and cannot be re-erected without the aid of another locomotive. The company has sent to Columbus, Ohio, for one, until it arrives the road will not be operated. —*LaFayette Journal*.

The scintillations of green envy shine through the above like a "rotten mackerel by moonlight." When the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad begins to carry freight and passengers between Indianapolis and Chicago twenty-five per cent cheaper than the vaunted Kankakee Short Line dare do, the LaFayette people will conclude that the narrow gauge is not the road which has "succumbed to the inevitable." —*Delphi Times*.

"Since the remonetization of silver, etc., there is nothing left of the plateau for the Democracy to make a fight upon."

Such is radical logic, and if they could only impress upon the people the ideas they wish to convey, all might be lovely. But, the radical party is responsible for all the financial evils and misgovernment from which the country has suffered. The people know this fact. The cutting down of expenditures, the remonetization of silver, and all the reforms that have been established, and others proposed, are of democratic origin, demanded and forced by a democratic House upon an unwilling radical Senate and fraudulent administration. The people know this, too, and "Smart Alecks" who attempt to convince them to the contrary but exhibit a vast amount of foolishness and presumption.

The Proposed Capitol. The following description of the proposed capitol building of Indianapolis we copy from the *Sentinel*:

"First, as to the dimensions: The full length of the building will be 402 feet; width of south and north fronts, 184 feet; width of center wings, 202 feet; height of building, centre wing, 86 feet; height of down to top of last tier, 220 feet; height of sub-basement, 5 feet; height of first story, 17 feet; height of second story, 19 feet; height of third story, 16 feet.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF DEPARTMENTS.

The sub-basement will be used for the storage of coal, wood, and the storage of heavy articles and fuel, and the basement will be divided into storerooms, vaults and engine and boiler rooms. The basement will have a carriage drive from east to west with an inside drive from center to north and south extremes. The entire business departments of the State will be on the first floor which include offices for the governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, state board of agriculture, clerk of the supreme court, and adjutant general. The representatives' hall, 70x70 feet, 44 feet in height; senate chamber, 63x64 feet, 44 feet in height; court room, 50 feet 6 inches x 57 feet 6 inches, 36 feet in height; law library, 30 feet 6 inches x 56 feet 8 inches, 19 feet in height; library, 44 feet 6 inches 8 inches, 30 feet in height; and the library, museum and reading room, are all on the second floor, with numerous necessary ante-chambers, officers' rooms, committee rooms, water closets, public gallery to senate chamber—seating capacity, 408; standing room, 120.

DOME, HEIGHT AND VENTILATION.

The building will be surmounted by a dome of the best construction, which will add dignity to the whole, and will be built in accordance with the best and oldest architectural examples extant. From foundation to the springing line of the roof it will be constructed of Indiana stone, and no plastering, stucco or worn work will be required to finish it without, as at the present time, it is only, and in the cold season of the year.

The rotunda is well lighted and not obstructed with useless galleries, masking noise and confusion and serving to fill the air with dust from below. All the modern improvements will be called into requisition in ventilating and heating the building, and every room will secure the sunlight at some part of the day. The special features regarding light and ventilation were among the strongest recommendations of the plan, and conducted perhaps more than anything else towards its adoption. Each hall and room will be lighted from the outside, all roof and ceiling lights being carefully avoided. The system of ventilation by exhausting the vitiated air from the floor line by means of the exhaust ducts, which are prepared or forced by the steam heating pipes within, is most effectual, and the only safe and certain method for securing pure, fresh air, and will command itself for its simplicity and economical arrangement, being nothing more nor less than the old fashioned fire place, the foul air passing up and out of the chimney shaft, and the fresh air rushing in, even at the key hole.

EXTENSION INDICATIONS AND SAFF CONSTRUCTION.

The building should on the exterior indicate the public and use of the various departments. In this design the hall of representatives, senate chamber and supreme court room, are clearly indicated, affording an example of truthful exterior, and, necessarily, order, beauty of form and convenience of distribution in the selection of ornamentation. Good taste depends on the simplicity of design, rather than in loading the edifice with ornaments or fictitious helps that do not enter into the beauty of design, but only serve to bewilder and dazzle the eye.

The safe construction of the entire building will be assured by building walls from the foundation up. No brick walls will be supported by girders or arches over voids. Wherever it becomes necessary, owing to small rooms having to be constructed over large ones, to make partitions, they will be constructed with wrought iron trusses, perfectly protected with iron lath work, made to receive a covering of mortar or cement work. The roofs will be plain, except the four bold pavilions, which serve a twofold purpose, that of breaking up the skyline of the building, and that of expelling the foul air from the different departments of the building. The roofs over the grand corridor are constructed entirely of wrought iron and glass, the ceilings with ornamental cut glass.

THE SELECTION OF THE PLAN.

As is well known to most of our readers, 24 plans were submitted for the consideration of the commissioners. The members of the board are Governor Williams, L. D. G. Nelson, of Allen county; Josephus Collett, of Vermilion county, and General Thos. A. Morris and General John Love, of this city—all gentlemen of integrity and character. They have had a great deal of experience in the line of their respective professions, and their appointment last May, having thoroughly examined two of the plans submitted. With the assistance of the experts, spent the entire month of August last in the inspection of the four plans first submitted—those of Eppighausen, Myers, Cooper and Johnson. This arduous labor sufficed to make them familiar with architectural designs and drawings, and secured them much valuable information, so that they bought ripe judgments to bear upon the second series of plans submitted. In many of these by the aid of their respective plans, they were enabled to perceive irremediable effects similar to first glance, and thus quite a number of the 24 were speedily cast aside as unworthy of consideration. For over three months they have been engrossed in the close and careful examination of the remaining plans. Their decision was arrived at and re-examined, and after they had thoroughly satisfied themselves of the accuracy of the estimates on each. It is therefore evident that in the award just made, the commissioners, guided by sound convictions and ripe judgment. The commissioners deserve the highest praise for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties, and they certainly possess the confidence of the general public.

A wonderful feat in engine building was recently accomplished at the Michigan Central Railroad shops at Jackson. Two gauges of fourteen men each began at seven o'clock upon two separate locomotives, the parts of which had been previously laid hand, and "set up" the two machines, each employing thousands of men, and started them out of the yard under steam, in exactly two hours and fifty-five minutes.

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Mr. Parsons, a lawyer in Chicago, was trying a case before a jury, being counsel for the prisoner. The judge was very hard upon him, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Mr. Parsons moved for a new trial. The judge denied the motion, and remarked: "The court and the jury think the prisoners are knaves and a fool." The counsel promptly replied: "The prisoner wishes me to say he is perfectly satisfied—he has been tried by a court and jury of his peers!"

A gentleman once bought two lottery tickets, one for himself and one by the request of his friend who was absent. In the course of a few months the lottery was drawn, and the friend for whom he had bought the second ticket, and who had not been called upon to pay for it, received a note from him and drawn \$4000.

"But what did you know when the ticket was mine and which was your own?" The honest man replied: "I bought two tickets and placed them in my bureau drawer, but thinking that there might be some question, I marked the one I intended for you with a cross, and I find it was your ticket that had drawn the prize."

Match this who can as an instance of downright honesty. —*Boston Journal*.

SOUNDS OF NORMANDY.

We have just received a copy of a Potpourri, containing all the popular airs from the new opera called the "Chimes of Normandy," splendidly arranged for the piano, by Charles Baker, the celebrated American Composer. No doubt our friends and readers who have had the pleasure of hearing this superb new opera can not fail to remember the beautiful melodies contained therein. All these have been nicely arranged for Piano or Organ. So popular is this composition that the publisher was compelled to make two sets of plates, in order to supply the demand. Every person who is in possession of a piano or organ should buy a copy.

Price, 50 cents, published by F. W. Hinckley, the Great Western Publisher, 136 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

RUMOR'S GROWTH.

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A pious old clergyman, while wending his way to church one Sunday morning, caught sight of the two sons of his parishioners going into the woods, evidently for the purpose of fishing. Peeling out of his pocket a string of beads, he called to the young gentlemen