

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879.

The deficiency of ex-Attorney General Denny, radical, of this State, is officially reported by the Legislative committee at \$34,366.59.

The consul copies an article from the N. Y. Independent complaining that "There is no money in the United States Treasury to pay Marshals." A Democratic Congress appropriated money for that purpose and Fraud Hayes vetoed the bill. Happy to see you curse the Fraud.

John Sherman could all along find positions at Lize Pinkston, Agnes Jenks, Tom Anderson, et al for all Louisiana liars and returning board perjurers, male and female, black and white, and never until now, on the eve of important elections, has he ever thought of requiring a good record of services in the union cause as a necessary recommendation, Mark the hypocrite.

LaPorte Argus: "We recently despatched a copy of the Standard as a Republican paper but, of course, we meant the Standard. The Sentinel is a first-rate Democratic paper and richly deserves the support of the people of Jasper county. McEwen, we'll never do it again—never."

All correct. We supposed it was an unintentional error, but could not permit it to pass without correction. Just think!—The disgrace!!

Upon the rigid enforcement of the national election law the radical committee depend for success in 1880. Sweeping changes are to be made among the Federal officials of South Carolina, those now in position there being charged with either timidity or affiliation with Democrats. The same process will be instituted in other States, and only such as will strictly carry out the programme of fraud and corruption concocted by the committee will be assigned to duty.

Coming!—The Hurtt Family, and Juvenile Quartette, who have won golden opinions from the press and public as the Juvenile musical mirth makers, presenting a most unique, elusive and elegant entertainment.—Their repertoire embraces many of the choicest gems, glees, choruses, solos, duets, trios, quartettes, and most laughable character sketches.—Their Juvenile Quartette is the youngest ever produced or presented in the musical world, and is composed of four children, ranging in age from 3 to 8 years, singing their separate parts perfectly and independently, and they are justly styled, the prodigies, the musical prodigies of the age."

The Monticello Herald and other radical papers are publishing a letter purporting to have been written by a Mr. Murray, in disparagement of Mr. Voorhees and other prominent Democrats. They claim for Mr. M. that he is an Indiana Democrat. The letter was not written in Indiana, but bears date at Washington, and is indited by its reputed author to have been an outburst of irritation, produced by heart disease inspired by "more deferred." Can't make any thing by the publication of such epistles, old pard, better copy that of Gen. Butler on the same subject, evidently not a product of the same in spirations, if you would give your readers facts.

Judge Baldwin of Logansport, and Dr. Wm. Spencer, of Monticello, have opened a banking house in the latter place. Both gentlemen are reputed "solid" financially, by those having opportunities for knowing. They pledge themselves personally, and as bankers, to abstain from speculations of every kind, and declare that "not a dollar of our banking funds will be invested in any other than legitimate bank business." They consider that "the risks of taking care of deposits and repaying them on demand is all that a sound bank can offer to take," and will therefore pay no interest on deposits. All in all, they seem to have a very correct idea of what constitutes safe and legitimate banking principles.

In the radical Biographical Dictionary, Moses, the rebel guerilla, Postmaster General rebel Key, rebel General Longstreet, and a host of other rebels who have not had the manhood to withstand the temptations held out by the radical conspirators to seduce them, are designated as loyal citizens and fit recipients of honorable and profitable positions under the prince of frauds. Per contra: General Ewing, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, who did good service for the Union, and Gen. Rice, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, who lost a leg while keeping step to the music of the Union, are denounced by the conspirators as enemies of the country, and Fraud Hayes, Cowboy, Sherman, Moses, Key, Longstreet, Lize Pinkston, Agnes Jenks, and lesser radical lights declare that the whole power and patronage of the government must be concentrated to secure their defeat. Thanks to a Democratic Congress the United States army and marshals are prohibited from service in the nefarious schemes of the radical bummers and liars to perpetuate their power.

The Nigger. The following had originated in a Democratic paper? But it didn't. It is from a deeply-lying-in-the-wool radical newspaper, the *Lamar* (Iowa) *Sentinel*, head line and all:

While the amiable idiocy that prevailed in Congress during the reconstruction days was at its height, the nigger was enfranchised.

He was invested with the ballot on the pretty theory that he was a man and a brother, with an infusion of sand in his make-up.

It was given to him on the school-girl notion that affection for the party that gave him his freedom woud make him its perpetual instrument.

But the nigger is less serviceable to the republican party as a voter than he was as a slave.

He needs too much coddling—too much protection.

He can only vote the republican ticket when surrounded by a cordon of republican bayonets.

He has no grit in him.

There is more voting energy and party strength in a dozen raw Irishmen than in a thousand well-fed niggers.

There is not an ounce of Stalwartism in a ton of nigger.

The more nigger the less strength. As a slave the picturesque misery of the nigger was an unfailing armor—his strength—his power—as a free man there is no romance in him—cowardice is not romantic.

All over the south he is throwing his ballot to rebels and traitors, when he votes at all.

He is too cowardly to vote for his convictions, or too stupid to have convictions.

When Stalwart gets into power in 1880 he must either be disfranchised or compelled to vote right.

The free nigger is a fraud.

Deficient Tax-Payers Take Notice!

I will soon start the collectors. The Rail Road Tax must be settled. Call at my office and see me. I will send no further notice.

HENRY L. ADAMS, Treasurer Jasper county, Ind.

The Frankfort Crescent says: "Resumption has been achieved," says the Cincinnati Commercial. It has? Where? Can you take a \$10 bill and get the gold for it? We have all the evils of returning to a gold standard—decline in values, depression of business, suspensions, etc., with none of the benefits of resumption. That's about the size of it.

NEW GOLD MINES NEAR ELIZA-BETHTON.

we had the opportunity of interviewing Dr. Kelly, one of the lucky protectors of the Rio Colorado, last week, and in course of conversation we gleaned from him the following facts:

He and his partners, Messrs. Murphy and son and Mr. Atkins, left Jasper county, Ind., March last and proceeded directly for the place fields they are now located on. They have received a description of the country from a friend, and being old Californians they drew a favorable inference from this description, and started in to work with a confidence of ultimate success which still possesses them. At first they prospected the hills and gulches for ledges and found several, both of silver bearing gales and gold quartz. Near a two foot crevices of decomposed quartz carrying gold, they prospected the gravel and found in one pass eighteen "colors." This was pretty good and they immediately set about prospecting a bay containing a few acres, which lies between the gold ledge mentioned and the river. From Indians Gulch, on which they have their claim, they made a ditch across the bar and ran a ground sluice in several parts of the bar, and it has been prospected well throughout. They have worked a ground sluice up Indians Gulch some 60 feet and found good pay there. On a hill on the other side of the gulch they have also found a good prospect. The precious deposit is found in coarse gold or small nuggets. Being desirous of first ascertaining the extent of paying ground, they have devoted their attention thus far to prospecting, but now they are satisfied—more than satisfied that they have rich ground—so work in earnest will now progress. They are very sanguine in regard to their quartz ledges, but with a small capital they do not see their way to develop them, but while they can successfully work their placer ground at once. Of course the amount of prospecting they have compared with the scope of country is trifling. These mines are about nine miles from Elizabethtown, and whatever mineral wealth is found thereabouts, and business transacted there, it will be tributary to the nearest substantial town in Cox's Creek. The discoveries made by Messrs. Kelly & Co. hold out a fair promise for further prospecting in that country.—[Cincinnati (N. M.) News and Press.]

RAILROAD LETTER.

The following letter from Fort Wayne to the Rochester Sentinel is a reply to the article headed "a new railroad scheme," which was published in that paper week before last and copied in the STANDARD last week.

FRONT WAYNE, July 14, 1879.

Editor Rochester Sentinel:—While in the main, obliged to you for the matter of your editorial in last Saturday's paper, entitled "a new railroad scheme," I feel it to be due to the citizens of Fort Wayne, that they should be set right in some matters about which you seem to mislead them.

They have not been, as you say, hitherto indifferent about railroad connection with the rich district or country west of us, between the Wabash river and the P. & W. & C. railroad. On the contrary, they were

mainly instrumental in causing a line to be surveyed on the route as far west as Rochester, more than twenty years ago.

At the time of that survey, however, railroad building was a very formidable thing. A capital of not less than three millions of dollars being then deemed requisite for building a road of the standard gauge across the state, as against about one-tenth of that amount for a narrow gauge road across it at present. Nor, has this great difference in cost of construction and equipment been the only check upon the wish of our people to build this road? Unfortunately for them, some years ago took upon themselves the whole burden of railroad building in Allen county, and to-day bear a burden of more than \$400,000 of city debt contracted for railroad building in the county, and while the county at large collected an aggregate railroad tax of \$27,762.68 in 1878, the city realized but \$5,483.94 from the same service, while this last named sum only \$360.85 was derived from the four roads for which her large bonded debt of \$400,000 had been contracted.

Under these circumstances it is not strange that our city should be a little slow about entering upon further enterprises for railroad building. In fact, it may be assumed, that she will not further burden herself for the benefit of the county at large. Even if our city had been willing to go further, it would probably have been unavailing, as a further material increase of her debt, would probably have so depreciated her bonds as to make them hardly saleable.

There is, however, reason to believe that while our city can do nothing more for railroad building, the county may be relied on

for doing what may be required for the construction of the road west, through Rochester to the state line. A county vote for a subsidy of \$200,000 in aid of three new roads, viz: one through Rochester to the Illinois line; one to Terre Haute; and one to South Bend, would be about \$5,000 each for the nineteen townships outside of Wayne, while the balance of the amount would fall upon the city and Wayne township, and such a vote there is strong reason for believing could be secured for the three roads above named. Very respectfully, WM. A. JONES.

RAILROAD NOTES:
Work on the Narrow Gauge—A Trip to Bradford Times.

The progress of tracklayers on the narrow gauge has been delayed somewhat by the weather of last week, but they have steadily pushed steadily since vanoced. To day they will penetrate the bowels of Mt. Pisgah at Pittsburg, and the work will be concluded, so far as possible previous to the completion of the bridge across the Wabash. A large force of men are at work on the bridge, and nothing preventing, it will now progress rapidly toward completion. The Wabash, however, is a very uncertain stream, and it is impossible to tell what obstacles they may have to contend with. The bridge is to be built of timber made a shipload of 125 barrels of flour over the road at a material saving in the matter of freight.

The question of a switch at Pittsburg is one which agitates the good people of that borough and perplexes the management not a little. The grade of the road is fifty feet or more above the level of the town, and just how to get down without involving too much expense is a conundrum for the engineer to solve. It is now proposed to place the switch head just above the cemetery, and skirt the brow of the hill to the west, making a steep descent, but one which takes the only advantage of the provisions of nature presented.

A tank has been placed at the Brantner farm, one mile from Pittsburg.

The establishment of a station at Goslee's farm awaits the necessary formalities. The station will undoubtedly be located, but there are some formulas yet necessary before it is done. Nothing yet has been heard from the Postoffice Department regarding the establishment of a post office at this point, but there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt that the numerously-signed petition will be favorably considered.

The regular mail and express train will commence running from Pittsburg to Rensselaer on Monday, the train leaving Pittsburg at 3:30 p.m., and connecting with trains on the State Line at Monticello and on the L. N. A. & C. at Bradford. The train to the cemetery will arrive at Pittsburg at 8:30 a.m., and when the road is completed to this city, will connect with the 8:45 train west and the 9:15 east on the Wabash.

It will, from present appearance, require about six weeks to complete the bridge across the Wabash. But never mind! We will enjoy that great jubilee yet!

A correspondent sends the following account of a trip over the line to Bradford:

DELPHI, Ind., July 16, 1879.
To the Editor of the Times
The General Manager of the I. D. & C. railroad, J. E. Col. Yeoman, called me from my usual avocation on yesterday morning for a trip of pleasure and profit to the road and myself. At eight o'clock, a.m., the sturdy engineer, "Rowland Hughes," gave forth the engine to the echoes of the hills and valleys, which bristled with a background to the first mile, and just west of the treacherous Wabash river; and then amid the "pish," "whish," and clang of the bell, all familiar sounds to the employes of the railroad, we moved steadily and slowly through the defile, and once on top of the grade, she began to show a clean heel and a merry clatter as we sped over the track. No incident marred our progress until near the Tippecanoe river bridge, where a small accident had been caused by the rear end of a long wagon, a messenger from the planet Jupiter, and our sage scientists would have believed; but, the scientists to the contrary, notwithstanding, willing hands made short work of unloading two car-loads of gravel. Then away we went again and over the "Brace Bridge," which so securely spans the beautiful Tippecanoe river, and with a shrill "hallo" the Rowland sounded the challenge to the sixty feet grade, and back the tax-fighters take notice that she breathes forth the vapors of the grade, and all wished for the time to come to when she would be fully subdued and cultivated, this will be a very fair wheat growing region. Should that prove to be true, many thousands of dollars can and will annually be saved round about Remington, which are now and have been for years sent abroad for flour. Our merchants pay out from \$50,000 to \$60,000 yearly for flour alone, which money ought to be saved for use at all times.

The farmers who sowed wheat last fall in this section are highly pleased with the experiment, and the feeling is becoming prevalent, that in time to come, when the soil becomes more thoroughly subdued and cultivated, this will be a very fair wheat growing region. Should that prove to be true, many thousands of dollars can and will annually be saved round about Remington, which are now and have been for years sent abroad for flour. Our merchants pay out from \$50,000 to \$60,000 yearly for flour alone, which money ought to be saved for use at all times.

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The great question of the day is to decide whether Morgan and Legg do business in Rensselaer and board in Remington, or merely board in Remington and do business in Rensselaer, Who knows?

Death has again entered in our midst and removed one whose loss will be sorely felt and deplored, not only by the stricken family, but the entire community. Mrs. S. M. Black died about 2 o'clock Sunday morning after only two days illness. The news of her death was a shock that sent a gloom and sorrow through the hearts of all who knew her. In the church of which she was a member and in society she was ever in the front in deeds of charity and everything that had for its object the elevation of the human family, and in ministering to the sick and the afflicted, she had few equals and was excelled by none.

Her bereaved husband has the heart-felt sympathy of all the numerous acquaintances, and she is sincerely mourned by every one, who has for the few years past been wont to see her, ever active in the discharge of christian, family and neighborhood duties. The funeral on Tuesday afternoon was more generally attended than any ever before in Remington. During the services all the business houses were closed.

All three of the Cherry boys are home, having been summoned from Nebraska by the death of their dear mother, Mrs. S. M. Black. "Gatas."

OLD HICKORY.

The Americans are familiar with this sobriquet of General Andrew Jackson: yet very few know how it was earned by the old hero. The following explanation may be regarded as authority, as it was derived originally from General Jackson himself, by one of his messengers during the Creek war.

During the campaign which preceded the battle of Emuckfau Creek the army was moving rapidly to surprise the Indians, and there were no tents. In the month of March a cold equinoctial rain began to fall, mingled with sleet, which lasted several days.

The General was exposed to the weather, and suffered severely with a bad cold and sore throat at night he and his staff bivouacked in a muddy bottom, while the rain poured down and froze as it fell. Some of his escort, finding that he was very unwell, became uneasy about him, although he did not complain, and laid down upon his blanket by the camp-fire with his soldiers. Seeing him wet to the skin, stretched in the mud and water in his suffering condition, they determined to try and make him more comfortable.

They cut down a stout hickory tree, in which the sap was rising, and peeled the bark from it in large flakes, cut two forks and a pole, laid down a floor of bark and dead leaves, and roofed it, and closed one side, or rather one end, of the structure against the wind with bark, and left the other end open.

They then dried them in the tent they had constructed. They woke up the old General, and with some difficulty per-
mitted him to crawl in. With his side to a pillow, wrapped up in the day blankets, and his feet to the fire, he slept soundly and soundly all night, well eased in hickory bark.

ALTONIAN.

THE DELPHI AND INDIANAPOLIS.

The corps of surveyors on this line are making slow progress. There is all the difference in the world between a preliminary survey and a accurate survey. In the latter the progress is necessarily slow.

On yesterday the corps had reached Pickard's Mills, a point at the junction of the three counties of Hamilton, Tippecanoe and Clinton, and about thirty-three miles this side of Indianapolis. After they strike the old Michigan Road, in the vicinity of Michigantown, the progress will be more rapid, and the boys may confidently be expected home in three weeks.

The health of the corps has not been the best. When a short distance out the whole gang, with the exception of the engineer and axman were badly poisoned by vines, so that they were compelled to lay by for four days. Now, however, they have all recovered, and are pushing this way as fast as the exigencies of the case will permit.

REMINGTON NOTES.

The young man who does the heavy work on the Reporter is terribly anxious for a "Coronet" band. "Coronet" are good enough in their place, but it is doubtful whether there are any thoroughbreds in Remington whose right it is to wear them. However, trot them out and the pearls may possibly be converted into money.

Other towns are satisfied with a Cornet band.

One government saloon closed up, preparatory to being converted into a grocery. Only two more to be heard from. So much for Jimmy Dunn's laters.

The Temperance Festival at the close of Dunn's meetings, last Thursday night was a grand success. Ice cream, lemonade and cake vanished fearfully fast, and money flowed ditto. The receipts were something over \$100.00, to be used in defraying the expenses of the series of meetings.

Remington is painfully quiet just at present. No drunken rows, no squabbles, and not even an occasional dog fight to mar the peace and harmony of this sober community. Cox has settled the muss between Kitt and Guy, by "taking it all on himself." Well that's the way the darkey did.

From the melodious screeches that float over the evening air, it would seem that brass band was being sprouted in this town. If Gabriel does not give forth any more harmonious toots, when he takes his journey, the dead will be very shy of walking up to follow him. That they will awaken there is no doubt, but as for following after such discordant caterwauls that is out of the question.

The Hathaway Elevator is being repaired and renovated, so as to be in readiness for the coming grain season.

There has been a difficulty in reaching our Cemetery ever since it was located, especially in times of high water and muddy roads. The town daddies have surmounted that difficulty now, by purchasing a right of way through Powell's addition, commencing north of the termination of Ohio street and crossing the creek east