

Myers, Democrat, for Secretary of State, received a plurality of 208 in this 10th district. Wood, Democratic Congressman-elect, has a plurality of 104.

DeRuy, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and Boss Star Route Thief, it is said has recovered his sight. He will now be able to see that his signature is demanded.

Half ounce of Peruvian bark, half ounce rhubarb, one pint of pure Holland gin; mix and take half wine glass full one hour before each meal, and I keep up dose for two days. It is said to be a sure cure for chills and fever.

The notorious Jim Anderson, of Los-iania returning board fame, recently died with his boots on, at Eureka, Nevada. He was shot by the Republican candidate for County Superintendent. It was Anderson who received the recommendation from Stanley Mathews, to Hays for an appointment to some hot climate on account of his country in services. No doubt, Anderson has reached the hot climate by this time.

Chairman Hayes, of the tariff commission, was in Washington the 20th, explaining to the Auditor the Commissioners bill of expense. The Auditor seemed to think that some of the bills that came up under the allowance of "reasonable" expenses, were the most unreasonable that ever came under his notice, and was inclined to kick, possibly the chairman can explain why it was necessary to expend thousands of dollars for stenography, and other thousands for matter equally as questionable.

## VOTE FOR SENATOR.

Hoover, D.	676
Newton county	1,048
Jasper	1,538
Benton	3,268
TRAVIS, R.	
Newton county	984
Jasper	1,031
Benton	1,187—8,173
INGERSOLL, G.	
Newton county	188
Jasper	128—311
Hoover's plurality	91

## DYING REPUBLICANISM.

New York Sun: In fact, what is at the bottom of the revolution now going on is not merely an internal disorder in the Republican organization, not merely the mutual hostility of stalwarts and half-brooks, but a general dissatisfaction with the Republican party itself. It is a growing recognition of the truth that, after having been in power for more than twenty years without interruption, it has become thoroughly corrupt, and that it is now to be turned out because it ought to be turned out. It has become the hotbed of all sorts of plundering jobs, such as the River and Harbor bill, and of an endless succession of thieving rings, from the Credit Mobilier down to the star-routing ring. And those who now control it and shape its policy, are with few exceptions, a debased and unworthy set. Moreover, this corruption in the Republican party has not been confined to any particular faction nor to any special set of men. The followers of Grant and the followers of Blaine and Garfield have been about equally guilty. The Republicans in a body have kept up our enormous taxes far in excess of the government; and without distinction they have shared in plundering the enormous sums of money thus put at the disposal of congress.

David A. Wells, in a lecture before the New York Free Trade Club said that the results of the late election came from a feeling that the people were taxed \$150,000,000 a year more than was necessary. A result of this feeling, he said, will be a reduction of taxation and the question for free traders to consider is how to bring about, while circumstances are favorable, an intelligent revenue reform. New England manufacturers, especially the prints men now favor revenue reform. As to the results of the reform that directly affects the laboring man, the census of 1880 shows that the average wages in the well protected silk, cotton, and woolen industries are about 85 cents a day for each laborer. The iron and steel workers average \$1.25 a day, while the unprotected agricultural laborers of the west average from \$1.45 to \$2 a day. Carpenters and furniture makers get much larger pay than iron workers. American laborers in cotton mills \$245 for three hundred days work, and British laborers in the same industry \$250. The reason of the strikes of the last year was that it required \$1.44 to buy just July the food and clothing that could be had for \$1.08 in 1879. As the present tariff system put a premium on dislocation, he believed the civil service reformers and the tariff reformers would bring hands.

In an article to the December number of the North American Review, Gen. Grant reviews the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, and says: "Twenty years of the best part of his life have been consumed in trying to have his name and reputation restored before his countrymen. In his application, now before Congress, he is asking only that he may be restored to the ranks of the army, with the rank that he would have held, if the Court Martial had never been held. This is a judgment in a very small part of what is possible to do in this case, and of what ought to be done. General Porter should, in the

way of partial restitution, be declared by Congress to have been exonerated on mistaken testimony, and therefore, to have never been out of the Army. This would make him a major General of Volunteers until a date might be fixed for his muster out at that rank, after which he should be continued as a Colonel of Infantry and brevet Brigadier General of the United States Army, from the date of the act, which would be placed on the rotted list with that rank.

A son and sincere expression of belief in the entire innocence of General Porter will tend to draw the public's mind to the same conviction. I shall feel abundantly rewarded for my efforts. It will always be a pleasure to me as well as a duty to be the instrument, even in the smallest degree of setting right man who has been grossly wronged, especially if he has risked his life and reputation in the defense of his country. I feel, as I said on a previous occasion, double interest in this particular case, because it is after the war, as General of the army, when I might have been instrumental in having justice done to General Porter, and, as President of the United States, when I certainly could have done so, I labored under the firm conviction that he was guilty; that the fact of the receipt of the \$4,30 order were as found by the Court, and the position of the troops and numbers were as given in the first of these diagrams. Having become better informed, I at once voluntarily gave as I have continued to give, my best efforts to impress the minds of my countrymen with the justice of our Government, as far as it could grant it, the result in due to General Fitz John Porter,

Ex Senator Joseph E. McDonald, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, put it thus tersely to a New York Herald reporter:

"The result of the late elections all over the North places the Democratic party in the ascendancy for the next two years. If the ascendancy is to become executive in 1884, it must be on the record of the party in the interval. Wise counsels must prevail. Reform must be real. The tariff must be reduced to the revenue standard, and the tax levied only for the support of the Government. All expenditures authorized by Congress must be for national purposes and no other purposes, and economy must be enforced in all departments of the government. The inference of the Federal Administration in State elections and State affairs. So overwhelmingly rebuked in New York, must cease. As soon as possible all laws authorizing Federal action beyond the limits of the Constitution must be repealed."

## MURDER AT RAUB.

On the 14th inst. James P. Spaulding, of near Raub, Ind., murdered his wife and child, and then committed suicide. Spaulding had not farmed recently, and previous to his recent election. This money was deposited in the Bank of Kentland, where it now is. On the previous evening he was heard to complain of selling the place to cheap, and seemed very moody in consequence. He was seen in the morning with lantern in hand, doing the chores about the barn, where later the horses were found with their heads near. The cows had been milked and wood chopped for the day. The bodies were discovered by a relative. The lamp was burning on a table; the window was laid side by side, while the father lay across them, downward. Spaulding was thirty-five years of age; his wife thirty years of age, and the boy four years and six months. At the time the murder was committed the wife was engrossed in making bread as her hands were covered with dough, and all preparation had been made for baking. From what investigation has been made it is firmly believed that the husband killed the wife and child and then cut his own throat. It is supposed that he first came in from the barn quietly and knocked his wife in the head, then cut her throat on the floor, covered with a razor, which was found covered with blood and hair, then cut her throat with a razor, which was found covered with blood and hair, and identified as his own. The door knob had finger marks, showing signs of a struggle. The little boy ran out into the back yard; his father pursued him and knocked him down with the singlestick; then cut the boy's throat from ear to ear, dragged him into the house and laid him alongside the mother. Spaulding then cut the throat of his wife and child, it is plain that the murderer was not committed for the purpose of robbery, as Spaulding's purse, containing a considerable sum of money was found on his person, while his watch was taken from his vest pocket and the crystal found to be covered with finger marks and blood.—Oxford Tribune.

Zimmi Dwiggin was at Rensselaer the first of the week looking up matters and things concerning the furnishing of his new house, the finest and best appointed in the county. —Oxford Tribune.

Dwiggin & Dwiggin have been offered inducements to start a branch office at Williamsport, and are taking the matter under advisement.—Oxford Tribune.

A PEERLESS PERFUME.

The refreshing aroma of Floreston Cologne, and its lasting fragrance makes it a peerless perfume for the toilet.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REALTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1882,

at the Court House, in the Town of Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, the following Real Estate, the property of Thomas J. Smith, the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of Section thirty-two (32) in Township thirty-one (31) in the State of Indiana.

The Terms of Sale are as follows:—One-third down, and the balance in Nine and Eighteen months, with interest at 6 per cent. for the notes for the same with approved freshet surely bearing six per cent. interest, waiving all costs of collection, and the sale of an estate must bring at least two-thirds its appraisal value.

CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk.

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