

Dorsey says it took a million dollars to save New York State to "the grand old party."

Ex-Attorney General Baldwin has resumed the practice of law in the city of Logansport.

General Slocum and General Rosecrans will be members of the Democratic majority in the next House.

A position is before the Authorities of the city of Logansport for permission to build street railways in that place.

Dorsey admits that he used over \$400,000 in electing Porter and the Republican State ticket. This is a virtual admission of the basely mode of Republicanism in this State in 1880. That flood of new and crisp \$2 bills is accounted for.

As strange as it may seem every one of the government officials discharged by President Arthur recently, participated in the Indiana campaign two years ago, and were active seconds of Dorsey in his great feat of carrying Indiana with me.

J. B. Scott for many years editor and proprietor of the Delphi Journal, has disposed of that establishment to Ross W. Scott and Charles E. Clapp. We wish the new proprietors pecuniary success, and to the retiring editor we hope peace and plenty in his declining years may be vouchsaled to him.

Let it be kept in mind that Dorsey is still Secretary of the National Republican Committee. Let it also be kept in mind that Brady owns and controls two of the most influential Indianapolis newspapers published in Washington. Let it also be kept in mind that two more bold defiants and combat men never held positions of trust and profit under the government.

Simon Parr Thompson of Rensselaer, published to-day, Nov. 29, in the Indianapolis Journal a "Plan for Conventions." Simon must do something towards bringing about some kind of a reform, if he ever expects to warn a Congressman's seat. Mr. Thompson is preparing to walk over the political corps of Mark L. DeMott. He was one of the men who forced Col. Demott upon the Republicans at the Winamac convention—Logansport Pharo.

ENDORsing A JUST DEMAND.—The soldiers of Boston sent a letter to General Grant regarding his vindication of General Fitz John Porter, which says: "No act, whether of valor or of policy, which has marked your great career, should bring you more honor than the moral courage and spirit of iron and justice exhibited in this defense of gallant Union soldiers, condemned on insufficient or mistaken evidence."

General Terry has written a letter of similar import.

The Indianapolis News explains quite clearly the difference between a tariff for revenue and a protective tariff. It says: "A tariff for revenue and a protective tariff are two contradictory propositions. The former proposes such a duty as shall, as its name implies, bring in a revenue, that is, that under it there shall be importations. A protective tariff proposes that there shall be no importations, but that the home factories shall be protected from them. One proposes that the consumer shall buy where he can buy cheapest, subject only to the drawback of the government's levy for revenue. The other proposes that he shall buy only of certain producers who are given a monopoly of the market. In both cases labor is not considered. There is a free trade in labor, and the laborer has to sell his labor in an open market subject to the laws of supply and demand."

Wayne McVeagh stated to a reporter of the New York Herald the reason why he left the cabinet after Garfield's death. He said: "I never claimed perfect for President Garfield or his administration. I am very well aware that any such claim would be preposterous. I did believe, however, when I accepted office under him and I believe still that his nomination at Chicago represented the defeat of the things to which I was most strenuously opposed—the third term, the spoils system, the boss system, packed conventions and the unit rule, destruction of district representation and alliance with Mahomet and repudiation in Virginia. General Garfield opposed these things at Chicago, and General Arthur supported them. It seemed to me therefore entirely proper for me to take a place as a confidential political adviser of President Garfield and refuse to qualify myself by retaining such a position under President Arthur. It would have been a false and insidious relation from first to last, and no public good could have come out of it."

The Manhattan Club, New York, gave a reception to Governor-elect Cleveland, on the evening of the 5th. Gen. Hancock and staff and a number of representative Democrats were present. A grand banquet followed. Gov. Cleveland, in response to a sentiment said: "I am quite certain the late demonstration did not spring from any pre-existing love for the party which was called to power; nor did the people place the affairs of state in our hands to be forgotten. They voted for themselves and in

their own interests. If we retain their confidence we must deserve it, and we may be sure they will call on us to give an account of the stewardship. We shall utterly fail to rend bright the signs of the times if we are not fully convinced that parties are but instruments through which the people work their will, and that when they become more the people desert or destroy them. The vanquished have lately learned these things, and the victors will act wisely if they profit by the lesson. Let us get that an intelligent thinking reading people to stick to the party which they are in power to supply all their needs and wants, and the party which keeps pace with the developments and progress of the times, which keeps in sight its landmarks and yet observes those things which are in advance, and while will continue true to the people as well as to its traditions, will be the dominant party of the future."

Ex-Senator Gordon, of Georgia, was the only other speaker of the evening.

Judge Hayes, a Republican Judge, of Iowa, in a case where a brewer, Kocher & Ladd, vs. Mr. Hill, sued the latter for \$113 for beer sold since the promulgation of the force of the amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, decided the act unconstitutional for the following reasons:

1. That the provisions of the constitution of Iowa in relation to its own amendments have not been complied with, and that the amendment in question was not entered in the journals of the assembly which passed it with the yeas and nays, as provided; that the same was not published, and that the joint resolution of the last assembly which acted on the measure could not go into effect until July 4, 1882, whereas the election was held on June 27, 1882, and therefore the election was illegal.

2. That ever since 1858 the manufacture of ale and beer has been especially sanctioned and protected by law in Iowa, and that under this protection a large amount of capital has been invested in the manufacture, and that the amendment renders that capital worthless and thus invalidates the right to property.

3. That the nineteenth amendment—the one that added the punctuation and the meaning of the measure from what both were as the instrument was passed by the eighteenth assembly.

4. That when the measure was passed by the eighteenth assembly it contained the words, "or to be used," and that when it was passed by the nineteenth assembly and submitted to a vote of the people, these words were omitted contrary to the provisions of the constitution, which expressly stated that an amendment shall be submitted to the people in exactly the same words as when first passed by the assembly.

THE COURT'S MISTAKE.

Judge Davis used to tell some admirable stories of an old Illinois Judge, one of which we chance particularly to remember. One of the Judges was rather remarkable for conveying to Jurors his charges to them in his own opinions in regard to the merits of the case. In one case he had done so with great plainness, but to his amazement the Jury hung out for hours without coming to an agreement. The Judge inquired of the bailiff what was the matter, and learned from him that one Juror was hanging out against the other eleven. He proceeded to rebuke the Juror sharply. The obstinate Juror said as the Judge was done he arose and said: "Judge, may I say a word?" "Yes, sir," said the indignant Judge; "what have you to say?" "Well, what I wanted to say is, I am the only feller that's on your side."

"HASN'T IT, GEORGE?"

There is quite a good joke now going the rounds down at Valdado. A young lady visiting there is quite sweet on a certain young journalist. One morning the pair started out for a long ramble over in the Contra Costa hills. Being gone all day, they returned in the evening completely worn out and fatigued. The young lady and gentleman were met by a party of their friends soon after their return, and were asked as to what had become of them. "Oh, we're young ladies have an aversion to the outdoors, and among other things, the habit of proving any assertion she may make by appealing to any friend that she happens to have with her at the time. So, as usual, away she went, and answered the inquiry as follows: "Oh, we had a fine time. But climbing over rocks and bushes has made me black and blue all over, hasn't it, George?" (Appealing to the young man who had gone out with her.) George said emphatically that he'd be hanged if he knew anything about it, and now that young couple got no rest from the chafing of their friends. —Wheatland Cat. Graph.

HE WANTED A LITTLE TIME.

A Democrat who heard something awful good in the City Hall yesterday morning was so overcome with joy he availed himself of his hat in his hand. Meeting a stranger at the gate he swung his hat and called out: "We've met 'em!" "Yes." "And won a glorious victory!" "Yes. It is the big great tidal wave ever heard of." "Just so." "And it will sweep the Republican party off its feet." "It will." "And give us a Democratic President." "I believe it." "Then let's give three cheers." "How's that a little too much?" "How's that?" "Ain't she glorious?" "You, but you see she was a Republican up to midnight last night, and it might no be in any good taste for me to utter any Democratic yell before to-morrow. I'm with you—I'm all right—but give me a little more time to get used to the new party."

Detroit Free Press.

A TRAVELLER'S STORY.

After spending months at water places and consulting the best physicians without benefit, I returned home disheartened and hopeless. I had heard of the Parker's Glycerine tonic, and urged a trial of Parker's Glycerine tonic. Three bottles and careful diet have bro't me excellent health and spirits, and I hope my experience may benefit similar sufferers.—Cincinnati lady. See other column.

It you receive a circular from the "American News Exchange" asking you to act as reporter and offering you a supply of railroad and theatrical passes on receipt of \$10, don't bite. The News Exchange is said to be a gorgeous fraud.

J. J. Waterbury warrants every thing that is made up in his shop.

Call and see those nice Dress Suits.

The largest assortment of guns ever brought to Rensselaer, muzzle and breech loading, single and double barrel. Powder, shot, cartridges and general equipments for hunting and fishing, at Wm. A. Lamson's.

The day of elections Massachusetts Republican told his wife that if the State went Democratic he intended to leave the next morning before breakfast and go to a Republican State. Early the next morning he was awaked by a cluster of pans and a lining of stove pipe. On climbing out of bed he found himself busily engaged in packing up the household goods. "What are you doing, Mary?" he asked. "Packing up to leave, State is Democratic," she replied. Seizing a newspaper he hastily scanned, yelled: "Hold on, Mary, there's no need to go to."

Equal parts of alum and salt, scorched and pulverized together, is said to be good for the crop.

"THE LIQUOR INFLUENCE." "J. M." a very intelligent correspondent of the Newton County News, writes the following sensible article for that paper:

"Now that the election is over, and the result has proved disastrous to the Republican party, we are told by those who persist in bailing their party the embodiment of all that is virtuous and decent, that defeat is to be attributed to the "liquor influence." They insist upon it, that the Republican party favored the liquor, while the Democratic party opposed it.

If losing the "liquor influence" has resulted in the defeat of the Republican party, it is fair to infer that that influence has been essential heretofore to its success. Democratic party, it is true, did it always do, declare its opposition to the enactment of summary laws, but it did not oppose the submission of the prohibitory amendment. Under our form of government it is the right of the majority to rule when their will is determined, whether it be the Star Route cases, and the worst of it is most people here in Washington, both those who sympathize with the Star Route people and those who do not, will believe him.

Misfortunes continue to sink Republicanism to profounder depths of contempt, and it is safe to say that when Marshal Henry gets through with his temperance work he will have another disgusting chapter of Republican methods, which will identify their scorn of Republican bosses and the Washington Department of Justice.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, ss: In the Jasper Circuit Court, January Term, 1882.

Complaint No. 229. Plaintiff, S. B. Smith, Esq., of Jasper, Indiana, vs. John H. Shields, of Union township, Jasper county, Indiana, on the 23d day of November, 1882, a Steer one year old last spring. Said steer is of a Roan color with a white face, tail and belly. Appraised at fifteen dollars by Mr. Joseph Smith, of Jasper. From the docket of Clark McColl, J. P. of said township.

CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk, Jasper Circuit Court.

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