

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.

FRIDAY JULY 13, 1883.

The militia were ordered out to put down the labor strikes at Ely, Vermont, the other day.

The house of the great detective Allen Pinkerton, has been burglarized five times in the last three years.

Dorsey, the Republican savoir of Indiana, was sured by a colored Republican Club, at Washington, immediately after his acquittal.

Fowler, Benton County, has been selected as the place for holding the Soldier's Reunion for the district composed of Benton, Newton, White, Jasper and Pulaski Counties, and September 19, 20 and 21, the date.

Benton Review: W. H. Walker returned home Monday night looking and feeling much better for his trip. We are glad to hear of his improvement and hope it will continue until he has regained his former good health.

"A tariff for revenue" is not "free trade." A demand for revenue reform is not "free trade." Opposition to extreme protection of the Pennsylvania type is not "free trade." Opposition to a prohibitive tariff is not "free trade." Opposition to monopolies is not "free trade." — New York World.

The Benton Review says of the Benton County Normal: "One feature about the Normal will be the training class composed of primary scholars under the supervision of Miss Dwiggin. These little ones will be charged a nominal fee, say about 25 cents per week, and parents may rest assured that the time they spend there will not be wasted."

Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court has decided that the crucifixion of Christ took place April 7, A. D. 30. Is this allude?

The identical individual who, on the Electoral Commission admitted Mr. Tilden had the votes—popular and electoral—the law and the argument on his side, but all the same he made No 8 in favor of fraud Hayes.

The appointment of Stanley Matthews on the Supreme Court bench is to be investigated by the next Congress.

It has been claimed that the appointment of Matthews was in consideration of the subscription of \$100,000 by Jay Gould to the Republican campaign fund of 1880. Jay wanted a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, opposed to the Thurman railroad law, and it is said he got it.

Valparaiso Messenger: Some of our merchants complain that times are getting harder and business duller with them every day. Why? Simply because most of your trade goes to Chicago, and, you gentlemen are to blame for it. Look at the mammoth bargain advertisements in the Chicago dailies! They circulate largely in every railroad town in Porter county, and our city is honest compared with them. What a bad idea it is to tax us! Absolutely nothing. Your county papers tell the tale of your own shortsightedness in this matter. You claim to be so well known in Porter county that you don't need to throw away any money for advertising in your county papers. The Chicago merchants think differently—hence they are gathering in the cash customers from Valpo and all the towns in the county, and you take what is left.

Just insert Jasper for Porter, and Rensselaer for Valpo, and the above item will apply to this locality almost to a T.

Manufacturing corporations at Suncock N. H., imported from Sweden 165 operatives to work in their mills. The corporations paid the passage money for the Swedes, and therefore regarded them in some measures as their slaves. At any rate when the Swedes arrived and showed some inclination to take their departure from Suncock, the corporation had them imprisoned. The unfortunate captives, through the Swedish Minister, have had the matter brought to the attention of the Government, and the question of reducing the corporation's tax on the railroad a prompt settlement. White slavery in New Hampshire will hardly be tolerated. The Suncock manufacturing corporations will doubtless be required to let the captives go free.

"Protection to home industry" is illustrated in the introduction by the Suncock monopolists of foreign workers with whom to supply the places of American operatives.

The New York World, in an elaborate editorial, points out the breakers in the Republican party. "The Republican party," says the World, "no longer held together by the strong cement of the War issue or by Grant's personality, is fighting itself. There was a break and a bolt in New York when Robertson was forced on the party, and Conkling was driven out of the Senate. There was another break and bolt in this State when Folger, backed by the Republican National Administration and a member of the Cabinet, buried under a majority of nearly 200,000 votes. There was a break and a bolt in Pennsylvania when the Republican rebels drew their swords against the Winnebago chief and Pattison was elected Governor. There was a break and a bolt in Massachusetts when Butler carried the State on a Democratic ticket. There were breaks and bolts in the West when Kansas and Michigan and Wisconsin fell off from Republicanism, when Ohio was lost on the temperance issue and Nebraska through an anti-monopoly defection. There is a break and a bolt in New Hampshire, where Hollins finds the machine slip from his grasp and a large portion of the Republican legislators split upon King Caucus."

## ANOTHER OPEN LETTER-NO 13.

[The Indianapolis News.]

Hon. Stanton J. Peelle:

The Fourth of July dispatches from the village of Suncock, N. H., were edited by the owners of an infant industry for the benefit of the Swedes, who recently imported by the human Labor steamer several hundred Swedes, who are described in the dispatches as "paupers and jailbirds." These "paupers and jailbirds" were brought to the country to take the place of American workers for those industries certain paupers and jailbirds" snuffing the Fourth of July breezes, and not content with the very low wages paid them by the owners of the highly protected industries, began to leave the village of Suncock, turning their faces westward. When, of their task, the paupers and jailbirds" kept their coats and drove about to their work as black men were driven to the cane and cotton fields before the War. By some means word reached the Swedish Minister at Washington, and he has been inquiring by what authority his countrymen were treated in this fashion, and the explanation is given that these "paupers and jailbirds" were brought to the country to clothe them that their wages enabled them to pay for, and that their imprisonment was a ready method adopted by the protected manufacturers to protect the village storekeepers who had been selling goods to the "paupers and jailbirds" before you got to Washington in December, and will probably hear Senator Morrill speak at the favorable hearing.

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## CIRCULAR FROM PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

The Faculty of Purdue University, wishing to secure the assistance of County Superintendents in the education of applicants for admission to the University, has issued the following circular:

The Superintendent of each county can announce that an examination of applicants for admission to Purdue University will be held in connection with the regular examination of teachers in July, 1883, provided that application for admission is made to the President of the University (Lafayette, Indiana) as early as July 20th. Applications made to the Superintendent can be forwarded to the President.

On the receipt of one or more applications from any county, the President will send to the County Superintendent printed questions with a direction to the Superintendent to forward them to the Faculty of the Freshman Class, and so for admission to the Academy, as may be required.

We think it is effectually provided against in the petition, the order and the law, in order for the railroad to use the tax it must commence its work before August 4, 1884, and must complete three-tenths of its construction by that date.

It is believed that this will subject County to a heavy tax, but it will not be required to pay for the railroad.

We think it is effectually provided against in the petition, the order and the law, in order for the railroad to use the tax it must commence its work before August 4, 1884, and must complete three-tenths of its construction by that date.

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