

The Republican.

RENSSELAER, Friday, Oct. 23, 1874.

Who says the work of the Republican party is done and therefore it ought to go down? Not a single man who was ever a sincere genuine Republican. Some who followed that party for the "loaves and fishes" say so, and those who could see no way for themselves to be leaders and office-holders by Republican suffrage say so. But no man who looks beyond the narrow circle of self, to the elevation of the universal brotherhood of mankind, ever has any such ideas. The party that has the power to accomplish what the Republican party has, and shows itself ever ready to grasp and deal with any question that affects the welfare of the people, is certainly able to purge itself of the corrupt, who are certain to attach themselves to any party that is in power. The Republicans have shown the disposition to bring to account and punish corrupt officials, high or low. It needs to go a step farther and shake off its dead weights before election. Because a man has a great many relatives and friends who are Republicans is no reason that he must be accepted for office when he cannot command the confidence and respect of the people generally. We should shake off all those whose interest is evidently the seeking of an office. There is not as much danger from the operations of an open enemy, as from the lukewarmness of a hanger-on for office. We ought, in justice to ourselves, to sever from those whose treachery will betray us, whenever the enemy can, with the least assurance promise them office.

Is It Good Faith?

In a previous issue we gave a little ventilation to the independent movers in Tippecanoe county, wherein they were shown to be so faithful to their own tools that they could not retain them till their work was done.

The Fountain county editor, imported to work for the reformers, and working for them faithfully, was so shamefully abused and plundered, that human nature was compelled to assert itself, and he went over to the party of human rights.

In our own county, Mr. Patton of Remington was the regular nominee of the Independent party for the office of Sheriff; and it was "ruled" in the preliminary caucus of that party, before their primary election, that the candidates should "support the nominees or be considered bolters." The man who proposed the "rule" was a candidate at the primary election that nominated Mr. Patton, and in violation of that rule, when the campaign was nearly over, gave his whole influence for Mr. Rhoads of Rensselaer, and electioneered, and circulated votes for him thereby defeating Mr. Patton. Of course we do not wish to complain that Mr. Daugherty was elected in consequence of that proceeding; but we do wish the "people" to see that it is not to their interest to follow the lead of those whose sense of honor will permit them to betray any person's trust, at any stage of a campaign. When a man is nominated for office by "the people," that man should feel that the people will not be led away from his support at the only time they can do him any real good—at the election. It was supposed by the leaders of the movement in Tippecanoe, that Mr. Spence would starve and beg while they plundered him, and that he would continue the delusive cry of "reform." The leaders of the movement in Jasper county now expect Mr. Patton and his friends to brush the dust of battle from their eyes and get ready for another race for "reform." Will they do it? Will the people put men in nomination to have them sacrificed in the house of their political friends?

It would be eminently appropriate for those seeking reform and political purification, to avoid deception, intrigue and faithlessness.

To the People of Jasper.

It is amusing, instructive, and in some instances, saddening, to observe the effect produced upon different individuals by the late election. Those who have resorted to the barbarous customs of the early times (when education was not so general as now, when it was well known by politicians that sensational were the political food of the vulgar rabble) and have appealed to the sordid passions of the ignorant, have used unsparingly falsehood, slander, misrepresentation and distortion, have bolted from their pledged faith to their own nominations, dealt in covert threats and base innuendoes at and against men who are among and of our very best citizens—those who have done all these and more—counsel persons whose election was brought about by such base means to be gentle in their demonstrations so as to spare the feelings of the beaten candidates, and at the same time calling their success a grand victory over "corruption," "rings," "cliques," "salary-grabbers," etc. They affect to be wonderfully magnanimous, recollecting, perhaps, that the slain upon the battlefield are not of the foe alone. They are prolific in their sympathies and generous in their advice to the tried and true. When virtue is to be found only in the regions of Pluto, we may be thankful for their advice—not before.

Time for people to take a second thought and get ashamed of such leaders, and such questionable victories will be all that is needed for such men as these.

There is another class of whom it is as yet undecided whether their interest in Republican principles goes any farther than to hold office at the hands of Republicans and reap the personal benefits of Republican victory or not. Such men, the number of whom, we are happy to say is small, appear to be getting ready to stake off claims in the country of the barbarians should the reports of the independent spies in the Republican Canon be credited a little farther. We are sad in contemplating the state of mind of these men. Time is short, life is fleeting and they debating as to how a right course—the only course that commends itself to their consciences—will effect themselves. Watching to "catch the under-current of popular feeling" to wait themselves into a desirable, but temporary place. For such we have this word of caution and cheer. Don't think that every breeze that blows is going to be a gale; that every cloud is the matrix of a tempest; that every reverse of an army or political party is a premonition of its down-fall and ruin. Remember that "Right is right, since God is God," and "truth crushed to earth, will rise again." Stand for the right, if it should be a little unpopular, and see how manly it will make you feel. If dastards become bold and threaten destruction to the noble work of the Republican party—a work accomplished in tears and blood—don't stop to think of little diminutive self, but let honor and true patriotism assert itself, throw yourself into the breach and stand or fall by the side of truth. For your own sake and for the sake of humanity, don't adopt the Buchanan policy; that it is wrong for demagogues and politicians to attempt the destruction of the Republican party, but if they choose to destroy it, there is no power under the Constitution and the free flag of America to prevent it.

There is another class, many in numbers, that do very little thinking and reasoning for themselves. The strong arm of the law must be thrown around them to protect them from coming in contact with grab-bags and confidence men, for their cupidity is certain to make them victims to such operators every chance they have to meet them. These men are fond of thinking that every man is a rascal. That the higher a man gets into office, the greater scoundrel he becomes; hence they are lovers of scandal and sensational dispatches, that flow in reeking streams of corruption from too many newspaper offices, and retailed from the lying lips of perambulating grog-shops in the campaigns preceding an election. Every county contains a large number of this class of men, and there is but one remedy. Education must be made more universal and effective. The common school system must be revised and improved. While the government is sending peace commissioners to the Indians, let it take measures to send peace commissioners instead of wire-pulling politician and slimy and smooth-tongued electioneers to the school offices. Let us have compulsory education, and let learning drift out a little more from the textbooks. Let the methods be changed a great deal more from the cramming of memory to the reasoning from principle. Let the benevolent and social organizations turn their attention especially to the spread of universal information and the development of good sound practical sense. When this is done, the grab-bag and confidence operator's occupation will be gone, and electioneering scandal will be at a discount.

For Republicans.

There is a world of truth in the homely adage "there is no use in crying over spilt milk." Though the milk of the last campaign was no spilled from any intentional fault of the Republican party, it is nevertheless spilled, and can never be gathered together again. This is no time for downheartedness or vain regret, and much less for fault-finding and crimination. The duty of Republicans concerns the future, not the past, and the duties of the future will be rendered much easier by meeting them promptly and boldly. In all great emergencies self-confidence is half the battle. Courage enlarges while cowardice diminishes resources. It is well enough that Republicans should speculate on the causes that have led to their defeat. So far from there being anything unusual in that, such speculation may give strength and wisdom, provided it is not conducted in a spirit of repining. It is plain enough that our defeat was owing partly to dissatisfaction with the national administration, partly to the Grange movement, which was captured by Democracy, and made to contribute largely to a Democratic victory, partly to the temperance agitation, which caused a very considerable secession of voters from the Republican party, and partly to minor and local causes. By a most extraordinary combination of circumstances we have suffered a heavy reverse, but it is absurd for Democrats to talk about the Republican party being destroyed, or for any one to suppose that the verdict of last Tuesday is final and irreversible. As we have said before, Republican principles are as true now as ever, and defeat is a school in which truth always grows strong. Properly improved, this defeat will become a source of strength to us. While it would be in the last degree cowardly for Republicans to accept a single defeat as marking the downfall of their party, it would be a clear sign of political insanity for them to deny that it is intended more or less as a rebuke for the party, and for the unfortunate mistakes of administration and legislation into which it has fallen. It is a party of noble origin, grand achievements and equally grand possibilities. It contains more elements of victory than any other political party ever organized in this country. To admit that it could be destroyed by a single defeat or a score of defeats would be to confess that ignorance is stronger than intelligence, reaction better than progress, the sentiment of slavery more

vital than that of liberty. In short, it would be to admit that the experiment of a free government, based on the intelligence of the people and universal suffrage, is a failure.

But in order to make the party what it has been, and what it ought to be, it must apply itself with high resolve, where it still has the power, to the work of reform, of retrenchment, of economy, and of exposing every abuse and punishing every wrong practiced in its name. It must become more the party of the people and less the party of office holders. It must declare its independence of caucus rule and corrupt rings of every sort. It must insist on the rigid accountability of officeholders to the people and show itself, to be in fact as well as in theory the embodiment of the best sentiment of the country. By this path, and this only, can the Republican party regain the confidence of the people.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

High Old Time at Delphi.

A Special to the Logansport Star, dated Oct. 20, says of the C. & S. A. R. R. as follows:

To-day has been a glad day for Delphi, and one long to be remembered by the citizens as the final consummation of their two years' labor to make the Chicago and South Atlantic railway an undoubted matter of fact. To-day a large delegation of citizens, headed by Lathrop's silver cornet band, President Hammond, the city council of Delphi, and the directors of the road left here at 8 p. m. for the place of the ceremony. Fully one thousand people were present. President Hammond made a short address, saying that to-day was the final triumph of the energetic men of Carroll county, who had for months been the strong supporters and aiders of the road; that he congratulated them upon the success of the great project, the road that would connect the great producing portion of the northwest with the consumers of the southeast. To-day would mark an era in the history of Carroll county, and a day that will long be remembered by all. Two months ago the road was only on paper, now seventeen miles are ready, and part of their own shilled. In the south the work was progressing favorably. He then threw a sheaf of earth in honor of Indiana and one for each state through which it passed. Speeches were also made by Chief Engineer Olmstead and some of the directors. Contractors are here now at work and we can safely say that in two years Delphians can claim to Chicago direct.

The Jasper County Sunday School Convention.

The friends of Sabbath Schools in Jasper county met in mass convention in the Presbyterian church in Rensselaer, Indiana, Tuesday, October 20th, 1874, at 3 o'clock p. m. The opening exercises were conducted by Mr. William H. Levering, of Lafayette.

Mr. John Coen was chosen temporary President, and F. C. Pierce temporary Secretary.

A committee of enrollment was appointed, which consisted of Messrs. J. H. Snoddy, Geo. W. Hascall and Miss Mary Peacock.

Committee on permanent organization, Messrs. Henry C. Bruce, James H. Snoddy, Jonathan Peacock, Miss Smith and Mrs. Alfred Thompson.

Committee on constitution, Rev. R. L. Adams, Rev. D. J. Huston and C. M. Johnson.

The object of Sunday Schools was discussed by Rev. D. J. Huston and many delegates and others.

Singing.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock p. m.

Benediction by Rev. R. L. Adams.

At 7 o'clock p. m. exercises were opened with singing by the choir; the 1st Psalm was read, and Bro. W. H. Levering offered prayer.

Address by Bro. Levering.

Rev. E. A. Andrew and others responded to the question: What discouragements have you?

What are your encouragements? was answered by many.

In reply to the third question: Have you reason to believe that God has given you success? several cited proof of God's blessing.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Benediction by Rev. E. A. Andrew.

October 21, 1874.

Convention convened at 9 o'clock a. m. Devotional exercises by Rev. E. A. Andrew.

The first subject discussed this morning, was: Live teachers, and how to secure them, which was opened by Rev. E. A. Andrew and participated in by many.

The subject of teachers' meeting elicited an animated discussion, which was participated in by the Convention.

Singing.

At 10:30 class exercises conducted by Bro. Levering. Lesson, Mark 10, blind Bartimeus.

Singing by the choir.

The importance of continuing Sunday Schools through the year was urged by Rev. D. J. Huston.

On motion the Convention decided to hold a children's meeting to-night.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

[Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the Secretary, we are unable to give the full proceedings of the Convention, this week, but he promises to furnish the remainder next week.—Ed.]

According to astronomical calculations there will be an eclipse of the moon on the 24th and 25th of the present month between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The Republican party has attempted a load, greater than it can carry; but may have the comforting consolation that it is far better to fail in a good cause than succeed in a bad one; and after a time, the right will be sure to triumph.—*Greensburg Standard.*

The South Still for Secession.

The Southern white people are disloyal to the Union. The pretense that they respect and revere the American flag is a miserable sham. Penn. yielded to Federal troops because he dared not oppose force to force. It follows that the sympathy lavished upon Southern White League Democrats by the Northern people, on the theory that they were only upon so-called carpet-bag State governments, is misplaced. The Southern plan is to overthrow State governments, with a view ultimately to overthrow the Union. To regard the Southern situation from any other standpoint is to be gulled by a fatal delusion. And why did the South wish in 1861 to destroy the Union? Merely because the Union would not extend the institution of slavery into new territory. The cause of disloyalty at the South is now, as it was in 1861, the desire to establish the doctrine of property in man. Southern White League Democrats hate the American flag, because it means equal rights to black and white alike; because it means freedom of speech and of political action. Every White League organization at the South is, therefore, a concerted movement not merely to elevate Democrats to power in a State, but to haul down the flag of the stars and stripes and raise in its place the flag of the stars and bars, and that flag means slavery. Slavery was the corner-stone of the rebel Confederacy, and it is to a restoration of the institution of slavery that the efforts of the Southern Democracy are all directed to-day as much as they were directed to its extension during the period from 1860 to 1865. Southern Democratic journals do not hesitate to declare that nothing but the weakness of the South as compared with the strength of the North prevents a new secession movement. Witness the following from the New Iberia (La.) Sugar-bowl:

It is high time the South should be plain and honest in her language toward the North, and cease this silly twaddle about the Northern sentiment. We must work out our own salvation, and depend no longer upon the broken reed of Northern friendship.

The South has the same moral right to force her peculiar views upon the North as the latter has to force hers upon us. The only difference is the North is strong and the South is weak; but that is no reason why we should not think as we please, and say what we think. The whole question is purely one of interest. If we think the South would better herself by another secession, let us then fearlessly advocate it. There are however, other objects of higher importance and more easily obtained at present, and for these we should contend with all our might. We believe, nevertheless, that before another decade the two great sections of the Union will be quietly and contentedly making history for themselves under separate governments.

The "other objects more easily obtained at present," are the possession of State governments; the grand ultimate object is the re-establishment of the Confederacy based on African slavery.—*Inter Ocean.*

Humorous Cleanings.

How to pronounce a polish name, sneeze three times and say ski.

When does a man have to keep his word? When no one will take it.

This is the latest form of wedding invitations: "Come around and see me capture a mother-in-law at 8 o'clock, sharp."

"Sponge baths" are recommended. The best way to get one is to go to some bath-room, take a bath and tell the proprietor to charge it.

In Colorado a girl who can't go after the cows on a bare-backed pony without bridle or halter is looked upon with contempt.

Difference between printing and publishing—You may imprint a kiss on the cheek of a young woman, but you shouldn't publish it.

One of the meanest little things on earth is to throw a small watermelon and hit a political speaker in the pit of the stomach just as he is explaining the Dred Scott decision.

When two Georgians meet now they don't go on about the weather, but merely exchange the novel salutation: "Do you think that Tomba will ever die?"

Now husky your corn, and kiss a girl with every red ear, and if you can't get a red ear any other way, pinch it.

Somebody observes that when six young ladies sit down to talk about dress, a small boy with a tin horn is a refuge for the weary.

We have serious doubts whether an exchange is correct in stating that "a train ran over a cow and out in calves."

Quilly, who has heretofore been a Universalist, now thinks there are two things destined to be eternally lost—his umbrellas, and the man who stole it.

In giving geography lessons down East, a teacher asked a boy what State he lived in and was amused at the reply, drawled through the boy's nose. "A state of sin and misery."

A man having a bill against a distant merchant, sent a letter of inquiry to a banker in that locality. The reply was, "He is dead; but he pays as well as he ever did."

John Henry says that when, after a night of restless dreams, his wife asks him in the cool of the morning what "went up," and "see you two better," man, he even wishes that he were dead.

Jones, said on his dying bed that he had never written a line which he cared to erase. The whole State was proud of him, but it was found out that he could not even write his own name.

"I hope, Mrs. Giles," said a lady who was canvassing for a choir at the village church, you will persuade your husband to join us. I am told he has a very sonorous voice." "A sonorous voice, ma'am?" said Mrs. Giles, "ah! you should hear it coming out of his nose when he's asleep."

A fellow who hid under a sofa at an informal Boston missionary meeting, says that the thirty-five ladies spoke twice of the down-trodden heathen and more than a hundred times of a new kind of hair dye.

The winter style of hat for gentlemen is made with such a stiff crown that if he goes home drunk and is struck on the head with a poker he merely thinks he grazed the hall-lump as he was passing.

When the Arkansas census-taker next goes around he will find Peter Dayton missing from earth. The old man found a package and threw it on the fire to see if it was powder or sand. It wasn't sand.

The other night he slipped in about 1 o'clock very softly, denuded himself gently and began rocking the cradle by the bed side as if he had been awakened out of a sound sleep by infantile cries. He had rocked away for five minutes, when Mary, who had silently observed the whole maneuver, said: "Come to bed you fool, you! the baby ain't there."

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HARDING & WILLEY,
Would say that they are ready at all times to wait on their customers.
They keep constantly on hand a good and fresh supply of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, And Dye Stuffs.
THEY KEEP A GOOD SUPPLY OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPS, PENCILS, TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY &c.
ALSO, ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY. Physicians Prescriptions CAREFULLY prepared. We are ready at all times to see our FRIENDS.

We Mean Business for the Year 1874!
WE wish to call your attention to our Stock of Sewing Machines. We have in this county, consisting of SAUNDERS OF ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. Long and Short Rug Harness, Horse and Mule Collars, Sweeney Collar made on purpose for horses having lumps on the sides of their necks. Plow and Stage Harness for Horses, Short Hacks, CUPPERS, HAIRERS, CHAINS, IRONS, WAGON AND BUGGY WHEELS, &c., &c., &c.
Together with a Large Stock of Oak tanned leather and Saddlery Hardware of all kinds, all of which we will sell Lower than any other Shop in this or adjoining Counties.
Grangers or any Other Men for CASH. We have been over EIGHTEEN YEARS in the COUNTY, and sold over 850 sets of light and heavy Harness in the last TWO YEARS. It is our intention to make this our permanent home; and wish to deal fairly with our customers, that we may always WARRANT OUR WORK TO WEAR WELL, AND NOT TO RIP OR GIVE WAY WITH FAIR USAGE.
We also have for sale the Singer Sewing Machine and fixtures. Also, Home, Grover & Baker and Common Sense needles, and Machine Oil.
Respectfully Yours,
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No Matter Who the other Man is, BUT, WILLEY & SIGLER,
THANKFUL for past favors, and content with the Reward of Merit Can be found at their old Stand in the Post-Office BUILDING, with the LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, YANKEE &c., &c., &c.
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Don't pass Them by in search of something new.

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F. J. SEARS & CO.,
DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY
Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Clothing, &c.
All Goods Cheap For CASH. Call and be Satisfied of the FACT.
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10 YEARS
STRICT attention to business & have not a fortune yet; nor have I "Busted" yet. To avoid the "Bust" I only buy what GOODS My money will pay for at the time of purchase.
FIVE PER CENT. PROFIT.
I pay no rents. Pay no Clerks, and what is better for all parties, SELL FOR CASH OR ITS EQUIVALENT.
LUDD HOPKINS.

Grand Display of New DRY GOODS,
AT THE OLD RELIABLE CHEAP CASH STORE, IN THE STONE BUILDING.
Has just received for the coming season a full line of
ALPACAS,
BLACK MOHAIRS,
BLACK CASSIMERES,
BROWN & BLACK MUSLINS,
TABLE LINEN, TOWELS &c.
Also, a full line of
Ready Made Clothing, and Boots and Shoes;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER SHAWLS, AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
Call and Examine Stock Before purchasing.
R. FENDIG.
n13m.

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FOR BUILDERS' HARDWARE MECHANICS TOOLS, OUTLRY, TINWARE, STOVES, NAILS, &c., &c., at the "LIBERAL CORNER."
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We also have a TIN SHOP in connection with our establishment, and are prepared to do all kinds of CUSTOM WORK and REPAIRING on SHORT NOTICE.
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Strict Attention Paid to Custom Work.
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WE guarantee all goods AS represented, and to give entire satisfaction. REMEMBER THE PLACE, and GIVE US A Call.
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LATCH-STRING IS ALWAYS OUT,
And he would be glad at all times to see his old friends and patrons and every body else who want
CHEAP GROCERIES and FAMILY SUPPLIES,
At His NEW ROOMS Next Door to the City Bakery.
Besides a full line of Staple Groceries, he keeps constantly on hand a good line of Queensware, Glassware, Spices and Flavoring Extracts, Catsups and Pepper Sauce, Baking Powder, Canned Fruits, Starch, Indigo, Stove Blacking, Ground Cinnamon and Matches, etc., etc., etc.
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