

The Republican.

RENSSELAER, Friday, Jan. 29, 1875.

The Independents of this State cast 13 votes for United States Senator. A "balance of power, you know."

The editor of the Shreveport *Times*, when asked by the Congressional Committee what was the best way to secure peace, said "Kill all the Republican office holders from Kellogg, down." It occurs to us that "baanditi" is correct.

United States Senators were elected in the following States last week, for a term of six years: Joseph E. McDonald, Dem., Indiana; Francis Kieran, Dem., New York; Thos. F. Raymond, re-elected, Dem., Delaware; Wm. A. Wallace, Dem., Pennsylvania; Henry L. Daws, Rep., Massachusetts; F. M. Cokrell, Dem., Missouri; Hannibal Hamlin, Rep., Maine; Isaac P. Christiany, Rep., Michigan.

It is authoritatively stated that there will be sixty ex-rebel officers in the next Congress; and that the Union army is represented by about half that number. The next thing we shall hear will be these sixty ex-rebel officers demanding Uncle Sam to pay them for their negroes, to assume the payment of the confederate debt, and to allow pensions to rebel soldiers. You old soldiers, who fought and bled for your country, how do you like the way that sounds?

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has this to say of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railway:

The great project of an almost straight line of railway from Chicago to Charleston, S. C., is being pushed forward as rapidly as the magnitude of the undertaking will admit. From Mr. Lyman Bridges, who is largely interested in the proposed line, and Robert Rae, Esq., and other officers of the company in this city, it is learned that links here and there are being connected, and that the prospects of final completion of the great through railway are very promising. The following letter from A. C. Kaufman, of Charleston, explains itself:

The Baltimore and Ohio, next to the Chicago and South Atlantic, is the shortest road between Chicago and the East, but it has to contend against heavy grades which, for transportation purposes destroying this advantage of nearness—"an obstacle which neither resolutions of convention nor acts of Assembly can, in the slightest degree, alleviate." Then Baltimore is 250 miles from the sea, and such a barrier does the distinguished President of this giant corporation—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Mr. John W. Garrett, regard the navigation of the Chesapeake Bay that he is hopefully looking to Congress to cut a canal across the Delaware peninsula to enable his ships to go to sea without a detour by the capes. The Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads contend with like difficulties in grade, and the New York Central and Hudson River Road, more favored in this respect, is extending its four tracks around the longer distance in the hope of doubling its capacity. The question of cheap transportation addresses itself with decided emphasis to the people of the West, and already have they taken steps to secure this desired result. From Chicago a road is now being built to Indianapolis via "Delphi," which will shorten the distance between these two cities forty-seven miles. This section of 150 miles will be completed by next summer. The road then passes southwardly through Vevay, on the Ohio River, Frankfort, Nicholasville, London, Cumberland Gap, Morrisville, Asheville, Spartanburg, and Columbia, to Charleston, and the entire road will be 786 miles in length. They propose to run on existing roads wherever they follow the straight line, and to discard them whenever they depart therefrom. Prominent Western capitalists have interested themselves in this enterprise, and they have assurance from a leading London banker, whose attention has been recently attracted to the subject, that as soon as profiles and maps of the whole line were prepared he will send out his partner and an engineer to examine into the merits of the scheme, and if their report confirms his belief, that he will take hold of the road and push it through. Local aid, however, must be furnished to the extent of the ability of each section. Surely every sensible man will avail himself of such an opportunity to benefit himself, his people, and his state.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin] (Scene in the Louisiana Legislature.) Speaker Wiltz—"So far, so good. I have knocked down the clerk, seized the chair, declared myself elected Speaker, and sworn in enough Democrats to give us the majority. What had we better do now?"

Chorus of Democratic members—"Call in the Federal troops to prevent the Republicans from grabbing the House again and robbing us of our hard-earned

victory."

Speaker Wiltz—"Sergeant-at-Arms, request General de Trobriand to come here with some troops to protect us." (Enter General de Trobriand with soldiers)

Speaker Wiltz—"The democratic members of this house ask your protection. They depend upon the gallant soldiers of the nation to secure them from outrage."

Chorus of Democrats—"Hurrah for the Federal troops! General if you and your brave men will stand by us we are safe. We demand the assistance of the government."

Speaker Wiltz—"General, will you please have the hall and the lobby cleared of intruders?"

(The troops comply with this request and withdraw. Meanwhile the Governor demands that the military shall also eject the Democrats sworn in as members by Wiltz. Gen. de Trobriand appears in the hall a second time and states his mission.)

Speaker Wiltz—"I protest against this monstrous invasion of the sovereignty of Louisiana by a horde of brutal soldiery. I protest against the presence of these myrmidons of a fiendish despotism in this hall. I appeal to the American people against this wicked outrage upon our liberties by the hirsute cohort of the Presidential assassin."

Chorus of Democrats—"We all protest. The pollution of this sacred place by the presence of the minions of a military tyrant is the greatest crime ever committed against freedom and popular government."

Speaker Wiltz—"Let us withdraw. We might as well, anyhow, because we are now in the minority since my four Democrats were torn away by the despot's straps."

(They withdraw, and the next day the refrain of the chorus is taken up by the Democracy of the nation, and is howled out right vigorously.)

Report of the Union S. S. Convention.

(From the Record.) Pursuant to previous notice the first quarterly institute of the Jasper county Sabbath School Union met in the M. E. Church in Remington, at 11 o'clock a. m., January 12th, 1875, Rev. R. L. Adams, president, in the chair. The exercises were opened with singing by the audience, and prayer by Henry Bruce. On motion G. B. Chappell was elected Secretary.

The convention proceeded to business in the order laid down in the published programme. Elder W. B. Hendry delivered an essay on the duties of Sunday School teachers. Remarks were made on the same by Wm. H. Shaw, Peter Folks, H. C. Bruce and Jno. Lewis.

On motion the hour for the children's meeting was changed from 2 to 3 o'clock p. m. Adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

ARTERNOON SESSION.

Music by the audience—opened with prayer by H. B. Miller.

Address, by C. E. Lambert, on the susceptibility of children to religious impressions.

Remarks on the same by H. B. Miller.

Address, by John Lewis, Esq., on the duties of Superintendents of Sabbath Schools.

Remarks by Rev. R. L. Adams, Peter Folks, Rev. E. A. Andrew, H. B. Miller, Wm. Shaw, H. C. Bruce and W. B. Hendry.

Music by the school.

Children's meeting conducted by Rev. E. A. Andrew.

The subject of extending the S. S. cause to parts of the county yet unprovided with teachers, &c., was discussed by Rev. R. L. Adams, Jno. Lewis, Wm. Shaw and Elder W. B. Hendry.

Prayer by Jno. Lewis—adjourned to 7 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Opened with singing by the school, and prayer by Rev. C. E. Lambert. Address by Rev. E. A. Andrew on the importance and manner of visiting Sunday School scholars.

Remarks by C. E. Lambert, John Lewis and H. B. Miller.

Question box opened. Many interesting questions pertaining to the S. S. cause were propounded and answered.

On motion the minutes were adopted and ordered to be published in the several county papers.

On motion a meeting was appointed to be held in the M. E. Church, Jan. 23, 1875, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing a township S. S. Union.

G. B. CHAPPEL, Sec'y.

What Are "Fictions."

The committee say there was no intimidation of the colored voters last fall; that the election was conducted with remarkable fairness. The stories of oppression and lawlessness by the White League are fictitious.

The report of the sub-committee of Congress who visited New Orleans is thus summarized by a Democratic newspaper. Taken altogether, this is perhaps the most remarkable report ever submitted by a committee of congress. If there is anything stranger than the report, it is that such a committee were ever sent to Louisiana to make it. We know of no other instance in which a dominant party has delegated work of like importance to individuals all of whom were either opposed to it or were utterly indifferent regarding the subject investigated. If the report were not so palpably and transparently false, it might cause the country to believe that all the stories of outrage in the State named were purely imaginary, but the sub-committee have gone so far in their prejudices that they have overreached themselves, and their report will only create a smile of contempt.

"There was no intimidation!" Where, then, the necessity for such certificates as the following:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1874.

This is to certify that Charles Durasse, a barber by occupation, is a Member of the First Ward Colored Democratic Club, and that at the late election he voted for and worked in the interests of the Democratic Candidates.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, President First Ward Colored Democratic Club.

NICK HOPE, Secretary.

Was this to insure the safety of the bearer of it? Everybody knows it was, and for this reason the colored men clung to these certificates as they would to a life preserver. Those who did not have them, occupied dangerous ground indeed.

"No intimidation!" Wherefore, then, such words as the following from the Westville News, which were substantially repeated by every White League organ in the South:

The white man's party is the only salvation for us. Show the negro his place and make him keep it. If we can't vote him down we can't keep him down, and the result will be the same.

"No intimidation!" Why was language like the following employed by the Shreveport *Times* again and again:

The white people are determined to protect themselves to the last extremity, and by the more desperate means the better. We say again we are going to carry the elections in this state this fall.

"But the stories of lawlessness an oppression are fictitious." Are they, indeed? Pray what kind of peace, quiet, and liberty are indicated by the following? The victims, it need scarcely be remarked, were all Republicans:

An inquisition taken for the State of Louisiana at Caspian and Campo Bello plantations, in the parish of Caddo, on the 3d of August, 1874, before Justice Marion, acting Coroner of said parish, upon the bodies of six unknown men, three of whom are on Caspian plantation and three on Campo Bello plantation, lying dead.—The jurors, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being duly sworn, do hereby render as their verdict that said six men came to their death by gunshot wounds produced by parties unknown to us.

W. J. Hutchison, Foreman, T. D. Elder, E. E. Fort, P. Adley, T. V. Hughs, J. McDuffy, his John M. Dixon, his Zim. Doss, mark his Alonso M. Willie, mark

Attest:

JOHN MARION, J. P. acting Coroner.

But why quote these positive acknowledgements of guilt from the members of the White League themselves? Have they not been given again and again, and if the committee would not believe men who confessed themselves guilty of murder, and boasted of it, what testimony can satisfy them?

"There was no lawlessness," and yet this committee were walking the streets where a few weeks before an organized army of rioters defied the law, murdered the guardians of the city's peace to the number of a score, and only retired when driven out by the power of the Federal army. Even while the committee were there in person, they witnessed an attempt to overturn the law of the State by violence, and organized the Legislature by force; and yet they have the temerity to say that all is peaceful and serene! The report is an insult to the intelligence of the country, and the feeble-minded gentlemen who made it have evidently mistaken their calling.—*Inter-Ocean*.

CHILDREN'S meeting conducted by Rev. E. A. Andrew.

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Especially do we appeal to the Young People of the community and surrounding neighborhoods to interest themselves in these services.

The meetings for the first week will be held in the Methodist Church, every night at 8 o'clock; and thereafter shall be announced, and so long as the interest and attendance shall warrant.

The Services will commence on Sabbath, Jan. 31st, at 10:30 A. M. in the M. E. Church. On the following Sabbath, a Union Sacramental Meeting will be held at the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. R. L. ADAMS, Pastor Pres. Church.

Rev. C. E. LAMBERT, Pastor M. E. Church.

The ladies of Rensselaer and vicinity will give an entertainment at the Court House, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening, January 29th 1875. A full programme will be published in next week's issue of the *Republican*.

The Benton county records have been removed to Fowler, the new county seat, and everything is calm and serene.

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THE OLD LINE DRUG STORE!

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

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.

1875. 1875.

WE MEAN BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR 1875!

We wish to call your attention to our stock of SADDLERY. We have the largest and most complete stock of Saddlery Ware ever kept in this county, consisting of Saddles of all the latest improvements, Long and Short Tug Harness, Horse and Mule Collars, Sweeney Collars made on purpose for horses having lumps on the sides of their necks, Plow and Stage Harness for Horses, Short Harness on purpose for Mules and Small Horses, TRACE CHAINS, HALT'EM CHAINS, TEAM, WAGON AND BUGGY WHIPS, &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. Graners or any other men for CASH. We have been in business for Eighteen Years in the County, and sold over 350 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 have their trade. WE 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 fixings. Also, Home Grover & Baker and Common Sense Needles, and Machine Oils.

Wm. H. & C. RHODES,

Manufacturers, Rensselaer, Ind.

A SOLEMN FACT!

No Matter Who the other Man is,

BUT, WILLEY & SIGLER,

THANKFUL for His 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,

SHOES,