

The Ligonier Banner.

J. B. STOLL, Editor and Proprietor

LIGONIER, IND., NOV. 6, 1879.

THE RETURNS from the State elections last Tuesday are not of a character to cause rejoicing among those who deprecate the pernicious efforts now being made to create strife and contention between North and South. In the northern States the Republicans generally carried the day. New York seems to have elected the Democratic State ticket with the exception of Governor, whom they lost through the treason of John Kelly. Ben Butler is defeated in Massachusetts, and Smith (Rep.) is re-elected Governor of Wisconsin by an increased majority.

WILLIAM HEILMAN, the German millionaire of Evansville, has definitely decided not to run for Governor. He wants to be returned to Congress.

A STOCK COMPANY for the manufacture of boots and shoes is about to be organized at South Bend. The manufacturing interests of that flourishing and wide-awake city seem to be steadily increasing.

Gov. HENDRICKS is said to be of opinion that the Republicans of this State are almost under the necessity of nominating Ben Harrison for Governor. Benjamin will hardly want to make that race over. He has his eye fixed on something higher.

"The elevated railroad stock that Tilden sold is worth about \$200,000 more than he got for it," quoth the Indianapolis Journal. And yet the columns of a malignant partisan press have teemed with wholesale denunciation of Mr. Tilden for exercising the privilege of disposing of his stock at a time and upon terms that suited his will and pleasure.

SENATOR CHANDLER, the Indianapolis Journal states, was over six feet in height, well made, with light-brown hair and blue-gray eyes. Part of his face looked as if it had been disfigured by a terrible burn he received many years ago in rescuing his little daughter, now the wife of Congressman Eugene Hale of Maine, from a house on fire.

FACTS are coming to light going to show that the railroad kings, Jay Gould and Mr. Huntington, contributed large sums of money to secure the defeat of Senator Thurman for the part he took in procuring the passage of an act compelling the Pacific railroad companies to pay what they justly owe the United States. Every honest man in the land acknowledges that Senator Thurman did right in pushing that measure through Congress, but, singular as the fact may appear, the people of Ohio preferred to be deluded by sectional agitators rather than sustain a bold, honest and upright defender of their own interests.

THE New York Sun of recent date cites an advance in the wages of skilled laborers as proof of the improvement of business. With the increase in the demand for labor, wages have gone up, and according to the Sun, competent workmen in New York can now command better pay than for five years past, and much better than before the war. This is particularly true of all classes of labor pertaining to the building trade. Carpenters and masons in New York are now getting from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day, the wages of very prosperous times. While last year laborers got from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day, they can now command from \$1.75 to \$2 a day. Plasterers receive about \$3 a day, against \$2.50; and stonecutters \$3, against \$2.50 to \$2.75.

SURPRISE is often expressed at the registration of voters in Philadelphia and New York. With a population of a quarter of a million less than New York, Philadelphia has a registration of over 192,000 voters, while the registry of New York shows only 168,043 voters. This difference, the Harrisburg Patriot says, is easily accounted for. The registry in New York is an honest one, while that of Philadelphia notoriously is not. In New York every registered name represents just one legal voter. In Philadelphia the registration is made so as to encourage frauds on the ballot. Under the loose system in the latter city a voter may be registered in a half dozen different election divisions. This makes it very easy for repeaters and false personators to ply their vocation. Redding, Salvan and Lamb can vote with impunity as often as they can find names on the registry lists which they can personate. But this cannot be done in New York where every voter must identify himself as the person whose name is borne on the registry list. The difference between the two systems is shown in the fact that the vote of New York is never much below the registry while that of Philadelphia sometimes falls fifty thousand votes below it.

EX-GOV. HUBBARD, of Texas, has gathered statistics to prove that there is less crime in Texas in proportion to the population than in one-half the other States. He thinks the next census will open the eyes of the world to the fact that before the end of the century Texas will have passed up to the head, the foremost State of the Union.

After the first of January, any man in New York convicted of loaning money at a greater rate than six per cent., is liable to serve a term in the penitentiary.—[EX.]

The gentlemen who are so terribly exercised over the passage of an 8-per cent. law by the late Legislature of this State, should make a note of this. Indiana dealt far more leniently with usurers than did the great State of New York.

A GENTLEMAN who a few days since returned to Washington after a tour through the iron districts of Pennsylvania, gives a rosy account of what he saw there. Towns which were filled with unemployed workmen twelve months ago are humming with business; no one who is willing to work need remain idle; mills established 40 years ago are doing more work than ever before, and some of them are running day and night.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati Enquirer, in reviewing the probable result of Tuesday's elections, fitly and truthfully remarked:

New York is, of course, the important State. The State casts nearly one-tenth of the Electoral vote of the United States. She has imperial resources, and is the commanding, universal State. She has the great agricultural power. She holds the wealthy bankers and the hundreds of thousands of laboring men. The voice of New York at the polls, with her comprehensive industries and her cosmopolitan purposes, should represent the voice of the American people.

WHILE most democratic papers, in dwelling upon the public career of Mr. Chandler, take due notice of his intense partisanship, it devolved upon the Evansville Courier to give utterance to the real estimate placed upon the Michigan Senator by his political opponents, in words as follows:

Zach. Chandler, whose sudden death is announced this morning, was a bold, bad man. He cared nothing for the restraints of law; was a slave to his passions and a foe to peace and progress. His first appearance as a public man was made famous by his declaration in 1861 that "the Union would not be worth a curse without a little blood-letting," and his exit from the world's stage has followed close on the theft of the presidency, conceived and executed by him.

IN NOTING the fact that such eminent Republicans as George William Curtis, W. E. Dodge, H. B. Claflin, Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, Rev. Morgan Dix, and a host of others, opposed the election of Conkling's man Cornell to the governorship of New York, the South Bend Register was prompted to remark shortly before the election:

The fact is that honest, intelligent men revolt against the odious teaching that party, right or wrong, must be sustained. Are not men something better than cattle, that they should be led or driven at the nod and beck of selfish party managers? The time has gone by when reasoning beings, with moral faculties that are not dormant, can be told that they must vote for their party candidate, though such candidate be the devil himself, and not for the opposing candidate, though he be as irreproachable as a saint.

DR. FELIX ADLER delivered one of the most sensible and appropriate discourses in New York city last Sunday, that it has been our pleasure to peruse for a long time. He expressed the opinion that one of the greatest dangers to the country is that its best ability is absorbed in private channels to the serious detriment of the public service. He deprecated the revival of sectional hatred. His remarks under this head were probably inspired by the recent speeches of Secretary Sherman and Senator Blaine. The politicians, he said, appeal this year again to arouse the passions of the North, and endeavor to raise issues dead and buried; and better for the country that they are dead and buried. The (radical) politician does not think of the country.—Onward he goes, speaking to houses full of intelligent people, endeavoring, by the arts of oratory and the help of a degraded press, to inflame the minds of the people, and to engender bad feelings between the two sections of the country. Is it not a shame that after fifteen years one should be compelled to listen to the discussion of questions which should have been settled long ago, and which would have been settled long ago, if the country had not elevated a certain class of men to office, who fill the air with lurid rhetoric, to revive dead hatreds, and thereby serve themselves? Dr. Adler's conclusions were that a better education for the people, and an educated interest on their part in political questions and practical politics were to be looked to as the remedy for this condition of affairs. A little more preaching of this kind would be highly seasonable just now.

THE CRAZE must have its run. When sobriety returns, the people will see the folly of putting their trust in the reckless agitators who are seeking to disturb the peace and happiness of the country.

The venerable Peter Cooper openly proclaimed himself in favor of the reelection of Governor Robinson, on the ground that his administration had saved millions of dollars to the taxpayers of New York.

IN THE SUDDEN DEATH of the gallant General, "Fighting Joe" Hooker, the country loses one of its bravest and most patriotic soldiers. He was a true patriot, a devoted adherent of republican institutions, and an uncompromising foe to shams and snobbery. Peace to his ashes.

THE SUNDAY HORROR comes from Orange, N. J., where an inhuman father made an attempt to burn out his son's eyes with a red-hot poker, and shot his wife in the head when she endeavored to protect the boy from his fury. It is curious that the day of rest should so often be given up to scenes of bloodshed and brutality.

REPUBLICAN PAPERS a few weeks since attributed the murder of ex-postmaster Alex. Bryce, Jr., of Wallalla, S. C., to political causes. The German Gazette of Charleston now states upon excellent authority that the murderers of Bryce (a Mr. Moore and his three sons) are in jail at Anderson and that all four of them turn out to be staunch Republicans. They murdered Bryce because he cheated them out of a farm.

HAYES and SHERMAN officially declared that the removal of Cornell (the republican candidate for Governor of New York) as naval officer was rendered necessary "in order that this important office may be honestly and efficiently managed." Yet Mr. Hayes sent Secretaries Ely and Sherman to New York to urge the people to elect this same man Cornell to the important office of Governor of the Empire State! Comment is unnecessary.

A WASHINGTON special to the Indianapolis Journal of Tuesday said: "Telegrams received at the White House from New York are to the effect that 'Cornell will surely be elected by a good majority, and in Massachusetts 'Butler's defeat is regarded as certain.' The Hayes administration, it would appear, manifested a lively interest in securing the election of Cornell as Governor of New York, though this same administration removed the aforesaid Cornell from the naval office for violating the celebrated civil service order No. 1.

DRAWING a comparison between the late Senators Morton and Chandler, the New York World does ample justice to both by saying: "Morton and Chandler, it need hardly be said, were men of a very different sort. The Indian was intellectual, deliberate and far-seeing, an admirable counselor in party conclaves, unquestionably a man of executive ability, a shrewd judge of men and policies. Mr. Chandler, on the contrary, was a man of but ordinary ability, uproarious and hasty, an indifferent judge of men and measures, since in all circumstances he used but one line of tactics—money and frenzied wavings of the bloody shirt. He was a born chairman of a campaign committee as Morton was a born adviser in a senatorial caucus."

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found an eloquent extract from a recent speech of ex-Gov. Chamberlain of Maine which, apart from its rhetorical merits, deserves the earnest perusal of those stalwarts who were exceedingly peaceful during the war, but have been getting madder and madder ever since its close. Governor Chamberlain has a right to speak as he does in eloquent rebuke of those who are fomenting sectional strife, for he bears on his person the scars of wounds received in battle. His speech will be especially good reading for the stalwart Blaine who rushed off to Washington to get a profitable gun contract at the outbreak of the war while Chamberlain went forth to fight the battles of the Union. If intended directly for Blaine it could not better fit his case.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer closes an article on the late Zach. Chandler in words as follows: "With all his force and influence and success, Zachariah Chandler has, after thirty years of public life, left behind him no sweet and beautiful thing by which coming generations will remember him. He bequeathed no lovely thought to his time. He did nothing really to exalt the ideas upon which the Republic is founded. He was bold and without hypocrisy, but his courage and frankness were not expended on behalf of the many. He used the impulses toward human freedom, which greater men had caused to nobly throbb, as a political lever, as he would employ a splendid, captivating agent to sell his wares. He was successful in dry-goods, in real estate investments, and in politics, as political success is accounted. He added nothing else to his epoch. He stands as the representative of no beautiful idea. No lofty measure in our history will bear his name. His sympathies with the Democratic principle were slender. Though one of the foremost men of the republican party, he has contributed no lasting and beneficent thing to the Republic."

THE Statesman in Peace. (New York Evening Post.)

The Sun thinks the Democrats should meet Grant with a union general, and urges the nomination of Gen. Hancock. On the other hand, they should confront him with a civilian, who knows what the laws are and what the interests of the people require. A general in war, a statesman in peace, is the true motto.

Religious Fanaticism. A woman in Los Angeles, Cal., became possessed of the notion that her little girl might, by slow starvation, be brought to such a physical condition that she would be translated to the spirit world without dying. With that end in view she fed the child on fruit only, steadily diminishing the quantity, until the victim was horribly emaciated. Neighbors then interfered, much to the displeasure of the mother, who declared that the little one had reached a point where visions of spirit life betokened the measures of the expected change.

THE LATE ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

When a man of prominence suddenly dies and it becomes necessary to review his public career, it is far more agreeable to dwell upon the good points of the departed than to recall the evil deeds that may be connected with his history. In speaking of the sudden death of Senator Chandler we would much prefer to give utterance to words of commendation rather than say aught by way of disapprobation or censure. Yet, we hold it to be the duty of the chronicler of events to pay heed to truth as well as to sentimentality; to bear in mind justice while willingly casting aside mere partisan enmity or prejudice.

Disclaiming the slightest intention of dealing harshly with the dead, we deem it entirely safe to claim that the following from the Ft. Wayne Sentinel does ample justice to the subject under consideration:

In the death of Zach. Chandler the republican party loses its most skillful, unscrupulous and dangerous politician. With the exception of Morton—whom Chandler in many respects resembled—the republicans never had a leader to equal Chandler in the qualities we have named. The Michigan Senator was personally honest; he engaged in politics for the love of it and to gratify ambition, not for pecuniary gain. He was a man of rare executive ability, and was a remarkable success as a campaign manager. He was the great presidential fraud. But for him Tilden would not be President. Mr. Chandler was a bluff, hearty, generous man. He was personally popular and deservedly so. He had force, and ability and zeal, but little culture or polish. He was born for rough and troublous times. As a partisan he was bitter, malignant, extreme. His influence as a public man was bad. Since Morton's death he was the leading exponent of the Eternal Gospel of Hate between the sections. He was a foe to national union, and the country will be better off by reason of his death, for the worst foes the union has to-day are those who seek to keep alive the bitterness and passions of a war which ended 14 years ago.

The great crime against elective government was one of the severest blows ever dealt the American Republic. The demoralizing effect of that monster conspiracy will be felt long after the chief actor therein shall have been forgotten. Since its consummation popular respect for the majesty of the ballot has been greatly lessened, so much so that it is now no uncommon thing to witness the utmost indifference to the sanctity of popular judgment rendered in due form of law. The mere circumstance that the instigator of this crime may have believed that he was performing an act in the "interest of his country" does not detract a particle from its enormity. No man is justifiable in defying the law because he allows intense partisanship to warp his judgment. If elective government is to be maintained, the citizen must be taught to abhor the pernicious doctrine that the end justifies the means and that the popular verdict may be set aside at the pleasure of men who regard the maintenance of party supremacy of greater moment than the perpetuity of republican institutions.

Sammy's Happy Faculty. (Wabash Courier.) It has been stated in the press that Samuel J. Tilden denounced the South and the lawlessness that prevails there, asserting that a change must come over the Southerners or the democratic party will be crushed in the next contest. In a recent interview Mr. Tilden denies having ever made any such ridiculous statements and throws in also the following bit of information: "I can say that I have not taken any step to secure a re-nomination by the democratic party for the Presidency. I can also say that I can't contemplate taking any such measure to secure such nomination, or rejecting it before it is offered. I am credited with having an agent in every voting precinct throughout the United States, and with many more equally absurd devices to secure that which I do not seek."

Probably Correct. (Rockport Sentinel.) The most enthusiastic remark we have heard being made over the republican victories in Ohio and Iowa is credited to the LaPorte Herald, a republican paper. It was so related over the election of Foster and the heavy vote in Iowa that it said: "Even h-l is Republican, and always has been." No Democrat will contradict the statement.

A Statesman in Peace. (New York Evening Post.) The Sun thinks the Democrats should meet Grant with a union general, and urges the nomination of Gen. Hancock. On the other hand, they should confront him with a civilian, who knows what the laws are and what the interests of the people require. A general in war, a statesman in peace, is the true motto.

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A Republican Estimate of Zach. Chandler.

[South Bend Register, Rep.] The death of Senator Chandler removes a conspicuous figure from American politics. His memory will be admirably cherished and venerated with that of Senator Morton and others, who like them, were heart and soul for the union during the darkest hours. If in hating secession with the whole force of their natures they came to regard secessionists themselves as beyond the pale of human forgiveness, it is perhaps under the circumstances small wonder. Senator Chandler was even more of a partisan than Senator Morton, and both men were open to the charge that with them the first consideration was for party; country next. Chandler was honest and terribly in earnest; but he was also intolerant and sectional. He was exactly the sort of man in whom the most perfect reliance could be placed in such an emergency as that of the rebellion; but not at all the kind of an ambassador to say the soft word which turneth away wrath in the healing of a family quarrel. It is doubtful if he ever looked forward to a harmonious state of feeling between the north and the south, or particularly cared whether it was ever effected. As one of the defenders of the national honor, never wavering nor flinching, he deserves the deep regard of every lover of the union. That his services would have continued to be valuable in a party sense to his associates is a matter of course; whether they would have injured to the benefit of the whole country from the point of view of the statesman may be fairly doubted.

A War Hater.

(Pottsville Chronicle.) At one of the western pumpkin shows Mr. Hayes introduced Gen. Sherman to some school children as the grim warrior about whom they would read some interesting facts in the concluding chapters of their school histories. In reply Gen. Sherman said: "You may think, children, when you read about us war men that we like battles and fighting. It isn't so. Most of us hate it. So far as I am concerned, I have been engaged in wars and with business connected with war for forty years, and I hate it with a deep and growing hatred." Possibly it may have occurred to some of the dear innocent little children that if Gen. Sherman had such a deep and growing hatred of the business of war, it was just a little singular he didn't resign his commission as general of the army and retire to private life.

A New Class of Pensioners.

The Adjutant-General has received the War Bulletin for September, which contains the following important information: By a recent decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, soldiers are entitled to pensions during the time disabled to a pensionable degree of disability. Under this decision, many cases heretofore rejected can now be allowed, and those who have never applied can procure the pension for the time disabled, whether the disability now exists or not provided application is made before July 1, 1880. By recent act of Congress, the law requiring biennial examination of invalid pensioners was repealed, and now examinations will not be made except upon orders of the Commissioner of Finance.

What the Grant Boom Means.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Sun: Permit an independent Republican to corroborate an implied prophecy in Richard O'Gorman's remarks at Brooklyn. He intimated that a third nomination of Grant would be equivalent to an avowal by the republican party of the United States that they were for a limited monarchy, an empire—anything meaning a strong government and offices with fat salaries for the men who in State, Congressional District, city, and borough run the machine. This is absolutely correct. If Grant be nominated and chosen President in 1880 there is not the shadow of doubt the life of the republic would be in danger—grave danger. Cleveland, Oct. 29. CASTLEBORO'.

A Horrible Death.

WAPAKONETA, OHIO, October 31.—The wife of Joseph Gearing, a farmer living near here, was burned to death to-day, her clothes taking fire while making apple-butter out of doors. Her husband left her at ten o'clock to go to an adjoining farm, and returning at noon found her corps a few rods from the house, and her clothing all burned off. From the surroundings she had endeavored to put the fire out at the well, and not succeeding had started across the lot for a neighbor's, and fell suffocated. The grass was burned all round where her husband found her body. They had been married only three months.

May be So.

[Sullivan Democrat.] While in conversation with an old grain dealer, a resident of this county, a few evenings since, in regard to the probable price of grain in the near future, he said, it was his candid opinion, based on past experience, that by the first day of March next (1880) wheat would be worth \$1.50 per bushel. Our farmers who can hold their wheat till then will do well to make a note of this.

Get Out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetites, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See other column.

Is This Intended for a Slur?

[Plymouth Democrat.] The signs of the times point to the probable nomination of Gov. Williams as the democratic candidate for President in 1880. Uncle Jimmy would make a better pumpkin inspector than Hayes.

The man who wishes to hire a haul goes to a lively stable.

BORN.

Oct. 28th, in Perry Township, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Long.
Oct. 30, in Ligonier, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Straus.
Nov. 1st, in Ligonier, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Lordan; weight 13½ pounds.
Nov. 2d, in Ligonier, a son to the wife of Isaac Ackerman.
Nov. 4th, in Ligonier, a daughter to the wife of George Boyer.

MARRIED.

October 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas Whitman, JUDSON SMITH to ANORA GANDY, all of Noble Co.
May peace, prosperity and plenty for ever be theirs; may no jars mar their pathway through life; may their lives be one of joy and comfort.
O. L.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the administrator of the estate of HORACE NICHOLS, late of Noble County, Noble county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
C. R. WILEY, Administrator.

Small Farm for Sale.

36 ACRES, 12 miles south of Ft. Wayne. Good House; good timber. Cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Enquire of C. K. GREENE, April 30, 1879.—3417 Wawaka, Ind.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of venditioni exponas me directed by the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court of Noble County, Indiana, in the case of JESSE D. VAIL, as Administrator of the estate of ANNA W. VAIL, deceased, vs. HORACE D. ROGERS and THERON TEAL, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the door of the court house in the town of Albion, County of Noble, and State of Indiana, on

Friday, December 5th, 1879, Between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock P. M., of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said Horace D. Rogers for, in, and to the following described real estate, situated in said county of Noble and State of Indiana, to wit: Lot Number One [1] in Block Number Forty-One [41], and Lots Number Six [6] and Seven [7] in Block Number Thirty-Nine [39], all in the town of Rochester, Noble county, and State of Indiana.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Noble County, Indiana.

Albion, Ind., October 5th, 1879.—29-94—pf 25.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale and judgment to me directed by the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court of Noble County, Indiana, in the case of JAMES J. KNOX vs. JAMES DODGE, THOMAS SHAW, JACOB C. ZIMMERMAN, SOLOMON MIER, JOHN MITCHELL, RICHARD H. BUDGETT, and JAMES PECK, JARVIS PECK, and LEONARD PECK, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house in the town of Albion, county of Noble, and State of Indiana, on

Friday, November 21st, 1879, Between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock P. M., of said day, all of the right, title and interest of the said Matthew M. Dodge for, in, and to the following described real estate, situated in said Noble County, and State of Indiana, to wit:

The west half of the north-east quarter of section thirty-four; Also, the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-four, all in township thirty-five north, range nine east, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, be the same more or less.

First will be offered the rents and profits of the same for a period of seven years, but on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place offer the fee simple of said real estate.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Noble County, Indiana.

T. M. ELLIS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Albion, Ind., Oct. 30, 1879.—32-44—pf 38

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of four executions to me directed by the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court of Noble County, Indiana, in the case of CLEBORN PALMITER vs. JOHN SQUIRES, and JACOB C. ZIMMERMAN and JONAS SHERMAN vs. JOHN SQUIRES, and JACOB SHERMAN vs. JOHN SQUIRES, and MEYER JACOBS, ELI JACOBS and ABRAHAM GOLD, SMITH vs. JOHN SQUIRE, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the door of the court house, in the town of Albion, County of Noble, and State of Indiana, on

Friday, November 28, 1879.

Between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock P. M., of said day, first the rents and profits for a period of seven years, but on failure to realize the full amount of judgments, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place offer the fee simple to all of the right, title, and interest of the said John Squires for, in, and to the following described real estate, situated in said county of Noble and State of Indiana, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-five (35), in township thirty-five (35) north, of range eight (8) east, in said county. And the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-five (35), in township thirty-five (35) north, of range eight (8) east, in said county. And the east half of the north-east quarter of section two (2), in township thirty-four (34) north, of range eight (8) east, in said Noble county, and State of Indiana.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Noble County, Indiana.

Albion, Ind., November 4, 1879.—33-44—pf 10.50.

TOWN ORDINANCE No. 37.

In relation to licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, and fixing a penalty for the violation of the same:

Section 1.—Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Ligonier, in the county of Noble, State of Indiana, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter or give away for gain any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time within the incorporate limits of said town without first procuring from the Board of Trustees thereof a license, as hereinafter provided, for the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time within said town, said Board of Trustees shall make an order granting to such applicant a license for the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors or either, as he may have applied for, in less quantities than a quart at a time within said town with the privilege of permitting the same to be drunk on the premises where sold.

Section 2.—Upon application in writing to the Board of Trustees of said town, at any regular meeting thereof, by any person who may desire a license to sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time within said town, said Board of Trustees shall make an order granting to such applicant a license for the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors or either, as he may have applied for, in less quantities than a quart at a time within said town with the privilege of permitting the same to be drunk on the premises where sold.

Section 3.—Such license shall be issued to the applicant therefor by the Town Clerk, under his hand and attested by the incorporate seal of said town, upon payment to the Town Treasurer of the sum of One Hundred Dollars as the fee therefor. Said license shall be substantially a copy of the Order made for the granting thereof by the Board of Trustees, certified by the Clerk, and attested as herein provided, and shall be granted for one year.

Section 4.—Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be intended or construed to prevent the issuing of any license to any person to sell any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors who may not be authorized or permitted to sell the same under the laws of this State; nor shall this ordinance be construed to authorize the sale of any liquors, spirituous, vinous or malt—upon any day, at any time of day, or at any place, to any person, or in any kind, grade or quality of liquors, or in any manner prohibited by the laws of this State.

Section 5.—Any person who shall violate the provisions of this ordinance by the sale of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time within said town, without having first procured a license therefor as herein provided, or who shall sell or attempt to sell any intoxicating liquors within said town, to be drunk upon the premises where sold, without first having procured a license as herein provided, shall be liable to forfeit to the town of Ligonier a fine, penalty and forfeiture of five Dollars for each and every day that he shall so sell, or attempt to sell, or procure a license as herein provided to be recovered by law.

Section 6.—That the same be in force from and after the first regular meeting of said Board of Trustees to the passage and adoption of this ordinance, and approved this 31st day of October, A. D. 1879.

JOHN H. HOFFMAN, President of Board of Trustees.

Attest: J. W. PETERS, Town Clerk.

Ligonier, Nov. 6, 1879.—33-44