Plymouth Democrat.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 27, 1876.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—James D Williams, of Knox county.
Lt. Gov.—Isaac P Gray, Randolph.
Sec of State—John E Neff, Randolph.
Auditor of State—Ebenezer Henderson, Morgan.
Treas of State—Benjamin C. Shaw, Marion.
Atty. Gen.—Clarence A. Buskirk, Gibson.
Supt. Pub. Ins.—James H. Smart, Allen.
Clerk Supreme Court—Gabriel Schwerk Perry.
Rep'r Supreme Court—Augustus N. Martin, Wells.

JUDGES SUPREME COURT.

1st District—Samuel H. Buskirk, Monroe.
2d " —Alexander C. Downey, Ohio.
3d " —John Pettit, Tippecanoe.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large—Daniel W. Voorhees, Vigo; John E. Scoby, Decatur.
1st District—J. V. Menzies, Posey.
2d " —W. V. Pynum, Lawrence.
3d " —Jonas G. Howard, Clark.
4th " —Edward P. Ferris, Ripley.
5th " —M. S. Gilson, Dearborn.
6th " —Charles G. O'Cull, Howard.
7th " —Thomas Cottrell, Marion.
8th " —S. D. Pruitt, Parke.
9th " —Thomas J. Harrison, Boone.
10th " —George Burson, Pulaski.
11th " —J. A. Adrian, Cass.
12th " —Isaiah S. McDonald, Whitley.
13th " —William S. Marshall, Kosciusko.

☞ The Greeley mansion at Chapaqua was burned recently.

☞ G. S. Orth, who is leading the forlorn Republican hope in this state, sailed from Liverpool last Tuesday, for his own, his native land.

☞ The very full report which we give of the convention proceedings excludes our usual variety of news and miscellaneous reading matter. The platform may be found on the fourth page.

☞ It is claimed by certain Republican papers that the Democrats have sent Jeff Davis away to Europe to get rid of him. If the Democrats were to send all the imps in America to Europe the Republicans would wail; and well they might, for it would remove still another batch of officeholders.

☞ The walking match between two women, one from St. Louis, the other from Chicago, closed on Saturday. The Chicago woman came out miles ahead. These women walked under the inspiration of bets. If they had been getting up a sumptuous repast for Dom Pedro or poor Lo, they would have claimed great weakness in the pedal extremities. The women are matched for another tramp. Fort Wayne will never wane while she has two such buxom lassies.

☞ The work of the Democratic state convention has met with a hearty endorsement from the Democracy of the state. There is not a dissenting voice against the nomination of the ticket, or the platform adopted. In view of the wrangling, both before and at the convention, the Republicans confidently anticipated such a breach as would enable them to win an easy victory. The prospects now are, that the Democrats will win by a larger majority than ever before.

☞ It is rather amusing just now to witness the political love Republicans have for their presidential aspirants, Conkling, Blaine, Morton, and Bristow. Some Republicans denounce one and some the other. Morton is trying to kill Blaine, and Blaine wants to kill Morton, and Conkling is trying to kill them both. But after the day of nomination, what a pure, spotless soul the nominee will be.

Before convention they all fight,
After convention all is bright.

At present they are a lively set.

☞ An executive order has been issued by the president, through Secretary Bristow, that in future no more original papers will be furnished to investigating committees of congress; but that a member of such committee may examine them in the room in which they belong, under the supervision of a clerk of the department. As the investigating committees are not charged with losing papers, there can be but one interpretation to this order, and that is, a desire to hinder investigations which are now coming uncomfortably close to the principal occupant of the White House. It is yet to be determined whether this order will result in stifling investigations which are just now beginning to show up the rascalities of the present administration.

—The city election comes off next Tuesday. The only officers to be elected are a councilman in each ward, which will probably not bring out a very full vote. The voting places will be at the court house, in the First ward; at the engine house in the Second; and at the ward school building in the Third. At the council meeting on Monday evening, the following appointments were made for election officers: First ward, J. M. Confer, inspector; John W. Houghton, and W. B. Hess, judges. Second ward, J. F. Langenbaugh, inspector; M. Lauer and T. K. Houghton, judges. Third ward, W. D. Thompson, inspector; D. E. Snyder and H. R. Pershing, judges. The clerks will be chosen by the officers above named.

☞ Recent investigations of expenditures in the department of justice have revealed the fact that large amounts of money were paid by order of Grant to carry the election in New York two years ago. This money was paid out of the secret service fund, to parties who were not in the employ of the government in any capacity whatever, and who made no report to anybody of the disposition they had made of it. Thirty-five thousand dollars were thus paid to one Davenport, who received various amounts at various times. The late attorney-general testifies that he protested against the payment of this money, but that the order of the president was imperative. This investigation was no doubt the cause of the order recently issued by the president, that no more original papers should be furnished investigating committees.

☞ The Indianapolis *Sentinel* pretended to be neutral in the contest between Holman and Landers for the Democratic nomination for governor; but a prominent editorial article in that paper on the day after the adjournment of the convention showed very plainly where its sympathies had been. That article lauds the "Honorable Franklin Landers" for the gallant race he made, and for his great merit as a leader; and prophesying for him a brilliant future; and stating that his personal presence at the convention, and among the delegates, had attracted many to his support. But not a word of commendation did the *Sentinel* have for the Honorable Wm. S. Holman,—honorable not only in name, but in reputation, and in fact,—the man who would not leave his post of duty to manipulate a convention, and inspire his followers to deeds of valor in winning delegates to his support for the highest office in the state. Oh, no; so far as anything could be gleaned from the *Sentinel* there was no such man as W. S. Holman in existence; but the Honorable Franklin Landers must be kept prominently before the people. The *Sentinel* deemed a neutral course the better one to pursue, before the convention; and there would seem to be as good reasons for holding the same policy good after the convention. We have no desire to keep the question of the relative merits of the two gentlemen named, before the people, after it has been settled by the convention; and if it had not been for the course of the *Sentinel* and two or three other Landers papers, should have been willing to let the decision of the question rest undisturbed. But we cannot remain silent when one of the ablest and purest men in the state is totally ignored, while men of far less worth are held up for public adoration.

The Democratic State Convention.

Probably the largest political convention ever held in Indiana, was the Democratic state convention, which met at Indianapolis on the 19th inst. Every county in the state was represented, and almost every county was present with a full delegation. Thomas R. Cobb, of Vincennes, was made permanent chairman, and John W. Kern, of Kokomo, secretary. Delegates to the St. Louis National convention, June 27th, were appointed as follows: From the state at large:

Bayless W. Hanna, of Vigo.
Mahlon D. Manson, of Montgomery.
Michael C. Kerr, of Floyd.
Joseph E. McDonald, of Marion.

CONTINGENTS.

Charles Denby, of Vanderburgh.
Joseph A. S. Mitchell, of Elkhart.
G. W. McConnell, of Steuben.
Wm. Fleming, of Allen.

Presidential electors from the state at large, and from the several congressional districts were appointed, and may be found in the ticket published to-day.

The state central committee was appointed and organized by the selection of M. D. Manson, chairman, and Rufus Magee, secretary. The following names comprise the present state central committee.

First District—Thomas F. Byrnes, of Vanderburg county.
Second District—C. E. Taylor, of Sullivan.
Third District—John D. Lyle, of Bartholomew.
Fourth District—Chas. L. Jevett, of Scott.
Fifth District—Samuel S. Harrell, of Franklin.
Sixth District—Alonzo Blair of Shelby.
Seventh District—J. M. Myers, of Marion.
Eighth District—John T. Scott, of Vigo.
Ninth District—M. D. Manson, of Montgomery.
Tenth District—H. E. Wadsworth, of Laporte.
Eleventh District—D. D. Dykeman, of Cass.
Twelfth District—W. J. Craig, of Wells.
Thirteenth District—Laporte Heefner, of Elkhart.

The committee on resolutions, by John R. Coffroth, chairman, presented their report, which may be found on the fourth page of this paper, which was unanimously adopted.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for governor.

The names of the Hon. Wm. S. Holman, of Henry county, and the Hon. Franklin Landers, of Marion, were presented. A motion to make the first ballot informal was voted down almost unanimously. The Hon. Franklin Landers declined to allow his name to be used as a candidate for governor. He said:

I want to say, Mr. President, that I desire the gentleman who presented my name to withdraw it. [Cries of no, no.] I want to give the reason for the request that I have made. I have been resolved from the first that my name and Judge Holman's should not come in this convention together. Had it not been for the declarations of Judge Holman, that he would not be a candidate, I would not have been here. I said to Judge Holman that in no event should my name be brought into this convention in opposition to his. I cannot control the friends of Judge Holman, but I can control myself and keep my own consistency, and therefore I demand that my name shall be withdrawn from this convention. [Cries of "No!" "No!" "Never!" "Never!"]

The Hon. James D. Williams, of Knox, and the Hon. Wm. E. Niblack were put in nomination.

Gen. Slack, of Huntington, said:

As the name of the Hon. Franklin Landers, of the county of Marion, has been withdrawn, and as we are commanded by that gentleman in his own proper person, to not cast our votes for him, and I know of whom I speak when I say that the Hon. Wm. S. Holman, who has run a successful career, unparalleled in the state of Indiana. [Cheers.]

The remainder of Gen. Slack's remarks were lost by the determination of the crowd not to hear any electioneering speeches. In his determination the general got upon his seat and sawed the air with an energy and vigor that deserved success, but he was finally compelled to subside. When order had been restored the committee on resolutions announced its readiness to report, and the Hon. G. F. Cookerly, of Vigo, said:

The question of the nomination of governor is now before the convention, and I desire to present a name that will harmonize all the trouble that is now existing and which will be a tower of strength to the Democracy; I mean the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana.

A. J. Thomas, of Vincennes, withdrew the name of James D. Williams.

Mr Slack, of Huntington, announced the withdrawal of the name of Hon. W. S. Holman, and the substitution of the name of the Hon. James D. Williams, of Knox. Austin H. Brown, of Marion, re-nominated Mr. Landers, and the name of the Hon. Wm. S. Holman was again presented to the convention. Mr. Landers said:

I am aware that my presence here to-day is misunderstood. You don't understand, gentlemen, that men in office and men desiring office, both Republicans and Democrats, have combined to defeat me. Not that they are particularly friendly to Mr. Holman, because Mr. Holman, in my opinion, would not countenance what has been done here [a voice: "That is a fact"], but because they understand that Mr. Holman is a man of decided strength and ability, with whom they think they can defeat me. Mr. Holman and I have been on friendly relations. We started out in this matter in good faith, and, so far as I am concerned, I am resolved to keep my friendship for Mr. Holman. I have no control over his friends. I have this to say, gentlemen, that my name is not before this convention while Mr. Holman's is here.

A delegate from Scott county expressed a desire to know whether Mr. Landers accepted the Independent nomination.

M. Landers replied: Since this contest has been going on I have been insulted more than five hundred times by having the question put to me, whether I would abide by the decision of this convention, and support its nominees in case I was defeated? That is an insult to any man that is aspiring to a nomination. [Applause.] In regard to the question asked me, I will say to the gentlemen that I have never accepted the nomination of the Independents. I have said, Mr. President, that I agreed with the Independents on the doctrine of greenbacks in preference to national bank currency. I would not take a nomination from any convention with any misunderstanding, and I say to you, gentlemen, now that I would not sacrifice my opinions upon the financial question, nor my Democracy, for any office that you have.

Col. John S. Williams, of Tippecanoe, said: I regard the success of the Democracy in Indiana of more consequence than any man. It is very evident to every Democrat in this convention that there is a personal misunderstanding between Mr. Landers and Judge Holman. I say that the Democracy of Indiana must not and shall not be made a party to that misunderstanding. Mr. Landers has withdrawn his name as a candidate before this convention. Judge Holman has also withdrawn his name, through Judge Slack, who is authorized to do it. I hold in my hand a telegram received yesterday. It has been seen by one other person besides myself, and I propose to read it to the convention that you may see that Judge Slack is acting by authority.

"Col John S. Williams:

I am not a candidate for governor, and never have been, and earnestly request my friends not to bring my name before the convention.

W. S. HOLMAN."

I held this dispatch without disclosing its contents to a single soul save only in the interest of peace and harmony. I don't believe that the sincere, honest friends of Judge Holman will persist in forcing his name upon this convention under the circumstances. The feeling that is manifested here on the part of Mr. Lander's friends should be a warning to you, my fellow Democrats. There are other men in state that can carry the banner through as well as either of these men and we can put them in nomination; and I honestly believe, speaking for myself as one Democrat, that in order to bridge over this difficulty we should put in nomination that old wheel horse of Democracy, James D. Williams. I make this suggestion, my fellow citizens, in the interest of peace and harmony; and I now suggest that we defer the nomination of governor until the different delegations consult together and act understandingly.

Judge Owen S. Roberts, of Dearborn, said: The delegation from Dearborn county have been pressing the claims of Mr. Holman on this convention. It did so believing that in his hands the Democratic party would be carried to certain victory in the contest. I am authorized by the unanimous vote of Dearborn county to withdraw his name.

A motion to nominate the Hon. James D. Williams by acclamation was made, and John R. Coffroth, of Tippecanoe, said:

I will present the name of one who has done service to his country. On many a bloody field has he borne aloft the banner. I believe that in the coming contest he would bear aloft the banner as gloriously as any other. I therefore place in nomination that brave Democrat, Gen. Malden D. Manson, of Indiana. [Cheers.]

Mr. W. Joseph Nichol re-nominated the Hon. Franklin Landers. On the first ballot, for the nomination of a candidate for governor, the vote stood as follows:

Whole No. of votes cast	1,876
Necessary to a choice	938
Landers	808½
Holman	916½
Manson	33
Williams	28

A second ballot was ordered, and Mr. Landers said he would not permit the use of his name. Mr. Slack again withdrew the name of Mr. Holman. The Hon. T. R. Cobb and J. D. New were put in nomination, and the second ballot was taken.

Pending the announcement of the vote Mr. Austin H. Brown, of Marion, moved to make the nomination of the Hon. James D. Williams unanimous. The motion prevailed, amid the most enthusiastic cheers and applause. The surviving members of the old fifteenth Indiana battery planted their artillery in front of the Academy, and when they were informed of Mr. William's nomination they fired a *feu de joie* of 100 guns. The inspiring sounds added to the enthusiasm of the assembled Democracy and, in connection with the soul-stirring, patriotic music furnished by the Howe Band of Peru, increased the already fervent desire for harmony. As a result, the further deliberations of the convention were undisturbed by any personal preferences, and the business was pushed through with almost unparalleled rapidity. For lieutenant governor, Col. I. P. Gray, of Randolph, and the Hon. David Turpie, of Marion, were presented. The name of Mr. Turpie having been withdrawn, Col. Gray was unanimously nominated by acclamation. The nominee was called to the front, and on being introduced by the chairman, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you most profoundly for this manifestation of your confidence and regard, and if I shall succeed in getting elected—and I have not the least doubt in the world but that the ticket nominated here to-day will be—while I shall approach the discharge of the duties of the position with great solicitude and deep concern, yet I shall try so to conduct myself while in office that you shall never regret the confidence that you have this day reposed in me, (applause) and gentlemen, if I shall forget this promise, and these hands shall be stained with official corruption, put me behind you, and know me no more forever. If there ever was a time in the history of this nation when serious and honest consideration of governmental affairs were needed by the people, that time is now. If ever there was a time in the history of this nation when it was necessary that the people should exercise close surveillance over the conduct of their servants, it is now. It is needless to say to you, gentlemen of the convention, that a Republican form of government has no basis upon which to rest, no foundations upon which to stand, save upon the virtue and the integrity of the people.

Gentlemen of the convention, I don't think it is necessary for me to make to you here to-day any further remarks. You have a great deal of business to transact. Allow me again to thank you, and I will say to you, in conclusion, that all that there is of me shall be devoted to the task in every honorable way to carrying the Democratic party to victory in the coming contest.

The remaining nominations were made with but little opposition against any of the candidates nominated, and the convention adjourned at 4 o'clock, amidst great enthusiasm. The full ticket nominated will be found elsewhere.

"UNCLE JIMMY" WILLIAMS.

The Indianapolis Sentinel of Thursday, prints the following facts concerning the nominee of the Indiana Democracy for governor: James D. Williams was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in the year 1808, and is now in his 68th year. When a boy he emigrated with his parents to Knox county, grew up accustomed to farm labor on the banks of the Wabash, and he married Miss Nancy Huffman, of the same neighborhood, with whom he has lived happily ever since. In the times when Mr. Williams first began to mingle with his fellow men in the region of Vincennes, he was marked for his sterling integrity, his high regard for obligations assumed, his generosity, his quiet, sensible, consistent style of life. When the good people of Knox, in due course of time, required a representative in the state legislature whose perfect integrity and care for the true interests of his constituency could not be called in question, Mr. Williams was elected. That was over thirty years ago. From that time to the present the honest farmer of Knox has figured conspicuously in the legislature of the state, having served twenty-nine years in both branches, though not consecutively. In the legislature of 1872, the Democrats cast their votes for Mr. Williams for senator, against Morton, who was re-elected by virtue of the infamous apportionment law, that gave a Republican majority in joint ballot that session. He has always been prominently connected with the agricultural interests of the state, having served twelve years on the state board of agriculture acceptably, giving valuable counsel to his associates. At present he is chairman of the Knox local society, and takes a lively interest in all that concerns the prosperity of his state and district. He is one of the wealthiest land-owners in Indiana. His extensive farm, along White river in Harrison township, some fourteen miles east of Vincennes, comprises over 3,000 acres in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Williams is a man who believes in home productions, and abides by his principles so rigidly that he wears nothing but blue jeans which came from his own sheep, and has been woven by his own wife. Though not a church member, the gentleman has always taken a warm interest in the Sunday School cause, and most of his time is occupied in increasing the size of these training schools for the church till they overflow into missions. Toward all with whom he is brought in contact, Mr. Williams is genial, generous, charitable, hospitable, and the sobriquet of "Old Uncle Jimmy" speaks volumes for the reverence in which he is held as a citizen and neighbor. When the Democrats of Indiana selected him as their standard-bearer in the coming campaign, he was quietly in his seat at congress, maintaining the doctrines of economy and reform. His Spartan simplicity of manners have given a decided impulse to reductions in every kind of expenditure. Ever since his election in 1874, by a majority of 8,000 votes, he has strenuously advocated reform, and tried by precept and example to drive back the tide of luxury that was rising so high at the capital. As chairman of the committee on accounts, he has been in charge of the important contingent fund, and has prosecuted economy with such vigor that the force of clerks and employes is now reduced one-third from previous administrations, and a corresponding reduction in salaries has been brought about. His name, therefore, means reform, honesty, simplicity in manners, and, in short, a return to the good old times of Democratic administration, and the convention in selecting him have struck the key-note of the hour.

The Washington correspondent of *The Indianapolis News*, furnishes another picture of the worthy granger, which follows: Away back in one of the seats in the outer circle, and near the central aisle leading to the speaker's desk, sits a tall, dark old man, the image and counterpart of the late Mr Lincoln, if one could picture what Mr. Lincoln would have looked like if he had stuck to rail-splitting, and hadn't gone into politics for a living. The prototype is something over six feet in height, has a head of black, bristling hair, streaked slightly with gray, a cadaverous, sun-browned face upon which no whiskers are allowed to encroach, cheek-bones which are exceedingly prominent, and a pair of eyes so deep-set that they appear to be taking a survey of all that goes on in their immediate vicinity, with a sort of quiet indifference, as if to say, "Well, go on with your foolishness, it's none of my funeral." The tall, ungainly figure is clad throughout in an old-fashioned suit of home-spun, home made blue jeans, strongly suggestive of the buck woods. Visitors in the galleries, and on the floor of the house of representatives, invariably pause to ask who that queer-looking old man is, and they are as invariably told that they are gazing upon "Uncle Jimmy" Williams, representative from the second Indiana district. "Uncle Jimmy" is also denominated "The Granger," though why should he be identified with a crowd with whom he has nothing in common politically, is one of those mysteries whose solution one can only arrive at by intuition. He is a quiet man, rarely rising to his feet to say anything, but when he essays to speak, he is certain to have something to say, and the something is apt to be very issued in the nature of business. "Uncle Jimmy" is a hard fact of western experience and evolution. Boy and man, he has passed a somewhat long life as a farmer and frontiersman—using the term in a modified sense—and for many years he has represented his granger constituency in the legislature of his own state. He has ever had the reputation of being a solid, rather than a brilliant man. With none of the graces of a polished orator or the *finesse* of the trained debater, he has enjoyed some distinction as possessing a modicum of hard, horse sense, and of knowing the rules of parliamentary law as well as most of his neighbors. In the formation of the committee of the house, "Uncle Jimmy" is, as it were, a man raised up providentially for the place. A stern old man of simple abstemious habits; a wearer of home-spun; unused to the commonest luxuries of city life; a man who despises all effeminacy and Sybaritism in our modern modes of living, is not apt to look leniently upon extravagance in any form. Could "Uncle Jimmy" have his own way entirely, he would, perhaps, reform the house back to Spartan habits of economy and abstinence. The phonographic reporters complain that they have recently been deprived of soap, towels, and spittoons, and that if the thrifty chairman of accounts continues in his work of reform, they will be obliged to undergo severe hardships. They sarcastically remark that "Uncle Jimmy" may not set so high a value on soap and towels as the rest of mankind, coming, as he does, from a region where those accessories of civilization are little known; but these are base aspersions. The granger statesman simply desires the phonographers to furnish their own towels or wipe on their own handkerchiefs as he does; and as for soap, if they wash their hands in the morning before breakfast, they will do well. As for spittoons, they can expectorate to their delight on the stove or out the window, or on the floor. Many excellent men have done this all their lives and are none the worse for it. It is whispered that "Uncle Jimmy" contemplates a raid on the bath-rooms and water-closets, which are at present very luxurious and managed in a costly and extravagant way. That the abolition of these conveniences would be met with a clamor by the majority of members of every shade of political opinion admits of no doubt whatever, so deeply has the canker-worm of luxurious self-indulgence eaten its way into the very heart of our free institutions. A proposition has already been made to replace the comfortable cane-bottomed pivot-chairs and desks by plain wooden benches. The abolition of spittoons and the removal of carpets would certainly go a great way toward reducing the contingent expenses of the house; but as I have already hinted, the spirit of extravagance has taken so firm a hold upon our people—and representatives in congress are not exempt from the infliction—that it is extremely doubtful if such a measure can be successfully carried through. Nevertheless, "Uncle Jimmy" Williams will do what he can to curtail expenses, and if he doesn't succeed in saving to an ungrateful republic somewhere in the neighborhood of from seventy-five to a hundred thousand dollars by the exercise of a Spartan-like economy, then set your correspondent down for a false prophet.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY W. E. BAILEY, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

To whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed, at Plymouth, Ind.

Speaking of the relations of normal schools to the common school system, Prof. Wm. F. Phelps, principal of the state normal school, of Minn., uses the following well aimed arguments in favor of the former for the latter: "Education does not consist merely in imparting knowledge. It is rather the formation of character, according to a high standard of manhood and womanhood. This great work, must surely be considered not only as an art, but as really the highest and most difficult of all arts, with its conditioning principles lying down deep in the nature of man. These principles cannot be learned and applied by the great mass of teachers unless taught in institutions especially set apart for the work. Hence normal schools must not only claim, but conquer and hold, a place in a complete system of education. This, indeed, they have already done, and will continue to do, until there shall be left none to question their necessity or deny them their rights as a co-ordinate branch of the system. It is not here assumed that all who are trained in a teacher's seminary will prove successful in the profession. To set up such a claim, would be not only to fly in the face of history, but it would be to claim more for the normal school than for any other human instrumentality. Men fail in every profession and calling, even after having made it a special study. There are lawyers without clients, clergymen without congregations, and physicians without patients. But no one will for this reason, deny the necessities of the institutions that matriculated them. This may, however, be affirmed in every such case, that the quality of the work done with the training will be far superior to that produced without it. A large proportion of those specially trained teachers who may not prove entirely successful in the work, would, nevertheless, have pursued it in the absence of such preparation. That the quality of their work is greatly improved by the advantage they have enjoyed, will hardly be questioned by any who will give to the subject the consideration that it deserves."

Trustees are requested to arrange their affairs so that their attendance can be secured at the meeting of the county board of education, Monday, May 1st. There is important official business that ought of a necessity, be attended to, in which a unanimous attendance is earnestly desired. Each trustee is directly interested in the official transactions of this board, and ought not to permit any ordinary business to detain him at home. It may become necessary in order to secure a full attendance, to issue a call for a special meeting of the board, as we are anxious that some measures be taken right speedily to secure for our county a regular systematic organization and practical working plan for our teachers. The enumeration returns should be reported at this time, as it gives us little time to arrange our report to the state superintendent.

[Communicated.]

Heat.

Heat, accumulating in bodies, penetrates into their substances, and uniting with their ultimate molecules, gives rise to repellant forces which counteract those of cohesion. Hence the expansion of bodies when heated. If applied in sufficient quantity, the particles of solids are so far repellant as to move freely amongst each other becoming liquid; or if still greater quantities of heat be applied, the body passes into a state of vapor. When heat is extracted from a vapor it returns to a liquid state, and if still more heat be abstracted, it becomes solid, and if the process be continued, the solid goes on contracting under the influence of the molecular forces. Hence we say, that heat dilates bodies, and cold contracts them. Heat also converts solids into fluids; fluids into vapors, and acting upon gases and vapors causes them to expand. All bodies are expanded by heat, but in very different degrees. The most dilatable bodies are gases, then vapors, then liquids, and finally solids. In fluids we regard only increase of volume; but in solids we distinguish two kinds of expansion, linear expansion and expansion of volume. From what precedes, we infer that heat expands all bodies, and cold contracts them. There are apparent exceptions to this law, but they are only apparent. Thus, bodies capable of absorbing water, like wood, clay, or paper, contract on being heated. This contraction is only apparent; it arises from the water which they contain being vaporized and driven off, which produces an apparent diminution of volume; after they are thoroughly dried, they follow the general law. The principles of contraction and expansion is often utilized in the different arts. A familiar example, is the process of setting a tire of a wagon wheel. The tire is made a little smaller than the periphery of the wooden part of the wheel. It is then heated and placed around the wheel; on cooling, it contracts powerfully and draws the felloes firmly together. MIAMI.

(To be Continued.)

It devolved upon a Democratic House to put a quietus upon the sewing machine monopoly which has long been an agrievous burden for the people to bear. So long as the Republicans had a majority in both branches of congress the powerful lobby influence in the interest of the machine monopoly never failed of a measurable success, but so soon as the Democrats got control of the house of representatives, reform resulted. The usual bill for the benefit of the monopoly has been defeated, and the working women of the country may now have some hopes that the price of the machines will come down within their reach. It will hardly be possible in future for a sewing machine manufacturer to support four or five families while living, and then leave thirteen millions of dollars worth of property for them to quarrel over when he is dead, while worthy women who are struggling to support their children, work upon an $85 machine.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Democratic Judicial Convention.

There will be a delegate convention held at Rochester, in Fulton county, on Thursday, June 8th, 1876, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Forty-First Judicial Circuit; a Prosecuting Attorney for said Circuit; and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it. The ratio of representation will be the same as that fixed for the state convention, to wit: One delegate for every one hundred votes cast in each county for Gov. T. A. Hendricks, in 1872, and an additional delegate for every fraction of fifty votes or over. The following will be the representation according to the ratio adopted:

Marshall county, 23 votes—23 delegates.
Fulton county, 1445 votes—14 delegates.

DAN AGNEW, Fulton Co.,
DAN MCDONALD, Marshall Co., } Com.

Democratic Senatorial Convention.

There will be a delegate convention held at Rochester, in Fulton county on Thursday, June 8th, 1876, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator for the district composed of the counties of Marshall, Fulton and Pulaski; and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before it. The ratio of representation will be the same as that fixed for the state convention, to-wit: One delegate for every one hundred votes cast in each county for Gov. T. A. Hendricks in 1872 and an additional delegate for every fraction of fifty votes or over. The following will be the representation according to the ratio adopted:

Marshall county, 2326 votes—23 delegates.
Fulton county, 1445 votes—14 delegates.
Pulaski county, 995 votes—10 delegates.

DAN AGNEW, Fulton Co.,
DAN MCDONALD, Marshall Co.,
G. T. WICKERSHAM, Pulaski Co., } Com.

Democratic County Convention.

There will be a Democratic county convention held at Plymouth, Ind., on Saturday, June 3, 1876, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices: Representative, treasurer, sheriff, surveyor, coroner, three commissioners and county assessor. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every twenty and fraction over ten votes cast in each of the several townships, for Governor T. A. Hendricks, in 1872, as follows:

Townships.	Votes.	Del.
Union	147	7
Center	555	28
Inwood Precinct	98	5
Green	121	6
Bourbon	294	14
Tippecanoe	114	6
German	247	12
Worth	168	8
Polk	179	8
West	216	11
Walnut	224	12
Total	2326	115

A central committee will be selected to serve for the ensuing two years, delegates selected to attend the judicial and senatorial conventions to be held at Rochester, June 8, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the convention. The several townships are recommended to hold their conventions for the appointment of delegates to the county convention on Saturday, May 27, 1876.

Announcements.

G. W. Holman, of Rochester, will be a candidate for the office of Circuit Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic district convention. tf

Notice of Petition to Heirs to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, Marshall County—ss:
In the matter of the estate of Alva Shaw, deceased.—William Horn, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given that William Horn, Administrator of the estate of Alva Shaw, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the deceased, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Marshall Circuit Court.

DANIEL McDONALD,
Clerk Circuit Court.
Capron & Capron, attys. apr27t3

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Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.
Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.
☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. apr27m6

Administratrix' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of James Hazelton deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the decedent, in Center Township, Marshall county, Indiana, on

Thursday, May 11, 1876,

the personal property of said decedent, not taken by the widow, consisting principally of farming tools, wagons, cows, hogs, horses, etc.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser to give note with good security, with interest and without relay.

LUCY F. HAZELTON,
apr27t3 Administratrix.

Notice to Non-Resident.

State of Indiana, Marshall county—ss.
In the Marshall Circuit Court, May Term, 1876.

James V. Bailey, et. al. vs. Charles F Thompson, et al } Foreclosure.

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause, by his attorney, has filed in my office his complaint against the defendant, and it appearing by the affidavit a competent person, that the defendant, Charles F. Thompson, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, she is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and unless he appear and answer thereto, on or before the calling of said cause, on the first day of said term of said court, to be begun and held at the court house, in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1876, said complaint, and the matters and things therein alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence.

DANIEL McDONALD,
Clerk Circuit Court.
Capron & Capron, plt's atty. apr27t3

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Rollie Hyrema, late of Marshall county, deceased, will sell at private sale from and after

Friday, May 19, 1876,

the following described real estate of said deceased, to-wit:

The north-west quarter of section number twenty (20), in township number thirty-five (35) north, of range four (4) east, in Marshall County, Indiana.

To be sold at not less than the appraised value. One third down, balance in nine and eighteen months, secured by note and mortgage on the premises, the deferred payments to draw interest.

For further particulars apply to Capron & Capron, attys.

Appraised value, $2,800.

DAVID BURKHOLDER.
apr27t3 Administrator.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the estate of James Hazelton, late of Marshall county, Indiana, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

LUCY F. HAZELTON,
apr27t3 Administratrix

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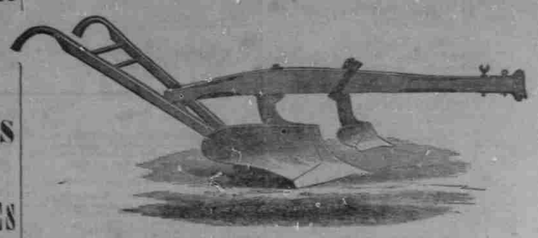

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12 Pairs Socks	50	Good Jeans Pants	1 00
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Hats retailed $1.20@2 for	75@1 25	Striped Seersucker Coats	50
White Shirts	62	Linen Coats	50
Cassimeres per yard	58@ 75	Good Cottonade suits	3 87
Good Jeans	16@ 35	Good Jeans full suit	5 87
Heavy Brown Duck overalls	50	Cassimere full suit	6 90
Luster Coats	1 25	Broken Plaid Cass Suits	5 85
Heavy Cassimere Pants	2 00	Fine Worsted Suits	6 90@9 75
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Rochester, Ind., April 6, 1876. 6m FEDER & SILBERBERG.

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