

The Republican.

J. W. SIDERS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1879.

Blue Jeans says the constitutional amendment making a residence of six days in the township necessary to entitle a man to vote, cannot hurt the Democratic party unless they have been "lying like thunder." Probably that is what Democratic legislatures are afraid of.

A terrible accident occurred at Kansas City Tuesday morning, by the coming in of a cut which was making for the Chicago and Alton railroad. Several teams and six men were buried beneath 6,000 yards of falling earth and instantly killed. Several others were wounded.

The *Time City News*, the only Greenback paper of any consequence in this part of the State, thinks "Brick" Pomeroy's convention, called for the 4th of March, is entirely premature, and that those who follow out the purpose advertised will surely act unwisely. We are surprised that a man of as much sense as Cutshall should expect Greenbackers to act wisely in regard to politics.

The city of Memphis, or rather the people of that city, would seem jumped out of the "frying pan into the fire" by dissolving their city charter. It is said, that by the principles of common law the property of each individual now becomes responsible for debts contracted by the city in its corporate capacity, which was not the case so long as it retained its charter. Memphis will probably find that honesty would have been the best policy.

Congress has passed the bill permitting women to practice in the Supreme Court, under certain restrictions. This is a just tribute to the advancement of the sex; there is no reason why a woman should not be allowed to practice law before any court if she is qualified; and with the prejudice that now exists against the sex, a woman will not be authorized to practice unless she has a better theoretical knowledge of law than a majority of the men who are licensed.

The most foolish feat of the last week was that attempted and accomplished by Capt. Paul Boynton, who entered the Allegheny river at Oil City, Thursday morning, when it was filled with particles of ice, and swam to Pittsburgh, a distance of 130 miles. He arrived at Pittsburgh Sunday afternoon, having stepped four times. His face was badly frosted, and he was almost entirely exhausted. Such feats are utterly foolish, and should receive no encouragement from sensible people.

The Indianapolis *Journal* gives the following as the main features of the bills introduced in the Legislature regulating the practice of medicine in this State: Two bills have been introduced. One of them provides for a State Board of Health, to be composed of two men from each of the three leading schools of practice, to whom application shall be made for license to practice medicine. The other bill requires application to be made to the county clerk. Both bills authorize the licensing of physicians who are regular graduates of any medical college under the management of these schools of medicine; also, any person who, though not a graduate, has practiced medicine in these schools for ten years and has a good moral character and a good standing in his profession.

The testimony of nephew Pelton and Manton Marble before the Potter committee places them and other leading Democrats in a very bad light. With all their efforts to conceal it, it is apparent that they went South on corruption business, and that there was a regular Democratic conspiracy to buy up the Southern returning boards. They are very positive in their assertions that Tilden was not in the plot and knew nothing about it, but the country will draw its own conclusions.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

If the Democracy still believe Tilden honest and innocent of these corrupt transactions they should nominate him for President in 1880, should they do this they will know after the election what the people think about it. But they dare not nominate him, they know he is guilty and are only trying to get the party out of a bad scrape in as good shape as possible.

After all the emphatic denials that have been made by the Democratic leaders that an attempt was made by the Democracy to buy the electoral votes of three States, Smith Weed and Tilden's nephew, Pelton, when put on the witness stand before the Potter investigating Committee, acknowledged that the cipher dispatches were sent and that eighty thousand dollars was offered for an electoral vote. But with a persistence that is strange indeed, when it is known that Pelton was a member of Mr. Tilden's household, at the same table with Mr. Tilden, was his private Secretary, and the only son of his only sister, who had for years presided at the table of the Tilden mansion, they try to make the public believe that Mr. Tilden did not know that they were trying to buy the Presidency for him. Had Mr. Potter known that this was to be the end of an investigation organized to try to ruin the Republican party, it never would have been ordered. Yet it seems strange that the Democratic leaders in Congress, many of whom knew what had been done, should have voted for this investigation. They no doubt thought that they had

covered up their work so well that it could not be discovered by an interested committee organized in their own interest and bent on discovering as little as possible. How badly honest Democrats who voted for Mr. Tilden now feel it is not possible for a Republican to tell, but of this much we are convinced that as a Presidential candidate, to-day Samuel J. Tilden could not carry a single State in the Union.

No party was perhaps ever left in a more pitiable plight than Tilden leaves his party, or the men who managed the Democratic campaign of 1876, by his evidence before the Potter Committee last Saturday. He takes it for granted that Pelton and the other gentlemen connected with the cipher dispatches are guilty of an attempt to buy the electoral vote, but he wants it understood that the managers of the Democratic party do not come up to his "standard of morality," and he repudiates them all. It will now be in order for the Democratic leaders, with whom Mr. Tilden proposes to have nothing to do, to ask the old gentleman why he declared in his card of denial some time since that he knew nothing of the cipher dispatches till long after the electoral vote was cast, and on his examination Saturday, admitted that he knew of the negotiations when Pelton got to Baltimore, and before the electoral votes were cast.

Samuel J. Tilden was before the Potter Committee Saturday. The telegraphic dispatches say that his voice was weak and hoarse, but he denied all knowledge of the cipher dispatches, and declared that he had "no dealings nor gave any sanction to any negotiations." He said, "I first heard that Pelton was in Baltimore from Edward Cooper (Cooper was Chairman of the New York Democratic State Central Committee) who told me Pelton had received an offer to sell out the State of South Carolina. I immediately answered that no money should be paid and no negotiation entertained." So Mr. Pelton, Smith Weed, Manton Marble and the Democratic leaders voluntarily took the responsibility of buying the Presidency if they could, and according to their own statements only failed because Mr. Tilden would not furnish the money. But it is far more probable that they failed because members of the returning boards and electors would not sell. It will be recollected with what vehemence those Southern Republicans were characterized as "liars and soundrels" by the Democratic leaders, when they stated that offers to purchase had been made by the Democracy. Now that these facts are proven, and these same leaders have been compelled on oath to acknowledge their truth, Democratic editors ought to have manliness enough to publish the facts. A few of them have done this, and a few have expressed their belief that Mr. Tilden must have known what was going on. And this is the result of an investigation that was organized to ruin John Sherman, as was expressly stated, by showing that he and other leading Republicans offered protection to Republicans of the South if they would cast their votes for Hayes; and having utterly failed in this, those men are compelled to acknowledge themselves guilty of a crime far greater than was ever charged against the men they sought to ruin. A more humiliating spectacle was never seen, than when those men on the witness stand were compelled to acknowledge the truth of the cipher dispatches. The only parallel case that we can now recall is recorded in the book of Esther. It is the case of Mordecai and Haman. But it is not probable that those Democrats read the Bible enough to be familiar with it. If they had they might have heeded and been saved from their present disgrace. The New York *Herald*, a paper that supported Mr. Tilden for President, cannot exactly understand how Mr. Tilden could know nothing of what was going on. The *Herald* says:

"It is an ugly and compromising fact that a man standing in the most intimate and confidential relations with Mr. Tilden, his nephew, Pelton, a member of his own household, the Secretary who for years acted for him, with his knowledge and approval, countenanced and abetted two schemes of returning board bribery. If Pelton's mission was self-originate, as he testifies, and if the people who accompanied him went by his invitation, why did he telegraph that he needed no further assistance, except full powers, which will be taken for granted till withdrawn."

The State Senate passed the bill Friday concerning interest and usury. The bill leaves the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent., but allows 8 per cent. where specifically contracted for in writing. All judgments and decrees draw the same rate of interest as the note or agreement upon which it is rendered. The penalty for taking a greater rate of interest than allowed by law is simply the recompense or recovery of the excessive interest. The section allowing present indebtedness to be renewed at the same rate of interest originally agreed upon was stricken out. About the only change in the law as it now stands made by this bill is the reduction of the contract rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent. The measure is a very conservative one, and we think a very just one, and probably the only one which can be got through the Senate this session on the subject of interest.

A bill is now before the Illinois Legislature, providing that in all civil cases the decision of two-thirds of the jury shall decide the matter at issue. The opinion seems to be general that it will pass, and we know of no good reason why it should not.

Pelton's Confession.

Mr. Pelton has spoken. The nephew and confidential secretary of Mr. Tilden, and the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, confesses that an attempt was made to buy the electoral vote of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida; acknowledges that the cipher telegrams, as published, are substantially correct, admits that he is the author of the dispatches agreeing to pay \$50,000 for the electoral vote of a State, and declares that Manton Marble, Smith M. Weed, Woolley, and other Democrats were his confederates or agents in negotiating the purchase. This is, in effect, a plea of guilty on the part of the leaders of the Democratic party.

When the charge that the Democrats had attempted to buy the electoral votes of two or three States was first made, it was met by an unequalled denial. The people were informed that no such proposition had ever been made or entertained for a moment. When the cipher telegrams were published the correctness of the translation was at first denied. Then explanations were offered to show that all references to money related to campaign expenses, or to expenditures on the part of the committee. Now, after hundreds of letters have been written, and scores of witnesses have testified to explain away all the complications of the Democratic case, here comes a witness from headquarters who admits all that was ever charged, and involves the gentlemen, who have been so prolific in explanation, in new complications.

Mr. Pelton is important in this matter only as he plays an important part. Driven from every position that they have taken, falling back from the aggressive to the defensive, and then taking up the line of retreat, the Democratic leaders find themselves in a corner. In this last extremity, when denial no longer answered, and when explanations were only laughed at, it was no longer a question as to who could make the stoutest denial, but as to what one could best afford to make open confession. Pelton was chosen, and like the "immortal J. N.," he assumes the pressure. He takes the sins of the whole Democratic management on his shoulders, and staggers off. It is an amusing and interesting spectacle, but it does not clear the skirts of the Democratic party. There was an effort made to buy the electoral vote of three States, and Pelton's confession simply points out the guilty parties.—*Inter Ocean*.

Assembly Matters.

[From Indianapolis News of Friday.]

Nothing has yet been done in the contested election cases. The probabilities are rapidly increasing that nothing will be done in the interest and fee and salary questions. The Senate interest bill, just passed, will be torn to pieces by the House, unless all signs fail, and the decisive vote by which the eight per cent. contract clause was approved by the Senate, precludes the possibility that it will be abandoned there. On the fee and salary questions there is a willingness to do something, but the right thing to do cannot be agreed upon. Over half the session has passed, and almost nothing has been accomplished.

An important bill was introduced in the House this morning by Mr. Humphreys. It provides that the State Board of Education shall prepare tests of text books containing ten publications on every subject taught in the public schools, should there be that many, and then receive bids for furnishing the same. These bids and prices shall be sent to the County Boards of Education, who shall select the books they desire to be used in their schools. The books will be supplied directly from the publishing houses at the current rates. There is a further provision that there shall be no change made in text books now used shall not be thrown aside till they have been in the schools five years. There is no money in this for the State or County Boards for their services, but whether it will do away with the agency system at which it is directed, is a matter of doubt.

Both houses were engaged this morning in hearing the reading of new bills, and the calendar was increased by the addition of a large number of measures. In the Senate, Mr. Burrill presented a bill providing for the appointment of a State Board of Engineers and Machinists, three in number, to be appointed by the Governor. They shall visit every county in the State once a year and examine persons desirous of engaging in the business of managing steam boilers, stationary or portable. If found competent, applicants will be received for two years and their certificates may then be renewed. Penalties are provided for the punishment of persons who shall engage in this business without obtaining a certificate from the Board.

Senator Davis introduced a bill authorizing counties to adopt Mr. John F. Campbell's system of gravel roads, Mr. Campbell claims to have invented some sort of a system, and this bill is to enable him to realize on it. A bill introduced by Mr. Dice, "by request," has the favor of a job about it. It requires the County Commissioners to supply the Justices of the Peace, in their respective counties, with the revised statutes. As there are one thousand townships in the State, with an average of three Justices of the Peace, it will take \$30,000 to carry out the provisions of the act. A bill to regulate the rates for freight and passenger traffic in this State was introduced by Senator

Fowler. It is quite lengthy, but the essential points are these: For conveying freight a less distance than twenty miles, not more than 100 per cent. additional to the rate on through freight per mile shall be added; from 30 to 50 miles, not more than 75 per cent., and from 50 to 100 miles, not more than 50 per cent.; provided that not more than is charged for carrying the whole length of the line in the State shall be charged for a shorter distance. For passenger travel not more than 3 cents per mile shall be charged, provided that not more than is charged for the entire length of the road in the State shall be asked for a shorter distance; and provided, further, that no road shall be compelled to carry a passenger any distance for less than fifteen cents.

Pen and Scissors.

Judge Taft will probably be the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio.

New York courts have decided that a railroad company has the right to reserve a separate car for ladies and keep men out.

Governor Hantrant has not been appointed minister to Berlin, but he has been appointed postmaster at Philadelphia.

The *Chincinnati Enquirer* says: "Indiana is guilty of treason. The State shows signs of good feeling for Tilden. Is McDonald to blame?"

The Potter committee shows signs of good feeling for Tilden, too, and chances are they'll reach him. Who is to blame for that?—*Indianapolis News*.

Judge Walker, the new Senator from Arkansas, is a Democrat of the Stephens school. He opposed secession in convention, but joined the rebels.

The most forgetful man in the United States is Manton Marble, editor of the New York *World*; yet he cannot forget everything that he would like to forget in connection with the cipher dispatches.

Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, was present in Brussels at the recent meeting of the conference on the civilization of Africa, and stated that he would lead the Belgian exploring expedition which is soon to start for Africa.

Had he been elected, how would Tilden have known what Congress was doing? It is two miles from the White House to the Capitol, and Tilden does not know what is going on in the next room at his own home.—*Chicago Telegraph*.

Virginia has not a dollar in her treasury, but the Legislature is now in session and if there are any Greenbackers among them it would be a good time to demonstrate the truthfulness of that party's theories by declaring the treasury full.

The new municipal law of Cincinnati, if correctly reported, is good for the candidates, but some of the voters, no doubt, take it hard. It makes it a crime punishable by a fine of \$50 and imprisonment for ten days for a candidate to treat a voter.

Mrs. Manchester, an enterprising New York woman, has just given birth to triplets—two boys and one girl. This is better than walking 5,000 consecutive quarter miles in 5,000 consecutive quarter hours, but there is not quite so much money in it.

English is found to be spoken by 87,000,000 of people throughout the world; Spanish, by 63,600,000; German, by 53,000,000; and French, by 43,000,000. This shows that the Spanish, as a commercial language, is the second great and important language of the world.

The fact was brought out on a criminal trial at the Kent assizes recently, that an English girl had become a mother at the age of twelve years and one month. It is said to be the only authentic instance of a female native of England becoming a parent at so early an age.

Railroad accidents last year were 749 against 891 for the year before, while the number of passengers killed was 29 per cent. less. In 1873 as many as 1,283 accidents occurred. It is noticed that cases of broken rails are very rare now, the chief cause of disaster being misplaced switches.

Tilden is losing his voice; is already so deaf as to not have heard a word about ciphers until it was howled in to his ears a month ago, and has all along been blind to what Pelton was doing right under his nose. He would make a healthy President of a deaf mute asylum.—*Chicago Telegraph*.

Pelton told Cooper he was going down to Baltimore, and "would likely need some money;" but he took the old man's breath away and made Uncle Tilden hopping mad when he asked for \$80,000. The idea of a Presidential elector commanding a figure like that!—*Inter Ocean*.

In the matter of pension claims there is a proposition on foot in Washington to divide the whole country into pension districts and employ a regular staff of competent surgeons, one for each district, to be paid a salary by the government, and to be removable and subject to be changed from one district to another at the hands of the Pension Bureau, these surgeons to examine all applicants for pensions.

Reports come from Bombay that a great religious reformation is going on in India. This is a purification of Brahminism, and the leader is spoken of as resembling, in earnestness, force of character, and cast of mind, Martin Luther. He travels about the country preaching that there is but one God, and that all the idols and

deities of the Brahmin priesthood are debased representatives of the attributes of God, and that the traditions on which the idols are worshipped are the outgrowth of a corrupt priesthood. The tendency of the movement is to take the people toward the moral standard of Christianity.

The speaker of the Texas House of Representatives selected as Assistant Clerk of the House a school teacher. After his appointment it appeared that he had once taught a school to which colored pupils were admitted. The Democratic members made this the ground for opposition, and he was removed.

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* in an article on probable Presidential candidates says: "Thurman put himself out of the race by his untimely flop on the money question; Hendricks had destroyed what little chance he had by supporting Voorhees for the Senate, and Bayard is from a State with only six votes in the convention.

A daughter of the late Brigham Young is in Washington. In a recent interview she is reported as saying that she had been treated very well at the capital by members of Congress and the press, but very badly by Christians. Are we to infer that there are no Christians in Congress or among the newspaper men at Washington?

Mr. Tilden, though forgetful in regard to many things connected with the management of the late Presidential campaign after the election, was positive of one thing. He says: "I declare before God and my country that the votes of Louisiana and Florida were bought." It seems however that the men who made the sale failed to deliver them.

News of the Week Condensed.

The old Asbury college building at Greencastle, Ind., burned Monday.

The German Government is much annoyed at the strength shown by socialists.

Yellow fever is said to have again made its appearance at various points in Tennessee and Mississippi.

England and Portugal have agreed to join operations against the slave trade between Mozambique and Madagascar.

The president has nominated Gen. N. P. Banks for United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts. The office pays \$25,000 a year.

Canada will rigidly enforce the prohibition of the importation of American cattle, notwithstanding the influential pressure brought in opposition to it.

The majority of the House Naval Committee on Robeson's administration, is quite severe, and invites the attention of the executive to certain grave alleged breaches of trust.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have agreed to report a bill prepared by the Indian Bureau for the transfer of Chief Joseph and other Nez Perces to the Indian Territory.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio has introduced a bill in the House, fixing the volume of United States currency notes at \$400,000,000, and requiring the Secretary to keep that amount in circulation.

A bill has been introduced in the United States House of Representatives declaring all land grants to railroads forfeited unless the roads comply with the condition of the grants within two years.

Congressional Democrats had a caucus Saturday night, and determined to force a repeal of the test oath and the statute authorizing the general government to supervise general elections, all of which the Republicans will steadfastly resist.

The British Government has issued no such order as that published in New York on Saturday, declaring the landing of live cattle from the United States after the 28th of February was forbidden. On the contrary, the Government has indicated that, unless future arrivals prove the existence of the disease, they have no intention of interfering with the cattle trade.

On Saturday night the house of a farmer named Daniel Franze, near Dayton, Ohio, was broken into by masked robbers. They bound the family, and by threats of shooting them, forced Franze's wife to reveal where the money was concealed in the house, amounting to \$300 in cash and \$25,000 in notes and bonds. The robbers made their escape with the booty.

The number of men now on a strike at Liverpool is estimated from 30,000 to 35,000. They paraded the streets Friday, broke up the staging at Waterloo dock, boarded the bark Cora, from Wilmington, N. C., extinguished the fires in the engines, and out the hoisting-gear, terrorized the laborers at other docks, besides indulging in the other threatening demonstrations.

William Bunyon and wife and Granville Orent and four of his family, of Queensville, Ind., were poisoned on Saturday by eating buckwheat cakes. It seems that a farmer named Hall had placed arsenic in a barn to kill rats. A portion of it became mixed with the buckwheat, which was afterwards sold to the parties named. Bunyon is quite ill. The others will probably recover.

Representative Foster has introduced a bill in the House, at Washington, to discourage usury and promote legitimate rates of interest. This bill makes it unlawful for banks to allow interest upon deposits of any character. It further provides a tax of 5 per cent. upon the gross amount of deposits in each year, such tax to be remitted on the proper affidavit being made that no interest has been allowed on the deposits by the bank.

Indianapolis Letter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 10, 1879.

Mr. Editor:

Your readers have been thoroughly posted on the doings of the Legislature, so it will not be necessary for me to say much on that subject. The Legislative apportionment bill is now the order of the day, and has created considerable interest here, as it undoubtedly will all over the State. The bill most likely to become the law will leave our Senatorial and Representative districts exactly the same as they now are, and I presume our people are well enough satisfied with that arrangement.

On last Friday evening I, with other members, attended an exhibition at the Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb. There are 379 pupils in the Institution between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. Sixty of the whole number are semimute, and the balance are mute. There are 159 girls and 220 boys, and six of these are from Marshall county. The exhibition consisted of the method of communicating instruction, and the extent of mental culture of the different grades. Some of the youngest boys and girls of a class were brought upon the platform, and directed by their teachers to state, on the blackboard, "who they were, their place of residence and their studies. After the signs were given them, each scholar turned to the board and wrote the answers without the least hesitation or embarrassment. In plain, round letters, spelling each word correctly, after which specimens of their handwriting on paper were shown us for examination. They were also exercised in examples in primary arithmetic, and proved themselves as proficient as our children of the same age who can hear and speak. More advanced classes were presented and exercised at the blackboard; and their penmanship was beautiful, although written rapidly. Specimens of written compositions of the advanced classes were certainly as well executed and showed as much ability as any we have ever seen prepared by more fortunate children.

The new system of training recently adopted in this country is most astonishing. The pupils are taught to speak by the motion of the lips of the teacher. One of the pupils, a deaf mute, told where she lived and how long she had been in the school. Another plan of instruction is communicated by singularly constructed figures, which represent the shape of the mouth when producing a vowel sound, and the pupils read the signs which make the vowels. It looked like reading Hebrew letters.

The children presented a healthy and cheerful appearance, and seemed highly delighted with the entertainment, as certainly we were. The advancement in the education of deaf mutes is as surprising as it is useful and necessary. J. M. CONFER.

Neighborhood Notes.

The *Argus* says tramp printers are unusually numerous in LaPorte.

B. G. Crary's furniture factory and stock at Goshen were damaged \$2,500 by fire Friday.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, 19th wife of Brigham, lectured to a crowded house at LaPorte last week.

Mrs. John Hill, of LaPorte, has been divorced from her husband and gets \$28,000 alimony, so says the *Argus*.

The LaPorte *Herald* says \$25,000 has been paid out in that city to laborers for cutting and putting up ice this winter.

Another of the Brumbaugh family, in Kosciusko county, has died from trichina spiralis, making the third one of the family from that disease.

An alleged counterfeit was arrested in South Bend last week and committed to jail. There were other members of the gang in town but they escaped.

Thursday night a small son of Mr. Tidewick, of Peru, an engineer on the I. P. & O. road, fell off a derrick and dangerously, if not fatally, injured himself.

Valparaiso's young men are now assiduously cultivating burrades. According to the *Vidette*, many of them are of the base-ball species—nine hairs on a side.

One firm of ice dealers at LaPorte distributed \$8,000 to employees last week. Ice men estimate that \$25,000 has thus far been paid out this winter for labor in putting up ice.

The Pierceston Independent says: John Blaine and his wife living seven miles northeast of that place aged respectively 87 and 86 years, have been married sixty-three years.

The Starke County *Enterprise* says the people on the north side of the river are constantly annoyed at night by the howling of wolves, and advise the commissioners to raise the bounty.

Mishawaka citizens seem to be in luck. Samuel Tinsley, night watchman, now expects to get a fortune of a million or so of dollars, from his great grandfather's estate in Scotland.

The Rochester *Sentinel* intimates that a lawyer of that place cut a postage stamp from a stamped envelope. When the letter was held for postage he found that it was "no 60."

The *Time City News* says, a young man named Merriman, on entering the stable of his employer one night last week, was cut across the stomach with a knife in the hands of a man who was trying to steal a horse. The thief escaped.

Valparaiso boasts of having some of the best wood sawyers in the State, and the *Vidette* says that John Miller

and George Wilson in a contest for the championship last week, sawed each a cord of green maple wood, twice in two. Miller finishing his cord in an hour and forty minutes, while Wilson was only about a minute behind.

The Winamac *Republican* says: Joseph Agnew, who lost a mule and a horse last summer, found the mule in possession of Mr. Eckert, last week. Eckert convinced him that he came by the mule honestly and it is thought that the thief will be caught.

Goshen Times: "A girl named Robinson, aged about fifteen years, committed suicide at Millersburg on Monday night by taking morphine. She was in love with a young man of that place, whose parents objected to their marriage, hence her 'taking off.'"

The Peru Democrat says the ice gorge on the Wabash south of Peru left a hundred tons of ice on the farm of John Hiner, which he would willingly trade for the mile and a half of fence that was washed away by the flood. The same paper says that the mortality in Mexico, in that country, has been very great, six persons dying in a week, also says that "Mr. Stewart had an excellent mill and a fine dam up to a week before last, and still has the mill by a dam-site but no dam by a dam-site."

J. Proctor Knott is thus described by the *Chicago Tribune*: "He is a man below medium height, with a strongly-knit frame, substantial legs, and indicates decision of character by every movement. When he speaks he cuts off his sentences abruptly behind his grey mustache, and leaves an impression on those he converses with that his ultimatum cannot be varied from or changed."

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of James Burton and against George W. Fletcher and Bellish Fletcher, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, the 8th day of March A. D. 1879.

between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house, in Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two (2) of the north-east quarter (n. e. 1/4) of the south-east quarter (s. e. 1/4) of section thirty-three (33) north of range number one (1) east, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less.

Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisalment laws, subject to redemption.

JOHN V. ASTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County, Ind. Feb 13 at 4.

By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of David Miller and against William W. Wier, Mary A. Wier, Benjamin Wier and Eliza Wier, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, March 8, 1879.

between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house, in Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number sixteen (16) in Trier City. Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisalment laws, subject to redemption.

JOHN V. ASTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County, Ind. Jan 30 at 4.

By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of Emanuel Kamp, and against Ralph McKelvey and Amy McKelvey, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, March 8, 1879.

between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house, in Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eight (8) of the south-east quarter (s. e. 1/4) of the south-east quarter (s. e. 1/4) of section thirty-three (33) north of range number one (1) east, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less.

Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisalment laws, subject to redemption.

JOHN V. ASTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County, Ind. Jan 30 at 4.

By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of Emanuel Kamp, and against Ralph McKelvey and Amy McKelvey, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, March 1, 1879.

between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house, in Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The south-east quarter (s. e. 1/4) of the south-east quarter (s. e. 1/4) of section thirty-three (33) north of range number one (1) east, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less. Taken as the property of Frederick Hoover.

Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisalment laws, subject to redemption.

JOHN V. ASTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County, Ind. Jan 30 at 4.

Notice of Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Archibald Gaby, deceased, late of Greene township, Marshall county, Indiana. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

RUBEN GABBY, Administrator. JBO 730

Notice of Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Jacob B. Halsey, late of Marshall county, Indiana, deceased, said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DAVID L. GIBSON, Administrator. JBO 730

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of James Burton and against George W. Fletcher and Bellish Fletcher, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, Feb. 2