

# The Republican.

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THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1879.

The battle cry of the Republican party in 1880 will be honest money and an honest ballot.

Queen Victoria's sixteenth birthday was celebrated at Montreal, Canada, Saturday, with great enthusiasm. The Brooklyn N. Y. regiment and a number of Provincial regiments were present and a sham battle was fought.

The \$25,000 of four per cent. certificates offered for sale at the Indianapolis postoffice Monday morning were all taken before 11 o'clock. The line of applicants at one time extended out of the postoffice building on to Pennsylvania street.

The death of William Lloyd Garrison, which had been expected for some days, occurred at 1 o'clock on Saturday night last. The mind of the great abolitionist was unclouded up to an hour before death, and his spirit passed away peacefully.

The following Indiana congressmen voted for the Warner silver bill: De La Matry, Hostetter, New, Cobb and Bicknell. Those voting against it or paired to vote against it, were Holloman, Orth, Cowgill and Calkins. Those who didn't vote at all were Baker, Brown and Sexton.

The Democratic members of the House decided in caucus Monday, not to recommend any definite action in regard to legislation, until the Warner silver bill is disposed of by the Senate. It is evident that the Democratic members are beginning to distrust themselves, and intend to "go slow" in the future. This will probably be better for them and the country.

A committee waited on the President a few days ago, to know on what terms he would compromise with the Democrats. He properly informed them that it was not his business to legislate or to state in advance what bills he would sign or what he would veto. He told them in effect, to go ahead and pass laws that were in accordance with the constitution and the spirit of our form of government and he would not veto them.

The Ohio Republican convention which met yesterday, is attracting a great deal of attention from the fact that it may be possible that Sherman will be the nominee for Governor, though it is by no means probable. Sherman does not want the nomination and will only be a candidate if Thurman is to be his opponent. If two of the leading candidates for the office of Governor in Ohio, we may expect the most exciting political contest ever waged in that State.

Mr. Lee the Consul General of the United States at Frankfort-on-the-Main, furnishes the Department of State with an abstract of the proceedings of a meeting of the "German Political Association," recently in session at Frankfort. The members were about equally divided between protection and free trade. It was said that the government of every nation is based on protection, except England; that England has a long established industry, has no compulsory school law, and allows children to work in factories.

The editor of the *State Register*, published at Springfield, Illinois, is Gen. John M. Palmer, ex-governor of the State, whom the *New York Sun* thinks should be the next Democratic candidate for President. Palmer says he will not be a candidate, but he throws cold water on the Judge Davis boom and the Ohio "idea" in the following language: "If the Democratic convention in 1880 should endorse any other than hard money views, the party would scarcely carry a State in the Union. The Palmer boom, it may be admitted, does not amount to much, but no man who entertains any other than hard money opinions will ever be President of the Union States." Palmer says Judge Davis merits the thanks of every man in the country, but he is radically wrong on the money question.

An Irishman, charged with a grave crime, when brought before a court of justice exhibited a great deal of uneasiness and was very nervous. The Judge, thinking to quiet him, told him to be calm, that he should have a fair and impartial trial and that justice should be done. "Be jokers" said Pat, "that's what I am afraid of." The Democrats in Congress are in the same condition today. Rifle clubs in the South shoot down men who dare to vote any other than the ticket that the old slave drivers dictate; pug-uglies, thugs and shoulder hitters, vote from ten to fifty times each in the city of New York, and in other places it is almost as bad; yet the Democrats are scared and nervous and are afraid that their party will want to do even worse things at the next election than has ever been done before, and that those will be used to prevent men from voting more than once, and to give to every man entitled to vote the privilege of voting if he wishes. They are making a terrible fuss; the President tells them not to be alarmed, they shall have a fair election, and the reply comes back, "that's what we are afraid of." "Why," says Fernando Wood, "the Democrats can never carry the state of New York again if we are to have honest elections."

The Democrats in Congress now talk about passing the army appropriation bill, with a proviso, making the use of the money appropriated to transport, pay and subside the army contingent upon their non-interference with elections; and if the President vetoes this bill, they will pass a resolution extending appropriations for the army six months or probably adjourn without making any provision whatever. In other words rifle clubs may be used to intimidate voters and men may be murdered to prevent their voting the Republican ticket, but United States troops shall not be used to prevent these outrages, and to secure a fair election.

William Lloyd Garrison, the veteran anti-slavery agitator, died in New York Saturday night, after a lingering illness. Few men have been more widely known than he. A native of Massachusetts and a printer by trade he became a convert to abolitionism in early life. In 1823 he began the publication of an anti-slavery paper in Baltimore, for which he was indicted and thrown into prison, where he remained nearly two months. In 1831 he commenced the publication of the *Liberator* in Boston. Its utterances against slavery were so strong that the Legislature of Georgia offered a reward of \$5000 to any person who would arrest him and bring him to trial under the laws of that state. In the first number of the *Liberator* he said: "I am in earnest. I will not equivocate, I will not excuse. I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard." He kept his promise, and as long as slavery lasted devoted all his energies to its destruction. He was a radical on all questions and never for a moment would he entertain an idea of compromise with what he believed to be wrong. In the course of his life he had some thrill-adventures with the advocates of slavery, but lived to see the hated institution swept away. He was 75 years old at the time of his death.

Fernando Wood declared at a meeting of the Ways and Means committee a few days since, that the Democrats could never carry New York so long as the election laws remained unrepealed. That is why the Democracy compelled an extra session of Congress and why they remain in Washington doing nothing, refusing to pass the appropriation bills, and incurring an expense of more than ten thousand dollars a day. Their leader in the State of New York, Fernando Wood, chairman of the Ways and Means committee—the leading gambler and lottery swindler of the United States—says the laws must be repealed, or in other words unless the repeaters can have full swing in New York City the Democrats can not hope to carry that state. How many of Marshall county's business men sturdy sons of toil are ready to vote for men who admit that they are opposed to fair elections, and spend ten thousand dollars a day to enable the thieves and gamblers of New York City to rule the state and nation contrary to the will of the people fairly expressed at the ballot box. A Democratic Congress has put itself on record as opposed to any election law which gives to every legal voter the right to vote once and only once, and the party proposes to go before the country and ask the people to sustain them on this issue. We do not believe the people will do any such thing. Democrats as well as Republicans are interested in the purity of the ballot. A government like ours cannot exist if a mob is to be allowed to take possession of the ballot box with no law to prevent them, and cast and count as many votes as they please, to enable the thieves and gamblers of New York or any other state, to rule, contrary to the will of the people fairly expressed at the ballot box. The Democracy of this country has put itself on the record in favor of mob law at the polls.

A few days ago the Louisville *Courier-Journal* double leaded and printed the following: "Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, is in a conspiracy to defeat the renomination of the old ticket. Mr. John Kelly, of New York, is his backer. The two are engaged in an intrigue to lose New York to the Democrats this fall. So much will account for our New York special. It is the end of Hendricks. He is a fool as well as a conspirator. Let all men disown him." A reporter of the Indianapolis *Journal* called upon Mr. Hendricks the day after the appearance of the above in the *C.-J.* when the following interesting conversation took place: "Reporter—'Mr. Hendricks, I suppose you have noticed the attack of the *Courier-Journal* yesterday?' Reporter—'Yes, but not until it was reproduced in the morning papers here to-day, and I haven't thought much about it since.'"

Reporter—"What do you think of Mr. Watterson's editorial paragraph upon the New York special, in which you are charged with entering into a conspiracy to defeat the renomination of the old ticket in 1880?"

Hendricks—"I think he was drunk—crazy drunk."

Reporter—"What makes you think so, Governor?"

Hendricks—"My opinion is based upon the construction of the other editorial in the *Courier-Journal* of the same issue, in which the lady who fell through the trap-door of a theater there in Louisville and the gambling and the horse-racing fraternity are so promiscuously mixed, the fraternity mentioned being held accountable for the mishap to the lady. No editor, unless drunk or insane, would write such stuff. Do you think he would?"

## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 23d, 1879.

The Democratic party is getting deeper and deeper into the mire as it struggles to get loose. The situation is similar to that of last week, and is not improving for them by delay. The Democratic leaders are aware that caucus cannot hold them together in future as it has in the past for the purpose of "starving out" the government. Delays are resorted to therefore in promulgating a policy in the hope that malcontents may be "roped in" and the conspiracy have the unanimous support of the Confederate party. Threats and arguments are used in turn upon the refractory members, apparently in vain. The fact remains that enough Democrats and Greenbacks will join the Republicans in voting the appropriate to defeat the conspirators. In fact, very few of the northern Democrats who should continue to coerce the President by the starvation threat could hope for re-election, and that will enforce a measure of decency upon the Congressional majority. So it is that the majority must finally back down, and they are postponing the evil day to their own disadvantage, since the longer the delay the greater will be the disappointment and the more emphatic will be the Republican triumph.

The Legislative appropriation bill will probably go to the President for his veto to-day. The Republicans were not allowed to amend it in the slightest point. Senator Blaine closed the argument on the Republicans with one of the best speeches of his life. It was a very crushing exposure, not only of the Conspiracy as a whole, but of the disloyal character of the leading men engaged in it and many of the Senators were stung to the quick by his hurtful thrusts. No amount of eloquence, however, could effect anything against the Democratic programme, the break down not being prepared by the bolting Democrats until after another veto finally settles the question of the President's determination to stand by his party in matters involving vital principles and probably the life of the Republic. The veto will not be long delayed, and then will come a Democratic address to the country, instead of any further legislation of the political part as a means of letting the defeated majority down easily. The Republicans are satisfied to go to the people on the record made at this session, and universally believe that they will make great gains in consequence of it.

The Warner silver bill has met with several drawbacks in the House, where it was supposed to have a large majority. The inflation feature of it was spoiled by an amendment providing that the government shall be paid for coining silver brought to the mint by private parties. This is unsatisfactory to the National Greenbacks, and they will make great efforts to restore their pet characteristic of free coinage, but it is believed that they will fail at this session at any rate. There is a very strong opposition in both the old parties to disturbing the financial question at this session.

Secretary Sherman peremptorily declines to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and says he must decline if nominated. The feeling in favor of Judge Taft's nomination is strong and growing stronger among Ohio men here.

I do not credit the report that Secretary McCrary is to leave the Cabinet. We have had so long a rest from rumors that somebody must be the subject of one, and why not Secretary McCrary? The gossip places the old ticket. Mr. John Kelly, of New York, is his backer. The two are engaged in an intrigue to lose New York to the Democrats this fall. So much will account for our New York special. It is the end of Hendricks. He is a fool as well as a conspirator. Let all men disown him."

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testifies, the decision or certificate held by both Houses to be given by proper authority shall be conclusive unless rejected by both Houses.

11th. The joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count shall be completed. No recess can be taken except upon a question arising under this act, in which case either House, acting separately, may direct a recess of such House not beyond the next day, but if the count be not completed before the fifth day after the first meeting no further or other recesses shall be taken by either House.

LEO.

## Pen and Scissors.

Ten ladies graduated at the New York Woman's Medical college on Friday.

A young girl at Peoria, Ill., is deaf and dumb from birth at some rough tempesting to outrage her.

Ex Congressman Runey has been appointed Internal Revenue Agent, and sent to New York City.

The United States Senate adjourned last Wednesday until Friday so as to attend a horse race at Baltimore.

Gilmores Garden, New York, has been bought by a company of brewers and will be run as a beer garden.

It is reported that an entire change of management is to be made in the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad.

The will of the late Asa Packer, of Uniontown, Pa., bequeaths \$2,330,000 to charitable, educational, and religious institutions.

Texas owes \$7,000,000. The legislature is to meet in extra session June 10th to wrestle with the debt and school question.

The London Times says the adoption of the California constitution is a surprise to the world, and that it will produce wide spread ruin.

A man in Wayne county is deliberately starving himself to death because he was dismissed from church for marrying a divorced woman.

Up to this time the extra session of Congress has cost the country about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A big price to pay for wind.

Miss M. E. Buddington and Mr. Lou W. Walker, Beaver Dam, Wis., were married by telegraph, Thursday evening, the groom being absent in Minnesota.

The Durderberg Mine, at Georgetown, Cal., has been sold to New York capitalists for \$600,000. It is one of the best silver mines in the world, and is producing \$1,000 a week.

Every member of Congress voting against the appointment of a committee to investigate the liquor traffic, in response to the request of the temperance people of the country, was a Democrat.

The Peoria *National Democrat* advises its Democratic friends not to worry about Grant, but to do their growling, grumbling, and swearing at Sherman, as he is sure to be the Republican candidate for President.

The average salary of Methodist ministers in fourteen Southern conferences is said to be \$572 and the average amount paid \$438. In Northern conferences the average is \$700, and the deficiency in payments about 12 per cent.

It is important to remember that the Democrats forced the extra session, which costs the country over \$10,000 per day, and that for more than two months they have refused to pass the appropriation bills without political riders.

The Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill increased the appropriations \$94,500, and of this increase \$45,400 was in the salaries of Senate employees. This is an outrage. The salaries of all the Senate employees are much too high already.

A stone wall, a thousand feet high all around the Indian territory, wouldn't keep the land grabbers out if it is great white. The red man must go, and if he objects, why, call him a "red devil," and massacre his women and children. That is the way to promote civilization.—Boston Herald.

A comparison of the receipts and expenditures of the postoffice department shows an excess of the latter over the former in every Southern State, the total excess in eleven States being \$2,029,084. In seven Northern States there is an excess of receipts over expenditures, the total excess being \$2,692,113.

The Senate is discussing the bill relative to the National Board of Health's authority in the matter of means to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious disease. Secretary Sherman has not yet given Prof. Gamgee the contract he was authorized to give for constructing a disfecting ship. Some action must be taken soon if any work is expected to be done this year.

That very important matter, the counting of the electoral vote, at the time of the election, is to be done in the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives is to be the body that will count the electoral vote, and the Senate is to be the body that will count the electoral vote.

A colored man named Wm. Nelson has been sentenced by the Terre Haute criminal court to the penitentiary for one year and to pay a fine of \$1,000 for marrying a white woman. If he had lived with her without marrying he could have remained in peace. This thing called law is a queer animal.

6th. Both Houses of Congress shall meet on the second Monday in February next after the meeting of electors; the President of the Senate shall preside; two tellers shall be appointed by the Senate and two by the House.

7th. The President of the Senate shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted by the two Houses in the alphabetical order of the States as certified, unless repeated by both Houses; if there be a controversy in any State, and a certified decision of it by its highest judicial tribunal, the electoral votes of that State shall be counted in accordance therewith, unless the decision is reversed by both Houses; if there be no such judicial decision, the contested votes shall not be counted unless both Houses concur thereto; if there be conflicting judicial decisions or conflicting certi-

cates, the true issue for 1880 is national supremacy in national matters, honest money, and an honest dollar.

12th. The joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count shall be completed. No recess can be taken except upon a question arising under this act, in which case either House, acting separately, may direct a recess of such House not beyond the next day, but if the count be not completed before the fifth day after the first meeting no further or other recesses shall be taken by either House.

LEO.

Texas has a silver excitement. Mines have been discovered at Brownsville, a small town 120 miles south-west of Dallas. The assay of ore proves that the vein is a rich one. A specimen of 120 grains of ore contained 75 per cent of silver. A daily paper has been started, claims have been located, and hundreds of people are rushing there.

**News of the Week Condensed.**

The reign of terror continues in Russia.

The coal mine strike is ended at Indiana, Indiana.

Cardinal Newman, of Rome, is suffering from pneumonia.

Washington, D. C., was visited by a man sent to New York City.

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