

The Republican.

J. W. SIDERS, EDITOR.

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 Matyr, Hostetter, New, Cobb and Bicknell. Those voting against it were Heilmann, 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 President oppose each other 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 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 jabers" said Pat, "that's what I am afraid of." The Democrats in Congress are in the same condition to day. Rife clubs in the South shoot down men who dare to vote any other than the ticket that the old slave drivers dictate; plug 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 troops 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, 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 subsist 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 a year without making any provision whatever. In other words rife 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 1828 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. His 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 thrilling 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 unaltered. 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 or 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 headed 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 discern 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?" Hendricks.—"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—very 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 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 Greenbackers will join the Republicans in voting the appropriation bills 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 Republican side 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 Greenbackers, 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 vote. 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 gossips place the date of his retirement at a safe distance to prevent detection immediately. He will not resign before September they say; probably not, and also probably not at all.

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 disinfecting 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, attracts new interest from the fact that the House select committee on the subject has a bill which seems, upon a hasty examination, to be free from ambiguity, and to be fair. The sections of most interest at this time are the 5th, 6th, 7th and 11th, and I give them in full.

5th. The controversies as to electoral votes in any State may be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal, who shall send its decision under seal to the President of the Senate.

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 a controversy and no such judicial decision, the contested votes shall not be counted unless both Houses concur therein; if there be conflicting judicial decisions or conflicting cer-

tificates, 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.

Lko.

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 fright at some roughs tempting to outrage her.

Ex-Congressman Rainey 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.

Gilmore's 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, Bayview Dam, Wis., were married by telegraph, Thursday evening, the groom being absent in Minnesota.

The Dunderberg 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 \$372 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 \$100,000 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 of it a great while. 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.

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.

The British Government has purchased a number of 100 ton guns from Sir William Armstrong; they are now being received at the Woolwich Arsenal. Two of those received when tested will be sent to Malta and two to Gibraltar. The Government has also itself commenced the construction of a 160-ton gun, the patterns having been completed.

tion: The true issue for 1880 is national supremacy in national matters, honest money, and an honest dollar.

The rifle clubs and shotgun platoons in the South are composed of veteran Confederate soldiers. They are to be permitted, under the Bourbon policy, to take charge of the polls. In other words it is the Confederate army, and not the United States army, which is to have charge of things down that way.—National Republican.

Texas has a silver excitement. Mines have been discovered at Brownstown, a small town 120 miles south-west of Dallas. The assay of ore proves that its 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 Brazil, Indiana.

Cardinal Newman, of Rome, is suffering from pneumonia.

Washington, La., was visited by a \$55,000 fire Thursday night.

President Greys has signed pardons for 400 more Communists.

The loss by the fire at Clinton, Iowa, Thursday, amounted to \$180,000.

One white and five colored prisoners were publicly whipped, Saturday, at New Castle, Delaware.

There is a block in the Liverpool cattle delivery, due to backwardness of lairage and slaughter facilities.

For the Asot Stakes Parole will be handicapped at 8 stone 13 pounds, 4 pounds heavier than any other horse.

Switzerland has refused compliance with the German demand for the renunciation of the right of asylum to refugees.

The Evans factory at Howellville, Chester Co., Pa., which has been idle for two and a half years, has started up full handed.

Scarlet fever is decimating the children of Evansville. There has already been 600 or 700 cases, and the schools are closed.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: One hundred and eighty-six houses of a village in the government of Ufa have been burned. Suspected incendiaries were arrested.

The Oriental powder company's magazine, near Brighton, Illinois, containing 50,000 kays of powder, was struck by lightning Sunday afternoon and entirely consumed.

Gen. Grant leaves Yokohama for San Francisco about the last of June. Arrangements have been made with the railroads for an excursion party to meet him on his arrival.

The British steamer, Ava, was sunk in the Indian Ocean, Saturday, by coming in collision with the steamer Brenthold, and sixty of the crew and four passengers were drowned.

It is said that before Archbishop Purcell leaves New York for his home his financial standing will be much improved. The New York Catholics, always generous, will put him on his feet, so to speak.

Horace Waters & Sons, dealers in pianos and organs, 40 East Fourteenth street, New York, have made an assignment. The liabilities are estimated at \$60,000, and the total preferences in promissory notes, \$46,617.

Evans hall, at Evansville, the most spacious building designed for the use of the Red ribbon association in the world, having a capacity for seating comfortably 3,000 people, was dedicated Sunday, in the presence of 2,000 persons.

A special dispatch from Washington, to the World, says: Among the conflicting opinions as to what ought to be done by the two Houses, the only thing certain is that Congress will not adjourn without voting supplies in some form.

An official dispatch has been received by the Greek minister of war announcing an engagement between the Turkish troops and insurrectionists at Perlasia, Thessaly. The Turks lost 450 killed and wounded, and the insurgents 70, including their leader.

The menagerie establishment owned by J. M. French, five miles north of Detroit, was destroyed by fire Thursday morning. The elephant, Sultan, five lions, a zebra, leopard, stag and many other valuable animals were cremated.

The safe in the County Treasurer's office at Delphi, Ind., was blown open Thursday, and \$4,000 in money and \$10,000 in notes taken. The explosion damaged the Court House to such an extent that it will probably be necessary to rebuild the inner wall. The burglars made their escape.

Clinton, Ia., a thriving city on the west bank of the Mississippi, was Thursday devastated by an extensive conflagration, which took its way through the business part of the city, inflicting a loss of from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Davenport, only a few miles distant, also came in for a heavy scorch, Beattie's flouring-mill property to the value of \$100,000 being destroyed.

Rinehart. The case is one of the most noted in the criminal annals of New York.

According to the Boston Journal of Commerce, the leading industries in Massachusetts continue to show improvement in many instances, and to hold their own in all. In all the great manufacturing centers there is an increased activity, and a consequent improved demand for labor. The Lowell factories are all busy, and several are on extra time; the Essex County Mills are, with one or two exceptions, kept fully employed in orders; and throughout the shoe towns there is, late as it is in the season, plenty of employment for willing hands. In a word, manufacturing help is well employed, at prices which, if not up to the high rates prevailing a few years ago, are far preferable to the wages of idleness.

Read! Read! Read!

The most extensive and the largest grocery house in the United States—H. K. & F. B. Thuermer & Co., West Broadway, corner of Rensselaer street, New York. In our stable Gies' Linné Iodine Ammonia gives the best results. Until we used it, we were annoyed and troubled. We pronounce it the most valuable remedy that owners of horses can use.

H. K. & F. B. Thuermer & Co., Grocers, Sold by G. Blain & Co. S-and for pamphlet. Trial size 25 cents.

DR. GILES,

24 25 120 West Broadway N. Y.

CITY ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the Court House in the First ward of the city of Plymouth, Ind., on Monday, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1879, for the purpose of electing one Commissioner for said ward.

W. B. Hess, clerk.

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 John S. Bender, for use of William Scott and John Seitzwright, against the M. and M. County Agricultural Association, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, May 31, 1879, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the Court House, in the city of Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The north-east quarter (1-4) of the south-west quarter (1-4) of section number three (3) east, township number thirty-two (32) north, range number three (3) east, containing forty 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 appraisement laws, subject to redemption. JOHN V. ANSTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County.

W. B. Hess, clerk.

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 John S. Bender, for use of William Scott and John Seitzwright, against the M. and M. County Agricultural Association, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, the 31st day of May, 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 the city of Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Commencing at the north-west corner of a tract of land now owned by James V. Baker & Co., and known as the Plymouth Mill Property; thence north to the right of right of way of the Michigan road a distance of sixteen (16) rods; thence easterly, along the east line of the Michigan road, to the Michigan road, sixteen (16) rods; thence west line of said Plymouth Mill Property; thence northerly along said line to the place of beginning; being situated in section number twelve (12) Michigan Road lands, known as the Bishop lot, except forty-four (44) feet off of the south side of the same.

Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisement laws, subject to redemption. JOHN V. ANSTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County.

John S. Bender, atty.

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 William C. Shurtz for use of William Scott and John Seitzwright, against the M. and M. County Agricultural Association, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

SATURDAY, THE 7th DAY OF JUNE, 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:

All the right, title and interest of the Marshall County Agricultural Association, to a piece of parcel of land situated in Marshall county, State of Indiana, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the south-east corner of a tract of land, containing eight (8) acres more or less, bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the east side of the Michigan road, where the east and west center line of section twelve (12) Michigan Road lands crosses said road; thence south on the east line of said road twenty (20) rods; thence east on said line to the place of beginning; being situated in section twelve (12) Michigan Road lands, known as the Bishop lot, except forty-four (44) feet off of the south side of the same.

Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to valuation or appraisement laws, and subject to redemption. JOHN V. ANSTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County.

CORSETS Flower Pots!

PLAIN AND FANCY.

This week we would like to call the

Ladies' Attention

to our Large Stock of Corsets.

A Fair Corset for 25 Cents.

Gold Dollar Corset for 50c.

Parnela Corset for 75c.—

better than any \$1.00

Corset in the City.

AT \$1.00 We show you Three Styles, every one worth \$1.25. The First is the New One called PINAFORE and has a sheet of Music in every box. The 2d is the DUPLEX B, well worth \$1.25. Best fitting—every lady likes it. The Third is the GILT-EDGE CORSET made of French Cotton Cloth, and the steels warranted not to break.

FOR \$1.50 We sell the Celebrated BORTREE SET SKIRT-SUPPORTER and BOS-OM FORM, conceded by all to be the most perfect Corset on earth. Every lady should look our stock over before buying.

KLOEPFER & BOFINGER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Marshall County, INDIANA, May 13th, 1879. NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Marshall County, Indiana, for the building of a first-class Jail and Sheriff's Residence, to be situated in the city of Plymouth, Ind., in said county, according to Plans and Specifications, which Plans and Specifications can be seen at this office, where they will be open to the bidders from the 12th day of May, 1879, until the 26th day of June, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., when the proposals will be opened. The building to be commenced on or before the 7th day of July, 1879; the same to be enclosed by the 1st day of October, 1879, and completed by the first day of March, 1880. Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him. Approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract and work. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if considered necessary for the interest of the county. By order of the Board.

A. K. BRADY, Auditor of Marshall County, Ind.

may 15/79

SIMON BECKER.

I AIM TO LIVE IN PEACE.

Your Inspection is Respectfully Solicited at

SIMON BECKER'S

Cor. Laporte and Michigan Streets.

Just Received!

Dry Goods,

Notions,

Hosiery,

A full line of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

BOOTS and SHOES.

An Elegant line just received, consisting of all kinds of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, at prices lower than they ever were quoted to you before.

My Notion and Hosiery department is more complete and larger than ever. A look through this department will be of great benefit to you.

Having bought lately big lots of Cheviot and Summer Cassimere Suits, which I am bound to sell at most at your own price.

I have bought my Boots and Shoes direct from the manufacturer which enables me to sell them at prices that will astonish you.

I am determined to gain your confidence, as

I treat everybody alike and save you from 15

to 25 cent on any thing you buy in my line.

It will pay you to give me a call at cor. Laporte

and Michigan Streets before buying elsewhere,

SIMON BECKER.