

## The Republican.

J. W. SIDERS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 10th, 1879.

The storm Sunday and Monday did considerable damage at Lafayette, Greencastle, Logansport, Peru, and other points.

Latest dispatches say that notwithstanding the recent heavy rains, the crops in the west and north-west have not been seriously damaged.

Jefferson Davis has declined the Mississippi Senatorship and the Democracy will probably choose between him and Tilden as a Presidential candidate.

The storm which visited the Northwest last Wednesday night was very destructive at Vassar and Red Wing, Minnesota, at Lemar, Iowa, and many other points in those States and Wisconsin. A number of lives were lost.

The French minister of the interior says that France will have to pay \$100,000,000 for foreign grain during the current year. A large portion of this hundred millions will be paid for American wheat. And good times will begin to come for the farmers of the west as well as to the manufacturers of the east.

The London Times, discussing the monetary situation in Europe, says that the abundant wheat crop of the United States will be an important factor to consider, and believes that our wheat crop will this year exceed the crop of any previous year and take more gold from Europe than any previous crop has taken.

A mighty change has come over somebody. During the war, Gen. Thomas Ewing banished the Cincinnati Enquirer from the army as a treasonable document. Now this same General Ewing is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, and the Cincinnati Enquirer is urging the voters of Ohio to support him, because he was a Union General.

Congress took the duty off quinine before it adjourned. This ought to make quinine cheaper, and everybody residing in malarious districts rejoices. The Indiana delegation voted solid to remove the duty. They know they could never face their constituents, if it was known that they were not in favor of cheap quinine.

It is said that misfortunes never come singly, and now in addition to the reports of failure of the wheat crop in many parts of Europe, comes the statement that the hop crop of England will probably be a failure. If this should prove true it would verify the saying that it is an "ill wind that blows nobody good;" and cause the hop raisers of America to rejoice.

Before adjourning, the Democrats in Congress showed how they practice what they preach in regard to economy, by voting all Congressional clerks an extra month's pay. These clerks receive salaries ranging from two to three thousand dollars a year and only have to work while Congress is in session, and no class of men in the government are less entitled to extra pay than these same clerks.

The New York papers state that a strange disease has broken out among the cattle in the town of Fleming, Cuyahoga county, N. Y. The symptoms are a stoppage of milk, refusal of food, convulsions, and death in from four to six days. Surgeons are at a loss to determine what the disease is. A young man who had assisted in skinning one of the cattle was seized with convulsions so that it required four men to hold him in bed.

The South is at this time entirely exempt from yellow fever. The highest medical authorities now believe that the time of greatest danger is past; this begets a strange hope that our country will this summer, escape the dreaded fever. Most of the physicians think that the disease does not originate in the United States, but is imported; if this is true a rigid quarantine might prevent its reappearance in our country in the future.

The Bourbons openly admit their purpose of upholding the doctrine of State rights, but insist that they do not contemplate secession. This is like the boy who rolled a big stone down hill with the idea of stopping it half-way down. When the stone reached the half-way point he couldn't stop it, and didn't want to. Start the State rights stone to rolling again, and it will end as did the previous experiment, in 1861.—*Inter Ocean*.

General W. T. Sherman is in Montreal, Canada, and of course had to submit to interview by the newspaper reporters. Speaking of the Presidency, he said: "President Hayes will retire from the chair with as much dignity as any President who preceded him, and with a warm place in the affections of the American people. So far as Tilden is concerned, it would have been personally a bad thing for him to have been elected or proclaimed President of the United States. He is an old, worn-out politician, and it is a good thing for himself and every one else that Mr. Hayes was elected." We think that General Sherman stated in these few sentences, just what everybody else of every party in this country believes.

Tilden's paper, the New York Sun, says the result of the Democratic Congress was "not right but right," and remarks: "What have they gained? They will go home leaving upon the statute book every election law that stood there four months ago. Not one line or letter has been wiped out by their efforts." The Sun is evidently afraid that a fair election will be secured in the city of New York in 1880, and like Fernando Wood, knows that with a fair election in the city it is impossible for the Democrats to carry the State.

Independence day was observed in many places in the South last Friday, for the first time since 1860. It is the people of that section of country can be brought to understand that it was not because the people of the North hated them, but because they loved the Union, that they went to war, the light of genuine patriotism will begin to shine down there, and they will begin to realize that this country, undivided, is to convince the world that man is capable of safe government, and that the Fourth of July represents this idea. Sectional jealousy will be swept away and our people will not love a section of our country, but our country as a whole.

John B. Niles, one of the old lawyers in northern Indiana, died at his home in LaPorte, Sunday afternoon. Judge Niles was a pioneer of LaPorte county, coming to the new city of LaPorte when it was a town only one year old, and residing there ever since—a period of 16 years. He served one term as State Senator, and one as Circuit Judge in his district. Of late years his time has been almost entirely employed as attorney of the Lake Shore railroad company. He was regarded as one of the ablest attorneys of the State. He was nearly eighty years old, and as he had been for some time in feeble health, his death was not unexpected.

Sergeant Finney, of the signal service, left Washington about the 1st of June to investigate the terribly destructive cyclones which occurred in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, on the 29th and 30th of May last. During his trip he visited over thirty cities and towns in the States named, surveyed the entire ground over which the storms passed, and states that there was a general storm area in Northern Kansas, Southwestern Nebraska and Northwestern Missouri, and that he discovered eleven distinct tornadoes, two of which prevailed on the 29th and nine on the 30th of May, all originating in that one storm area. Mr. Finney will make a full report to General Meyer, chief of the Signal service Bureau.

For a long time the principal commercial nations of Europe had no protective tariff. But during the last few years the manufacturers of the United States have been pushing their goods into foreign markets while they were protected at home by a tariff, that to a certain extent precluded the sale of foreign goods in America at the prices for which Americans could manufacture them. This fact has changed Germany's traditional policy, and cable dispatches tell us that a tariff bill is on its third reading. The passage of the bill is considered certain, though it will not take effect immediately, and our merchants are making large imports of goods to escape increased duties. France has already adopted a protective tariff and it is believed that England will have to do likewise if she competes successfully with American manufacturers.

The United States Marshal at Detroit having inquired if he should continue to serve warrants in criminal cases, Attorney-General Devens answers: "I advise you to perform the usual duties of your office, which you are in no way forbidden to do, to the extent of your power. The law prescribes such duties and the dues for such duties. No appropriations for marshals and their deputies have been made, nor can I make any promise or contract that this provision shall hereafter be made, but your duties, so far as the law contemplates that they are to be compensated by fees, seem to me to constitute a good ground of obligation against the United States. Where the services of deputies are required and expenditures are to be made, I recognize the difficulties you will have to encounter. In all this matter you will have to rely on your expectation of future legislation by a Congress that shall be just to you. All other expenses, except the fees of marshals and deputies, have been provided for."

The Fourth of July, so beautiful, bright, pleasant and quiet in Plymouth this year, was in some other localities a day of disaster to many. At Lake Quinsigamond, Mass., the steamer Isaac Davis, loaded with passengers, careened and the hurricane deck broke off. Scores of the passengers were thrown into the lake. There were about 200 passengers on the boat, 100 on the hurricane deck, and no opportunity to get off. Others rushed upon the hurricane deck. As they did so the Davis careened over away from the wharf and caused the crowd to rush over to that side and throw the struggling mass into the water. As the boat gave way the roof of the upper deck came crashing down on the engine and broke off the safety-valve, causing the steam to rush out, adding new terror. The boat rolled over further, and catching the gunwale on a spike became fast, and the great weight caused the supports of the hurricane deck to give way. The whole structure down to

the water line crashed down to the wharf, twenty feet distant. Others seized hold of the wrecked hull and some to the floating roof. But twelve of those on board are known to have been killed or drowned and several others are missing. Trenton, N. J., was also the scene of a terrible accident. An excursion boat approached the wharf and hundreds of people rushed toward it to get aboard when it landed. The wharf gave way and seventy-five persons were precipitated into the river. Several persons were taken out injured, and two or three were drowned. Numerous minor accidents occurred at various places.

News of the Week Condensed. Fire crackers caused five small fires in Chicago on the Fourth.

Germany will hereafter treat all Catholics as part of the Catholic Church.

Negotiations for peace are going on between England and Cetewayo, of the Zulus.

The Chinese are committing all sorts of outrages in the Kildon territory, Russia.

Jacob Tector, Cincinnati, O., killed William Berglin with a butcher-knife, Friday. Both drunk.

Constantinople is being placarded with threats against the lives of the Sultan and his ministers.

Ex Empress Eugenie will pass a few months in a convent after the funeral of the late Prince Imperial.

James White, Indianapolis, Ind., was fatally stabbed by some one unknown, Friday afternoon.

Rocco Navageto, a young Italian, was mysteriously and fatally shot in Chicago on Thursday evening.

A fire at Irkoutsk, Russia on the 12th, burned 400 houses. The Nihilists are threatening to burn other towns.

Lieut. Carey, who was with the Prince Imperial at the time of his death in Zululand, is to be court-martialed.

George Clemmons, from Baltimore, Md., accidentally fell into the river at St. Louis, Mich., on the Fourth, and was drowned.

John D. Cowley, under arrest for horse stealing, at Cleveland, O., avoided by cutting an artery with the sharpened edge of an old spoon, on the 4th.

A steamer, on the river Doubs, in France, was sunk by a storm, Sunday, and forty-eight out of fifty-three passengers were drowned.

Red Wing, Minn., reports \$100,000 damages by the storm last week. Every town in the south and east parts of the State suffered heavily.

The annual convention of the Union of American Hebrews met in New York Tuesday morning. There was a large attendance and great interest was taken in the proceedings.

The bank at Galesburg, Illinois, was robbed of \$9,650, Thursday noon, by one man in the rear, while a second engaged the attention of the cashier, who was alone, at the front.

Eliza Schneider, of Jersey City, had been drinking, and Monday evening visited several saloons trying to sell her 1 year old baby for a glass of beer. She was arrested, and promised to reform.

Special dispatches from various points in Minnesota and Wisconsin say that the storm of Sunday night and Monday was very severe in many places, and the growing crops have been considerably damaged.

A correspondent at Berlin draws a gloomy picture of the state of Russia, owing to Nihilists, the failure of crops and ravages of the corn beetle. Fifty thousand roubles have been appropriated to exterminate the beetle.

Rev. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, preached at Agricultural Hall, London, on Sunday afternoon to two audiences of twenty thousand each. Thousands of people thronged the streets for miles unable to gain admittance.

The Indian department announces that 700 horses have been run off by white men from the Red Cloud agency, and the military authorities can not interfere on account of the posse comitatus law of last year, although the stolen horses are driven past camps Sheridan and Robinson.

Five desperadoes went to the residence of John Luckey in Estill county, Ky., Wednesday night of last week, and, after breaking down the door, dragged his two daughters from their beds and repeatedly outraged their persons. The lecherous villains made good their escape.

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The war department has issued orders to prevent Slitting Bull from crossing into the American territory over the Canadian border. Army officers here think that the Dominion government wants to get rid of him. The United States is perfectly willing that he shall remain in Canada, and even prefers that he should. If he should make it to his head to raid over the border, the Canadians would be liable for his depredations.

The New Albany Ledger-Standard (Dem.) says: Under existing circumstances, it seems utterly unreasonable for Democrats to place Mr. Hendricks in the race of 1880 at the expense of Mr. Tilden. Such an outrage would be rebuked by the Democrats of this country. In fact, it would be better to continue in power the corrupt Radical party than the New Albany Ledger-Standard (Dem.) says: Under existing circumstances, it seems utterly unreasonable for Democrats to place Mr. Hendricks in the race of 1880 at the expense of Mr. Tilden. Such an outrage would be rebuked by the Democrats of this country. In fact, it would be better to continue in power the corrupt Radical party than

## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1879. The speech of Senator Zach. Chandler near the close of the late session is bothering the Democratic press. That Senator has developed lately a capacity for saying the right thing at the right time, and stopping when he gets done. His arraignment of the Democratic party for its recent sins was more effective than anything that Blaine, Edmunds, Conkling or Garfield has said. I am glad to know that it will be extensively circulated.

Nothing being left unprovided for by Congress except certain expenses connected with United States Marshals and their deputies, and it is thought they would serve without pay, relying upon the common sense and patriotism of Congress at the regular session. The President did not immediately call a second special session upon the adjournment of the first, but there is no doubt he will call one during the next quarter there should any trouble arise from lack of funds in conducting the business of the Courts.

Secretary Sherman goes to Maine shortly to deliver two or more speeches on the finances. There is in that State a great deal of mission work to do, and in this peculiar field the Secretary is an excellent man. He will go to Ohio after his labors are over in the Pine Tree State.

The appropriation of \$200,000 to prevent the introduction of yellow fever on ships arriving from infected ports will hardly be available for use this season, the officers who have control of the expenditure not being satisfied with any plan offered.

LEO.

Neighborhood Notes.

Frederick Gral, of Peru, was thrown by his wagon Friday and seriously injured. His horses were scared by firecrackers.

Ned Halley, of Chesterton, was run over by a train at LaPorte Friday afternoon and his leg cut off. He will probably die.

Joseph Callow, messenger of the First National Bank of Lafayette, jumped from a moving train Friday and was considerably hurt.

Newton B. Adams, of Goschen, Ind., who started East four weeks ago, with \$2,000, disappeared at Pittsburgh, Pa., and foul play is feared.

One of the largest celebrations in a small town on the Fourth was at New Carlisle. Capt. L. A. Cole, of LaPorte, delivered the oration.

Driving over a rough road last winter, one of my horses became suddenly very lame—a bad sprain of right ankle. Applied all the remedies I know of and those suggested by horsemen, without any benefit. The horse was entirely useless for two months, and thought him permanently disabled. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia took away the lameness and restored him.

HENRY LIVINGSTON,

Proprietor of South-Side School,

Babylon, Long Island.

Giles' Pills cures Dyspepsia. Sold by G. Blain & Co.

30-31

Good Inglands from 25 to 60 cents. Come early and secure a carpet, because at these prices they cannot last long.

THE BIGGEST DRIVE WE CAN GIVE YOU IS IN

CARPETS!

## BECKER & WOLF.

It is an established fact that we are probably the oldest houses in Marshall county now in existence. We have been here for so many years, always studied our customer's as well as our own interest. Have made it a point to keep the largest, best selected and assorted stock in the city, and to sell them at such prices that we have little fear that any competitor will undersell us. You can always find novelties in our store that are kept nowhere else. Is it a wonder, then, that we do the largest business that is done in the city? From the very fact that we have been here so long and have been increasing our business from year to year should be sufficient evidence to our numerous friends, that we are selling goods

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 describes:

The west (40) feet of lot number one hundred and forty-five (145) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and seventy-seven (177) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and seventy-nine (179) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and eighty-one (181) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and eighty-three (183) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and eighty-five (185) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and eighty-seven (187) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and eighty-nine (189) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and ninety-one (191) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and ninety-three (193) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and ninety-five (195) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and ninety-seven (197) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and ninety-nine (199) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

Also the east (40) feet of lot number one hundred and eighty (180) in the original town of Marshall, on Monroe street, except that portion of said lot used for the location of the Circuit Court building.

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