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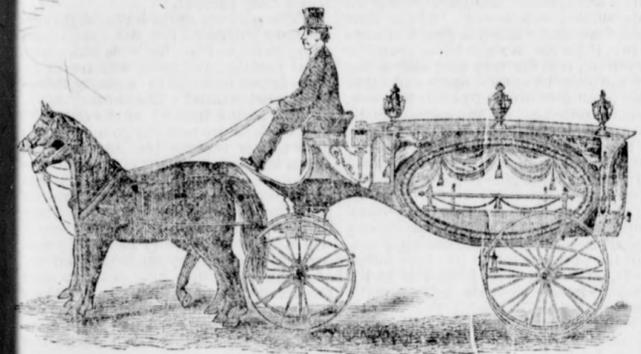
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The Greencastle Banner.

Treat and Matson.

EDITOR BANNER.—To-day was a gala day here for the Republican party. A joint discussion was held by Hon. W. E. Treat and Col. C. C. Matson. Col. Matson opened the discussion with a forty-five minute speech; Treat followed with an hour's speech, and Matson closed with a fifteen minute speech. Matson started out, admitting that the country was in a very prosperous condition, but denied the Republican party having had control of the government more than six years; said we had no controlling power under Johnson's administration, and insisted that no party had the right to claim the legislation unless they had full control of the government; was in favor of all men, white and black, having the right to vote according to the dictates of their own consciences; was in favor of doing away with the national banks, but did not propose a substitute; said he and the Democratic party were in favor of pensioning the Mexican soldiers, and arraigned the Republican party as being opposed to it. A soldier of the Mexican war, standing close by, asked him if he was in favor of pensioning Jeff. Davis. To this he made no reply. In eulogizing Hancock, he said he believed there was a spot in Pennsylvania richer than any other place on God's footstool, and that spot was where Hancock had spilt his blood to save this country; gave to Hancock all the glory of the battle of Gettysburg. He repeated several times that Hancock had saved this country. He measured the capacity of his Democratic hearers, I suppose, and knew that a h-l of a lie was just as good to feed them as the truth.

Treat, in reply, said that if no party was responsible for the legislation of the country except those who had a controlling power, the Democratic party could claim nothing for the last twenty years, for in no time since James Buchanan's administration have the Democrats had the power to pass a bill without the consent of the Republicans. He said the Democratic party did not agree with Mr. Matson, as a party, about Negro suffrage; he spoke of a different sentiment existing in the south, which is the controlling power of the Democratic party. He quoted from a Democratic orator who is chairman of the Democratic party club at this place—

Jerry H. Reno—who is an ex-Representative of "sweet Owen," who had made a speech only a week since from the very platform where they were then speaking, to about fifty Democrats, in which he said that, "No intelligent Democrat could or would deny the fact of the Negroes in the south being Kluxed, and our brethren in the south were justified in so doing; that before he would see the Negroes holding office over our southern brethren he would take up arms himself to help exterminate the black race."

I heard Mr. Reno make the above assertions, and watched the effect they had upon the mossbacks present, and not one of the fifty squirmed. Owen county Democracy is not different from other Democracy. It takes whatever its leaders feed it—shutting its eyes, opening its mouth and down it goes! I have felt sorry for the poor, deluded creatures in the past. A few years since when to try to get into power they fed the moss backs Horace Greeley, I was especially moved to pity. Some of them swore they would not swallow Horace, but when "Daniel" raised his sonorous voice and "made the best speech of his life," saying—"Take him down," they did it, and the sequel proved that their gullets were large enough and willing enough to take, as I said before, whatever was fed to them. But where is poor Greeley? One dose of Democracy killed him!

But I am digressing. Treat told us he was no great believer in Divine Providence meddling with the affairs of the Nation, but he did believe the National Greenback party was brought into existence for a purpose. Democrats and Nationals had been denying for the south the fact of their building and counting out Republican votes. He held up a letter written by De La Matry, in which he said he "believed the Nationals of Alabama were allowed to vote, but the counting of the votes by the Democrats there was a sham and a fraud." It makes a difference whose ox is gored. Treat was opposed to meddling with our currency; said it was good enough, and he thought we had better let well enough alone. That if Matson went to Congress, which he begged leave to doubt, with the avowed determination to go to meddling with our currency, he might be the means of doing a great deal of injury to the business interests of the country. He called to mind the disastrous effect and the business calamity of 1857, the result of doing away with the National banks. Said that he and the Republicans were willing to pass the bill to pension the Mexican soldiers, if they would strike from the list Jefferson Davis, but that the Democrats stood pledged to not pension any unless they could include their friend and now silent partner, Jeff Davis.

Mr. Matson deserves especial praise for the masterly manner in which he controlled some of the drunken Democratic hoodlums who surrounded him. Mr. Treat made no appeal to the Republican crowd to preserve order. He knew they would do that without asking. Fully three thousand people were present, the two parties being about equally represented. Excellent music was furnished by the Quincy and Chapel cornet bands, two martial bands from Morgan county, the Cloverdale Garfield Glee Club, the Alaska and Lewisville Garfield Glee Clubs, also one Hancock Glee Club from Morgan county. Quincy, Ind., Sept. 28, 1880.

Fillmore. Charley West has gone to Effingham, Illinois, with a load of household goods. He will move to that place about the 1st of October.

Irving Devore is breaking on the I. & St. L. Elder Boor, of Terre Haute, preached

at the Christian church last Sunday. He delivered an able address at the Gorum picnic on Saturday.

Lew. Smith, of Coatesville, preached at the Methodist church Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Wyszog will lecture to the Sunday schools of this vicinity on Sunday Sept. the 12th at 4 o'clock, at the M. E. Church.

Our singing class under the leadership of H. T. Prather acquitted itself well at the picnic.

The Democratic speaking here last Thursday, was like all they have had—on the key of B flat. J. J. Smiley and Judge Eckels were the speakers and they addressed just forty voters, five of them being Republicans. After taking Garfield through a course of DeGoyler and Credit Mobilier, and denouncing him as a perjurer and thief, Smiley told us how the gallant Hancock and the Democrats put down the war and saved the country. He said, "There were more Democrats in the war from Putnam county than Republicans." In his closing remarks he urged the boys to "vote the ticket out of principle," and said, "I would vote for a man I would not speak to if he was on the ticket."

Eckels gave his "Republican friends a nightcap to sleep in"; it was, that there had been more meanness, lying stealing, killing, abuse of office and money since the Republicans got into power than had ever been in the life of the country before. He said Porter was a very good man for a Republican, but he was a lawyer and for that reason did not think the people ought to put him above a farmer, merchant and hog-killer.

Win. O'Neal has moved to his farm in Hendricks county, situated one and one-half miles northeast of Coatesville.

Joseph Cooper and Miss Nettie and Miss Rattie Nichols, of Illinois, have visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. West, of Fillmore, has purchased a farm near Champaign, Illinois, and will move there soon.

Bainbridge.

Hon. Sam McKee, of Louisville, Ky., addressed a fine crowd in the open air on last Friday evening. His speech was full of points and good hits, and was the best we have had this campaign. Good sized delegations were present from Floyd township and Carpentersville.

E. T. Lane and Mat Rea opened the campaign at Carpentersville on Monday night. They spoke in the open air and were greeted by a fair audience.

Dr. Dunnington and Chilton Allen are improving rapidly.

Mrs. Maria Darnall and family will soon remove to Greencastle. We are sorry to lose our good citizens.

Theodore Langston and family will, next week, remove to Tecumseh, Neb. Our best wishes go with them to their new home.

Mrs. Julia Corwin, James Williamson and Chas. Bridges, Jr., of Greencastle, spent last Sunday with friends here.

Mr. Manning is succeeding admirably with his bakery and restaurant. Business has been good with him from the start.

A good number of citizens attended the Sunday School Convention at Groveland last Saturday, and say that they were very hospitably entertained by the good people of that place.

A gravel road from Bainbridge to Roachdale is one of the possibilities of the near future.

Hon. W. B. F. Treat, our able candidate for Congress, will speak to the people here on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Let everybody come and hear a good speech. A meeting will be held at the Academy at seven o'clock, sharp, Thursday evening to organize a Garfield Guard. Everybody who is interested in organizing such a company is earnestly requested to be present at that time.

We had a fine shower last Sunday evening, which was very much needed and did much good. Farmers are now breaking ground for wheat.

A very few persons from here attended the Russellville fair.

Jefferson and Mill Creek.

Can we not organize before the eighth of September? A Republican club from each of these townships, with live workers, would give Jefferson a majority, and decrease Mill Creek largely. Wake up!

The wheat crop of Mill Creek shows a decided falling off on the amount of bushels per acre. Last year it yielded 214 bushels per acre; this year 500 acres yielded about 6,750 bushels, or 134 bushels per acre. The crop will not be so large this next year owing to the dry weather, which prevents the breaking of the ground.

Measles and scarlatina are prevalent in southern Mill Creek and eastern Jefferson.

Corn crops are seriously damaged by the drought.

J. V. Baston has moved to Belle Union. He is a Republican and will cast his first vote for Porter and Hanna.

The Democrats concluded that Ben Jones would not be bull-dozed, and the darkies remain.

A Good Old Republican.

August 31st was a gala day in the old homestead, in Greencastle township, of one of our old pioneers, Mr. Eli Fry. It was his ninety-first birthday, and all the neighbors, together with the children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, were gathered together to celebrate it. I think that over sixty persons sat down to the bountiful tables spread with all the substantial, with fruits and flowers in abundance. It was a happy day, notwithstanding the old gentleman is beginning to look quite frail. When we bade him good-bye we said—"You must keep well and strong, so you can vote for our next President."

He answered very proudly and with a smile, "Oh, yes, that I will, and vote the Republican ticket, too, as I have done all my life."

God bless him! I hope he may live to carry out his good intentions. C. N. T.

The Rebel Flag in Morgan.

Special to the Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, August 31.—Last Friday a copy of the Hot Springs Telegraph of August 23, edited and published by one M. C. Harris, was received by Mr. J. G. Bain, editor of the Martinsville Republican, which gave an account of a grand Democratic barbecue held at Chalybeate Springs, in Garland county, that State, on the same day. At the head of the column the Confederate flag with its stars and bars blazed forth as in 1861-5, to cheer and animate the rebel Democratic heart to action, and refresh in the minds of the "boys in gray" the sacred principles for which "Lee and Jackson fought four years." The paper was sent to Mr. Bain by Mr. H. C. Hodges, clerk of this county, who is there with an invalid sister. Mr. Hodges wrote that as soon as the issue appeared Northern men at once commenced buying up all they could get hold of. This created a suspicion upon the part of the Democrats, and they would not permit further sale of the paper. When the copy sent here was first exhibited upon our streets it created quite a sensation, and at first the Democrats denounced the paper as bogus, and declared that no such paper was published at Hot Springs. Finding that this would not do, they then declared that the Republicans had, by some trick, got the flag inserted in the paper for campaign purposes, and said that it was an infamous insult to the face of the Democrats. But, after there was no way of disputing the matter, they then declared that "them's my sentiments anyway, and it don't make a d—d bit of difference."

Our Indiana Exchange.

Peris Republican.

South Bend, Indiana, is a manufacturing city. A large number of foreign-born citizens are employed in the factories, among whom are many Poles.

These have always voted the Democratic ticket until the present time. Last Saturday evening the Republicans of South Bend held a meeting to rally the ticket, when 110 Poles appeared with torches and joined the procession, declaring their purpose to support Porter, Garfield and the whole Republican ticket. Their movement was spontaneous and occasioned great surprise. They have been Democrats heretofore but now intend to identify themselves with the party of progress and liberty. This is a remarkable gain, but it only shows the drift of sentiment among mechanics. There will be a stampede of this class to the Republican party before the election.

Greenburg Standard.

Josiah Gwin, of the New Albany Ledger-Standard, has brought suit for libel against Michael Doherty, a saloon keeper and leader of the Landers' clique of that place, for \$10,000, for publishing and circulating a libelous pamphlet recently. Because Mr. Gwin cannot conscientiously talk and work for Mr. Landers for Governor, he must suffer all sorts of persecution and vilification, or else defend himself by law, which he now proposes to do. He will make it hot for somebody.

Danville Union.

The Citizens of Cartersburg were stirred up the other day by the following remark, made by a Democrat: "I am a rebel! I fought in the rebel army, and I'm proud of it!" This is the spirit which animates the Democracy to-day. He who votes the Democratic ticket this year votes for this very idea. How can any intelligent, honest, loyal citizen do this? Indianapolis News.

Ed. Ferris, the Shelbyville, attorney, associated with David Turpie, in the constitutional amendments case, has filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, a list of authorities for the consideration of the Court. W. H. H. Miller and Ralph Hill have prepared and filed arguments in support of the petition for a re-hearing of the case.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The Cincinnati Convention declared in its platform that "The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the commune." Then it proceeded to nominate for Vice President W. H. English, of Indiana, who sold several hundred poor men out of their houses and homes, during the late hard times, because they could not, in their misfortune, fulfill every word of their contracts. If the word "cormorant" in the Democratic platform does not describe Bill English, what does it describe?

The Proposed Raid on the Treasury.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Every claim agent who represents the demands on the Treasury for losses sustained in the South during the war is for Hancock and English. The claims already on hand amount in the aggregate to \$2,500,000,000. A law of a few lines would open the doors of the National Treasury to those demands, as bills were introduced into Congress at the last session breaking down all legal barriers to the class of claims referred to, and most of them would have passed but for the fact that they were known Hayes would vote them. They were laid aside to await a change in the administration. The question was up in 1876, and Tilden was forced to pledge himself to vote bills that might be passed recognizing Southern claims, but Hancock has not spoken, nor will he. The claim agents are a power on the Democratic side of the Court House, and if Hancock should do as Tilden did, they would rend him. There are millions in this claim business, and there will be plenty of money to buy the votes of Congressmen. And if the people put in power the party that sought to destroy the government, why not pay the losses sustained by that party in fighting against the Union. Logic would be clearly on the side of the claim agents.

The Democrats of the First Indiana District have nominated ex-Mayor John J. Kilmer, of Evansville, for Congress.

The business men, all over the country are coming to the conclusion that they do not want any change of administration. They are well satisfied.

The Democratic party has abandoned all else and now hangs on the fact that Hancock fought in the Union army. That is the only thing they can find to recommend them or the ticket. He did fight, and Wade Hampton tells us that his election will be the triumph of the same principles for which Lee and Jackson fought.

A FEATURE of the ratification meeting which followed the Republican Convention of St. Joseph county, Ind., at South Bend last Saturday evening was the appearance of the torchlight procession of 110 Poles who have hitherto voted with the Democratic party. This heavy defection from the ranks of the Democracy was a surprise to Republicans as well as Democrats, as the movement was entirely spontaneous on the part of the Polish-Americans, who had quietly made up their minds that their best interests lie with the party of progress and liberality, and without consulting any of the political managers joined the Republican procession, and thus publicly proclaimed their new political allegiance. Hitherto the Poles of that locality have been solidly Democratic, and the Bourbon leaders are greatly exercised over this wonderful flop.

The South will run the Democratic party, if Hancock is elected. They always have run the party, and expect to run it. General Robert Toombs, the most distinguished ex-confederate now alive, in a recent letter to a friend in Washington City, thus tells of what the South will do:

I am as positive that Hancock will be elected as I am that there is a God in the heavens. You say he is a Yankee. Well, I know that, and I know, too, that his sword has pierced the breast of many a gallant man in gray. But what are we to do? WE CAN'T PUT IN ONE OF OUR MEN THIS TIME, AND HAVE TO TAKE A "YANK." That being the case, let us take one who is less blue-bellied than the most of them.

"You may depend upon it, sir, that Yank or no Yank, if elected the old boys of the South will see that Hancock does the fair thing by them. In other words he will run the machine to suit them, or they will run the thing themselves. They are not going to be played with any longer."

If you hear any man say that Hancock is to carry all of the South, you may put it down as a damn fool."

Just now the Democratic party is professing a consuming love for the Union soldiers, and begging for their votes for Hancock. The love of Democracy for soldiers may be seen from their actions in Congress. The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the following list of Union soldiers who were turned out of places by the officers of the Democratic House and Senate:

Henry Sherwood, lost a leg; J. I. Wilson, lower jawbone shot away; J. Thomas Miller; Lewis Jones; A. L. Sherman, T. A. Mandell, wounded; G. W. Dunn, six months in Andersonville; W. H. Harding, wounded; J. W. Thompson, lost a leg; John Seville, J. C. Clark, J. C. Bonebrake, G. W. Kirk, wounded; A. M. Legg, R. S. Michael, wounded (lost an eye); D. A. Braddy, wounded; C. F. Baudick, J. G. G. Ball, lost an arm; W. M. Gibson, lost an arm; C. S. Riesinger, lost a leg; P. W. Coleman, wounded four times (lost an arm); W. G. Fitch, lost a leg; J. A. Traverser, lost a leg; H. A. Cliff, lost a leg; Hudson Becker, disabled in both hands; W. J. Bunnell, shot through both lungs; J. B. Eugene, lost an arm; N. I. River, lost an arm; R. P. Bishop, lost an arm; J. E. Hammond, J. W. Rumer, J. Hunter, A. Dole, Willis Springer, W. Hutchinson, J. W. Crouth, A. D. Wood, A. Barnes, Louis Reinburg, H. D. Martin, E. C. Cressy, wounded; Wm. DePlich, lost a leg; A. H. Remington, John Grady, Harrison S. Larkin, D. Small, J. H. Barker, E. H. Brown, J. E. Simmons, H. Lyons, J. R. Mertz, wounded; J. B. Clark, S. S. Blackford, wounded twice; lost an arm; F. A. Wood, C. H. Manning, C. G. Shewing, disabled in left arm; G. Beck, D. A. Babcock, lost one eye; G. H. Lillebridge, wounded; R. H. Simmons, disabled; G. H. Ball, Ed. Town, H. E. Fitz, G. H. Smith, in Libby prison six months; W. E. Creary, wounded; J. W. Somers, wounded; S. L. Wilson, lost both legs; Charles Bridges, wounded; J. N. Wheelock, Maj. Banks, C. E. Diemar, wounded five times, lost an arm; J. M. Commins, W. K. Taylor, C. B. Gaffney, A. F. Slave, disabled; C. H. Sewell, wounded.

The following is a list of the rebel soldiers who now hold places under the Democratic House and Senate. No comment is necessary:

Col. L. H. Fitzhugh, Texas, ex-doorkeeper House of Representatives; Col. John P. Polk Missouri, ex-doorkeeper House of Representatives; Maj. J. M. Stewart, Virginia, postmaster House of Representatives; E. Snowden, Virginia, assistant postmaster House of Representatives; Gen. C. W. Field, Georgia, doorkeeper House of Representatives; Col. J. C. Burch, Tennessee, Secretary United States; Maj. F. E. Shoher, North Carolina, chief clerk United States Senate; Col. H. E. Peyton, Virginia, executive clerk United States Senate; Maj. L. Chalmers, Mississippi, bill clerk United States Senate; Capt. J. A. Newson, Mississippi, ex-assistant finance clerk United States Senate; Gen. C. M. Wilcox, a West Pointer, messenger United States Senate; Maj. A. D. Banks, Mississippi, stationery keeper United States Senate; Gen. Morgan Rawls, Georgia, superintendent of clerks in document room, House of Representatives; W. H. Huberson, A. W. C. Nolan, H. Cook, G. W. Rock, W. R. Lowery, E. C. Glase, G. W. Kennedy, J. L. Knight, J. B. Smith, H. Latham, Richard Allen, C. C. Buckner, H. Q. Banks, J. W. Young, Eups Morris, F. Polk, G. T. Tyler, B. M. Cronwell, G. C. Wedderburn, S. B. Coghorn, E. B. Lytle, J. E. Shuttles, J. P. Fettergrew, W. M. Hardy, G. N. Hubbs, J. M. Kinney, A. J. Dorn, W. C. Gillman, J. H. White, J. L. Jones, J. R. Fisher, J. G. Paine, J. G. Moffit, J. C. Richards, J. W. Harris, T. H. Baker, T. B. Linnbett, E. M. Jewell, G. M. Merrill, A. W. Rees, H. M. Scott, C. W. Dunnington, T. W. Pettit, P. L. Jewell, P. H. Winston, J. W. White, Frank Lamm, Gen. L. Lomax, T. G. Ingram, L. Fisher, E. C. Bowdoin, P. D. Sayers, N. E. Brown, J. S. Francis, T. W. Hood, G. T. Gillman, W. M. Patton, J. L. Buckston, W. W. Lester, Thos. Duggan, Patrick Doran, H. Hoff, N. W. Henderson, W. Lynch, Chas. Colquitt, Frank Smith, E. E. Ester, W. Stringfield, Ed. Sloss, P. S. Goodell, J. W. Jaggins, N. C. Clark, W. Leach, T. O. Towles, G. T. Rogers.

The Democratic party, realizing that it had nothing in its past record or present attitude to recommend it to the people, commenced the campaign by the vilest abuse of General Garfield. It accused him of having voted and accepted the salary grab. It was shown by the record that he had opposed it, voting against it eighteen times, and that within two weeks after the passage of the act, wrote to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to close his account and to cover his back pay into the Treasury, as he said in his instructions, "beyond my reach or that of my heirs after my death," and that it was covered back, he being the first one to so pay back the grab. They then opened out their batteries in regard to the Credit Mobilier, denouncing Garfield as being a perjurer, and a swindler. The Republicans promptly met them with the record, showing that there was nothing in the record to even throw a suspicion in the minds of honest men upon Garfield; that in fact he had been clear of any connection with the matter, but more than that, the record showed that even if he had taken the stock there would have been no swindle in it. Driven from that their next attack was in reference to the De Golyer pavement. Upon this question they committed forgery after forgery, but again the record was brought out and established the fact that there was nothing criminal in the whole thing, that he received his pay, and that he had no connection with Congress or his duties as a Congressman. By this time leading Democrats who had served with him in Congress, and who respected him and admired him for his talents, became disgusted with the vile attack upon him, and they stepped forward and bore testimony to his honesty and integrity. Among them were Senator Thurman, Congressmen Springer, Randall, Felton and Henri Watterston. Driven from this they were for a time lost. The next thing was to attack the Republican party. Just how to do it they were not certain, but at last they bethought themselves that it would be a good thing to revive the old cry of 1860 that it was sectional party, and at once they all set up the howl. They have not deigned to specify wherein the party is sectional but content themselves with the broad declaration that it is so. They hope by this to take away from the party some who tremble at such a charge, and to distract the attention of the people from an examination of the record of their own party. The form they most delight to put the accusation in is that the "Republican party seeks to keep alive sectional issues." Let us briefly examine the issues as made by the Republican party and see if we can find any sectionalism in them. Let this examination be made carefully, let the scrutiny be close, giving the doubt, if any exists, in any case, to the Democratic party, thus reversing the rules of law. What are the issues made by the Republican party? Its first issue is that it suppressed a rebellion; it reconstructed the States with freedom instead of slavery; it struck the shackles from four million of slaves and made them freemen and citizens; it freed Congress from the duty of hunting slaves. These make the first issue. Can sectionalism be found anywhere there. Look at them closely. The second: It has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 cents to a par with gold; it has restored upon a solid basis, payment in coin, and given a currency equally good in every part of the country; it has lifted the credit of the nation up until its four per cent. bonds are sought at a premium; it has fostered internal commerce until the railroad system has expanded from 31,000 to 82,000 miles, and our foreign trade has increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,150,000,000; it has paid the expenses of the Government since the war without resorting to loans; it has pensioned the soldiers; it has paid \$850,000,000 of the public debt, and decreased the annual interest charge \$70,000,000; it has encouraged manufactures, agricultural and mining, until labor is in demand at remunerative prices; it gave free homesteads to settlers. Does any sectionalism lurk hidden away in these issues? It claims that the peace regained should be cherished, the Union perpetuated, that the order established and credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions should be promptly paid; that the debt shall be paid; that industry and commerce shall be promoted and encouraged. We look in vain for any sectionalism there. It declares that the Constitution is the supreme law and not a contract; that the boundary of the powers of the States and the government is to be determined by national and not State tribunals. We hardly think there is any sectionalism in all that. It declares in favor of education, but in opposition to the authorities fostering sectarian schools. It declares in favor of protecting American labor, against grants to railroads, against polygamy; that adopted citizens must be protected; in favor of the improvement of American water courses; that the obligations to the soldiers have not ceased. It welcomes foreigners to our shores, but opposes

the unlimited admission of the Chinese. Will some one please point out the sectionalism in all that? We cannot find it. Ah, yes it is there. It declares the Constitution supreme, and to Democracy that is sectional. The Republican party has made still another issue. It has charged upon the Democracy that they have obstructed the purity and freedom of the ballot box; that they attempted by fraud and force to seize upon the government of Maine, that they have crushed the rights of the individual, and have advocated the principle of rebellion. Is there any sectionalism there? It is because the Republican party believes in universal liberty and demands that the people shall be allowed to vote and have their votes honestly counted that they accuse it of being sectional. No Democrat has ever attempted to point out a single sectional thing in the principles of the Republican party. Its principles are broad, catholic, giving to all, rich and poor, white and black, the right to vote, to live under the protection of the laws. If that is sectionalism, then their sectionalism is right.

Why B. B. Ingersoll is a Republican—Read it, young men, and vote the Republican ticket. History will convince you that Ingersoll is right, and the Democratic party is guilty of all the meanness herein set forth:

I am opposed to the Democratic party, and will tell you why. Every State that seceded was a Democratic State. Every ordinance of secession that was drawn, was drawn by a Democrat. Every man that endeavored to tear the old flag from the heavens that enriched it was a Democrat. Every enemy this great Republic has had for the last twenty years has been a Democrat. Every man that shot Union soldiers was a Democrat. Every man that starved Union soldiers, and refused them in the extremity of death a crust, was a Democrat. Every man that loved slavery better than liberty was a Democrat. The man that assassinated Abraham Lincoln was a Democrat. Every man that sympathized with whipping another man to make him work for him for nothing and pay him lashes on his back, was a Democrat. Every man that raised bloodhounds to pursue human beings, was a Democrat. Every man that clutched from shrieking, shuddering, crouching mothers, the babes from their breasts, and sold them into slavery, was a Democrat. Every man that impaired the credit; every man who swore he would never pay the bonds, was a Democrat. Every man who swore he would never redeem the greenbacks, every maligner of his country's honor was a Democrat. Every man that wept over the corpse of slavery, was a Democrat. Every man that cursed Lincoln because he issued the proclamation of emancipation, was a Democrat. Every man who believed that any State could go out of the Union at its pleasure, every man who believed that the grand fabric of the American government could be made to crumble instantly into dust at the touch of treason, was a Democrat. Every man that helped to burn orphan asylums in the city of New York, was a Democrat. Every man that tried to fire the city of New York, was a Democrat—although he knew that thousands would perish, and knew that the great serpent of flame, leaping from building to building, would clutch children from their mother's arms—every wretch that did it was a Democrat. Recollect it: Every man that tried to spread smallpox and yellow fever in the north was a Democrat. Soldiers, every year you have on your heroic bodies was given to you by a Democrat.

The German Press.—Mr Haesaurek, the able editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, who for four years has not co-operated with the Republican party, is this year doing valuable work. In a recent issue the Volksblatt says:

The present good times constitute the great advantage which Republicans have in this Presidential campaign. If times were bad, the blame would be laid on the ruling party. If the various branches of business were depressed, people would demand a political change in the hope of bringing about an improvement. But times are better than they have been for years. Business goes on well. Factories are active. Workmen have employment. Public opinion, therefore, opposes a change of government. "Let well enough alone" will be the conclusion that will decide this election. The people are contented with the result of the Republican financial policy, and will not, therefore, be induced to try new experiments. Such a change might be damaging and dangerous, especially when the position assumed by a large number of the Democratic party leaders is remembered—a position they still partly maintain. It is not to be expected that the people will turn suddenly from the good they have proved to the bad that is untried. There exists no wish for a change. There is, perhaps, a fear of one. This feeling will be sufficient of itself to decide the election in favor of the Republican Presidential candidate.

Hundreds of thousands of Germans all over the land will echo the sentiment—"no wish for a change."

"She dresses quietly" is the comment of one of the fashion journals on a well-known belle. It is an absurdity. When a woman dresses there is more rattling round of shoes and corsets, and banging about of wash bowls and pitchers, and calling for this and for that, and slamming doors and breaking off bureau knobs, and—and—and we have often wondered how the mirrors stood it so well. We don't believe a woman ever dressed quietly, but of course we don't know. How should we—New Haven Register.

Another Recruit.—E. H. Govey, Chairman of the Greenback State Committee and Secretary of State under Governor Garecelon, has written a letter to the Greenback State Committee resigning his position and membership in their organization, and declaring his purpose to hereafter act with the Republicans.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the national convention at Chicago, Saturday June the fifth.

The Republican party in national convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the federal government was first committed to their charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration. It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority, reconstructed the union of the States with freedom instead of slavery as its cornerstone. It transformed four million human beings from the "kennel of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slave does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from 28 per cent. to the par of gold. It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where 6 per cent. bonds sold at 86 to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railroads have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were \$200,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were 264,000,000 more than our exports in the year of 1879. Without resorting to loans, it has since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of government besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and disbursed annually more than \$30,000,000 for pensions. It has paid \$885,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly \$151,000,000 to less than \$89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed. Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following statement of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts.

1. We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the disservice Union now happily restored should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce already so great should be steadily encouraged.

2. The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law and not a mere contract; out of confederate States it made a sovereign nation; some powers are denied to the nation while others are denied to States, but in the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not the State tribunals.

3. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its Constitutional ability. The intelligence of the Nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States; and the destiny of the nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

4. The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each state, and also to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5. We reaffirm the belief, avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the States, its twin sorority—polygamy—must die in territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizen by American adoption. That we esteem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private corporations must cease; that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hours of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. Their perpetual honor isand shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people; we welcome to the benefit and privileges of our free institutions all those who seek their enjoyment and are willing to assume the obligations while they participate in the benefits of American citizenship. The influx to our shores of holders of people who are unwilling to perform the duties of the citizen, or to recognize the binding force of our laws and customs, is not to be encouraged; and believing that respectful attention should be paid to evils complained of by our brethren of the Pacific coast, we urge the renewed attention of Congress to this important question and suggest such change of our existing treaty obligations as will remedy these evils.

6. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a Presidential candidate have continued to inspire him in his career, as chief executive and history, will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just, and courteous fulfillment of the public business, and will honor his interpo-

lions between the people and proposed partisan laws. The Republican party, adhering to a principle affirmed by its last national convention of respect for the constitutional rule covering appointments to office, adopt the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the civil service should be thoroughly radical and complete. [Applause.] To this end it demands the co-operation of the legislative with the executive department of the government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper, practical tests, shall admit to the public service; that the tenure of administrative offices, except those through which the distinctive policy of the party in power is carried out, shall be made permanent during good behavior, and that the power of removal for cause, with due responsibility for the good conduct of the subordinates, shall accompany the power of appointment.

7. We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage. That to obtain possession of the national and state governments and the control of place and position, they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrages; have devised fraudulent certificates and returns; have labored to unseat lawfully-elected members of congress; to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the States in the house of representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and rescued by the courage in action of Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attempted partisan legislation to appropriate bills, upon whose passage the very movements of government depends; have crushed the rights of the individual; have advocated the principle and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war, and to overcome its inestimably good results—freedom and individual equality; and we affirm to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use all legitimate means to restore all the States of this union to the most perfect harmony which may be practicable; and we submit to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time, to surrender the administration of the national government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus make distrust and confusion where all is now order, confidence, and peace.

Hancock and the Germans.

Hancock's insult, thrown into the faces of a committee of Germans who waited upon him to assure his Excellency of their loyalty—viz.: "That the American is happy when he can vote, and the German is happy when he need not vote"—has created a storm of indignation among all classes of Germans in the land. The more prominent German Democratic papers are attempting to kill the affront by silence, but the great majority of the German press refuse to be comforted by silence, and give it to the statesman (?) on Governor's Island right and left. The Davenport Democrat writes on this subject as follows: "If the German-American citizen is proud of anything, if he has a right to be proud of anything, it is the very zeal and ardor with which he enters upon and takes part in all questions of public interest. It is conceded by all impartial Americans, but chiefly by the greater portion of the Republican press of the country, that the German, on many occasions, put to shame the American element by his prompt attendance to his duties as an American citizen. On many occasions has this question been mentioned and discussed by the American press, and the proper solution has been found for it. The native American is in his cradle already covered up with the Star-Spangled Banner. The words: 'Freedom for all,' do not contain anything new or surprising to him, because he hears and reads them every day from his childhood on, in the schools and in public. He, consequently, does not recognize any danger to our republican liberty as quickly, and does not watch our free institutions with the same zealous care as the German who was born under a despotic form of government and had occasion to gather sad experiences in relation thereto. Now there comes a Major-General of an army of hirelings and hurls the infamous insult in the face of the German element of the country, that 'the Germans are only happy when they need not vote.' Who ever heard of such stupidity? Have the Germans ever been more grossly insulted by any public man? If he only had intended to say something coarse and vulgar, or attempted to purge himself of a bad joke, he might be excused for charity sake! But he draws a parallel in full earnest between two elements of our population. To his part, the manor-born, he gives the praise of being happy when they can vote, i. e., when they have an opportunity to take part in political affairs, while he disposes of the German-American with the insult that he is only too happy when he need not vote, i. e., that he is too indolent and indifferent to the welfare of the country to trouble himself about and take part in business matters and business. How did not the German Democratic papers growl four years ago when President Hayes was accused of being a member of the so-called 'American Alliance'? How did they not heap abuse and venom upon his head, although they could not produce a shadow of proof for their assertion! And what of it if he had been a member of the Association? Germans were members of it, and it was not the intention of that secret society to deprive the Germans of the right of suffrage! As compared with the membership of the American Alliance, what do these same German Democratic papers think of the insulting Hancockian sneer, 'You Germans are happy when you need not vote. What do you care for the Republic, for liberty and progress? You live and you let live, and that is enough for you! Is this not scorn and mockery? Is it not a deadly insult!'

Taylor Case shot and killed his brother Harrison Case, at Atwell, Pike county, Ind., yesterday.

—War Democrats, look out! In supporting the Democratic ticket, you are marching right back to the party you left in 1861. Look out! we repeat.

—The population of Wisconsin is 1,315,464, a gain of about 18 per cent. We are expected to believe that South Carolina has grown three times as rapidly in the last decade as Wisconsin.

—For years English has filled his purse through the misfortunes of others. Within the last four years he has foreclosed 185 mortgages on the homes of poor men and laboring men, and in the same time has received deeds for more than 300 pieces of property from the Sheriff and tax-gatherer.

—A constitutional amendment is pending in Arkansas which involves the repudiation of the State debt, and the indications are that it will carry by a large majority. Wherever Democracy prevails there repudiation finds a congenial soil.

In five years past \$277,000,000 of foreign debts, due mostly to Northern and foreign capitalists, have been wiped out, with a wet sponge, from the ledgers of the States that are promised to Hancock in a solid lump. Is that kind of "change" that is wanted in the administration of national affairs?

—Had the prodigal son come back with an immense amount of check and assurance, and claimed the privilege of authority in his father's house, with a right to say whether his father and respectable brother should remain in it or not, we do not believe the old man would have been very expeditious in killing a fatted calf for the modest young person's entertainment. Nor do we believe now that the Northern people who have kept good care of the government house are quite prepared to leave it and ask the Southern prodigal to take the vacant chair.

—The way a Western State grows is told in the following figures of the census of Illinois:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Population. Rows for 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

This would seem to be a handsome rate of growth, but South Carolina, if the Bourbon census takers are to be believed, beats it twice over.

—There were 1,000 political murders in Louisiana in one year. That's the way the South was made solid, and it is over the dead bodies of murdered citizens the Democratic party hopes to get into power. But for the system of bulldozing adopted at the South, together with the tissue balloons, fraudulent counts, and the shot-gun policy, the South would not be solid.

—The great tide of prosperity which has set in since resumption and is reaching high water mark this autumn will operate to the advantage of the Republican party. It will exert a more potent influence in the election than any other one cause. The panic of 1873 and the weary years of depression which followed gave the Democrats an undeserved advantage; for the panic was brought on by inflation and a majority of the Democratic party had been arrogant and crazy inflationists. In like manner the Republicans will reap an advantage not quite so undeserved from the great elasticity of business which has followed resumption. The people are apt to tolerate a government under which they prosper.

—The country never had a more satisfactory currency, the national credit never stood so high, business was never more healthy, and labor was never in more active demand or more satisfactorily remunerated. The country is up, not down and instead of "a change" the people desire nothing so much as to have things remain just as they are. It is a very p. or time, therefore, to expect to accomplish anything by this cry for "a change," for "a change" is just what the people don't want. They know the party and the policy under which this satisfactory prosperity has come to the country, and they know, also, the party and the policy which has arrayed itself against them. They will sustain the one and condemn the other, and in doing so will elect Garfield and reject Hancock, because the two men represent the opposing policies of the two parties. The time for "a change" is not when the people everywhere are prosperous and happy.

—The Democratic nominee for vice-President, in his letter of acceptance, says twenty years is long enough for any party to be in power. The Democrats were practically, if not literally, in power from 1829 to 1861—a period of thirty-two years—and at the end of President Buchanan's term, instead of gracefully yielding their long control of the government into the hands of their successful opponents, they objected so strongly as to nearly destroy the government, to say nothing of the thousands of lives and millions of treasury they sacrificed in their efforts to retain their power. March 4, 1829, Andrew Jackson's term of office began. He was re-elected, and served in all eight years. Martin Van Buren was Jackson's successor, and served to the expiration of his term. In 1840 the Whigs elected Gen. Harrison. He died one month after his inauguration. Vice-President Tyler became President, turned traitor to the party that elected him, and served the Democratic party faithfully for the remainder of the term. James K. Polk, Democrat, succeeded Tyler, and served a full term. Then came Gen. Taylor, a Whig, and he, too, died in office shortly after his inauguration. Vice-President Fillmore followed in the footsteps of Tyler, turned traitor to the Whigs, and served the Democrats to the best of his ability. Franklin Pierce, Democrat, succeeded Fillmore, and served his full term. Then came James Buchanan, who served one term. From 1829 up to this point, with the exception of two months, the Presidential chair was occupied, to all intents and purposes by a Democrat, and after an interruption of four years and one month by Republican rule under Lincoln the Democracy again had the Presidency in their hands—Johnson having swang around in line with them after Lincoln's death. Since Jackson's first election to the close of President Hayes's administration, the Democrats (counting Tyler, Fillmore, and Johnson Democrats) will have occupied the Presidential chair thirty-six years of the time, and the Republicans only sixteen. Evidently it makes a difference which party is in power whether twenty years is long enough or not.

SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.

The Burden Put Where It Belongs—Col. E. N. Hill, a Native of the South, once a Rebel and Now a Republican, nails the On-Told Democratic lie about "Carpet-Bag Thieves."

Correspondence New York Tribune.
SIR: Some times since Judge Hoadley of Cincinnati, said in a speech that "the carpet-bag governments of the South have passed away, and the only vestige of their existence is a debt of \$170,000,000." Judge Hoadley is a great Democratic lawyer, and statesman, ("Boss" Tweed was also a statesman), and it is to be supposed that he is not an ignorant man; that his statements must be taken as the words of a man who knows whereof he speaks, and be either a known truth or a deliberate falsehood. I propose to analyze this statement of his, and see to which class he belongs. The process is an easy one. We know when the "carpet-bag governments" went into power, and what the debt was when they did so. The balance is chargeable to them.

I find by an examination of the records that the reconstructed States owed on Jan. 1, 1869, the following amounts: Alabama, \$5,098,000; Arkansas, \$2,981,133; Florida, \$883,000; Georgia, \$3,354,759; Louisiana, \$10,701,641; Mississippi, repudiated; North Carolina, \$5,371,923; South Carolina, \$6,171,742; Tennessee, \$16,643,606; Texas, nothing; Virginia, \$29,105,650; a total of \$82,833,464. This debt all bore 6 per cent. interest, and none was paid from 1869 to 1868.

The "carpet-bag governments" went into power in 1868, so that by adding 6 per cent. per annum interest from 1869 to 1868, we have the amount of debts due when the Republicans took charge of the Southern States. That interest amounts to \$39,729,154, and makes the total of the debt due Jan. 1, 1868, by all the reconstructed States, to be \$122,562,618.

The debt in 1870, as shown by the United States census, were \$170,539,972 which would show an apparent amount of \$47,977,354 chargeable to the Republicans. But that would not be correct, as the State of Virginia was never under Republican rule, and its debt increased \$4,312,774, so that the actual amount chargeable to the Republicans is \$42,664,580, and to the Democrats \$127,875,392. The accompanying table shows the facts by States:

STATE	1868	1869	1870	TOTAL
Alabama	\$5,098,000	\$5,398,000	\$5,398,000	\$15,894,000
Arkansas	\$2,981,133	\$3,161,133	\$3,161,133	\$9,303,400
Florida	\$883,000	\$936,000	\$936,000	\$2,755,000
Georgia	\$3,354,759	\$3,540,759	\$3,540,759	\$10,436,277
Louisiana	\$10,701,641	\$11,341,641	\$11,341,641	\$33,384,923
Mississippi	Repudiated	Repudiated	Repudiated	Repudiated
North Carolina	\$5,371,923	\$5,703,923	\$5,703,923	\$16,780,769
South Carolina	\$6,171,742	\$6,483,742	\$6,483,742	\$19,139,226
Tennessee	\$16,643,606	\$17,363,606	\$17,363,606	\$51,370,818
Texas	Nothing	Nothing	Nothing	Nothing
Virginia	\$29,105,650	\$33,418,424	\$33,418,424	\$95,942,498
Total	\$82,833,464	\$122,562,618	\$122,562,618	\$328,958,600

These are the figures, and the public can determine how to class Judge Hoadley.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, with a mendacity unequalled, prints the following table:

Let us see what the indebtedness of the States charged with repudiation was at the close of the war, and what Republican rule did for them up to the period of the waning carpet-bagbery and its attendant robbery. Here is the showing:

Virginia—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$31,938,144.59; debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$45,480,542.21.

North Carolina—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, principal, \$9,690,500; interest, \$1,261,316; whole amount, \$10,951,816; debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$31,887,467.85.

South Carolina—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$5,040,000; debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$39,158,914.47.

Georgia—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, nominal; debts and liabilities June 1, 1871, \$50,637,500.

Florida—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$221,000; debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$15,763,447.54.

Tennessee—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$20,105,606.66; debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$45,688,263.46.

Arkansas—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$5,039,953.87; debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$19,761,265.62.

Louisiana—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$10,099,074.34; debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$50,540,306.91.

Texas—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, nominal; debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$20,361,010.61.

Alabama—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, \$5,939,658.87; debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, \$35,382,967.34.

The Courier-Journal will hardly plead that it was ignorant of the fact that Virginia never had a carpet-bag Governor except the carpet-bag Democrat, Walker, who as soon as official honors ceased, at once left the State; or that Virginia never had a Republican Legislature. The Reconstruction Convention was Republican, and it set aside a portion of the State's revenues for school purposes. A Democratic Governor and Legislature, in plain violation of their oaths of office, used "borrowed" was the term they used—a portion of that fund, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000, to pay themselves, and have not "returned" it, and the consequence is that the public schools are stopped nearly the entire year.

The Courier-Journal also assumes that "carpet-bag government" commenced immediately at the close of the war, which it knows to be a false assumption.

The debt of South Carolina when

Governor Hampton succeeded Chamberlain was less than \$0,000,000, instead of being \$30,000,000, as stated by the Courier-Journal.

The \$50,000,000 debt of Georgia is a lie from the whole cloth, as is also the \$15,000,000 debt of Florida.

The Tennessee debt is the accumulating and unpaid interest of the Democratic debt left on the State by Democrats.

There is no truth in the Texas debt statement.

Alabama Republicans made a debt, contingent, however, to assist in building railroads through the State.

As to Arkansas, I can give a full history of its debt: About 1840 it issued a series of bonds for the Real Estate Bank, sold them, and never paid a dollar of interest or principle. Another series of \$500,000 of 6 per cent. thirty-year bonds were issued for the State Bank. These bonds were intrusted to two prominent Democrats to negotiate. They hypothecated them with Corcoran & Riggs, of this city, for \$125,000, \$75,000 of which these two leading Democrats put into their pockets, and turned in \$50,000 to the bank. These bonds passed into the hands of an Englishman named Holford, and no interest was ever paid on them.

In 1868, when the Republicans came in power, they found Arkansas without credit and with fifty miles of railroad in the State. Their first business was to restore the credit of the State, and they did this by funding the old bonds with the interest added in. They then passed a law to aid in rebuilding the levees torn down during the war, and issued \$3,000,000 worth of bonds, known as "levees bonds," which were receivable for swamp lands, and were only redeemable in that way. Most of them, I think, have been taken up, and through them the levees in Arkansas are in a good condition.

Next, they passed a "railroad aid law." Under this law the Governor was authorized to issue to any railroad company building in the State 6 per cent. thirty-year bonds, at the rate of \$10,000 per mile, to roads that had received land grants, and \$15,000 to those that had not. The roads receiving this aid were bound semi-annually to pay into the State Treasury an amount equal to the interest on the bonds loaned them, and in the event of failure to make this payment, the State Treasurer was directed to sequester the roads, place a receiver in possession, and, after deducting actual running expenses, to apply the remainder of the receipts to the payments of the road's indebtedness to the State. About \$5,500,000 of these bonds were issued, and the passage of the law secured the building of 450 miles of road by direct aid, and of nearly as much more indirectly. The interest was paid promptly on all the Arkansas bonds, including the railroad aid bonds, whilst the Republicans were in power. The four railroads that had received aid were all in default, and the State Treasurer was in possession of all of them.

A rump Democratic Legislature met in the spring of 1874 and repealed the clause of the railroad aid law authorizing the treasurer to hold the roads, and that was the only law it passed save to call a convention.

By that Democratic act the sure and safe remedy the State had to secure the repayment of its loan to the roads was taken away. The roads were all sold out under mortgages, and now the State has no remedy but to repudiate its bonds, which the Democrats are about to do. Not a dollar of the Arkansas debt is chargeable to Republicans.

It is time this Democratic lie about "carpet-bag thieves" in the South, repeated as it is by such men as Judge Hoadley, and such papers as the Courier-Journal, should be met, and no more proper person can be found than myself to do it, for I am a native of the South, was a rebel, and am a Republican, and the figures I have given are from official sources, so that I hope we shall hear no more of the "load of debt left by the carpet-baggers on the poor South."

Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas elected Democratic Legislatures in 1870, and North Carolina in 1872, so that any indebtedness in these States since those dates must be charged to the Democrats. In Louisiana the entire levee system of the State had to be rebuilt, and the turbulence of the Democracy reduced the value of the bonds, so that the cost of the work was more than doubled. The Democrats of the South need not attempt to palm off their debts upon the Republicans as a shield for repudiation. It will not do. The figures show for themselves.

E. N. HILL,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1880.

THE PARTY OF REASON.

There is not a thing in the past record of the Republican party, or its present principles, that does not appeal to the calm, sober, reasoning judgment of the people. It was founded on the broadest principles of human liberty. It had its birth in the belief that our forefathers had dedicated all the unsettled portion of our vast domain to absolute freedom, and when the Democratic party sought to extend the blighting curse of slavery over the whole land, that belief in universal liberty brought together the grandest, purest patriots this country has ever known. Human liberty was their platform. They appealed to the broad sense of justice of the people, and to the God of nations. In 1860 they won in the fight before the people. Slavery was sectional, but its adherents desired to make it universal and because the verdict of the people was against them they went into the rebellion. From 1861 to 1865 the Republican party appealed to the patriotism of the people, upon the broad ground of the Union forever, that the Union must stand. When the war closed they again went before the people, rendered an account of their stewardship, appealing again to the reason of the people, urging them to secure and make permanent the fruits of the victory. They go before the people to-day, appealing again to their reason. They point to the attitude of the South, as shown by

the speeches and writings of its leaders, and the recent election in Alabama. Turning from the South they point to the present prosperous condition of the country, and ask the business man if he wants a change. No party, in any country, has ever handled the financial affairs of a nation with the skill displayed by the Republicans of the United States. They go with confidence to the workingman, and appeal to his reason, and ask him what it will benefit him to have a change; ask him what it will benefit him to have the Democracy in power. They place in his hands the statute books made by the Democratic party and ask him to find one law ever passed by that party for his benefit. They then give him the record of the past twenty years, and the first thing he finds is the great homestead act, giving to the workingman a farm, if he desires to go and take it. They find that the Republican party has made the labor free and ennobled it. They find there that the Republican party favors a tariff that will protect the workingman from the competition of the pauper labor of Europe. They find there that the Republican party has made the paper dollar as good as a gold dollar. They go to the foreigner and appeal to his reason. They point to the fact that they have opened the broad lands of the West to their settlement; that there thanks to the Republican party, they can find homes of their own, with no landlord coming around demanding rent. They point to the fact that the Republican party has made their papers of citizenship a protection; that the Republican party is the party of equality; that it favors an honest election with the rights of every man to cast his vote and have it counted. It appeals to the reason of every class, the patriotism of every loyal man. Let the business man, the laboring man, the foreign born citizen study its record and its principles without prejudice. Let them think before they vote. Is their anything in the record or the principles of the Democratic party that would make any class of citizens desire to put them in power? With the Republicans the safety, the prosperity of the country is assured. Is it so in the hands of the Democracy?

Let it Be Mutual.

—The New Jersey Freie-Zeitung has the following: "All National contracts and propositions in public life must be mutual. It is demanded of Republicans not to swing the 'bloody shirt.' But if Democrats insist in waving the 'rag' continuously in the South, then this proposition of agreement becomes a very one-sided affair. There is, for instance, a paper published at Barnwell, in South Carolina, called the People. It gives vent to the following expectation: 'The Democrats have political control of South Carolina, and they will maintain it at any price, and with all possible means against all the attempts of local enemies and their Northern allies.' What does this declaration of war in the midst of peace mean? Who is preaching sectionalism and hatred, and who swings the 'bloody shirt?' But the Memphis, Tenn., Avalanche goes the People one better, and says: 'White men who have the temerity to call themselves Republicans should promptly be denounced and branded as bitter and unrelenting enemies of the South. The name of every Southern man who intends to obtain an office by the aid of Republican votes should be covered with shame and infamy. As for the negroes, let them vote as they please. We will attend to the counting. We have 1,000 men, good and true, whose noble ballots will be equal to those of 5,000 infamous Radicals! Well, who laughs there? This is open and manly language! This is cynical advice to use fraud and to put down the negroes if they attempt to vote. Instead of bullets, the ballots; but only the tissue-balloons, in order to fix the returns according to necessity.' When we consider that the Gazette, of Little Rock, Ark., demands the restoration by the Federal government to the South of all the taxes paid by the South since the war, amounting to about sixty millions, and when we cast a glance at the columns of the Lee County, Va., Sentinel, which contain the reports of murders committed by the newly organized kluks, then every patriot of the North will understand that it is about time to fight the devil with fire."

The Feeling in Alabama.

—Samuel D. Oliver, Deputy United States Marshal in Alabama, thus tells of a recent experience. Oliver was a confederate soldier, and is now a Democrat, so this is not a "Republican lie."
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 17, 1880.
To M. C. Osborn, United States Marshal for the Southern and Middle District of Alabama:
SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I took the warrants for Penton and others of Andalusia, in Covington county, charged with beating and intimidating United States witnesses and destroying processes from the United States Court. I proceeded with three deputies on the 7th instant to Andalusia, arriving there on Monday morning at daylight. I found that they had been informed of our approach, and had collected a force of from twenty-five to fifty men, armed with double-barreled shotguns and pistols, and had gathered in a barn belonging to and kept by Penton. I went into the room informed Penton that I had a warrant for his arrest, and that he would have to go to Montgomery with me. The crowd immediately collected around me, and Penton declared that he would not submit to an arrest nor go to Montgomery until he was carried by force. I told him that he would be compelled to go, and my advice to him was to go quietly and obey the law. [He replied: "I will fight you to the last extremity before you shall take off anyone from here to-day. When we elect

Hancock for President, this foolishness will stop. The United States has no business to interfere with this county and its matters." I then said to him: "If you contemplate resistance to the death I am not prepared to fight with such a force as you have collected, and I will retire until better prepared to enforce obedience to the law."
SAM. D. OLIVER,
Deputy United States Marshal.

—The Okolona States, the paper this has become so famous of late on account of its outspoken rebel sentiments, can be commended for one feature, and that it is that it is a faithful reflector of the true sentiments of the South. The Okolona man recently wrote a letter for the Chicago Tribune, in which occurs the following:

The South is solid for Hancock, and will cast her 138 votes as a unit.

When I say the South I mean the white people of the South, for the negro is not permitted to figure in our politics nowadays, and, therefore, we never think of classifying him with the citizens of this section.

The negro is a Republican by nature. It is a part of his religion to vote with the enemies and oppressors of the South.

He has a majority in many of our States, counties and municipal corporations, and, if it wasn't properly supervised on election days he would send the Democratic party to immortal chaos.

I have said that the negro is not a citizen.

He is not.

You and your Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments may call him a citizen until the Mississippi runs dry, but what is the use?

He is not permitted to vote, or, if permitted to vote, it is simply for the looks of the thing. If his ballot becomes too heavy for our side of the scales, we slyly yank it out and drop it into the limbo of lost things.

And whoever says to the contrary is a liar, and knows that he is a

Shaky and Sneaking Liar.

Now and then your little old granny of a government up at Washington pokes her skinny fist into the business, and orders the arrest of our bulldozers and ballot box manipulators.

What follows?

Are they convicted?

No, sir! You can just bet your salubrious life they are not convicted.

It wouldn't be healthy for the wholesome of the Federal Judge or the jury, and they know it as well as we do.

Just as surely as Hancock becomes President, just that surely will we undo all that your party has done since the day it went into power.

While President Davis was lately testifying in a will case he said that Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey believed that the principles of the Southern Confederacy were eternal, and, if that was insanity, then he too, was insane, for he believed in the same thing.

President Davis is the Best,

Bravest, and Most brilliant

Representative of Southern thought, feeling, and purpose to-day, and he is the ideal of his countrymen, for he has never sought pardon at the hands of your infamous and thrice-infamous Government, now uttered

Gush.

Flop flop, for Big old tomfoolery

To conciliate the conquerors of his proud peoplehood.

The Red-Hot Rebel Yell.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

—In this Democratic report, Lee and Jackson appear three times, and the significance is the same in each case. "Think how Lee would have voted; think what Jackson would have done"; and then we only need New York and Indiana! If this isn't the red-hot rebel yell, no one ever heard of it in this country. If people want to gush forever, with slavish sympathy for those who rebelled against the great Republic in behalf of slavery, and desire to be accounted the groveling servants and sycophants of the South—white slaves taking the place of the blacks who were emancipated—we suppose they cannot be prevented from doing so, but they should face the music both ways. The Democratic party is now the Confederate party and nothing else—has no principle in public affairs beyond the basest subservience to all who represent slavery and rebellion. If the Democratic ticket is elected, and that party holds the House and gains the Presidency, the utterances that Hampton now seeks to soften will be the court language in Washington, and it will not be held respectable to have fought for liberty and union. Hancock himself will be in an apologetic attitude, acknowledging the divine right of the Southern politician to rule the country, and he will be the "erring brother" of the Confederate administration carried on in his name.

General Hawley, of Connecticut, on Garfield.

From a Speech at Hartford.

—There is cause for congratulation on all hands—cause to congratulate the National Convention for giving us such men as Garfield and Arthur. We who have been intimately associated with General Garfield lack words to express our respect—I may add our affection for him. I have known him in Congress and out. I know what he is. I don't care what men say about him—though the slanders are already dying out. To use a slang term of the Western steamboats, Garfield is a man you "can't drink with in the dark."

[Laughter.] He is a true man. He has a great head, filled with a great brain; a great chested man—my voice is like a child's compared with his; a moral man who tests all measures by the highest standards of right and wrong; a man of a great and warm heart, kindly, who has that sweetness of youth in him that the best great men have; no boy of ten has a greater affection for his mother. I know General Arthur also to be irreproachable, trained and able.

A Burst of Truth.

From the Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)

—General Garfield says the negroes are bulldozed and ballot-stuffed out of their rights. In some instances this is true. As we said before, the affairs in all parts of the South are not yet perfectly regulated.

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BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, COAL
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We are again at the old stand of LYON & WEIK with an excellent line of

SUGARS, Coffees, Teas and SYRUPS,

In fact, all that a well kept stock should contain.

We intend to maintain, both in quality and price, the reputation of the well-known houses LYON & WEIK, and cordially invite you to call and see us. Don't forget the place!

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The undersigned, for years an employe in first-class art galleries, the last three years being spent in Cincinnati has bought the HUSHER ART GALLERY of this city, and begs to say that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in very best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. The patronage of public is respectfully solicited

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THOMAS HANNA.

SILAS A. HAYS
late of Brown & Hanna.
HANNA & HAYS.

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Jerome Allen's Block—Brown & Hanna's old office—Greencastle, Indiana. 42-ly

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All work guaranteed satisfactorily.

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OFFICE—Hathaway's Block, Greencastle, Ind.

The Greencastle Banner.
GEO. J. LANGSDALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Greencastle, Indiana,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880.
Entered at the postoffice at Greencastle, Ind.,
as second-class matter.

For President,
General JAMES A. GARFIELD,
of Ohio.
For Vice-President,
General CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
of New York.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ALBERT G. PORTER, of Marion.
For Lieutenant Governor,
THOMAS HANNA, of Putnam.
For Secretary of State,
E. R. HAWN, of Crawford.
For Auditor of State,
E. B. WOLFE, of Rush.
For Treasurer of State,
ROSWELL S. HILL, of Clay.
For Attorney General,
DANIEL P. BALDWIN, of Cass.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
The Hon. BYRON K. ELLIOT, of Marion,
The Hon. WILLIAM A. WOODS, of Elkhart.
For Clerk Supreme Court,
DANIEL ROYSE, of Tippecanoe.
For Reporter Supreme Court,
FRANCIS M. DICE, of Fountain.
For Superintendent Public Instruction,
JOHN M. ELLOSS, of Vanderburgh.

DISTRICT TICKETS.

For Congress,
W. B. TREAT, of Monroe County.
Joint Senator—Hendricks and Putnam Counties,
SIMPSON F. LOCKRIDGE, of Putnam.
For Joint Representative—Hendricks, Putnam
and Clay Counties,
WILLIAM M. BIDDAPATH, of Clay.
For Joint Representative,
JOSEPH S. McCLARY, of Putnam.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
MESSER B. WELCH,
of Greencastle and Cloverdale Townships.
For Clerk,
CAPT. DAVID E. SLUSS,
of Cloverdale Township.
For Sheriff,
PATRICK GOGGIN,
of Washington Township.
For Treasurer,
HENRY HILLIS,
of Greencastle Township.
For Surveyor,
BASCOM DICKS,
of Monroe Township.
For Coroner,
DR. ALBERT G. PRESTON,
of Greencastle Township.
For Commissioner,
DANIEL EVANS,
of Russell Township.

DEMOCRATIC TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Representative,
WILLIS G. NEFF,
of Greencastle Township.
For Clerk,
JOHN LEE,
of Greencastle Township.
For Treasurer,
W. R. GROGAN,
of Greencastle Township.
For Sheriff,
JAMES BRANDON,
of Greencastle Township.
For Coroner,
DUDLEY ROGERS,
of Greencastle Township.
For Surveyor,
R. M. WALLS,
of Greencastle Township.

Senator Voorhees appeared in a murder case at Nicholasville, Ky., last week, and in the course of the trial disputed a statement made by the prosecuting attorney. A scene of the wildest excitement ensued, during which a brother of the prisoner, Arnold, attempted to shoot the prosecuting attorney. The latter demanded of Voorhees "if anything personal was meant," and the Senator answered "No"—that he intended no offense. The prisoner was acquitted of the murder although the killing was deliberate, cold-blooded and cowardly, but Arnold's brother was fined \$1,000 and sent to prison for one year for trying to shoot the prosecutor, so that it is more dangerous in Kentucky to try to shoot a man than it is to kill him outright. We conclude that the punishment was because of the failure to kill. Kentucky is a good State to move away from.

The new Postmaster General assumed the duties of the office last week, Mr. Key retiring to accept a life position as Judge of the U. S. District Court for Tennessee. Judge Key made a splendid record during his term of office, there never having been more important improvements made in the service during the same length of time than during his term. This, however, was due to the fact that he allowed his two lieutenants, Mr. Tyner and Mr. Brady, to have full swing. Being thorough business men, enterprising and capable, with an adequate ambition, and having full liberty of action, they put in operation reforms and methods that have made the postal system almost perfect. Judge Key deserves credit for thus recognizing their capacity and disposition to do the work, and they are entitled to all praise for the performance.

In 1864, William A. Bowles, Lambden P. Milligan and Steven Horsey were tried by a military commission for treason against the United States and sentenced to death. President Lincoln commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life. They afterward sued out a writ of habeas corpus and were thereon discharged from imprisonment by the Supreme Court of the United States. In the Supreme Court, General Garfield was their attorney. He served them without fee or reward, and in fact never received one cent of compensation. He paid for printing his brief and argument in the Supreme Court out of his own pocket and even that expense was never repaid him.

When it is known that Bowles was wealthy, and Milligan not poor, even Democrats must be surprised to know that they played the "poor dodge" on Garfield and got his services and money for nothing, and to this day have not paid nor sought to pay him. Bowles is dead. Milligan is perhaps living, and it is safe to say he is to-day a howling Hancock Democrat, defaming Garfield, who saved his carcass from a felon's cell.

The brutal raid of the Landers gang on Josiah Gwin, editor of the Ledger-Standard, the Democratic paper of New Albany, must excite the indignation of all true men in Indiana. Mr. Gwin has not surrendered his manhood because he happens to be the editor of a newspaper, and those who are endeavoring to decapitate him because he has not done so, will, in the end, have cause to regret their course. An editor has the same right to freedom in this country that other men have. His profession does not necessarily make him a slave.

A gentleman who has spent some time in the South gives us information to the effect that that section is greatly interested in the result in this State, and will furnish a large sum of money to corrupt our election. They publicly declare their willingness to pay \$25 to every doubtful voter. There is scarcely a doubt but that Indiana is to be invaded from that direction with both money and voters in order to capture the State and ally it with the Solid South. They should remember the fate of John Morgan.

The voters of Putnam county will have an opportunity to get acquainted with Hon. Albert G. Porter on the 8th inst., that being the time of the joint discussion here. They will find him a plain, unpretentious gentleman, in full sympathy with the people and devoted to their interests. Any man, however humble, can approach him with perfect confidence. There is no man in the country with sounder principles and ability to maintain them. We urge every voter in the county to come out and hear him.

Only five weeks remain until the election. If any man can find anything to do he must do it quickly or it will be too late. We urge every Republican in Putnam county to do his duty. Every one, however limited his sphere, can do something. Bring your neighbors out to our meetings, circulate our papers and speeches, and leave nothing undone that can be found to do. A grave crisis is upon us, and there is work for all to do.

The Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of this county is putting in every moment of his time in organizing his forces. He is enlisting men, regular, with enlistment papers, for the campaign. A part of the force agrees to furnish their own horses and equipments, others furnish their own uniforms, and all agree to turn out whenever called upon.

Colored refugees from the South, residing in this place, are in receipt of letters from their friends who have been unable to get away, to the effect that their white neighbors are getting ready for another war if Hancock is not elected. The blacks are greatly alarmed, and announce their intention of escaping to the North as soon as possible.

The Democracy of Stringtown, Fountain county, would not allow Jim Wood, the Irish coal-miner, to speak there.

What We Want.

The Republican party should understand that we need something solid in this campaign. It is all well enough to organize and uniform Garfield escorts and Young Men's Republican clubs, and it is well enough to have large processions with torches, headed by brass bands and such things. But what the people need is an array of the facts which threaten to destroy our Government in the hands of the Democratic party. In the sublime atmosphere of peace and prosperity, the rattle of drums and the din of brass bands do not create votes, but when the facts which give us that peace and prosperity are brought out in bold array before the eyes of the people, they are convinced and are ready to do that which is right towards maintaining the perpetuity of the Republican institutions.

Our State Central Committee is doing much good by sending campaign documents all over the State. Our County Committee is doing much towards Republican success, but we think much more could be done if the organizations in the different localities would arrange to have the local press thoroughly distributed in doubtful neighborhoods. This is much more important than having a paid speaker to exhort with the people, and surely merits the grave consideration of every solid Republican. For example, a noted speaker is brought to Terre Haute, and the meeting is thoroughly advertised. One thousand, or two thousand people will gather to hear him, and within one week not one hundred of those who listened to him can give the slightest outline of his speech. But it is impossible for them to forget what the press says about the issues of the campaign, because it is continually portraying the facts, and figures before the people. The News on every evening except Sunday glares to its fifteen hundred subscribers or perhaps three thousand readers the great importance of voting the Republican ticket.

Now, if one-fourth of the money which is flizzed away in pyrotechnical displays during the campaign was invested in an extra edition of the News and distributed in doubtful localities Vigo county would give a Republican majority at the October and November elections of two thousand. The News is devoted to the interests of laboring men, and will protect them let come what will. Knowing this to be true the laboring men are its strongest supporters. After a day of toil they gather at their little homes and in the quiet of domestic happiness read and discuss those questions which mostly affect the welfare of their little families.

We earnestly ask our Republican friends to read and ponder well these questions and then make up their minds to consider what we want.—Terre Haute News.

These be true words. The local newspaper, properly conducted, is a power in politics. But a small amount of money, comparatively, is required to put it into the hands of every voter in the county where published, and it is astonishing to see political managers fritter away their means in directions that accomplish but little, if anything, while this best and most potential of all agencies is ignored in many instances.

"Rover," the well-known Indiana correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in a letter to that paper, thus speaks of the part being played by the young Republicans in this campaign:

"One of the pleasantest features of the Republican campaign is the presence of so many young men who are participating in it. Individually they are rising in notice all over the State, and collectively they are a recognized power in every county and every convention. There are young men on the State ticket and young men running for Congress. Half the canvassers stumping the State are young men, and if nominations in other counties correspond with those in the counties which I have visited, half the members of the next General Assembly will be young men. The young men's clubs this year are much more active and influential, apparently, than ever before, and the willingness of older and more experienced politicians to recognize them as a vital force adds to this interest. The young men were the first to welcome Mr. Porter to the State, and wherever he has gone they have been foremost in their attentions."

"Hell's Annotated Dead."

Bayless W. Hanna in a recent speech referred to the soldier who gave up his life that his country might live, as "hell's annotated dead."

He made use of the above expression when he spoke here and at other places in this county. Such things at our dead soldier boys who laid down their lives for their country will not win Bayless many votes among those who sustained the Government during its darkest days of trouble. It is not right nor honorable in any one to reflect on the brave boys who now silently sleep in the tomb. It is dishonorable and contemptible in any politician and should be resented at the polls by an overwhelming majority. But then you cannot expect anything better from a man who plotted treason and sympathized with Southern Rebels during the late war.—Hoosier State.

Hanna is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Terre Haute District. Here is the way Hon. John C. New expresses himself regarding the debate between Porter and Landers: "Porter is a logician, a gentleman, a man of ideas and great natural resources. Landers is a shot-gun, without any ideas, simply full of pop. There is no thread in his discourse, no continuity, no logic. He skips from one thing to another and blazes away at everything. How a man is going to reply to him, God knows, I don't. You simply can't reply to a man who don't say anything. Judge Porter will make a most favorable impression on his hearers, while Landers—but wait and see what Landers does do."

Those who may attend the joint discussion here on the 8th will find that Mr. New has given a good description of the two men.

Bill English's Bill.

Mr. Welch's exposure of Mr. Neff's connection with the Morgan raid claims bill gives interest to the following, which we clip from the Rochester Republican:

"During the regular session of 1868-9 a bill was introduced proposing to allow and pay from the State Treasury, claims for damages sustained by citizens of Jackson and Washington counties, in consequence of the famous raid of the rebels under John Morgan in 1863. W. H. English had purchased the claims, aggregating about half a million dollars, at a very small per centage, and this bill was introduced to authorize the payment of those claims. Mr. Church was a very warm supporter of the bill, and while it was pending in the senate, he said to Senator Rufus Beardsley from Elkhart county, 'Rufe, I am thoroughly convinced of the justice of these claims, and if you intend to vote for the bill, and if you will vote for it, you can get \$400 as soon as you can walk down to Bill English's bank.' 'Rufe' wouldn't do it, however, and he afterwards ungenerously remarked that he thought a man who would offer a bribe would take one."

In his speech at Fillmore last week, Mr. Ivy, the Democratic candidate for Joint Representative, made a correct statement of the Democratic position on the tariff question. He said:

"The Democratic party is and ever has been opposed to a protective tariff, while the Republican party has been for a low tariff. We want a tariff for revenue, but not for protection."

That is frank and truthful, and we respectfully refer certain Greencastle gentlemen to it who are trying to distort history on the subject in such a manner as to do violence to their consciences, if such a thing be possible.

Judge Eekels spoke at Reelsville, Friday. He devoted much of his time to slandering Garfield, and said: "If you hear of a Christian statesman, beware of him. I repeat it: if you hear of a Christian statesman, beware of him; and if he comes near you, and you have a horse in your stable, lock the door, for they are treacherous."

That is strange language to come from a man who was once a Christian minister, himself, as Judge Eekels was. The only man in Greencastle whose face was wreathed in smiles, on receipt of the intelligence of the Bull Run disaster to the Union arms, was this same Judge Eekels.

Dr. Dudley Rogers, of Greencastle, Ind., was in town last week. The Doctor is an ardent Democrat, and reports a favorable condition of affairs in his part of the State. He says the Republicans imported about 300 Negro voters to that county, but they are very sick of their job, for they have lost more than they gained by it.—La Porte Argus.

The Census report shows that there are only 245 male Negroes in the county, little and big, and 250 females. The report is on file in the Clerk's office and has been published in the BANNER, so that Doctor Rogers can have no excuse for making such statements away from home as the one contained in the Argus.

The young men of this county are well represented on the ticket to be voted for this fall. Sometimes older men do not like to see those who are younger thus coming to the front, but the BANNER witnesses it with much satisfaction. We know of nothing better calculated to inspire young men to high and noble deeds than this prospect of an early recognition of their merit, so we say—Go in, boys, there is no telling whose turn will come next.

A Rebel flag was displayed at a Democratic meeting in Washington a few days since.

The new Kentucky song—
We are coming, Father English,
A hundred thousand strong,
We'll vote for you and Hancock,
But will not carry long,
And then come marching home.

Treason in Hendricks—Cheers for the Arch Traitor.

Brownsville, Ind., August 30.—The Democratic rally to-day in Brown township, three and a half miles north of here, was addressed by Cols. matson and Nichols. The audience, about six hundred people, was composed of the roughs from this place and a few neighboring towns. As the delegations left here numerous hurrahs for Jeff. Davis were heard. Jacob Hudson, captain of Hancock Guards, remarked, just before starting for the grounds: "I am in favor of the rebel claims being paid, and if Hancock is elected they will be paid." Another Democrat, a rising (?) young man from Tennessee, said: "The reason we vote for Hancock is, that our relatives who were in the rebel army will be pensioned, and the rebel war-claims will be paid if Hancock is elected."

Landers.

February 16th, 1876, he was nominated for Governor by the Greenbackers. On the 19th of the following April he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention. Failing to get this nomination he declined the first nomination. This is the kind of a Greenbacker he is. He has no political principles that are not for sale. Landers will not be elected.

SPEECHES THAT COUNT.

Hon. Thomas Hanna and Francis M. Dice at Kokomo.

Kokomo, Ind., August 26.—The Republicans and Greenbackers are highly pleased over the speeches that were made in this city Wednesday night by Hon. Thomas Hanna, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. Francis M. Dice, candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court; and while the Democrats were not so pleased, they were not at all offended by them.

The speeches have made a very strong impression upon the minds of all thinking voters who were present, and all unite in saying they were the best yet made in this city during the campaign. While the gentlemen did not waste time in defaming the character of any candidate on the Democratic ticket, they presented very strong evidence from the New Albany Ledger-Standard, of the leading Democratic journal of Southern Indiana, and the Indianapolis Sun, the State Greenback organ, why Landers, the Democratic candidate, should not be elected Governor. They also presented very strong evidence from Hon. Jesse Harper, Greenbacker, of the mode of conducting elections in the South, as illustrated to him, during the Alabama contest. The mode is indeed a very novel one, and somewhat as follows: The men who have charge of the ballot-box retire into a room, the transom over the door is then opened, a box arranged on which the voters stand and hand in their ballot to a man inside, this being the last they ever see of their vote, as they are not allowed to see it placed in the box, and they could not swear that it was. The Election Board is composed of Democrats and Republicans, and in several instances where Mr. Harper related, colored Republicans who could not read were placed on the board, and in one instance a colored Republican stone-blind was chosen, and in this manner the ballot-boxes were manipulated to suit the Democratic party.

Mr. Dice's description of the scene in Wall Street, New York, after the assassination of Lincoln, and how General Garfield quitted the enraged crowd and prevented murder and destruction of property, was simply grand, and had a telling effect on his hearers. Such speeches as those made here by Hanna and Dice will do much good for the Republican cause, and will win many votes. The Republicans of this city and county are confident that Porter and the entire ticket will be elected in October.

We us—They are Coming from Kentucky.

A tall-faced, tobacco-squirting fellow, who talked big and was evidently from the "South," was pointed out on the Market Square to-day as one of the advance guard of the bitterest nomads who are coming from Kentucky to aid the Confederate Democracy of Indiana in the October contest. He has been spotted. The pretended ownership in a patent car-coupler which he is trying to utilize at the saloons as collateral for his benzine, will avail nothing against the brass-toed health-lift in store for him unless he "moves on" very shortly. None of those cattle will be allowed to vote in Lafayette—not one. There is going to be a fair election here, and a fair count, in spite of the English bar! and the Barnum New York method, both of which are well understood hereabouts. Don't you forget it. A special from New Albany last night gives warning as follows:

The Republicans should be warned in time. For Kentucky is pouring her Democrats into Indiana, and all the close Congressional Districts are to be filled with enough of them, if possible, to carry them Democratic. A gentleman who is thoroughly informed, says that these Kentucky Democrats are now being sent to the Lafayette district for the purpose of beating Orth, and into the First district to, if possible, defeat Heilman. It is to cover these importations that the Democrats are now crying so lustily about Republicans bringing colored voters into this State from Kentucky. The truth is there are fewer negroes coming into Indiana from Kentucky this year than for many years past. Everyone living in the border counties knows this. While there is a demand for good farm hands in this part of the State, there are not near laborers enough to supply the demand. If negroes came into Southern Indiana they would find employment at good wages; but they are not coming. But there are hundreds of white Kentucky Democrats being brought into the State, not to work, but to vote, and hence the cry of negro importations.

The Republicans all over the State should be on the lookout for these Kentucky Democratic voters, and spot them carefully, keeping an eye upon them that they do not carry out the purpose for which they are being brought here.

Hot Shot for the Greenbackers.

The man who compose the Greenback wing of Radicalism are deliberately planning the murder of the State and the everlasting ruin of her people. Scorn for the miserable associations upon which they have entered and bitter hatred for the wrong they plot against us are the feelings with which all respectable citizens must regard these miserable creatures. Let them never be forgotten. Let the undisturbed peace that will ensue from the defeat not move us to charitably condone their fault. Lack of success in execution does not lessen the guilt of carefully designed crime. The men who aid Radicalism now should be handed down for the execution of generations to come.

Ostracise 'Em.

Every true Democrat and every honorable man should rise up in the majesty of his strength, and swear on the altar of his country and his God that this (Republican success) shall not be, let the consequences be what they may. The poor, miserable, unprincipled white who tries to restore the radical party to power in South Carolina should be socially ostracised, and not even spoken to on the streets. He should be treated as an enemy to his race. Hostis humani generis! The colored man should be told that his leaders are making tools of him only to gratify their pitiable ambition and have a chance of stealing his hard earnings. He should be told, too, that if he will vote to place rogues and scoundrels in office, an honorable Democrat will employ him in any way. This should be resolved on and adhered to throughout the State, social ostracism for the white man and no employment for the colored.

LUMBER.
Hirt & Barwick
—Have opened a—
LUMBER YARD

Just west of the city limits on the gravel road, where they will be found with a good stock of
LUMBER,
LATH,
SHINGLES
&c. &c. &c.
49-ly. HIRT & BARWICK.

AN ASSURED SUCCESS
24th Annual
FAIR
GREEN CASTLE
Sept. 6 to 10, 1880.

They should also note the fact that every section points to the grandest and most successful fair ever held under the auspices of the society. Of the special attractions note the following: FAST PAID (the best horses now in the State will compete). Grand Equestrian Contests (young boys to be seen). A FULL EXHIBITION of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry in all classes is assured. The Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibitions are of the highest quality. SPECIAL PREMIUMS are offered for the best and greatest collection of lady in the rural ball, a magnificent pot of orange by Allen's Drug Store for the best specimen of five best cattle; and also two gold specimens of \$5 and \$1, to be given as first and second premiums in a foot race, free to all, half mile heats, best two in three. Special premiums offered by Allen's Drug Store is now on exhibition at their business room.

EMINENT SPEAKERS have been secured to deliver addresses. Look out for the announcement of their names in next week's paper. The programme is so arranged that the people will be interested and amused each day of the fair. The ladies of the Christian Church will furnish warm meals at all hours at reasonable charge.

For premium lists or other information, address
JOS. H. CROW, Sec'y
Greencastle, Ind.

The Blood is the Life.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
Is rapidly acquiring a national reputation for the cure of
Scrofula Affecton, Cancerous Formations, Erysipelas, Boils, Impetigo, Eczema, Scurvy, Ringworm, Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Mercurial and All Skin Diseases.

This remedy is a Vegetable Compound, and cannot harm the most tender infant, the child who suffer from debilitating diseases and Female Complaint, will find speedy relief by using this remedy.
C. W. LINSFOTT, of Massachusetts, cured a cured him of scrofula of thirty years. The child cured Mrs. E. J. Duke, of Coxfax, Ind., of ulcerated ankle and big neck. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER cured my son of Erysipelas.—Mrs. E. M. ELLIOT, of Lawrence, Mo.
The Blood Searcher is the safest, most and most powerful Purifier ever known. Price \$1.00 per bottle.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Regulate the Liver.

USE ONLY SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, the best and only true LIVER REGULATOR. Substantiated over 30 years. They cure Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and all skin diseases like magic. Get the right kind. SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the construction of sidewalks on the North, South and West sides of the Putnam County Jail, Indiana, street between Washington and Hanna streets, city of Greencastle, Indiana, according to specifications to be placed on file in the office of City clerk, Sept. 15, 1880. Each bid is to be accompanied by a bond. The Mayor and Common Council reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of Common Council,
R. H. CROUCH, City Engineer,
Greencastle, Indiana, August 24, 1880, 24-1.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the improvement of Broadway street, city of Greencastle, Indiana, will be received by the Mayor and Common Council until 7 o'clock p. m., on Sept. 27, 1880. Specifications to be placed on file in the office of the City clerk, Sept. 15, 1880. Each bid is to be accompanied by a bond. The Mayor and Common Council reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of Common Council,
R. H. CROUCH, City Engineer,
Greencastle, Indiana, August 24, 1880, 24-1.

ASK the retailers
Dyspepsia, Colic,
Sufferers, Victims of
Fever and Ague, the
Mercurial Disease,
Patient, how they re-
covered Health,
and all spirits and
Appetite—they will
tell you by using
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice,
Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Depression
of Spirits, Sore Throat, Heart Burn, &c.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.
This unrivalled Southern Remedy is guaranteed
not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or
any injurious mineral substance, but is
PURELY VEGETABLE.
If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent
headache, mouth tastes badly, have appetite
and tongue coated, you are suffering from
impure liver or "biliousness," and nothing will
cure you so speedily and permanently as to take
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.
It is given with safety and the happiest re-
sults to the most delicate infant. It takes the
place of quinine and butters of cod liver oil,
is the cheapest purest and best family medicine
in the world.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
19-ly

THE BANNER.

J. LANGSDALE, Publisher

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

THE NEWS.

At Home

St. Louis had a \$500,000 fire on the 19th.

PHILADELPHIA has been visited by a \$200,000 fire.

GEN. ALBERT J. MYERS, "old Probabilities" is dead.

A FIRE destroyed many thousand dollars worth of oil at Dallas City, Pa. on the 19th and 20th.

HORACE MAYNARD, has arrived and assumed the duties of Postmaster General.

THE American Union Telegraph company has declared a stock dividend of fifty per cent.

S. W. HOFFMAN, ex-auditor of Cincinnati has been arrested charged with embezzling \$12,500.

Senator Conkling will open his campaign at Indianapolis Sept. 15th. Gen. Grant will be present.

Hon. Robert McClelland, of Detroit, died Monday. He was Secretary of the Interior under Pierce.

Chester Bordwell, of Cambridge, O., was fatally gored by a bull at the Ohio State Fair Grounds Monday.

The Powers have ordered several men of war to rendezvous at Ragusa, to enforce matters with Turkey.

The Police of France last Tuesday visited the Jesuit schools to enforce the law expelling that order from France.

The remains of Thomas Miller were discovered yesterday, in the ruins of the Thomas Mill, burned two days ago.

The authorities of Jersey City have been enjoined from interfering with the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Two white men and two negroes have been arrested for the outrage of, and murder of a white woman at Pine Bluffs, Arkansas.

The hyena tamer with Coup's circus was entirely eaten alive by those beasts while in the street parade at Winchester, Va., on the 19th.

McDONALD, the whisky thief, who recently issued what he called the true facts in the whisky cases of a few years ago, has been sued for libel by Fred Grant.

The value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products of the twelve months ending June 30th is \$36,221,066. For the same period the previous year, \$40,305,249.

DR. BUCHANAN, the Philadelphia medical crook, reported as having committed suicide, was playing possum, and will be surrendered when a sufficient reward is offered.

J. C. Miller, one of the editors of the Washington City Daily Critic, died Monday afternoon from injuries received last Monday, by falling out of a third story window at his residence.

Michael Lynch, the brakeman, through whose carelessness the collision of two locomotives occurred at Cleveland Sunday night, resulting in the death of one engineer, has been arrested for manslaughter.

A YOUNG man named Waldron was arrested at Sunnyside, Georgia, for eloping with the 12 year old sister of his wife. A mob overpowered the Sheriff and cut the prisoner's head off.

SAN FRANCISCO during the year ending July 1, 1880, spent \$6,973,000 on its city government; the heaviest expenditure in proportion to its size of any of the larger cities in the United States.

During week ending August 21st, there were issued from the mints by the Treasurer of the United States, \$331,914 standard silver dollars. For the week ending to-day, \$367,303. The amount issued by the mints for the corresponding fortnight last year were \$2,183,964.

Gen. McDowell telegraphs the following received from Fort Mojave, Arizona, and dated the 22d: "By a furious storm the company's headquarters were blown down and three men killed and several others wounded. The officers quarters were destroyed, the hospital and store house much damaged. The storm is yet raging."

Current Items.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is in Ohio. The death of the Indian Chief Ouray is confirmed.

Viscount Enfield has been appointed Under Secretary for India.

The bullion shipped to the United States from England Monday amounted to \$748,000.

On the birth of the expected heir to the Spanish throne, the government will grant an amnesty to the Cuban prisoners.

In the fifteen years ending this month this government has paid off \$959,000,000 of its public debt, and reduced the interest \$75,425,000. In other words, it has paid off 25 per cent. of its debt, and reduced its interest 50 per cent.; something without a parallel in the financial history of the world.

THE STATE.

SCARLET FEVER is creating considerable consternation at Rushville. It attacks both adults and children.

C. N. SINKS has returned from the control of the Connorsville Times and is succeeded by John Oehlfree and W. F. Downs.

BISHOP Foss will preside over the forty-eighth session of the Indiana M. E. Conference, which convenes in New Albany on the 5th of September.

While firing a salute at Akron Fulton county, a premature discharge

of the cannon occurred, which blew off the hand of James G. Barcus and put out the eyes of Elmore Shelt. Barcus is twenty-three and unmarried. Shelt is thirty-five and married.

MELVIN, a fourteen-year-old son of George Haslet, a prominent citizen of Terre Haute, dropped a rule in a privy vault and went down on a rope to get it. He was overcome by damps, and his father descended to rescue him, when he, too, was overcome, and both were taken out dead.

G. W. BOWSMAN, a farmer living near Godwin's Corner, Union county, was shot twice by Lane Ashcraft, a former hired hand of his. They had quarreled when Ashcraft struck Bowsman with a club and started to run. Bowsman began stoning him, when he turned and fired four shots, two of which took effect one in the thigh, making a serious wound, the other striking the temple but glancing off.

A GRAND fight or riot occurred at Laporte between the white and colored employes of the Great Inter-Ocean show. One of the colored men struck a white man with a maul, and the fight became general. The negroes were overpowered, and would have been killed but for the arrival of the Sheriff and city Marshal with a squad of police. Nine of the negroes were locked up for their own safety, and others secreted themselves. Nobody was killed, but many were hurt.

The English Crops.

London, Augst 30.—The Mark Lane Express says three weeks of fine weather has proved of the utmost value to all the grain crops, and greatly forwarded harvest operations. The absence of bright sunshine, however, has made this work rather slow in all the later districts, whilst in the southern and southeastern districts, the bulk of it has been completed. Complaints continue of mildew in the west. Some early threshings are not very satisfactory. A quantity of new English wheat has already been marketed in London and the country, and the samples show a much better quality than last season. Prices range from 4s@4s for white; 4s@4s for red. The demand for foreign although slightly improved by lighter shipments cabled from America has been mostly inactive, and Monday's decline has not been recovered. It would be unwise to predict that prices have reached the lowest point as the period is approaching when imports are at the heaviest, but the tendency at the close of the week was rather to arrest a downward movement. Barley had slow sale. Oats were fairly active. Maize was occasionally better for the week were 12,229 quarters at 4s and 1d for the corresponding period last year. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending August 21, were, wheat, 1,767,666 cwt; flour, 186,147 cwt.

Sherman Opens the Campaign.

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30.—Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, delivered his first speech in the campaign at Pike's opera house tonight. Major A. T. Goshorn presided. The opera house was profusely and most tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, and was crowded with people long before the speaking began. The Secretary had an enthusiastic greeting when he was introduced. In reply to a question by one of the audience as to the cause of the removal of General Arthur as Collector of Customs at New York, Mr. Sherman said: "I have never said one word impugning Gen. Arthur's honor or integrity as a man and a gentleman, but he was not in harmony with the views of the administration, not management of the Custom House. While I would not perhaps have recommended his nomination, yet I would vote for him for Vice President a million times before I would vote for Wm. H. English, with whom I served in Congress."

The Burned Steamer.

Detroit, Mich., August 30.—Capt. Corner, of the burned steamer, Michigan City, telegraphs that as near as he can ascertain six passengers and two of the crew were lost. The names of the crew are Richard Schultz and James Cook. The names of the missing passengers are yet unknown, except that of one man who was washed ashore at Sturgeon Point with a cuff button marked "Watson." There is little doubt that this is Martin T. Watson, a druggist of this city, who came here from Thetford, Ontario, two years since. Capt. Corner thinks there were only twenty passengers and thirty-five of the crew. The trip sheets of the boat are lost, so that it is impossible to accurately determine the facts. The crew and fifty rescued passengers are on their way down by the steamer Metropolis to Bay City, and will reach this city to-morrow forenoon. No other new facts relative to the disaster have been received.

Suicide.

Cleveland, Ohio, August 30.—J. S. Morgan, of J. S. Morgan & Co., job printers, Cincinnati, arrived here this morning. He dined at the hotel with friends, then called at St. Clair place on Mrs. Luches, who holds his note for two thousand dollars. After an interview with her in the presence of the wife of the proprietor of the place, Morgan said to Mrs. Luches: "You had better send your note to Cincinnati, as a meeting of the creditors will be held there to-morrow," saying which he arose from his seat, walked to the other side of the room, and without warning, drew a revolver and shot himself through the head, inflicting a wound which terminated fatally a few hours later.

Fire.

Columbus, Ohio, August 30.—A special to the State Journal states that the new hotel recently built at Rendville, Perry county, was destroyed by fire Sunday. The fire was the work of an incendiary, the floors being saturated with coal oil. The hotel was owned by the Ohio Central Company, the owner of the coal mines at which the strike recently occurred. The building was fully insured in various companies.

It was a Lie. Louisville, Ky., August 28.—A thrilling scene occurred in the court room at Nicholasville, Ky., last evening.

For a week past James H. Arnold has been on trial for the murder of his brother-in-law, Hon. Robert Little, at Richmond, last winter.

C. J. Bronston, for the State, replied to Senator Voorhees, of Arnold's counsel, and in his summary denounced a part of the testimony for the defense as a forgery, when Senator Voorhees interrupted, saying: "May it please the court, no such testimony as that has been introduced in this court. I denounced the statement as untrue."

Bronston, turning to the Senator, said earnestly and emphatically that there was such evidence, and his statement was true.

The buzz of voices became louder, and women's faces began to pale. Again the Senator said it was not true, and again the attorney asserted the truthfulness of the statement.

A third time the Senator said: "I say it is not true." Then Bronston said in reply: "I say it is true."

A man named J. T. Levell, who was sitting upon the lower step of the Judge's stand, a friend of the prisoner, said nothing of the kind had been offered in testimony.

At the same instant some person in the audience close to the bar shouted that it was a lie.

Immediately following that came a woman's scream, and then ensued a scene of confusion and riotous disorder almost impossible to portray.

While this was going on a struggle took place inside the bar, near the jurors. A brother of the prisoner had run up to Mr. Bronston, the Prosecuting Attorney, and, pointing a pistol at his bosom, exclaimed: "Oh!—you, I've got you now!"

Before he could fire, the pistol not having been cocked when presented, some bystander grasped the weapon and turned its muzzle aside. Mr. Bronston backed to the Judge's stand and cried: "Give me a pistol; give me a pistol, somebody. Don't you see that man is trying to shoot me?"

Judge Buckner gave his commands to the officers, who, numerous as they were, were almost powerless to control that vast and raging throng. Beholding the man with the pistol he shouted: "Sheriff, disarm that man." The Sheriff already had his hands full guarding the prisoners and attending to the jury, and the order not being obeyed instantly, he called to the Clerk and bystanders to at once disarm the man, who was struggling to hold on to his weapon.

Among the bystanders was Walter Rodes, Deputy Sheriff of Fayette, who took a hand instantly in assisting to make the arrest, while Slew Baldwin, Circuit Clerk, clearing the tables and chairs, succeeded in getting hold of the uplifted pistol and wrenching it from this man's grasp.

On the instant he was ordered to prison. During the excitement the prisoner was locked up with the jury in an adjoining room. When order was restored Senator Voorhees arose to explain to the court that he had not intended to make a disturbance by his remark, and, after an earnest conversation between the Senator and Bronston, the gentlemen agreed that their remarks had been the result of a misunderstanding.

Jury and prisoner were then ordered to be brought back into court and the trial to proceed. Arnold came out with his wife clasped about his neck, and when he took his place beside his counsel she sat upon his knee, refusing to be separated from him, and looking defiance at any and all that should attempt a separation.

The trial closed with a verdict of "not guilty." The verdict caused intense excitement in the court room. Arnold's friends shouted and surrounded him, while his wife covered him with her body to prevent his being killed. A strong guard took the prisoner to his room.

The examination of Arnold's brother for drawing a revolver on Bronston was concluded this evening. He was fined one thousand dollars and sentenced to State's prison for one year.

The Mutes.

Cincinnati, O., August 27.—The deaf mutes finally agreed to appoint a National Executive Committee composed as follows: Edmund Booth, Iowa; R. Atwood, Arkansas; G. A. Holmes, Massachusetts; H. C. Rider, New York; S. M. Treeman, Georgia; A. L. Hayes, West Virginia; G. T. Dougherty, Missouri; G. T. Schofield, Kentucky; A. A. Emery, Illinois; C. H. Angle, Kansas; John McGill, Maryland; R. B. Lawrence, Louisiana; E. P. Holmes, Nebraska; O. Roberts, Alabama; Y. A. Houghton, Tennessee; S. J. Vail, Indiana; W. E. Guss, Pennsylvania; C. W. Carraway, Mississippi; P. S. Englehardt, Wisconsin; M. Kerr, Michigan; Job Turner, Virginia; P. P. Pratt, Ohio; Ed. C. Chapin, District of Columbia. Papers were read by L. M. Laison, of Wisconsin; Mr. George, of Chicago, and Prof. Ewing. The Convention adjourned to meet in New York in 1883.

Suicide in Jail.

Palestine, Texas, August 27.—Great excitement has been caused here by the announcement that Roland Buckner, who was to have been hanged here to-day for the murder of R. P. Guayson and wife had committed suicide. When the prison authorities visited the cell at five o'clock this morning they found the man in the last agonies of death. Near him was a large pool of blood, and blood was issuing from a wound in his left wrist which he had made with a pen knife. On examination it was found that the arteries had been severed. How Buckner got possession of the pen knife is a mystery.

Rescued.

Detroit, Mich., August 27.—Capt. J. A. Bunting and five of the crew of the tow barge, Sagman, of Detroit, was brought to this city this afternoon by the schooner H. W. Seove of Milwaukee, having been rescued last evening on Lake Erie. The Sagman lost a tow of four barges of lumber laden from Bay City to Tonawanda, and water-logged at three o'clock Thursday morning. The tug having her in tow knew nothing of any trouble, and the captain and crew floated off on a part

of the deck load and remained afloat until rescued last evening.

Catholic Changes.

Chicago, August 30.—A cable dispatch from Rome, a special to the New York Freeman's Journal announces the following disposals by the Holy Father on the recommendations of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda: First, The Right Rev. P. A. Fechan, now Bishop of Nashville, is promoted to be First Archbishop of Chicago, Chicago having been raised to the dignity of a Metropolitan See, with Alton and Peoria as the Suffrage Sees. Second, the Right Reverend Doctor Duggan, formerly Bishop of Chicago, having been permanently disabled to officiate by an afflictive disease, is retired on a pension of \$2,000 a year. Third, Kansas City—Hitherto in the archdiocese of St. Louis is made an Episcopal See, and Right Reverend Doctor Hogan, now Bishop of St. Joseph Mission, is named its First Bishop, and remains administrator of the diocese of St. Joseph.

Turkish Matters.

London, August 27.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that the powers ordered all men-of-war detailed in advance for a demonstration in Turkish waters to concentrate in the Adriatic.

Constantinople, August 27.—The Council of Ministers yesterday considered the last collective note from the powers. They were of the opinion that Turkey cannot consent to an act of self mutilation.

Oil Burning.

Bradford, Pa., August 28.—During a violent thunder storm this evening, a 25,000 barrel iron tank at State Line, connected with the united lines was struck by lightning, and is now burning. Cannons have been sent for in hopes of drawing off the oil before an overflow takes place. Another tank of the same size, it is said, must also go. There are eighty-nine tanks of the same size in the valley. Men have been sent to the scene to strive to protect the surrounding property.

Hanged.

Dallas, Texas, August 27.—This afternoon Allen Wright was hung for the murder of Jesse Wicks, both colored men. Nearly 3,000 people gathered around the scaffold, women predominating. Some cow-boys came hundreds of miles to see the execution. The condemned man was to have been executed last Friday, but Governor Roberts in answer to a numerous signed petition, granted him a respite until to-day, in order to better prepare for death.

Terrible Accident.

Darlington, Ind., August 28.—A boy named Murphy was fatally shot, and four other boys crippled very bad here to-day. They were firing an anvil for a big Democratic meeting, and had loaded the gun to fire. It went off sooner than they intended. They do not think that Murphy can live more than thirty minutes.

Train Wrecked.

Halifax, August 28.—The express train for Georgetown from Charlotte-town, P. E. I. was thrown from the track near Little York, and all the cars went down a small embankment. F. Stewart, a passenger, is believed to be fatally injured, and George McLead, of the Union bank, had his jaw broken and is otherwise disfigured. A dozen other passengers were more or less injured.

Wheat in the Northwest.

Duluth, Minn., August 28.—Owing to the late spring, seeding was delayed at least two weeks on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the harvest is much later than in previous years. Shipments of wheat from the great Dalrymple farm began August 11th in 1879, but this year not a bushel has yet been shipped. Wheat will begin to pour into the port of Duluth about the first of September.

Recovering.

Long Branch, August 28.—The condition of Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was so improved to-day that his physicians permitted him to be dressed and placed in a chair by the window. He spoke cheerfully of his hopes of recovering to his family, and a few personal friends were permitted to be with him.

Queer Case of Poisoning.

Concord, N. H., August 28.—A number of delegates from Sutton, N. H., to the Free Will Baptist quarterly meeting at Eastware, while stopping at a house of one Daniels, were poisoned by eating potatoes, upon which vines Paris green had been used. Four persons are seriously ill. Daniels is not expected to recover.

Under the Wheels.

Toledo, O., August 28.—John Morton and Frank McCormick, railway switchmen, the former an employe of the Wabash, the latter of the Lake Shore Co., were run over by trains this morning while in the discharge of their duties on the middle ground and killed. McCormick was a single man. Morton leaves two children.

Stricken with Paralysis.

Detroit, Mich., August 28.—Hon. Robert McClelland, a former Governor of this State, and President Pieo's Secretary of the Interior, was stricken with paralysis this afternoon, and at a late hour to-night was lying in an unconscious condition. There are great fears of a fatal termination.

Fell Dead.

St. Louis, Mo., August 28.—Captain Uriah Brock, a widely known Captain and President on western rivers, especially the upper Mississippi, for nearly forty years, fell dead at the post office corner to-day, just as he was going to put a letter in the box. Cause—heart disease.

Gold Coming.

London, August 27.—The £100,000 withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was for shipment to the United States.

REFUTED.

A Negro "Knocks the stuffing" Out of Voorhees.

Terre Haute Express.

Several thousand people gathered at Court Park last evening to hear Hon. George W. Williams, the distinguished colored orator and member of the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Williams spoke for two hours, and but a very brief mention can possibly be made this morning. He is a most eloquent and intelligent man and made one of the best speeches in every respect that has been heard here for years.

Mr. Williams said he had read the speech of Senator Voorhees delivered in this city a week or so ago, in which he took occasion to criticize General Garfield's speech made to the boys in blue at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York. The speaker quoted from Mr. Voorhees' speech in which he accused Mr. Garfield in ascribing the glory of this country to Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Voorhees laid great stress on this point, as readers of the Express will remember, and Mr. Williams took occasion to blow this argument to atoms. Mr. Voorhees asserted that Alexander Hamilton believed in a government similar to Great Britain and that Mr. Garfield endorsed his views. The speaker read the following extract from Mr. Voorhees' speech:

"Alexander Hamilton was a delegate from New York to the Constitutional convention which met in Philadelphia in 1787 and drew up the plan of the Constitution in all its parts and presented it to that convention. Let us see what kind of a Constitution that was. By its provisions the President of the United States and the members of the Senate were to hold office for life; the Governors of the States were to hold their positions by appointment by the National Executive (and right here how nice it would be to appoint Mr. Porter instead of Mr. Landers); the laws of the States were to be subject to the revision and repeal by the legislature; the courts of the States were to be created by an act of Congress. That was Alexander Hamilton's draft of the Constitution in 1787—the man who Garfield says is the author of the glory of this country. In presenting the plan of centralization Mr. Hamilton said that it fell far short of his conception of best government. He had no scruple in declaring that the British Government was the best in the world. This man whom Garfield eulogized said this—the English model is the only good one."

He continued—You see that Mr. Voorhees said that Alexander Hamilton drew up a constitution in 1789 in all its parts and that it partook strongly of a monarchy. As Alexander Hamilton cannot be here to-night I will read a letter of Mr. Hamilton's on this very subject and which will certainly silence your senator. It is found on page 259, volume second of Timothy Pitkin's history of the United States, published in 1828:

NEW YORK, September 16, 1862.

"MY DEAR SIR—I will make no apology for my delay in answering your inquiry some time since made, because, I could offer none which would satisfy myself. I pray you only to believe that it proceeded from anything rather than want of respect or regard. I shall now comply with your request. The highest toned propositions which I made in the convention, were for a President, Senate, and Judges during good behavior—a House of Representatives for three years. Though I would have enlarged the legislative power of the general Government, yet I never contemplated the abolition of State Governments; but, on the contrary, they were, in some particulars, constituent parts of my plan.

"This plan was in my conception conformable with a strict theory of a Government purely Republican; and the essential criteria of which are that the principle organs of the Executive and Legislative departments be elected by the people, and hold their offices by a responsible and temporary or defeasible tenure.

"A vote was taken on the proposition respecting the Executive. Five States were in favor of it, among these Virginia; and though from the manner of voting, by delegations, individuals were not distinguished, it was morally certain, from the known situation of the Virginia members (six in number, two of them, Mason and Randolph, professing popular doctrines) that Madison must have concurred in the vote of Virginia. Thus, if I seemed against republicanism, Mr. Madison was not less guilty.

"I may truly then say, that I never proposed either a President or Senate for life; and that I neither recommended nor meditated the annihilation of State Governments.

"And I may add, that in the course of the discussions in the convention, neither the propositions thrown out for debate, nor even those voted in the earlier stages of deliberation, were considered as evidences of a definitive opinion in the proposer or voter. It appeared to me to be in some sort understood, that with a view to free investigation, experimental propositions might be made, which were to be received merely as suggestions for consideration.

"Accordingly it is a fact, that my final opinion was against an executive during good behavior, on account of the increased danger to the public tranquility incident to the election of a magistrate of this degree of permanency. In a plan of a constitution which I drew up while the convention was sitting, and which I communicated to Mr. Madison about the close of it, perhaps a day or two after, the office of President had no greater duration than for three years.

"This plan was predicated upon these bases. 1. That the political principles of the people of this country would endure nothing but Republican Government. 2. That, in the actual situation of the country, it was in itself right and proper that the Republican theory should have a fair and full trial. 3. That to such a trial it was essential that the Government should be so constructed as to give it all the energy and stability reconcilable with the principles of that theory.

"These were the genuine sentiments of my heart, and upon them I acted. I sincerely hope, that it may no hereafter be discovered, that though I want sufficient attention to the last idea the experiment of Republican

government, even in this country, not been as complete, as satisfactory, and as decisive as could be wished.

"Very truly, your friend and servant, A. HAMILTON.

"Monthly Pickering, "Col. Pickering's Review of Mr. A. Hamilton's correspondence with 'Counselling' 172, 173."

This was a knock down that made cheers to go up as it most ably and clearly takes the stuffing right out of the main point made by Senator Voorhees.

Hon. J. D. Cox on Garfield.—The following words from ex-Governor Cox, in his Hamilton speech, worthy the attention of citizens who have been led in any degree to question the integrity of the Republican candidate for the Presidency:

"I should hardly satisfy my feelings or my sense of right if I did not say a word more in regard to the Republican candidate. The state of the campaign, with a large portion of the Democratic press, consist in personal attacks upon the integrity and honesty of his public character. I have had in my hands a large number of these attacks upon the integrity and honesty of his public character. I have had in my hands a large number of these attacks upon the integrity and honesty of his public character. I have had in my hands a large number of these attacks upon the integrity and honesty of his public character.

"Frank, open-hearted, full of vigor, in an extraordinary manner the precise and the ambition of his boyhood, not only to play a distinguished part in his country's affairs, but to be worthy to do it by purity of purpose and honesty of character, as well as by discipline of mind and the intellectual furnishing which could be attained through the most diligent and systematic use of his great strength of body and of brain. His grasp of affairs has always been that of a statesman, with outnarrowness or pettiness. A wide knowledge of the history of the world, in it, has given him a broad faith in republican institutions and a self-trust in the self-government of an intelligent people. Nearly twenty years of leading part in the legislation of the country has made him thoroughly familiar with its politics and its public men. If personal qualities, acquired knowledge and great experience are any value in rulers, General Garfield is fitted as few men are to assume the responsibilities of the Presidency, and to be something more than the representative his party—to be its worthy leader."

The "Wiper."

The Democrats of the Fifth Kentucky District have renominated Congressman Blackburn unanimously, and have adopted a series of highly eulogistic resolutions, commending him as a "bold, fearless and aggressive leader of a party of reform." That's just what he is. In the opening fight between Congress and the President, in the spring of 1879, Blackburn was notably bold and aggressive. He made the speech then which earned for him the imperishable title of the "Wiper." In it he said: "For the first time in eighteen years the Democracy is back in power in both branches of Congress. We propose to celebrate her return to power by wiping from the statute book those degrading restrictions of freemen (the election laws), and by striking away the shackles which partisan legislation has imposed. We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your wrong measures from the statute book—until we have an untrammelled election and an unsupervised ballot." It must be admitted by Mr. Blackburn that they have just had that sort of a ballot in Alabama. This same gifted statesman was also the author of the observation in reference to the same fight with the President, that "he who dabbles in a dastard, he who doubts is damned." Subsequently he walked off with the rest of his party, with the hoots of the whole country behind him to let him know that the condemnatory part of the programme was being carried out.

A BARN of John Miller, near Gosholt, was struck by lightning on the 26th and burned. Loss, \$8,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 30. FLOUR—Heavy; super State and western, \$3.70@3.80; common to good extra, \$3.40@3.50; good to choice, \$3.30@3.40; white wheat, extra, \$3.20@3.30; extra, \$3.10@3.20; St. Louis, \$3.00@3.10; Minnesota patent process, \$2.90@3.00. WHEAT—Heavy; No. 2 spring, nominal, \$1.00; No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.95; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.85; No. 6, \$0.80; No. 7, \$0.75; No. 8, \$0.70; No. 9, \$0.65; No. 10, \$0.60; No. 11, \$0.55; No. 12, \$0.50. CORN—Quiet but firm at 60c. OATS—Quiet but firm at 30c. BUTTER—Firm; prime steam, \$12.00@12.50. CHEESE—Quiet but steady at 10c.

TOLEDO, O., August 30. WHEAT—Steady; No. 1 white Michigan, 90c; amber Michigan, 85c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, seller August and Sept. 80c; seller October, 75c; No. 3 red Wabash, 65c. CORN—Quiet; high mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 40c; seller October, 45c; No. 2 white, 40c. OATS—Dull; No. 2, 30c; spot, 30c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30. FLOUR—Steady; Minnesota extra family, old stock and recently ground, \$3.75@3.80; do clear, \$3.75; baker's, \$3.75; do straight, \$3.40; Indiana new wheat, \$3.50; Ohio new, \$3.50; winter and spring patents, \$3.75@3.80. WHEAT—Quiet at 84c. RYE FLOUR—Quiet at 84c. CORN—Quiet; white western, 35c; yellow western, 35c; high mixed, 40c; 32c@33c; rejected, 20c@25c. OATS—Dull; No. 1 white, 40c; No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 30c; 37c@38c; mixed, 30c@35c.

Two letters of General Sherman, frequently spoken of as having brought forth the recently published letter of General Hancock, dated Charleston, S. C., December 4, 1875, are as follows:

Headquarters United States Army, Washington, D. C., December 4, 1875.
General W. S. Hancock, New York City.
DEAR GENERAL: I have just received your letter of the 3d and have answered you my consent to your proposed trip. I cannot foresee any conditions and hope soon that events will admit of a return to their posts of companies detached at the South, but by time I make a move in that direction I am met by insurmountable objections. Those of the companies of the First Artillery from Fort Sill, reported at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, will be here this evening, and everything is ready for them. The company I suppose was detained at Sill to await relief on the way. General Fry, Adjutant-General, in case of any orders, I will have sent to you at New York and he will execute them. The political order to Ruger at Columbus, I preferred to go from the President to him through the Secretary of War. I am not military, and I desire much to have our soldiers used in connection with a legislative body, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed, and form a bad precedent, but thus have prevented collision of arms between inflamed partisans. I trust you will find Mrs. Hancock and your Louisiana friends well.

Truly yours,
W. T. SHERMAN, Gen'l.
Headquarters United States Army, Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1875.
General W. S. Hancock, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
DEAR GENERAL: Last year your report of mind may be disturbed by the English report bandied in newspapers about your being ordered from New York. I will tell you there is not a word of truth in it, neither the President nor the Secretary of War has ever intimated to me such a purpose, and I know I have never said a word written a syllable to the effect. I in the Republican of St. Louis that destroyed it and tore out leaves of the record book containing a copy of the whole thing was and is an invention by somebody who wanted to create a sensation. The same is about John Sherman intruding as president of the Senate that he might be President, and in the interim has told me that he has never heard the subject broached, that he would not accept the place, as he prefers to what he is now, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance. I hope you will find the family in good health and spirits, and I hope you will spend a peaceful and happy week of holidays. This letter may be superfluous, but the emphatic repetitions of a rumor in the St. Louis Republican, suggested to me the propriety of correcting an impression if made of you. No serious changes in the command are contemplated, and when they are, you may be sure that I will give you the earliest notice. There are men on mischief intent who would sadly sow the seeds of dissension among us of the army.

Truly your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN.
The answer of General Hancock to these letters was published in the Western Associated Press newspapers of Sunday, August 1st. General Sherman replied:

Headquarters United States Army, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1876.
General W. S. Hancock, New York.
DEAR GENERAL: I did not receive your most interesting letter of December 28, from Carondelet, Mo., till yesterday. I am very glad to have your views in extenso upon subjects of such vital importance. Our standard of opinions are mostly found on the practice of our predecessors, but a great change was made after the close of the civil war by the amendments of the constitution, giving to the freed slaves certain civil and political rights, and empowering Congress to make the laws necessary to enforce these rights. This power is new and absolute, and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and accustomed. See pages 348, 349 and 350, revised statutes, section 1959, edition 1873. As a matter of fact, I dislike to have our army used in these civil conflicts, but the President has the lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right as he believes lawfully and righteously, and our duty has been, and is to sustain him with zeal and sincerity. As to the Presidential election, we are in no manner required to take the least action, but to recognize him as President whom the lawfully appointed officers declare to be such person.

I hope and pray that Congress will agree on some method before the day and hour arrives, but in case of failure to elect by or before the 4th day March there will be a vacancy in both offices of President and Vice President, in which event the President of the Senate becomes President pro tempore, and a new election will have to be held under the law of 1792. See title III, Chapter I, pages 21, 22 and 23, Revised Statutes. It is well we should compare notes and agree before this crisis is on us. But I surely hope we may pass this ordeal safely and peacefully. I will be pleased to hear from you at any time.

W. T. SHERMAN.
GENERAL HANCOCK'S REPLY.
Headquarters Military Div., of the Atlantic, New York, January 2, 1876.
To General W. T. Sherman, United States Army, Washington, D. C.
GENERAL: An anonymous communication to the Secretary of War, dated Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16th, 1875, reached my headquarters the 27th of that month from the office of the Adjutant-General of the army. It represents that in a contemplated uprising of the people to enforce the inauguration of Tilden & Hendricks, the depot at Jeffersonville is to be seized, and is expected to arm and clothe the Indiana army of Democrats, the endorsement on this communication made at your headquarters, dated December 23, 1875, is as follows:

"Official copy respectfully referred to Major General W. S. Hancock, Commanding Division of the Atlantic, who may draw a company from General Ruger, Commanding Department of the South, and post it at the Jeffersonville depot with orders to protect it against any danger."

the exercise of discretion on my part, which leads me to write you before taking action. In my judgment there is no danger of the kind the anonymous communication sets forth or other kind at the Jeffersonville depot to justify the movement of troops to that place, and such a movement seems to me would involve unnecessary expense, and would create an increased apprehension for which there is no real foundation. There are no arms or ammunition at the Jeffersonville depot, and if such a force as is referred to could be raised for rebellious purposes, it is not likely that it would begin by seizing a depot of army uniforms, and therefore if there are grounds for any action of the government, I see no danger in delay which will result from this presentation of the subject to you. If, however, in your better judgment a company should be sent there, it shall be promptly done as soon as you notify me to that effect. As I have already said, I do not act at once because in your instructions you say I may send a company there, which I construe as leaving it somewhat discretionary with me. I returned on the 31st of December, 1876, from St. Louis.

I am very truly yours,
W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

Following is another letter from General Hancock:

NEW YORK, January 14, 1877.
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1876.
My DEAR GENERAL: I have been quite busy since my arrival and have not felt like writing much, so that I have not yet written to you as I intended in reply to your favor acknowledging the receipt of my letter from Carondelet. I wished to notice simply your reference to the revised statutes and one or two other points in a brief way. I will do so yet, but not to-day, as I am home hunting, or apartment or hotel hunting rather. It is too late in the season to accomplish much here in that way, save to pay out money and get but little satisfaction in return. The proposition for a joint committee insures the peaceful solution of the Presidential question if it becomes a law, and in my opinion gives to General Hayes chances he did not have before. I have considered that Mr. Tilden's chances were impregnable, not so Mr. Hendricks'. Now it seems to me that Governor Hayes has something more than an equal chance, but definite results cannot be foreshadowed. Fortunately trouble need not be provided against by the use of the army should the bill become a law. If the bill passes and General Grant vetoes it Mr. Tilden's chances will be stronger than before. Certainly if he and his friends support the measure, public opinion will strengthen his position. The danger in the compromise question or joint committee plan is that the defeated candidate might appeal to the Supreme Court on grounds of illegal, unconstitutional decisions.

I am very truly yours,
W. S. HANCOCK.
The correspondence closed by Gen. Sherman writing Gen. Hancock that "the passage of the bill for counting the electoral vote and approved by the President, ends in my judgment all possible danger of confusion or disorder in connection with the Presidential embroglio."

General Garfield to His Old Regiment.
Cleveland, Ohio, August 25.—The reunion of General Garfield's regiment, the Forty-second Ohio, was held to-day at Ashland. The attendance was large. The welcome address was by Rev. E. Persons, of Ashland. The response was by Gen. L. A. Sheldon, of Lagrange. The address of Gen. Garfield, as stenographically reported for the Cleveland Herald, is as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: This is a family gathering—a military family, for in war a regiment is to the army what a family is to the whole civilized community. [Here a portion of the platform fell.] A military reunion without some excitement and some accident would be altogether too monotonous and tame to be interesting, and in this good-natured audience we can have a good many accidents like that and still keep quiet and happy.

I said this is a family reunion, an assembly of the old Forty-second military family, and it is well for us to meet here. Nineteen years ago I met a crowd of earnest citizens in that court room above the stairs. Your bell was rung, your people came out, the teacher of your schools was among them, the boys of the schools were there, and after we had talked together a little while about our country and its imperiled flag, the teacher of the school offered himself to his country and twenty of his boys with him. They never went back into the school-house again, but in the dark days of November, 1861, they and enough Ashland county boys to make one hundred, went down with me to Columbus to join another hundred that had gone before them from Ashland county, and these two hundred of our children stood in the center of our military family and bore those old banners that you see tattered before you to-day. One of them was given to our family by the ladies of Ashland, and company C from Ashland carried it well. It was riddled by bullets and torn by underbrush flopped by the winds of rebellion. It came back tattered as you see but with never a stain upon its folds, and never a touch of dishonor upon it anywhere; and the other of these banners was given us by the special friends of Company A, in my old town of Hiram, the western company from the heart of the Western Reserve, and it also shared like its fellow the fate, and came home covered with the glory of the conflict. We were a family, I say again, and we did not let partisanship enter into our circle here to-day. We did not quarrel about controversies outside of our great work. We agreed to be brethren for the Union under the flag against all its enemies everywhere, and brothers to all men who stood with us under the flag to fight for the Union whatever their color of skin, whatever their politics, whatever their religion; in that spirit we went out, in that spirit we returned, and we are glad to be in Ashland to-day, for it is one of the honors of our regiment here we were welcome on the beginning, and have always in the past been welcome. Still we are grateful for the welcome tendered us to-day by this great assembly of our old neighbors and friends of Ashland

county. Now, fellow-citizens, a regiment, like a family, has the right to be a little clanish and exclusive. It does not deny the right of any other family to the same privileges, but it holds the members of its own family a little nearer and a little dearer than any other family in the world, and so the Forty-second regiment has always been a band of brothers. I do not this day know a Forty-second man in the world who hates another Forty-second man. There never was a serious quarrel inside the regiment. There was never a serious disagreement between its officers. The worst thing I have ever heard said against it is that all its three field officers came home alive, and they are all here on this stand to-day. It was perhaps a little against us that no one of us had the honor to get killed or seriously crippled, but we hold that it was not altogether our fault, and we trust some day or other you will have forgiven us if you have not to-day, for being alive and all here together I want to say another thing about the soldiers' work. I know of nothing in all the circle of human duty that so unites men as the common suffering and danger, and struggle that war brings upon a regiment. You can not know a man so thoroughly and so soon as by the tremendous tests to which the war puts him. The men know each other by sight long before they know each other by heart, but before they got back home, they knew each other as you know a song, "by heart," for they had been tested by starvation; they had been tested by the grim presence of death, and each knew that those who remained were Union men, men that in all the hard close chances of life had the stuff in them that enabled them to stand up in the very extremes they did, and stand up ready to die; and such men so acquainted never got over it, and the rest of the world must permit them to be just a little clanish towards each other. The rest of the world will not think that we are narrow when they consider this particular fault of ours—a little closer to us than any of the rest of the world in a military way. Now, fellow-citizens, we are here to look into your faces, to enjoy your hospitality, to revive our old memories of the place, but more than anything else to look into each other's faces and revive old memories of a great many places less pleasing and homelike than Ashland. We have been meeting together in this way nearly fifteen years, and we have made a pledge to each other that as long as there are two of us left to shake hands we will meet and greet the survivor. Some of us felt a little hurt about ten years ago when the papers spoke of us as the survivors of the Forty-second regiment. We were survivors it was true, but we thought we were so surviving that it need not be put at us as though we were about to die. Now I don't know how it is with the rest of you, most of mankind grow old and you can see it in their faces. I see here and there a bald head like my own, or one like Captain Gardner, but to me these men will be boys until they die, and we will greet them as boys even though they become very old boys, and in that spirit of young hopeful daring manhood, we expect to meet them so long as we live. Nothing can get us a great ways from each other while we live. I am glad to meet these men here to-day. [Here another portion of the platform broke down, precipitating General Garfield and two or three reporters to the ground. Continuing he said:] I was glad also, that there was nobody hurt when that broke and nobody made unhappy, and I will conclude. All I wanted to say more than I intended to say by adding this: These men went out without one single touch of revenge in their hearts. They went out to maintain this Union and make it immortal, to put their own immortal lives into it and to make it possible that the people of Ashland should make the monogram of the United States as you see it up there; [pointing to the monogram on the building, a wreath of Union inside of a very large N, a capital N], that stands for Nation, a Nation so large that it includes the United States of America, all the people of the Republic, and will include it forever more. That is what we meant then and that is what we mean now. And now fellow-citizens and soldiers of the Forty-second Regiment, for I have been talking merely to you, and if any of this crowd have overheard, I am not particularly to blame for it, and I say, fellow-citizens and comrades, I greet you to-day with great satisfaction, and bid you a cordial good-bye.

General Garfield returned to Cleveland to-night, and will go to his home in Menton to-morrow.

Reconverted.
Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Recently the Democrats of this locality were made happy by the conversion to their faith of an ex-Union army officer, a protege and friend of Gen. Grant. The officer had fallen into bad habits, and, although a man of good natural abilities, he had lost his business and became very much reduced. He tried to get a position in one of the Departments here, but his habits were against him, and he was unsuccessful. Hence he became an advocate of Hancock and a change. To-day he reappeared among his old Republican friends, and announced his reconversion to a belief in Republican principles. "I couldn't stand it," said he. "A short time since we had a little private meeting, and I was the only loyal man in room. Dr. Hamilton, the man who named his son after Wilkes Booth, made a speech, in which he said: 'Just wait until the Hancock inaugural procession starts for the Capitol, and we'll show them what a rebel yell is.' 'Look here,' said I, 'I'm a loyal man, and I've had all I want of the Democracy already.'"

Hampton and His Friends in a Bad Fix.
Utica Herald (Rep.).
—These extracts leave General Hampton, Editor Hutchins, the World and its echoes in a sorry plight. Their efforts to make a scrap of a "carpet-bag Republican organ" fails utterly. Its making and defeat set in clear light the dishonesty of Democratic leaders and journals. They would have one rallying cry South and another North, and are ready to deny either to the people of the other section. The people have a "reputable" Democratic paper to thank for exposing their shuffling in one case, though it undoubtedly regrets its well-intended truthfulness.

The Repudiating States.

—It is a fact that nearly all the rebel States have already or propose to repudiate their debts. This Democrats do not deny, because they can not. But leaders at the North offer as an excuse that the debts were created by carpet-bag governments; that the money was stolen, and that they State governments are not able to pay. This would be some sort of an excuse if it were true; but it is not true. Here are the facts as furnished by Colonel E. N. Hill, a native of a South, and who served in the rebel army.

The debts of the several States on the 1st of January, 1860, was as follows, the interest being 6 per cent.:

Alabama.....	\$5,068,000
Arkansas.....	2,881,133
Florida.....	383,000
Georgia.....	3,254,750
Louisiana.....	10,701,641
Mississippi.....	1,000,000
North Carolina.....	8,371,923
South Carolina.....	6,172,742
Tennessee.....	15,943,806
Texas.....	Nothing
Virginia.....	29,105,659
Total.....	\$92,831,454
Add eight years' interest.....	39,720,154
Grand total.....	\$132,551,608

The debts in 1870, as shown by the United States census, were \$170,539,972. The debt of Virginia increased \$4,312,714, and as that State was never under "carpet-bag rule," it is to be deducted from the amount chargeable to the Republicans. We find, therefore, that the Democratic debt was \$127,877,562, and the carpet-bag debt \$42,662,410.

But this is not all. The Reconstruction Convention of Virginia was Republican, and it set aside a portion of the State's revenue for school purposes. It is a fact worthy of note that wherever the Republicans had power they looked after and provided for free public schools, and it is noticeable that, as a rule, the Democratic practice was the opposite. Accordingly, a Democratic Governor of Virginia "borrowed," as they called it, but stole as it ought to be called, \$1,000,000 of that school fund to pay himself and the Democratic Legislature, and kept it, and as a consequence the schools are closed the greater portion of the year. No carpet-bag government in any State ever did so mean a thing as that. The debt of South Carolina, according to Colonel Hill, was less than \$6,000,000 when the government was handed over by Governor Chamberlain to Governor Hampton. In Arkansas the Republicans created a debt of \$3,000,000, payable only in swamp lands, and the proceeds were used to repair the levees. This was used for that purpose, and the levees are in good condition. The Republican Legislature also refunded the overdue interest in State bonds and thus gave the State credit which it lost under rebel rule. The Republican Legislature also passed a railroad aid law under which nearly 900 miles of road were constructed. Four railroads that received aid were in default on the interest on the bonds advanced to them, and were in the hands of the Treasurer. The Democrats upon coming into power repealed the laws, which gave the State a first lien upon the roads, and the latter were sold out by creditors, thus sweeping away all the security the State had. Now the Democrats propose to repudiate the railroad aid bonds. They first cheated the State, and now, rather than have the State pay, they cheat the creditors.

These facts take away the excuse offered by the Democrats for the repudiation of Southern debts.

Nearly all the Southern States that are solid for Hancock, no matter what the vote may be, repudiated their debts. And this is the element to which it is proposed to intrust the government of the United States. Would the credit of the nation be safe in the hands of such a party? Northern Democrats tell us that the South could not rule under Hancock—that the Northern end of the party would control. Will our Democratic friends be good enough to tell us when the Northern end of the party ruled? Never. The brains and power of the Democratic party has always been in the South. And it is more so now than at any former time.

The proportion to-day is three to one in Congress, and in force of character the proportion is five to one. And the South, if in power through the organization of the Democratic party, would have excuses a thousand times stronger for repudiating their national debt than they are able to present in favor of repudiating their State debts. They would demand compensation for slaves or payment of rebel claims as a consideration for helping pay the national debt. They could do this by refusing to vote the taxes. The Democratic Congress did not introduce a bill to abolish the army, but it refused to appropriate money for its support. It proposed to starve it to death, and this is the way it might kill the credit of the government. Can not the Democrats of the North who are not blind partisans see the danger of putting the South in control of the government? And can they not see also that the Democratic party, in its organization and teaching, is to all intents a Southern party? Take warning. Beware of the breakers.

Good and True.
—Gen. John Coburn concluded a recent speech as follows:

"I remember having attended the first Republican convention that ever met in the court-house of Indianapolis. At that time the Republican party was an object of contempt. It was composed of those gentlemen of the Whig and Democratic parties who protested against the curse of slavery, and who were in favor of recognizing the rights of free labor and perpetuating free territory on every possible inch of land where the flag of the United States floated. Then for a man to say he was in favor of free labor was to bring upon one's self the brand of 'Abolitionist' or 'Black Republican.' That poor, despised, motley party grew wonderfully, and in a short time took possession of the lower house of Congress, and six years later, under the head of the immortal Lincoln, took possession of the White House and the executive powers of this country. Since then the pages of history are filled with the bright achievements of the Republican party. The Nation has been rescued from disunion. The flag which had been insulted and trodden under foot has been placed high, honored and glorious in the heavens, never more to be trailed in the dust. This broad land is now united from the gulf to its northernmost

limit, and its glory extends from ocean to ocean. The exercise of the principles and policy of the Republican party has produced the most powerful, the most progressive, the most intelligent of all the Nations that are visited by the light of the sun. And in all the proud record of this grand party I see not one act—not one, not one—which our political opponents can claim the credit of having advocated. For every single deed that has ransomed the country, redeemed the Union, given liberty to mankind, placed this country in the foremost rank, has been brought about by the Republican party. There has been written upon the statute books of the country, and upon the constitution of the United States—there has been written upon the history of mankind, that which no age and no nation can ever forget, so long as the rights of man are recognized, so long as the aspirations of liberty can be found in the human soul, so long as the resistance of tyranny is a principle of the human heart, that long will all men who entertain these sentiments look upon the proud record of the Republican party as furnishing a bright example for whatever there is that is heroic, that is patriotic, that is splendid in thought or deed. Gentlemen, the Republican party may go down. It may be that this country will be delivered to the men who have done all they could to destroy it; but if it is to go down in this fight, nothing can ever obliterate the grand and splendid history that the Republican party has written. What I have said has come from an impulse of my soul that I never dreamed was there. I would add only a word or two more. The young men of this land, whether Republicans or Democrats, ought to pause before they assist in helping the Democracy into power again. If I had one aspiration in this canvass higher than another, it was that I might talk to the young men of this district, and ask them to pause and reflect before uniting themselves with the Democrats. I only ask them to look at the records of the two parties for the past twenty years—and I think they cannot possible find but one place to go, namely into the Republican party.

Paying for Rebel Slaves.

—Hon. Edward McPherson has written the following letter to the New York Tribune on the subject of payment for slaves:

Sir: Your editorial of this date recalling the fact that the records of the State of Georgia contains lists of names of former slave owners of that State, and of the names of the slaves is timely, since it tends to show what is in the "Southern mind." Like lists exist in most of the slave States. Nor is this confined to the denser slave States. Even in Maryland the contingency of a possible payment by the United States Government for the losses of slave property has been carefully provided for. In the present constitution (adopted in 1867 by a convention unanimously Conservative and Democratic) two important sections forecast the future. I quote them from pages 890-900 of Charters and Constitution, part 1, Washington, 1877, as follows:

"Sec. 37. The General Assembly shall pass no law providing for the payment by this State for slaves emancipated from servitude in this State; but they shall adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to obtain from the United States compensation for such slaves, and to receive and distribute the same equitably to the persons entitled.

"Sec. 46. The General Assembly shall have power to receive from the United States any grant or donation of land, money or securities for any purpose designated by the United States, and shall administer or distribute the same according to the condition of said grant."

This provision was made after the adoption of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which must, therefore, have been desired by the Constitutional Convention of Maryland not to interpose an effectual barrier against such an "adjustment" for the loss of slave property. Considering the facility with which willing courts have in the past driven a "coach and four" through acts of Congress, it may fairly be held to be a debatable point whether, if twelve Associate Justices—as proposed by a bill now pending before one of the committees of the House of Representatives—be added to the Supreme Court of the United States, and they be the nominees of a President dominated by the secession element of our political society, the restraining provisions of the 14th amendment would not on some pretext be evaded and defeated. At least the proposed bill to "organize the Supreme Court" in such a way as to revolutionize it gives color to the apprehension, while the machinery already existing in the late slave States invites to employment.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD MCPHERSON.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, 1880.
In connection with this letter of Mr. McPherson's, the following, which is in the rebel archives, is pertinent and interesting. It is taken from a letter of ex-Confederate Postmaster General Reagan to Jefferson Davis, upon the subject of the terms of surrender:

"In the final adjustment we should endeavor to secure provisions for the auditing of the debt of the Confederacy, and for its payment in common with the war debt of the United States. We may ask this on the ground that we did not seek this war, but only sought a peaceful separation to secure our people and States from the effects of unconstitutional encroachments of the other States, and because in the principle of equity, allowing that both parties had acted in good faith and gone to war on a misunderstanding which admitted of no other solution, and now agree to a reconciliation and a burial of the past, it would be unjust to compel our people to assist in the payment of the war debt of the United States, and for them to refuse to allow such of the revenues as we might contribute to be applied to the payment of our creditors. If it should be said that this is a liberality never extended by the conqueror to the conquered, it may be answered that if the object of the pacification is to restore the Union in good faith, and to reunite the people to each other, and to restore confidence, and faith, and prosperity, and homogeneity, then it is of the first importance that the terms of reconciliation should be based on entire equity, and that no

just ground of grief or complaint should be left to either party. And to both parties, looking not only to the present but to the interest of future generations, the amount of money which would be involved, though large, would be as nothing when compared with a reconciliation entirely equitable, which should leave no sting to hover, and on sense of wrong to rankle in the memories of the people and lay the foundation for new difficulties and for future wars. It is to this feature, it seems to me, the greatest attention should be given by both sides. It will be of the highest importance to all for the present, as well as for the future, that the frankness, sincerity, and justice of both parties shall be as conspicuous in the adjustment of past difficulties as their courage and endurance have been during the war, if we should make peace on a basis which would be satisfactory, and might be rendered perpetual.

In any event provisions should be made which will authorize the Confederate authorities to sell the public property remaining on hand and to apply the proceeds, as far as they would go to the payment of our public liabilities, or for such other disposition as may be found advisable.

But if the terms of this agreement should be rejected, or so modified by the government of the United States as to refuse a recognition of the right of local self-government, and our political rights and rights of persons and property, or as to refuse amnesty for past participation in this war, then it will be our duty to continue the struggle as best we can, however unequal it may be, as it would be better and more honorable to waste our lives and substance in such a contest than to yield both to the mercy of a remorseless conqueror.

I am, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,
JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

Garfield and the Germans.

Louisville Commercial.
—We print below a translation of editorial remarks made by the Berliner Tageblatt on the speech of General Garfield eulogizing Congressman Schleicher, of Texas, who died suddenly during the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress. The Tageblatt, which is the leading journal of Germany, reprints the speech entire in the German language, and these comments are by one who understands the situation here. Indeed the paper has an American department, edited by two gentlemen who have been engaged for a number of years as journalists in this country. The paper containing the speech is the latest number received, hence the following is a free translation, hastily made for the Commercial:

FINE REDE VON "DRUEBEN." DIE AUC A "HUEBEN" ERFREHEN KANN.
(A speech "from the other side," also pleasing "on this side.")

"It is gratifying to notice the sincerity shown by Mr. Garfield, the coming President of the N. A. Republic, when he delivered the speech in Congress, eulogizing Mr. L. Schleicher, the German Congressman from Texas, who died in the midst of a promising career. The speech signifies all through, a careful study of German culture and science. It will make the rounds through all Germany and will be read and appreciated by everybody. It surely will help to remove from many minds the prejudice with which the short-sighted hypocrite looks from afar at the Great Republic across the sea. It will increase in Germany and amongst our brethren across the ocean the esteem for the man who, through his own energy, has ascended from the poor cabin-boy to the highest position of honor in the gift of a free people. The speech was inspired by an ecstasy that cannot fail to win the admiration and acknowledgment of everybody. The enthusiastic and graceful manner in which Mr. Garfield praises the virtues and merits of Mr. Schleicher is much more to be admired inasmuch as Mr. Schleicher was not a political companion of his. And the manner in which he speaks of Germany and the Germans proves that he stands high above all prejudice of nationality. He showed himself to be a friend and connoisseur of German manners and customs."

The Cincinnati Volksblatt says of the speech:

"At the time Mr. Garfield delivered the address he was neither a candidate for the president nor for any other public office. It can, therefore, not well be presumed that he was making a bid for the 'German vote' with it. What he has said on the occasion came from the bottom of his heart, and must be taken as the real, true expression of his sentiment."

The Whole Case Stated.

Indianapolis News.
—When we can get a better party than the Republican party we shall advocate its elevation to power. But we shall oppose going from bad to worse. The Republican party may be bad, but the Democratic party is worse. We know that the Republican party is on the side of a sound currency. If the Democratic party is anywhere it is on the side of irredeemable paper money. We know that the Republican party believes in a free vote and a fair count. In not one state where the Republicans are dominant is any one denied his rights. We know that in states where the Democratic party is dominant rights are systematically denied. In some instances, to a majority of the citizens. The Democratic party, as it stands to-day, has substituted for its corner-stone of slavery, the corner-stone of fraud. It rules a section of this country by a systematic suppression of the will of the people, and with this for a basis is reaching out to take the whole country in its hands. We should say that any country which would put itself under the control of such a party had taken a backward step, and, in a measure, sanctioned the claim of government not resting upon the consent of the governed.

—The rebel claims on file, the payment of which is not prohibited by constitutional amendment, amount to \$2,523,000,000—a sum in excess of the National debt. This is in the programme of the solid South. Would Hancock veto measures for the payment of those claims? He has taken care not to say so. He does not dare say so.

Lynchfield Barbs was hanged at Waco, Texas, yesterday, for the assassination of a little nine year old girl named Sarah McKee.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

I am now receiving choice fall styles, of

Dark Calicoes, Gingham, Cheviottes, CASHMERES, BROCADE DRESS GOODS &c.

Also a full line of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Tickings, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.

If you want Good Goods at fair prices, give me a call.

CHAS. W. TALBURT.

21-17.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS SCHOOL SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

go yourselves and send your children to

J. K. LANGDON'S BOOK STORE, S. E. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE.

2m-21.

The GreenCastle Banner.

THE UNION WAGON.

Air: "Wait for the Wagon."

Come all ye friends and voters,
And join our glorious band;
We're going to fight the enemy
And drive him from our land;
Justice is our motto and Providence our guide,
So jump into our wagon and we'll all take a ride.

Chorus—
Wait for the Wagon—
The Old Union Wagon—
Temperance is our wagon,
And we'll all take a ride.

Resumption is our watchword,
Our rights we'll all demand,
And to defend our freedoms
We pledge our heart and hand;
Jim Garfield is our President,
With Arthur by his side,
Brave U. S. Grant, our General,
Will join us in the ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon, etc.

Our wagon's plenty big enough,
The running gear is good,
'Tis filled with cotton round the sides,
And made of oaken wood;
Indiana is the driver, Ohio by her side,
Illinois will lead our flag up,
And we'll all take a ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon, etc.

There's Michigan and Kansas,
Also in the ring;
They wouldn't have a Government
Where whiskey was made king;
New Hampshire, too, and Vermont
Have long ago replied,
Colorado's in the wagon,
Anxious for the ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon, etc.

Now, Maine, Rhode Island and New York
Have been a little slow,
They must hurry or we'll leave them,
And then where would they go?
But Hancock and Weaver, alas!
Each can't make up their mind,
Yet I reckon after all we'll
Have to take 'em up behind!

Chorus—Wait for the wagon, etc.

Our cause is just and Holy,
Our men are brave and true
To rejoice in next October,
Is all we've got to do.
God bless our noble army,
In it we'll all confide,
So jump into the wagon,
And we'll all take a ride.

Chorus—Wait for the wagon, etc.

[Ella Ragun.]

A Washington special of Tuesday says that notwithstanding the reports that English has notified the National Democratic Committee that he does not want any money from them for use in Indiana, there are indications that extensive forced contributions are being made by the Democrats, for the sake of sending to Indiana very much larger sums than English is likely to provide. It is even stated that the State of Wisconsin alone is to be levied upon by the Democratic Committee for \$100,000 to be used in Indiana.

Horace Maynard, the new Postmaster General, was given charge of the office last week. Gen. Tyler in his speech complimenting Judge Key, among other things said that there have been added to the list of officers and employees in the service, exclusive of contractors, probably 8,000 persons, or an addition of 15 per cent. to the whole number. Of these more than three-fourths are postmaster, thus showing that over 6,000 have been established during this period. The mails have been ordered upon nearly, or quite, 8,000 miles of new railroads, which is an increase of about 11 per cent. To the steamboat routes have been added about 6,000 miles of new service, an increase of about 33 per cent. There have also been added about 1,500 new public routes, an increase of nearly or quite fifteen per cent, which are supplied by the star service—over 20,000 miles of additional length.

Remarkably Liberal Railroad.

Indiana's News.
The Louisville and New Albany road have entered upon a new method of mercantile campaigning. It is said that the directors have granted free passes to all the Louisville commercial travelers—several hundred of them—going over their road from New Albany to Michigan City, for the space of sixty days, counting from August 15. The commercial travelers for Cincinnati and Lafayette houses are furious at this discrimination, and some uncharitable people think that there is something besides convenience in the affair, as the period for the use of these free passes extends over the October election in this state.

A private letter from one of the best informed politicians in New York, and a near and influential friend of Senator Conkling, says he has no doubt that the Electoral vote of that State will be cast for Garfield and Arthur. The Hancock boom has disappeared, and the people are earnest on the side of General Prosperity.

Thomas H. Johnson, of Crawfordsville, whose son Toda was recently killed by a toy pistol in the hands of a playmate, has entered suit for \$5,000 damages against George Binford, of Crawfordsville, proprietor of a variety store where the pistol was brought. It is claimed that under the statutes of Indiana prohibiting the sale of fire arms to minors, damages can be recovered.

Drunkness is so greatly on the increase among the young men of New Albany as to excite general remark and great concern among temperance people. The Democratic police allow the saloons to violate law without let or hindrance; as a result, they are open the week round early and late, in the most scandalous violation of law.

Russian merchants, a St. Petersburg dispatch says, are forwarding heavy orders for pork and provisions to Cincinnati and Chicago. There is an alarming scarcity of meat supply in the empire, and, added to this, the grain crops have suffered enormously. Eighty million Russian eyes will again this year be turned toward America.

Democratic organs have published and paraded the opinion of Judge Swayne of the U. S. Supreme Court, reflecting severely on Gen. Garfield, when in point of fact Judge Swayne never delivered such an opinion, nor anything like it. The extract they quote is from the brief of Doolittle, a copperhead, and one of the attorneys in the case. This is a fair sample of the means and appliances employed to raid on Garfield.

A species of fatality seems to have shadowed every stage of British interference with Afghanistan. Each gleam of success is followed by a serious reverse and every attempt to hit upon some settlement of the difficulty leaves the problem as insoluble as ever. The latest stroke of ill fortune which resulted in the almost total destruction of Gen. Burrows's command, has plunged the Indian Government into an inextricable dilemma. Will it now feel constrained to occupy the country, or will it persist in withdrawing its forces, in accordance with the purpose recently declared? The objections to either course are of the gravest character.

When all the facts in relation to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana annulling the constitutional amendments are given to the public, they will reveal a condition of affairs in that body that must bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every Indian. These facts are now being compiled and will soon be published and circulated throughout the State. The origin of the conspiracy that led to bringing the case into the courts; the denunciations by at least one of the Judges of the amendments on the day they were voted upon by the people; the necessity to make a good showing at Cincinnati for Hendricks; the Democratic love for election frauds, and the Democratic penchant for depleting the treasuries of counties, and townships, and cities of the State in aid of railroad monopolies, all of which were prohibited by the amendments, will be shown up; and this record will be of so blasting a character that it will sink into political oblivion and disgrace all those connected with the decision annulling them.

Our Imports and Exports.
The excess of exports over imports for the twelve months ended June 30 is \$167,908,359. During the year just closed both the value of imports of merchandise into and the value of exports of merchandise from the United States were larger than during any preceding year in the history of the country. The value of exports of merchandise for the year ended June 30, 1880, exceeded the value of exports of merchandise during the preceding year about \$125,000,000, or 18 per cent., and the value of imports of merchandise, during the year ending June 30, 1880, exceeded the value of such imports during the preceding year about \$22,000,000, or 30 per cent. The increase in value of imports of merchandise exceeded the increase in the value of exports nearly \$97,000,000. The value of imports and exports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed exceeded the value of such imports and exports during the preceding year about \$47,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent.

The rapid growth of the foreign commerce of the country is strikingly exhibited by the fact that the value of imports and exports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed, amounted to \$1,508,679,480, being about 81 per cent. greater than the value of imports and exports of 1870, and nearly one hundred and nineteen per cent. greater than the value of imports and exports of 1860. The exports of coin and bullion during the preceding year ended June 30, 1880, were about \$7,800,000 less than during the preceding fiscal year, and the imports of coin and bullion during the preceding fiscal year about \$12,700,000. During the year just closed, for the first time since 1861, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports of the same.

Red Front MEAT MARKET

JOHN T. CRAIG, Proprietor,
Main Street, opposite Howe & Vermilion's Store, South GreenCastle. Always keeps on hands the choicest

Fresh And Cured Meats

and delivers goods free of charge at all hours to any part of the city. Open from 5 to 10 a. m. of Sundays. 3w-36

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the city of GreenCastle, Ind., up to 7 p. m., Monday, September 14, 1880, for the erection of an Engine House upon the lot owned by said city, corner of Washington and Indiana streets, said city. Said work is to be done in accordance with the plans and specifications of C. A. Wallington, architect, for said building as approved by the Common Council of said city. Said bond for the work to be done, and to be open to inspection at the Insurance Office of Blake & Simpson, in said city. Each bid to state at what sum he will enter in the foundation and complete said building according to said plans and specifications, and to the acceptance and approval of the Common Council of said city, and each bid to be accompanied by good and sufficient bond for the execution of said work according to contract. The Council reserves the right to reject all bids. By order of the Common Council,
GEORGE E. BLAKE,
Chairman Fire Committee.

Don't Forget Brunker's Carminative Balm

Is the champion remedy for all Inflammatory diseases of the stomach and bowels, for children teething, Colic, Summer complaint, Flux, Cholera Infantum. It will cure after all other remedies fail; it is the safest and best that ever was given to an infant, and for adults for Colic, or Cholera Infantum, or Cholera Morbus, cramp-like pains in the stomach, Asiatic Cholera, chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery or Flux. Ten years general use with the public has established its reputation. All its patrons testify that it is the best and safest preparation ever offered to the public.
For sale by all Druggists. 2m-35.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Common Council until 7 o'clock p. m., September 27, 1880, for the construction of stone gutters on both sides of Jackson street, between Washington and Poplar street city of GreenCastle, Indiana. Said work is to be done in accordance with specifications, to be placed on file in the office of the City Clerk on Sept. 15, 1880. The Mayor and Common Council reserve the right to reject any and all bids. A bond for the proper completion of said gutters must accompany each bid.
By order of the Common Council,
R. H. CROUCH, City Engineer,
GreenCastle, Indiana, August 21, 1880. 22-35

CEMETERY GREENHOUSE.

Five houses full of nice, healthy plants. Very cheap.

BEDDING PLANTS,
50 cts. per doz.
VERBENES, 50 cts. per doz.
TUBEROSE BULBS,
65 cts. per doz.
VASES from 50 cts. to \$5 00 each.

BASKETS!

Plain and fancy.

Bouquet Holders, Wire Designs, filled at short notice. Cut Flowers for All kinds of Decorations.

Will give more plants for the same money than you can get elsewhere.

EVERGREEN, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, and VEGETABLE PLANTS.

JOHN WILSON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CARRIAGES,

Jump Seats,

Phaetons Buggies,

Spring Wagons, etc.



On hand at prices to suit the times. No trouble to show our work. Call and see us.

All kinds of Carriage repairing done. Old work made to look as well as new.

RENICK, CURTIS & CO.

12-3m. GreenCastle, Ind.

Smythe, Terry & Co.,



UNDERTAKERS and Furniture Dealers

No. 22 E. Washington Street, GreenCastle, Indiana.

We have on hand and are daily receiving a full line of Furniture of the very latest and best styles, which will be sold at lower prices than the same class of goods can be purchased elsewhere in the county.

UNDERTAKING

We make a specialty of Undertaking, and guarantee satisfaction in this line. We keep constantly on hand a full line of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes of all sizes and styles. 22-17.

The Editors and Newspaper Men

of the country, endorse JAS. BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES. As a proof, read the following:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the watch you sent me has given perfect satisfaction in every respect. The work is excellent; the cases wear beautifully.

Baltimore, Md., March 28, 1880.

J. T. RINGOLD,
Ed. and Prop. Telegram.

LaFayette, Ind., March 28, 1880.

W. S. BROWN,
I take pleasure in commending the Boss' Watches received from you, as highly satisfactory and equal in wear to a solid gold watch. They are the "Boss" in fact as well as name.

Ed. and Prop. Courier

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 23, 1880.

Our manager has examined the watch ever since it arrived, and can cheerfully say that it cannot be beaten as a timer, or in any other way.

STATE LEADER CO.,
Waukegan, Ill., March 28, 1880.

I am pleased to say that the watch I got of you is entirely satisfactory, being in every respect just as represented. I have had it six months, and find it a true time keeper, besides being a beauty.

Ed. and Prop. Ho-Ho Co., Times

Waukegan, Wis., March 10, 1880.

The Watches purchased of you are in every way satisfactory; they keep time as accurately as the large regulators in our jewelry stores, and the cases are just as splendid.

MARK H. BARNUM,
Ed. and Prop. of Liberty.

The above are concurred in by hundreds of other Editors as well as Merchants, Mechanics and Jewelers, in all parts of the country.

This is the only patent case made of Two Plates of Solid Gold. It is warranted by special certificate. Ask your jeweler. Illustrated catalogue containing full description.

21-17

\$2.00 Per Bushel FOR WHEAT DRY GOODS!

Would pay well, and 25 per cent saved to the purchaser on

is worth looking after.

HOW WE DO IT:

We buy for cash and save you 10 per cent.

We sell for cash and save you 5 per cent.

We pay no rent and save you 5 per cent.

We pay no clerk-hire, save you 5 per cent.

CALL AND SEE.

JAMES TAYLOR.

West Side Square, 37 1/2

Leave Orders At

ISAAC & KAHN'S

FOR YOUR CHOICE MEATS

Of All Kinds.

All orders promptly attended to, and all goods delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

Open Sunday morning from 8 to 9 o'clock '80

St. John & White

Sewing Machine Office

REMOVED.

You will find these Machines in all their glory in their new Quarters, nearly opposite the Postoffice. I have the Lightest Runners, and the best finished Machines at lowest prices of any house in this city. I keep in stock the ROYAL ST. JOHN, the LIGHT RUNNING WHITE, the NEW HOME and DAUNTLESS, and will furnish any other make when ordered; also

Needles, Oils and Parts for all Machines.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

I have added to this stock of the Celebrated PALACE ORGANS made by Loring & Blake, Worcester, Mass., the finest toned instrument in the world. Those wishing either Sewing Machines, Pianos or Organs call on or address,

L. D. Crawley,

30 3mo GreenCastle, Ind.

Fresh GOODS are RECEIVED Daily at

WYSONG'S

GROCERY!

N. W. Corner Public square.

I have a Full Line of Fancy and Staple Groceries, which I sell low for

Cash or Produce.

I have a large and well selected stock of

Queensware & Glassware.

I will not be Undersold by any House in town.

Highest Market Price Paid for Produce.

Please call and see me. Respectfully,

1-17. G. R. WYSONG.

A FARM FOR SALE.

The following real estate is for sale: Two hundred and forty-three acres in south east corner of Greene township, Parke county, Indiana; one hundred acres of low land—part bottom—the woodland well set in grass, well timbered and watered. Also three dwelling houses, two barns and three orchards on the premises. Will be sold on good terms and may be divided to suit buyers. It is in good public situation and easy of access. Any one wanting further information call on or address

A. G. HICKSON,
Portland Mills, Parke County, Ind.

25 17

HUEBNER & MUELLER,

ARCHITECTS,

95 East Washington Street, (UP STAIRS)

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

19-1

L. M. HANNA,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE: In Bayne Block, over Mulholland & Hanna's Furniture Store.

Residence on East Anderson, west of Bloomington Street.

31-17

J. GILES SMITH,

PLUMBER, GAS,

AND

STEAM FITTER

76 North Penn. St., Indianapolis.

FINE PLUMBING WORK

A SPECIALTY.

I refer with permission to Mr. G.

J. Langsdale and Dr. E. B. Evans.

6mo 32

John T. Owens.

Justice of the Peace for GreenCastle Township, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m., in a room of Miller & Moore

Bayne's block. 19-17

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It cures Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Blisters, and all similar ailments, and removes the blemish without blistering.

For man it is now known to be the best, if not the best, liniment ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man who has perfect success in every case of Spavin will only use good common sense in applying KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

Letter from Col. L. T. Foster.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 14, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., GreenCastle, Ind.—I had a valuable Hamburgh colt which I owned highly, he had a large bone spavin on his hock, and a small one on the other which made him very lame. I had him treated by the charge of a Veterinary Surgeon, but failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago Express, and I determined to try it, and got my colt sent here to send for it. The colt cost me \$100; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I did according to directions and in four days the colt was sound, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colt has been free from lumps and as smooth as any horse of the state. He is entirely cured. This is a remarkable fact that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are using it. Very Respectfully,
L. T. FOSTER.

Perseverance will tell!

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 18, 1880.

H. J. Kendall & Co., GreenCastle, Ind.—I have removed two bone spavins from my horse, one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me five months to take the large one off, and the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and he seems to be even better. This is a remarkable medicine. It is a new thing here, but I know for all that it has done for me its size was very great. Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

ALICE MICHIGAN, December 28, 1879.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., GreenCastle, Ind.—I sent you one dollar for your Kendall's Spavin Cure last summer which cured a bone spavin with half a bottle. The best liniment I ever used.

Yours Respectfully, HOMER BOND.

From Rev. P. N. Granger,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans Dist.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 25, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., GreenCastle, Ind.—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure is a most extraordinary one. Three or four years ago I presented a bottle of your agent, and with it, cured a case of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I carried him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, and I considered that a ringbone was forming. I purchased a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and used less than a bottle cured him so that he is now lame, neither can the blemish be found. Respectfully yours,
P. N. GRANGER.

Kelley's Island, Erie Co., O., March 28, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., GreenCastle, Ind.—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure on a horse spavin and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement of the bone completely off, and enabled the horse to perform his duty. I am confident it is properly used it will do you all claim for it. Yours truly,
C. M. LINCOLN.

Statement made under oath.

To Whom it May Concern.—In the year 65 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a horse spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a horse's ear, and I completely removed the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor will I see any other difference in the size of the bone since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin Cure. R. A. GAINES.

Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, 1879.

The horse submitted to my care on this 25th day of Feb., a. d. 1879. JOHN A. JENNE,
Justice of Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

ON HUMAN FLESH it has been ascertained to be very safe to use, and is used for a very deep seated pain of long standing or of short duration. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, Erysipelas, or any other kind of inflammation. Some are afraid to use it on human flesh simply because it is a horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for

BEAST is good for MAN,

and we know from Experience that

"KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE"

can be used on a child 1 year old with perfect safety. Its Effect are wonderful on human flesh and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it!

Kendall's Spavin Cure is so safe in its effect, and in its action as it does not blister, yet it penetrates and powerful to reach any deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or any other enlargement it is used for several diseases, such as spavin, curbs, callous, splints, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints, humors or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting with perfect safety in its effects. It is used with perfect safety at all seasons of the year.

Send address for Illustrated Circular which we think gives a more full and complete description of our medicine, and our unqualified success to our knowledge, for bottles as well as samples.

Price, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

Sold by all Druggists.

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