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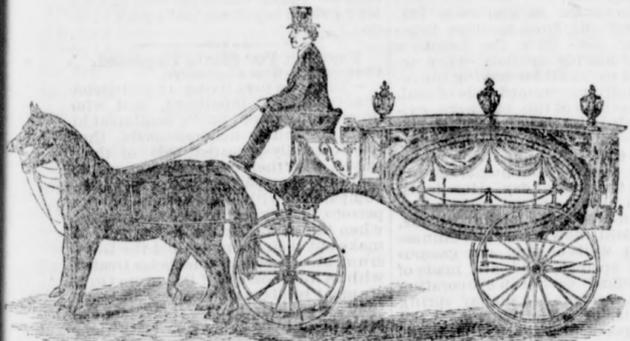
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We are also prepared to promptly attend to

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.



It is our intention to keep on hand the most extensive assortment of goods in Putnam county, and we guarantee satisfaction in quality and prices.

BARGAINS

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, TABLE and TOWEL LINENS, MILLINERY, NOTIONS, and LADIES' FANCY and FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT

LANGDON'S FANCY BAZAR. HOSIERY A SPECIALTY.

Headquarters for LADIES' KID GLOVES, LACE MITS, &c.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

Everybody invited to call and examine at No. 6, South Side Public Square, Greencastle, Indiana.

T. G. BOWMAN.

JOHN BURLEY.

T. G. BOWMAN & CO.'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

Highest market price paid for produce in trade for cash.

T. G. BOWMAN & Co.,

SOUTHARD'S BLOCK,

One door East of Langdon's book store, Washington st.

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Children CRY FOR Pitcher's Castoria.

Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. A reliable preparation and the only one recommended in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Disorders.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS. It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVE. Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering. Cures Headache and Neuralgia, nervous Epilepsy, and all Nervous Affections brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS. Are an immediate and active stimulus for the Liver, and cure Catarrhs, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Fever, and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.

WARNER'S SAFE HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS. Will cure or prevent Disease. No Horse will die of Colic, Rotts or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, RAETIMORE, Md.

DR. BROWNSFIELD'S chill and fever breakers is sure cure for chills and fever. No humbug. For sale by P. Hubbard, near third ward engine house.

The Greencastle Banner.

Fillmore.

Sam. Smythe came to the conclusion it was not the part of wisdom to remain longer in single blessedness so he took a wife, Miss Lizzie Herod. Lizzie seems to be a favorite name with the Smythe boys for all four of them have married girls by that name.

Some chilling in this vicinity. C. C. Matson spoke to a respectable meeting last Saturday night, quite a number being Republicans. After telling us that he would be elected to Congress he pledged himself to vote to pension all the Mexican soldiers without distinction. Also said he would work to bring about a destruction of the national banks. Said the Republicans claimed to have freed the Negroes. Such was not the fact; that was one of the unhappy results of the war. The Greencastle Glee club furnished music.

S. F. Lockridge and Thomas Bosson addressed the Republican club on Monday night, and 16 members of the Greencastle Glee club gave us several excellent songs. Altogether the meeting was a success, there being good order during the meeting. Perhaps one-third of the voters were Democrats. The club will meet at the Hubbard school house on Monday, Sept. 27.

Putnamville.

J. A. Shoptaug, of Stilesville, has been visiting friends here the past three or four days.

B. F. Ivy, Democratic candidate for joint-Representative, had an audience of eleven Republicans, and seven Democrats last Wednesday evening. The Republicans, who have a hall rented, kindly gave way.

Frank Clark had three fingers on his right hand taken off by a buzz saw at Bolton's mill last Friday. The thumb was also bruised, as was the remaining finger, which loses part of a bone.

Rev. T. D. Fyfe preaches next Sunday. Rev. John Runyan preached at the Christian church, Sunday.

Mt. Meridian.

R. R. Vermilion of Centerville, Iowa, is visiting relatives here. Jackson Hurst has shuffled off single blessedness and taken to himself a better half in the person of Mrs. Hunter.

The election for teacher in the primary department of our school went Democratic.

A little daughter of M. F. Dorsett is recovering from an attack of scarlet fever.

Our schools opened on Monday with E. M. Denny as principal.

Republicans are enthusiastic over Gov. Porter's speech at Greencastle.

Kemper and family of Iowa are visiting relatives here.

Our Indiana Exchanges.

Terre Haute News. The red-shirted scoundrels who ride up to a Republican meeting in South Carolina and forcibly "divide the time," are slow to realize that they commit an act of war.

Martinsville Republican. Judge Claypool, in his barrangue before the Democratic convention last Saturday, electrified his audience and tickled the cockles of the heart of every old copperhead and Knight of the Golden Circle by boldly proclaiming his political status as follows: "I am in favor of States rights; before my God I am in favor of States rights. [Cheers.] I am a secessionist. [Applause.] I am in favor of repudiating the national debt. [Great applause.] I am in favor of paying the confederate war debt. [Rebel yells.] I am in favor of annulling the pension laws. [More yells, and a voice, "that's right; that's economy."] I am in favor of pensioning the crippled confederate soldiers. [Great applause.] I am in favor of Jeff. Davis for President of the United States. [Thunder of applause.] I am in favor of making Gen. Beauregard commander-in-chief of our armies. [Deafening cheers.] That's the kind of a Democrat I am; how do you like it?" [Great applause, long continued.]

Kokomo Tribune. At the re-union of the surviving members of the old 5th Reg. Ind. Volunteers held at Anderson last week a vote was taken among the boys regarding their choice for the Presidency. The vote stood: Garfield, 94; Hancock, 4; Weaver, 2. This is another showing that the Union army was largely composed of Democrats?

The New Pastor at St. Paul M. E. Church. The new pastor of St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church preached for the first time yesterday. Rev. J. W. Joyce comes from Greencastle, Indiana, where he has just ended a most successful pastorate. The Centenary Church in that city was built and the congregation strengthened largely by his power as a preacher and his ability in the practical business of church life. In his sermons yesterday, both morning and evening, he made a very favorable impression. He is vigorous, yet polished in his manner, and his sermons are even and sustained throughout, and bear the evidences of careful study and preparation. He is apparently a man about forty-five years of age. Large audiences were in attendance at both morning and evening services. A strong chorus choir rendered appropriate music in a very acceptable manner.

Referred to the Teachers. New England Journal of Education. The almost universal custom of a whole class of school children thrusting out their hands, snapping their fingers, and resolving themselves into a mob at every mistake in reading and recitation, would be tolerated nowhere in a civilized community outside a schoolroom. No better expedient could be devised to frighten the timid, exasperate the quick-tempered, and paralyze the spirit of all but the stoutest-hearted child in the recitation room. It stimulates the critical spirit into the public nuisance of an intolerable carping at human infirmities. But it is utterly opposed to the true spirit of the school-room, which ought to be a spirit of helpfulness, forbearance, and encouragement to the slow and timid and feeble-minded. There are surely goodways enough of holding the attention of a class, or correcting the errors of a recitation, without tolerating a habit so disagreeable to the looker on and so destructive of good manners and christian courtesy among children.

The Morton Monument.

The executive committee of the Morton memorial association has adopted the design of Franklin Simmons, of Rome. The base and pedestal of the monument, which are to be of granite, will stand sixteen feet, on the top of which will be a statue of Morton in bronze seven feet in height. The model represents Morton in the attitude of speaking, the right hand extended forward slightly, while in the left is clasped a scroll. On the front side of the pedestal is inscribed "Oliver P. Morton;" on the reverse side, "Erected by the people of Indiana." Wreaths of laurel and a group of emblems comprise the remaining decoration.

The features of Morton are pronounced excellent by competent judges. Mr. S. is an American sculptor, has done some clever work in this country, and ranks high in his profession. The proposed monument will cost about \$20,000, and the committee will shortly advertise for proposals to furnish the granite base.

Dr. Taylor's Last "Demonstration".

Indianapolis Journal, Tuesday. Dr. James H. Taylor, assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the Medical College of Indiana, and Miss Lelia E. Kern, a popular young lady of the eastern part of the city, were married last night at Roberts Park Church in the presence of a large number of invited guests, Bishop Bowman officiating. The attendants were Miss Jennie H. Herr of Brazil; Miss Emma Blake, of Greencastle; and Misses Ida Henry and Agnes Lennes, city; Messrs. O. E. Holloway, city; C. W. DeLauw, New Albany; W. W. Taylor, Greencastle; and C. E. Finney, city. Doctor Taylor is one of the most promising young physicians in the city, and his wife has long been recognized as an amiable and accomplished lady. They have the heartiest wishes of many friends in their union.

Indiana to be Raided from Kentucky.

Louisville Post (Dem.). Take a map, place your finger on Indiana, and you have the vital spot in the contest. Its importance cannot be overestimated. The state is reasonably certain; it must at once be made absolutely certain. All that is needed to secure this result may be summed up in one word—money! And, be it known, one dollar spent in the state election will prove more effective than ten spent afterwards, should we meet with defeat. The moral effect of a reverse would be serious indeed. We cannot afford even the appearance of disaster at this pivotal of the contest. In view of this situation it is important that steps be taken under the direction of Governor Stevenson and Dr. Standiford, to raise a fund at once. Local committees should be appointed in different districts throughout the state, and these committees urged to act promptly. We are already behind the Republicans. They have been working like beavers in a cause, the success of which will inflict disaster and loss upon every interest we have. "When had men organized," says the maxim of Burke, "it becooves the good to combine for common protection." Let the hour is at hand. We must act and at once. We appeal earnestly to all good Democrats to respond. It is in the power of Kentucky to make Indiana absolutely certain. To fail to do so would be a blunder and a crime.

Letter from Gen. Grant.

To the New York State Committee: When I go east I don't want to return before next spring, excepting one day, the 24th of November, to a vote for Garfield and Arthur, and would prefer not to break up so soon. I hope you may have a rousing meeting that may awaken the people to the importance of keeping the control of the government in the hands of the Republican party until we can have two national parties, every member of which can cast his ballot as his judgment dictates, without fear of molestation or ostracism, and have it honestly counted; parties not differing in opinion as to whether we are a nation, but as to a policy to secure the greatest good to the greatest number of citizens. Sincerely believing that the Democratic party, as now constituted, is not a fit party to trust with the control of the general government, I believe it to be to the interest of all sections, south as well as north, that the Republican party should succeed in November.

The Democrats.

the Democrats. This ratio of increase for both parties would give New York to the Republicans by 18,000 majority, and carry every Northern State except New Jersey for Garfield.

The Result of Maine.

Cincinnati Gazette. The Maine election is a disappointment because it was believed fusion would not fuse; but the Greenbackers and Democrats seem to have come together pretty generally.

The Democrats pricked up their ears.

wonderfully yesterday. They had prepared themselves for defeat in Maine, but instead they come off just a shade better than last year. This was an agreeable disappointment, and the elation is correspondingly great. Republicans, under the influence of brag, had worked themselves into the belief that the drift would pile up a sweeping majority, and they are correspondingly depressed.

The news last received from Maine.

puts a different face upon affairs there. The result, instead of a Democratic victory, takes the form at least of a drawn battle. The Fusionists, instead of electing four Congressmen, as confidently claimed yesterday, have elected but two. Instead of carrying the Legislature, they are beaten in both branches by two-thirds majority. Instead of electing their candidate for governor by 3,000 majority there is doubt if they have elected him at all. Later returns have reduced the Fusion gains so largely that the official count may be required to determine the result.

In the Vermont Legislature of 1879 there were forty-four Democrats, nine Greenbackers, and five Independents. In the one just elected, the State Senate is unanimously Republican, and the House contains but fourteen Democrats and one Greenbacker. This shows the drift of things.

The Milwaukee Sentinel hits the peg squarely when it says that, if General Grant keeps on saying such good things and writing such good letters, he will "find himself stronger in the affections and confidence of the Republican party than he ever was before; and that is saying a great deal. He is throwing the full weight of his character and prestige in the balance, and the general effect it will have in the campaign cannot fail to be very considerable. He has won friends from among those who would not have been his friends if he had been nominated. He is showing himself in a new light, and adding a new phase to a character which will stand among the most illustrious in history. Instead of reclining on past and lasting honors, he has the courage and manhood to run the risk of making enemies by utterances upon subjects upon which the people differ."

The Republican majority in every Congressional District in the State. The figures were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: District, and two sub-columns for Republican and Opposition counts.

The Democrats carried three of the five districts by a plurality, while the Republicans carried the fourth by a majority and the fifth by a plurality.

In 1879 the opposition majority on Governor was 723, the Republicans electing by the Legislature.

The Democrats pricked up their ears wonderfully yesterday. They had prepared themselves for defeat in Maine, but instead they come off just a shade better than last year. This was an agreeable disappointment, and the elation is correspondingly great.

Republicans, under the influence of brag, had worked themselves into the belief that the drift would pile up a sweeping majority, and they are correspondingly depressed.

It is now plain enough that Republican managers, in calculating upon a sweeping victory, were influenced more by dress parade nonsense than by solid information. The Republican party of Maine was broken up two years ago. There was a serious kick in the party against rule, and of this the Greenback organization was the outgrowth. This drew upon the Democratic party also, and, in point of strength, the parties stood, Republicans, first; Greenbackers, second, and Democrats, third. In 1878 the aggregate majority against the Republican party was 12,353. This was reduced in 1879 to an adverse majority of 723.

Now the Fusion majority is less than 1,300, or substantially what it was last September. And this is the great Democratic victory! And this, also, is what frightens Republicans. If the result in Maine shall rush the Democrats into the dress parade business and rush the Republicans out of it, it will be worth vastly more to the latter than would a Republican majority of 5,000, or even 10,000, in Maine. No sensible men ever supposed the election would be carried for the Republicans without hard work and well directed organized efforts. This has not been acted upon by our managers generally. Some of the latter have been campaigning with brass bands and were never more happy than when parading their bombast in the columns of newspapers. All the time the Democrats have been at work. There has been more effective work done in Ohio and Indiana by Democrats within the last six weeks than by Republicans.

They have been well supplied, too, with the sinews of war. And all this time they have been conceding Ohio, Ohio, Ohio will, of course, vote for Garfield; and all the time they have been getting in their work with a view to, and with the expectation of, carrying Ohio for Hancock. They know of course that if they could carry Ohio in October the jig would be up. We know, on the other hand, that if the Republicans could carry Indiana with Ohio in October, the fight would be ended. The Democrats would even be willing to give up Indiana if they could, by so doing, secure Ohio. As a consequence, the whole force of the Democratic party is concentrated upon Ohio and Indiana, and it will so continue until the close of the polls on the second Tuesday of October. Meanwhile our dress parade goes on, and the game of brag was in full blast until that damper from Maine dopped in upon us.

Now, if our managers will wake up to the importance of organization and close work, all will be well, and then we shall only do what our opponents have been doing from the first.

Reports from all parts of the South indicate an unprecedented business during the fall and winter. There is a call for laborers in certain sections to aid in saving the largest cotton crop ever raised.

The National View, leading organ of the Greenback party, tells its Indiana patrons that every farmer who votes for English votes to put his farm under mortgage, and his children under servitude to usury.

The Vermont election returns show a gain of one vote in eight for the Republicans, and one vote in fifty-two for

THE BANNER.

J. LANGSDALE, Publisher

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

THE NEWS.

At Home

The Florida orange crop is said to have been ruined by the recent storm. A DISPATCH from Pensacola announces the death of the wife of Senator Jones.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES will probably be appointed the successor of Gen. Myer.

Two hundred shoemakers struck for an advance of wages in Milwaukee Thursday.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of New York, was stricken with paralysis, at the United States hotel, at Saratoga Thursday.

The Toledo Commercial has been purchased by J. B. Batelle and J. H. Ainsworth, who will issue it as a morning paper.

S. B. MANNING, head miller for Marshall, Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburg was instantly killed by the bursting of a mill stone.

W. H. GREENWOOD, a celebrated American railroad engineer, has been murdered by unknown persons near the City of Mexico.

A FIVE year old son of Dennis Kirtland, living near Ravenna, Ohio, while playing with a loaded pistol, shot and killed his infant brother.

GEORGE W. KNAPP, of Utica, shot himself through the head at Niagara Falls Thursday, and his body fell into the rapids and was carried over.

A LARGELY attended school meeting at Manistee, Michigan, decided by sixty majority to discontinue the reading of the Bible in the public schools.

REPORTS of disasters on the Florida coast continue to come in. A large ship of 2,000 tons is ashore in the breakers near San Sebastian, with the crew still on board.

THE discovery of human remains in a dump pile in Louisville created great excitement Thursday. It was finally decided they were the refuse from a dissecting room.

The little daughter of Charles LaBr. of Connorsville, was relieved of alleged catarrh by the extraction of a locust pod an inch long from her nostril, where it had rested for a year.

Current Items.

EDISON is again at work on the electric light at Menlo park.

THE President and party arrived at Virginia City Thursday.

THE Uncompagme Utes desire to have the body of Ouray removed to Los Pinos agency and given christian burial.

Across the Sea.

THIRTY thousand nail makers in East Worcestershire and Staffordshire, England, will commence a strike on Saturday against the reduction of wages.

THE Portuguese steamer belonging to the recently established Coanza company has steamed up the Congo to Noki, two hours' sail from Bibi, the headquarters of Henry M. Stanley's expedition. Stanley told the captain of the steamer that his object was not commerce, but to open a path for future traders.

THE STATE.

RILEY THOMAS, a farmer living about three miles from Salem, cut an artery in his right leg while felling a tree, and came near bleeding to death before a surgeon could be procured.

AT the farm of S. W. Duncan, on Hurricane road, Johnson county, seventy-five head of Cotswold yearlings sold at an average of \$20 each, twenty head of short horns at an average of \$75 each, and ten colts at an average of \$100 each.

JAMES GRANT, a plasterer living three miles southwest of Hagerstown late Saturday night, as he was passing through a tick woods on his way home, was assaulted by two men who beat him until he was insensible, and then robbed him of his pocketbook containing \$10.

THE saddle-tree makers at the shops of Simon Schmitt and John Schneider at Madison, struck for an advance of wages, demanding an advance of fifty cents. Schmitt paid the advance and his men resumed work, Schneider's men are still out. There is a greater demand for trees than has been known for years, hence the strike.

A SHOOTING match for a beef was being held at the farm house of a Mr. Meridias, at Maxville, Greene county, when a young man by the name of Newton shot a little girl who passed in front of his aim, the rifle ball penetrating her bowels, killing her almost instantly. Young Newton is almost crazed over the mishap.

ONE of Sell's elephants was being transported over the O. & M. road in a car next to the tender. Becoming thirsty the brute helped himself to water, and compelled the train to stop for a supply for the locomotive. The engineer remonstrated with a club, when the elephant turned trunk and nearly drowned him.

The Western Stage-Driver.

Salt Lake Tribune.
It is worth a day's journey to get acquainted with the average Western stage-driver, to listen to his stories and baffle his wits. "He is only a passenger" is a slang expression which I sometimes hear used in the East to de-

scribe a person who thinks he manages some important enterprise which is really controlled by other and more important men; but I never appreciated how forcible it was until I took my seat on the box by the side of a Western stage-driver. The conductor of a railroad train is the man who comes along through the car at intervals and punches a peculiar-shaped hole in your ticket, or tear-off a coupon as you approach the end of a division. He waves his hand or swings his lantern for the train to start; but the fact that he is the man into whose hands we commit our lives—the conductor of the train—never occurs to me unless some accident occurs through his negligence.

The stage-driver is the conductor, engineer, fireman and brakeman. He is the captain of the ship, its complement of officers and crew, and when he gathers up his lines, unwinds his whiplash from its stock and "pulls out" he is the "boss" until he reaches the end of his route. His coach is not run by telegraph; he does not wait at stations for orders to "go ahead"; he goes fast or slow as he pleases, and the stage-driver generally knows his own importance and makes his passengers feel it. If you get on the right side of him he will crowd the journey full of interest and pleasure; but if he conceives a dislike or contempt for you the sooner you get a seat inside the coach the better it will be for you.

A majority of the Western stage-drivers are middle-aged men (less than fifty), but they have lived a hundred years if time was only measured by the experience they have had. It is rare to meet one nowadays who did not drive on the old overland route, and many of them served their apprenticeship in the States east of the Missouri river before that route was established. To hear a man whose hair has not yet begun to turn gray tell of his adventures on the plains and in the mountains before there was a Pacific railroad is to me almost like listening to a soldier of the Revolution describe the battle of Bunker Hill. One period seems little more remote than the other to one who never saw this country until he could come here by rail, and to our children they will be equally remote periods.

I think I should know a Western stage driver wherever I might see him in the box. Though not uniformed there are certain peculiarities in the way they wear their clothes that, though difficult to describe, are unmistakable. But there is more in the manner than in the dress. They sit upon the box as though they were a part of it; they hold the reins in a certain way, and the butt end of the long whip, when not in use, lies loosely between the thumb and fore finger of the right hand, while the top rests across the lines. If I saw a man who was driving in this way take all the reins and the whip in his left hand when he came to a level piece of road or a slight ascent, draw the end of his whip lash tenderly through his right hand, and then, by a continuation of the same motion, raise his hand very slowly as he let the snapper drop, and taking his hat by the rim behind, push it forward over his eyes, I should be disappointed if, when I asked him if he did not drive for Wells, Fargo & Co., or Ben Holliday in the old time, he did not reply, "You bet," or "I should remark."

These fellows are generally rough and profane, but they are men of undoubted nerve, brave as a lion and full of resources when in danger or difficulty. Toward ladies they are, almost without exception, I believe, polite and gallant. To their friends they are true as steel, and there is a sense of honor prevalent among them that makes them remarkably trustworthy. "I treat every man white who treats me white, and don't you forget it," said Frank, the driver with whom I rode to Silver Cliff the other day, in speaking of his relations with his employers. "They always done what's right by me, and I can't kick," he added. And this was said in a way which showed that he meant it.

The Paris Post-Office.

London Telegraph.
On the evening of the 19th of March, 1815, profound agitation reigned in the good city of Paris. Napoleon, who had escaped from Elba on the first of the month, was advancing rapidly on the Capital; and the eagle which had flown from steeple to steeple, from the Golfe San Juan to Fontainebleau, had but one more flight to take to reach the towers of Notre Dame. The half-pay officers of the Old Guard were drinking "ponches d'allegresse, or the 'grog of exultation," at the Cafe Montansier, in the Palais Royal; tricolor cockades reappeared in the enormous head-gear of these braves, and violets were openly displayed in Bonapartist button-holes. At dead of night the restored King Louis XVIII. fled from the Palace of the Tuilleries in great haste. The next morning all Paris knew of the King's flight; but, so judiciously had the press been gagged, and so discreetly had the delivery of the mails been kept by the Bourbon Government, that the exact whereabouts of the advancing usurper was known, comparatively speaking, to a very few individuals. One of the persons who were in the secret was a certain Marie Chamant, Comte de Lavalette, officer of the Legion of Honor and Commander of the Order of Reunion, a resolute gentleman of forty-six, and a Bonapartist to the eyebrows. Comte de Lavalette was up very early on the 20th of March. At eight o'clock in the morning he was in the Boulevard de la Madeleine, where he met M. Sebastina, who must have risen as matutinally as he, in his cabriolet. They talked about the news, and Lavalette casually remarked that he had a mind to look in at the General Post Office, and see what was passing. So he very calmly walked down to the Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and ascending the main staircase, entered the audience chamber, and "in a mild tone"—as he himself afterward described the scene when he was undergoing his trial for high treason—asked whether he could see M. Ferrand, the Postmaster General. He was informed that M. le Directeur had not arrived; whereupon the exceptionally resolute Comte, whose services would have been invaluable as one of Oliver Cromwell's aides-de-camp, advanced to the center of the hall, and in a commanding voice, exclaimed: "I take possession of the Posts in the name of His Majesty, the Emperor and King." The next minute he was practically Postmaster Gen-

eral as though he had never been ousted from that office. At once he laid an embargo on the morning mails, and, by such clumsy means of telegraphy as were then available, communicated with Napoleon, who had moved from Fontainebleau upon Essonne. At ten o'clock on the night of the 20th of March, the exile of Elba, once more become Emperor and King, was reinstated at the Tuilleries. It has at length been resolved by the French Government to demolish the very old, ugly and inconvenient edifice which, if it had no other claim to celebrity, must ever be remembered as the scene of Lavalette's triumphant exploit of filibustering—an act, however, which, but for the heroic devotion of his wife, would have cost him his head after the second restoration—and the almost incredible audacity of which can only be paralleled by the equally adventurous, but not so successful, attempt of Colonel Blood to steal the crown imperial out of the Tower of London. The old Hotel des Postes, in the Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau, was doomed to destruction so far back as the time of Louis Philippe, but some unaccountable circumstances have delayed until now the execution of its death warrant.

The Moon's Force.

Popular Science Monthly.
After getting somewhat accustomed to the greatness and strength of a bar of solid steel 16 1/2 feet square, imagine one which is one mile square—5,280 feet wide and as many thick. If it lay on the ground near the Castkill Mountains, its upper surface would overtop their highest summit by more than 1,000 feet. It would be equal to 102,400 such monster bars as the least. Its lifting power would be nearly 240,869,000,000 tons. The mind is utterly unable to grasp such figures. The whole globe contains 1,200,000,000 inhabitants. If each man, woman and child could pull with a force of 100 pounds—a large estimate—to move such a weight would require the united efforts of two thousand such worlds as this. As I shall have frequent occasion to speak of the load which such a bar could sustain, I shall for convenience, call it in round numbers 240,000,000 tons, neglecting the other figures, because the number is so inconceivably great that taking from it a billion or so of tons will alter the result less than one-half of one per centum. This bar is to be the unit of measure, which I shall for the present employ.

If a half dozen persons were asked how large the moon appears, they would give as many different replies: "The size of a cart wheel;" "Twelve inches across;" "The size of a dining-plate;" "As big as a man's head," &c. Probably no one would mention a smaller measure, yet a cherry held at arm's length much more than covers its disk. It is difficult to believe that so small a body exerts any considerable influence on the earth which seems so immensely larger. It is easy enough to admit that the earth holds the moon in its orbit; but that to do this, to bend its course into a nearly circular orbit, requires any great outlay of force, is not so clear. Our credulity would be taxed were we asked to believe that the moon in its efforts to move in a straight line would break away, although held by a bar of steel one foot square, for that means a force able to lift nearly 9,000 tons. An astronomer would grant it, making first a mental calculation to see if he were justified in doing so; but even he would hesitate, and perhaps would deny that it was possible the moon could pull asunder one of those great unit bars one mile square, and equal to more than 27,000,000 bars each one foot square.

But we would have no hesitation in saying, "Impossible!" if told that, rather than change its course from a straight line to its present curve, our willful little satellite would snap like pack-thread not one, nor two, nor three of those unit-bars, but the united strength of 10,000—or, in other words, one gigantic bar whose section is 100 miles square. Yet, more than eight such bars, or, more precisely, 87,500 unit-bars would but barely deflect the moon into its present path.

What is a Gentleman?

It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him; and he concurs with their movements rather than takes the initiative himself. His benefits may be considered as parallel to what are called comforts or conveniences in arrangements of a personal nature; like an easy chair of a good fire, which do their part in dispelling cold and fatigue, though nature provides means of rest and animal heat without them. The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast; all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make every one at ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender toward the bashful, gentle toward the distant, and merciful to the absurd; he guards against unreasonable allusions or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort; he has no ears for slander or gossip; is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets every thing for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare say out. From a long-sighted prudence, he observes the maxim of the ancient sage, that we should conduct ourselves toward our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. He has too much good sense to be affronted at insults, and is too well employed to remember injuries. He is patient, forbearing and resigned on philosophical principles. He submits to pain, because it is inevitable; to bereavement, because it is irreparable; to death, because it is his destiny. If he engages in controversy of any kind, his disciplined intellect preserves him from the blundering discourses of better, perhaps, but less educated minds; who, like blunt wea-

pons, tear and hack instead of cutting clean, waste the point in argument, waste their strength on trifles, misconceive their adversary, and leave the question more involved than they find it. He may be right or wrong in his opinion, but he is too clear-headed to be unjust; he is as simple as he is forcible, and as brief as he is decisive. nowhere shall we find greater candor, consideration, indulgence. He throws himself into the mind of his opponents, he accounts for their mistakes, he knows the weakness of human reason as well as its strength, its province and its limits. If he be an unbeliever, he will be too profound and large-minded to ridicule religion or to act against it; he is too wise to be a dogmatist or fanatic in his infidelity. He respects piety and devotion; he even supports institutions as venerable, beautiful, or useful to which he does not assent; he honors the ministers of religion; and it contents him to decline its mysteries without assailing or denouncing them. He is a friend to religious toleration, and that, not only because his philosophy has taught him to look on all forms of faith with an impartial eye, but also from the gentleness of feeling which is the attendant on civilization.

"Bob Roy" MacGregor, the Cannoneer.

London World.
The destruction of the Kent was an important event in his own life, and marked by the possession of a very curious letter. This missive, not hanging up in Mr. MacGregor's drawing-room, is merely a half-sheet of note paper, on which are scribbled the words written in pencil by his father, General Sir Duncan MacGregor, on board the Kent on the 1st of March, 1825, shortly after the ill-fated Indian, had caught fire. The note was enclosed in a bottle; and on the rescue of the greater part of the Thirty-first regiment, passengers, and ship's crew, was left in the cabin to be cast into the sea by the explosion, which, long delayed by the skill of her officers, finally destroyed the Kent. Nineteen months afterward the bottle, incrustated with shells and seaweed, was picked up at Bathsheba, a bathing place on the west of Barbadoes, by a person bathing there, who opened the bottle and read the account of the loss of the Kent. Not the least extraordinary circumstance is that the writer himself arrived shortly afterwards at Barbadoes as lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-third Highlanders, to find his letters, written while death was staring him in the face, on a ship on fire, with five hundred barrels of gunpowder on board, safe and legible, three thousand miles west of the Bay of Biscay.

The first person saved from the burning Kent was the future canoeist, lecturer, preacher, rifleman, and organizer of successful societies, Mr. John MacGregor, whose voyages in the Rob Roy have spread his name over the civilized world. Being only a few weeks old, he was held in the first boat, and was saved together with his mother, his father following many hours later, after a difficult journey along the spanker boom, the descent of a rope, and a perilous drop into a boat, a feat in attempting which many persons were lost and injured. The baby came home to England in the big Cambria, and grew up to go to Cambridge, and proved one of the best oars in the Trinity boats; to study law under Chitty and other eminent instructors, only to finally hang up his wig in his parlor; to win prizes with his rifle; and to see the world as it appears from a canoe. Yet his friends say he only wanted the spur of poverty to supplement a successful university career by a lucrative practice at the Bar. Be this as it may, his independence of his profession as a means of livelihood decided him to relinquish it not from indolence—for few have worked and done harder—but from a conviction that his work in the world is not to be done in wig and gown. Almost every pursuit he has taken up he has conducted successfully. Despite all inconveniences, however, Mr. MacGregor stands firm on the canoe question, declaring that the seated attitude, with the rest for the back to lean against, is the dernier mot of independent boating. Canoeing is immeasurably to be preferred to rowing. As the reformed convict told his master, who quoted the proverb about honesty being the best policy, I have tried both, and infinitely prefer the canoe. It is the spine on which fatigue tells, the one bone which supports the whole fabric, and it is precisely the spine which cannot be rested in rowing. What is the restful attitude of an oarsman? Cowering over his oar—as about as comfortable a kind of repose as you can imagine. In the canoe, on the contrary, one is perfectly at ease all the while, and the low position in the boat gives immense comfort and power. Rowing, I grant, is swifter for a day or two, but it cannot be practiced on strange waters alone; and the sense of freedom depends on this independence of aid from a coxswain.

The speaker—than whom no man living is better qualified to give an opinion on the comparative merits of oar and paddle—is a tall man, with iron-gray hair and mustache, and a hard wear-and-tear look about him, as of bone and muscle unencumbered by superfluous weight. His tongue has just turned that slight tinge of bonnie Scotland which, like a glimpse of purple heather, recalls the memory of the land of the mountain and the flood. To judge, not by past deeds, but by present aspect, a strong snowy man, ready at any moment, despite his fifty-four years, either to breast a hill side or to guide the Rob Roy through the seething rapids of an unknown stream. Happily married within a few years to a lady who, like the Duchess of Sutherland, is an energetic canoeist, John MacGregor is an extraordinary instance of a late conversion to the married theory of existence.

A Grief-Stricken Bear.

San Diego Union.
One of Till Burns' young bears died yesterday, having shown symptoms of sickness a day or two. As soon as the little fellow died the grief of its surviving mate became little less than human. Seizing its dead companion in its arms, or fore paws, the little fellow hugged it and caressed it even as tenderly as a mother would her dead babe, while the cries and mournings of the poor, grief-stricken little cub were so touching as to draw tears from all who beheld him. Fearing the little fellow would himself die of grief, its dead mate was taken from him.

FORMATION OF COAL.

Origin of the Beds—Cause of Impurities—Volcanic Action.

Christian Weekly.

The base of our coal measures is a rock, called the great conglomerate, which is chiefly composed of white, water-worn pebbles. Its composition proves to have been the bed of an ancient sea; and that a great sea existed in the eastern part of our continent is a fact well known to geologists, who have traced it from the Rocky Mountains to the Blue Ridge. In this wide expanse of water the coal deposits of our country were formed beyond a doubt. It was a wise provision of nature to lay for their base the thick and strong conglomerate rock, as the violence of volcanic action in that early period was so great that a weaker barrier would have been broken, and the coal would have been destroyed by denudation. The 200,000 square miles of American coal are divided by professor Rogers into five great fields, of which the first, or eastern, includes the coal deposits of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and New Brunswick. The second, or Allegheny coal fields, is the largest, and extends from Pennsylvania and Ohio, southwest, into Georgia, and includes the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. The third is a small field, known as the northern, occupying the central part of Michigan; and the fourth is the central field, including parts of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. The fifth or western field lies west of the Mississippi, principally in Iowa and Missouri, but extends into Arkansas.

Besides these well defined fields, we have further west the uncertain deposits of the Black Hills; but as the thickness of the American coal measures regularly decreases from east to west, the seams that may be found on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains must be very thin and scarcely workable. In the East, where the coal formation is thickest, there are in all about fifty seams, but not half of them are of sufficient thickness to be worked. In Nova Scotia only five of them are of workable dimensions, and these produce about twenty-five feet of coal. In the anthracite regions the number of productive seams is twenty-five, and they average in some sixty feet of coal, but their maximum yield is somewhat over a hundred feet. The largest of the anthracite veins in the "Mammoth," which is thirty feet thick. In the Allegheny region the average thickness of workable seams is about half that of the anthracite fields, and in the western fields it is only about ten feet. Thus the number of seams and the quantity of coal decrease from east to west; as also the thickness of the intervening strata of rock. The greatest depth of the coal measures, including these strata, is 3,000 feet.

It is supposed that coal was formed during the carboniferous era, when the earth and the atmosphere were in a condition to produce an unlimited and gigantic growth of vegetation.

That the coal beds had their origin during this vast vegetable growth is a well-attested fact; but the process by which the carbon and bitumen of that rank vegetation were concentrated and solidified is a point on which scientists differ. The fact that there is no sign of vegetation in pure coal indicates that the component parts have been expelled by heat or pressure in the form of oil. If accumulated vegetation or woody fiber had formed coal, it would doubtless be fossiliferous. It seems natural, therefore, that the enormous oil deposits of the carboniferous era, resulting not only from resinous vegetation, but also from the countless myriads of marine animals, when accumulated in localities having the requisite conditions, formed beds of coal. Great quantities of this oil were evidently sealed between rocky strata, and thus kept from solidifying for want of exposure; and from these reservoirs issue the numerous oil springs of the present day. Herodotus, more than 2,000 years ago, referred to a spring on one of the Ionian islands, which is still flowing. The Chinese hot-springs, or wells of fire, are gaseous petroleum springs, and are made of such water. There is a similar spring in Fredonia, N. Y., south of Lake Erie, the gas of which is used for lighting the town. Genoa and Parma, in the north of Italy, are similarly lighted. In Cuba petroleum springs are very numerous; and between the fissures of rocks it has consolidated in the form of bitumen, which is used for fuel. When petroleum is thus solidified by exposure to a moderate heat, it bears a strong resemblance to bituminous coal; but under a higher temperature the hydrogen and oxygen are evaporated, leaving a comparatively pure carbon, resembling anthracite; and when subjected to an intense heat the carbon is also evaporated, leaving only the impurities.

The best anthracite coal contains about 60 per cent of carbon, which is rendered gaseous by the ordinary process of combustion. From these facts we may infer that the various kinds of coal are due to different degrees of heat to which they were exposed during formation. The oily canal coal was evidently formed with little heat, the ordinary bituminous with more, while the hard anthracite was subjected to such a degree of heat as left it nearly a pure carbon.

Oil being lighter than water, it readily accumulates on the surface of lakes, and, on long exposure, it forms a sheet of bitumen, or pitch, which in winter is hard, so that a man can walk on it with safety. There is such a lake on the island of Trinidad, one of the West Indies; and similar lakes are known to exist in other volcanic regions. Hence during the periods of vegetable and animal life, and of extraordinary volcanic activity, producing, no doubt, an abundance of oil directly from mineral sources, it is reasonable to suppose that immense bodies of water were covered to a great depth with plastic coal. The time of such formation necessarily corresponded with a period of volcanic inactivity. While forming, sprinkled with a slight shower of ashes, causing an impurity in the coal, sheet, caused by contraction, may account for the fact that the impurities sometimes suddenly loses the vein, and must grope for it through the rock. When volcanic action revived, the greatest imaginable changes must have taken place, to account for the

strata of rock overlying the seam. Between some of the seams the stratum is over 200 feet thick. Showers of ashes or streams of lava may have sunk the sheet to the bottom, when, during the next period of inactivity, another seam may have been formed, to be submerged in like manner, but, perhaps, with a stratum of only a few feet in thickness.

That these strata decrease in thickness east to west may be attributed to the well-known geological fact that volcanic activity was greatest in the eastern part of our continent; and as the seams decrease in like manner, we may infer that coal owes its origin chiefly to volcanic sources.

"She Wasn't True.

Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.
"Come in, sir," said a Chancery Judge as a colored man appeared at the door.

"Keep yer seat, Jedge, I doan want set down," said the visitor, entering. "But yer warn't awine to get outen dat cheer fer me, no how, wuz yer?"

"No," replied the judicial gentleman, "it is not customary for the Judge to leave the bench when a visitor enters. Did you want to see the Clerk?"

"No, sah. Yerself is de man Ise arter. Lemmy pint out se man facks. I knows dat a mighty heap of em is made ob culled men what comes hear arter devorcis, but I se got the earnestest case it hab been de State's duty ter put down in de big book."

"State your case," said the Judge, amused at the earnest manner of the man. "Go ahead and I'll give you my advice."

"My wife warn't true, Jedge." "Have you positive proof of her infidelity?"

"Course I hez. Say that word agen, Jedge. Let me put it in mine. I kin spit dat grammar at a plantation nigger an' it will make him twist scampus."

"Never mind the word. What is your proof of her infidelity?"

"Dar's dat word agen. Wall, when I married de 'oman she were as likely a culled gal az yer waster see. De first year she done putty well. De next she gunter 'ceive me."

"How?"

"She cotch de dew pizen, an' had ter hab her heels split open. I don't wanten 'oman wid split heels."

"You can't make deception out of that. It was an inflection."

"Lissen how dat man can present a man wid grammar. Ur, he-he!" and the man rubbed his head and laughed. "But dat want all de deception, Jedge. I'm gitten' at his own gogafy, now. De nex' year she took de rhumatiz in both laigs. The laig twisted dis way, an' de tuther laig twisted dat way. Then he twisted himself and looked appealingly at the Judge. "I doan wanten 'oman wid such a shape. She promised ter be my wife, but does yer call sich a thing a wife? How would I look in church wid such a 'oman? One teels away ud' head, and de oder away down dar. Kin I git a 'voice on dem ar facks?"

"You'd better go home."

"Wid all these points? No, sah! I wants a 'voice an' mus' have it. Dar's as much in phisical truf as any udder. Ise kin', doctor, now, ta. Ef a 'oman ain't true in de fiscal, how can you spee her in de her mor'? Actions shows plainer den words."

"Go on, I tell you."

"Dat's all right. Dar's a nigger Justice in my township what'll gin me a 'voice, writ on de half ob a saddle skirt. Ise a 'publican from dis day. I doesn't 'fillate wid de Democrats in de comin' campaign. Ef Hancock an' Garful wants my vote dar's got ter come ter my house an' knock at de doo."

Payment For Slaves Expected.

Charleston (West Va.) Leader.
—There are men living in Kanawha county who are intelligent and who do much to shape public sentiment in their respective neighborhoods, that have carefully-prepared lists of their slaves, with their names, ages, value, and time they parted with them, accompanied with the names of the persons they expect to use as witnesses, when the time comes for them to make out their claim against the Government. These statements are treated with as much care as if they were Government bonds, and in a certain sense they are as desirable, for the holder expects them to be paid at maturity—i.e., when the Democratic party gets control of the Federal Government. You urge the Constitutional Amendment as a bar to these claims, and these men at once become indignant. They say these amendments were illegally passed, that a non-partisan Supreme Court would so hold, and that as soon as the Democratic party comes into power we will have this kind of a court. If this question of the Government paying for the slaves was submitted to the voters of West Virginia as a separate proposition, we do not believe, outside of the men who would expect to be directly benefited by it, it would get 5,000 votes, yet every man who votes for Hancock supports this measure, and favors the same aristocracy that did so much to pauperize the poor white men of the South before the war.

The Great Trade in Blotting Paper.

It may not be known that blotting paper is an important article of commerce. It is, and is called one of the staples of the paper trade. Large manufacturing concerns are devoted exclusively to its production. The demand is always good, and subject to little variation. When paper stock advanced, under the influence of the boom, the price of blotting went up with the rest, that is, advanced about twenty per centum. Prices have declined little since, for, like the prices of other things, it was easy to get them up, but very difficult to get them down. The sale of blotters are very large, but it would be larger if insurance and other companies did not scatter so many advertising blotters. Blotting paper is of comparatively recent origin. It is not many years since blotting sand was an article of foreign export and domestic use. Foreign sand came from the Mediterranean Island. Some of the merchants of to-day remember when, as clerks in stationery stores, they occupied leisure hours and rainy days in putting into convenient packages blotting sand that came from Block Island by the barrel in those pointed shallops that plough the main very little now-a-days. The use of blotting sand led to the manufacture of sand-sifters, which in itself was an industry of some magnitude. A piece of paper has displaced them, sand and all.

SOUTHERN EXPECTATIONS.

The man who shuts his eyes to the true condition of affairs in the South is wilfully blind. It will not do for you to say that the charges of disloyal sentiments against the South are not true. The evidence is too overwhelming. If Wade Hampton stood alone in his declaration that the principles of the Democracy, or put it if you will, the principles of the South, are the same as those fought for by Lee and Jackson, it might be passed by as the extravagant utterances of an overzealous follower of the lost cause. But unfortunately for the South and the whole country he does not stand alone. His sentiments are re-echoed from every part of the South. Every paper published in the South, every speech made to Southern people is a standing, unimpeachable witness that the spirit of secession is not dead, that the people there claim that the right of secession was one given them by the constitution, and was unjustly denied them by overpowering numbers, and being unjustly denied them, they are entitled to remuneration for all the losses incurred by them, including pay for their slaves. They not only believe this, but are determined to demand it. If this were not so, why is it that they have so carefully prepared and kept of record a list of all the slaves freed and their value? In several of the States this has been done in accordance with a State law. Now what does this all mean? Is it meaningless bravado? It is true, that people there do not now talk of open rebellion. They have had enough of that for awhile. They are content to stay in the Union, providing they can control. If the Democratic party succeeds, will they not control? Let the honest, reflecting man think over the past history of the Democratic party, and see if he can find a time when the South did not control the policy of the Democratic party. Let him candidly examine the situation of affairs to-day and it will convince him that the South now controls, and will continue to control that party. Notwithstanding there are as many individual voices cast for that party in the North as in the South, it is in the South the actual strength of the party lies. It is from that section comes the majority of its members of Congress, and nearly all of its electoral votes. The most sanguine Democrat in the land does not expect to receive from the North to exceed fifty electoral votes. The votes then that are to elect Hancock must come from the South. In Congress everything is governed in the Democratic party by caucus. The South furnishes a large majority of the Democratic members of Congress, and will control the caucus. Hancock knowing that his election was due to the South, in fact that the very nomination was due to that section, will not set himself up against their demands. Are the people ready for such a change? Are they ready to reimburse the South for its losses? The most skeptical will be driven to believe that the almost universal determination of the South is to have, sooner or later, pay for all their losses, if he will but carefully read the expressions of Southern speakers and writers. The glaring outrages upon a free ballot by which the South maintains its control in several of the States is not even denied by the most reckless papers. Read the testimony and then determine whether you want a party in power that will resort to such frauds. If they will resort to such means to maintain power in their own hands there, will they not do it in the nation, if the opportunity is offered them? The testimony in regard to these frauds, and in regard to the expectations of the South in reference to pay for their losses, and the eventual recognition of the right of secession, is taken from the South itself. The Democratic party of the North is not strong enough to stem the tide, to hold the South in check if once they get the power. Every interest of the country demands that the power shall not be entrusted to them until the doctrine of secession is dead forever, and with it the hope of pay for their losses.

THE PRICE OF LABOR.

To the workmen the present political battle is far more important than any that has been fought in many years. It is one that vitally concerns them. It reaches beyond the mere local issues of former campaigns. While the workmen have a deep and abiding interest in all the issues involved, there is one that more nearly concerns them than all others. The Democratic party has made the issue of putting the pauperized labor of Europe against the enlightened, free, educated labor of America. They have declared in favor of free trade, and free trade means destruction to all our manufacturing interests. Let us give one instance that will bring the question right home to Logansport. Let us take the oil mill of Messrs. Hardy, Metsker & Co. The protective tariff system of the Republican party has placed a tariff of 30 cents upon each gallon of linseed oil. What has been the effect of that tariff? Right here it has the effect of furnishing eighteen men with labor at remunerative wages. Take off the tariff and in thirty days those eighteen men would

be thrown out of employment and be compelled to seek other avocations. That is not all. That tariff furnishes a market for the produce of our farmers. This one firm buys annually \$250,000 worth of flax seed. This tariff enables them to pay the farmer a better price for their seed. And to still further help the farmer the Republican party has said that the agriculturist of Europe shall not come into free competition with the tillers of our parairies, and has placed a tariff of twenty cents per bushel upon the importation of flax seed. That gives to the farmer not less than twenty cents extra for every bushel of flax seed he raises. In Indiana there are thousands of acres of land upon which winter wheat cannot be raised. These thousands of acres would lie idle and useless were it not for this tariff law. By the Republican tariff law the farmer is given twenty dollars extra for every hundred bushels of seed, and he is enabled to cultivate land that would otherwise be useless. Take off this tariff and the oil mills would stop, and when the interest was destroyed, the mills idle, the crops ceased to be cultivated, the European producers would put up the price to such an extent that America would pay dear for its whistling. This is but one sample of the way free trade would work, nor is it overdrawn. Can the workmen stand it? Do they want to vote themselves out of employment? A vote for Hancock and the Democratic ticket is a vote to that end. The Democratic party has been approaching the standard of free trade for years, and at its recent convention in Cincinnati it openly declared in its favor and pledged the party to carry out that doctrine. At the last session of Congress it attempted to break down the tariff law, and very nearly succeeded. Upon the other hand, one of the cardinal principles of the Republican party has been, and is now to foster American industries, to protect American labor. It places upon her free list those articles of common use among the people that are not manufactured or produced in this country. It places a tariff upon all articles that American labor manufactures, or our farmers cultivate. The prices paid for labor in Europe is only about 33 per cent. of what is paid in America. Strike down the tariff law and our workmen must stop their labor, or receive in payment therefor less than one-third of the price paid now. Can the workmen clothe and educate their families upon that? Is not that a vital question to the workmen? Is it not one that overshadows all others? One party offers you protection, guarantees you good wages. The other places you in competition with the pauperized labor of Europe—robs you of your living. For which party will you vote? It rests with you. This question is above and beyond mere party ties. It is a question that resolves itself right down to this: Will you vote for a party and a policy that will throw you out of employment entirely, or reduce your wages down to from thirty cents to seventy-five cents a day, or will you vote for the party and policy that will protect you from European competition and thus secure you steady employment at wages ranging from \$1.25 a day to \$3.00? It is an argument that addresses itself directly to you. It is one you ought to study and think about.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The Democratic party is now loudly begging for the vote of the old soldiers, and their only claim to that vote is that Hancock is a soldier. In the light of the action of the Democratic party during the war it is an insult for them to ask the vote of the soldiers, but in the whole fifteen years since the war closed that party has done nothing to recommend it to the suffrages of the veterans. On the contrary, it has constantly shown its hostility to the soldiers. When it got control of Congress, crippled veterans were turned out of places to make way for rebel soldiers. But that is not all. The Democratic party has hindered and delayed the payment of pensions and bounties. On the 30th of June, 1869, at the commencement of President Grant's first administration, there were on file in the Treasury Department sixty-six thousand claims for pay and bounty. Between that time and the 30th of June, 1874, there were received over one hundred and thirty-four thousand additional claims, making a total of two hundred thousand. The settlement of this vast number of claims was one of the duties imposed on the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury; and so energetic were the measures taken to adjust the dues of soldiers and their heirs, that that officer was able to report, on the latter date, (June 30th, 1874), that but twenty-five thousand claims remained on hand out of the two hundred thousand; seven-eighths of the entire number having been disposed of.

Of course this result was largely due to the readiness with which the Republican Congress of that day lent its aid to the work; for the party that had stood by the soldier during the rebellion did not desert him when gratitude became its duty. The appropriations asked for were voted promptly and cheerfully; legislation

to smooth the difficulties in the way of deserving claimants, and to extend the operation of existing laws to include meritorious cases not provided for, was perfected without delay; in fact, the executive and legislative branches of the Government vied with each other in forwarding these acts of national gratitude and justice. Is it not the grossest calumny to charge that the Republican party or administration has delayed the payment of bounties, when these figures show what was accomplished under Republican direction?

No sooner did the Democrats get control of Congress than they sought to delay and embarrass these payments. They delayed making appropriations; called upon the Treasury Department to report the name of each claimant and the amount to Congress, where they were referred to a committee, and then slept for months, so that after the claim had been adjusted and allowed by the Department, it took at least twelve months to get the money, while the veterans and their children were suffering for bread. As one sample let us give the last action of the Democratic Congress on this subject. On the 3d of June, 1880, the Second Auditor reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that the sum of \$114,879.83 was needed to meet claims adjusted since the 1st of January. The Secretary promptly laid the matter before Congress, and it was referred to the appropriation committees. The House committee omitted the appropriation from their report. In the Senate committee the amount was curtailed to \$100,000; and the bill being finally submitted to a conference committee, of which Senator Beck, of Kentucky, and Representative J. H. Blount, of Georgia, were the chief managers on the part of the Senate and House respectively was reported for passage with the entire sum asked for struck out! And this, it appears from Senator Beck's remarks in explanation, was done at the instance of the managers from the House, whose Chairman was General Blount, of Georgia, one of the rebel Generals whom clemency and the shot gun policy of the South have placed in control of the legislation of the loyal American people!

Now, soldiers, is it not presumptuous in the Democratic party to ask you for your votes? What is the nomination of Hancock compared to the acts of the party?

B. F. PERRY was at one time Governor of South Carolina, and as he is a leader among the Democracy of that State, his declarations may reasonably be taken as indicative of the sentiment of the party. He has just addressed a letter to the citizens of that State, in which occurs the following passage:

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 man who tries to restore the Radical party to power in South Carolina should be socially ostracized, 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 and power, no 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 man.

Democratic papers delight to charge that the Republican party is trying to keep up a sectional strife. Can they show anything from any Northern Republican half so sectional?

LAST Saturday night, while the Republican Garfield and Arthur club of Hope, Bartholomew county, were out drilling, they were surprised to see a detachment of the Hancock Guards, numbering ten voters, and formerly staunch Democrats, coming toward them, with their uniforms under their arms. A few words explained the movement. They had become sick and tired of the solid South, and desired to join the Garfield army, which they did. The Garfield Guards escorted them to the Democratic headquarters where they surrendered their Hancock uniforms, and donned those of the Garfield club. So they come all over the country. Business men, workmen, farmers, do not want to risk a change.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

Let loyal citizens of the United States, be they Republicans or Democrats, reflect upon the recent utterances of two distinguished men, both representative citizens. Comment is unnecessary. It will not do to be. Consider what Lee beaten now. We and Jackson would do should never be beat—were they alive. These men who count or represent for which they sent those who counted four years. Re in the enumeration, member the men who to give representation poured forth their life in the electoral college blood on Virginia's can cast his vote just soil, and do not aban as he pleases, and can't them now. Re have it counted just member that upon as he cast it.—U. S. your vote depends the Grant.

The Democrats of Miami township, have twice tried to rally their forces to organize a Hancock club. Their last effort was on Monday night, when they mustered three voters.

The Spirit of the German Press.

—Referring to political renegades and deserters, the Davenport Democrat writes as follows: "As the market-woman counts carefully her pennies, so the Democratic party counts carefully its accessions from Republican ranks and parades them boastfully before eyes of the public. They are 'no small potatoes.' Already we have noticed the conversion of John McDonald, the whisky swindler, from Garfield to Hancock. Now we have to report the conversion of the greatest cynic and most conscienceless scoundrel and trickster, Ben Butler, from the National Greenback party to the Democratic party. In view is held the conversion of Denis Kearney, who is reported to be willing to follow in the footsteps of Butler and to have the utmost respect for Hancockian mustachios. The four-hundred-pounder, David Davis, of Illinois, has already pledged his support to the three-hundred-pounder and brother in Democratic faith, Gen. Hancock. This Davis is a singular fellow. For all the world, he would like to be President of the United States. In 1872 he dispatched a whole train-load of delegates to Cincinnati on his own account to vote for him as Presidential candidate. He was defeated there in his plans, but, notwithstanding all this, he has not lost his courage, and is determined to take part in every political occurrence, and therefore he has placed himself at the disposition of Gen. Hancock. We doubt very much on our part whether a Democratic conquest has been made in his case, because it would be hard for Mr. Davis, if asked the question, what party he preferred, to answer it plainly and clearly. A greater accession to the Democratic party is that of Gen. Sickles. But who cares for Sickles? If he had to-day to go through another trial for the murder of Mr. Key it is very doubtful if he ever would be acquitted. The German Democratic press calls, with a great deal of complaisance, attention to the fact that Gen. Sigel has been converted to the Hancockian faith. This is entirely superfluous. Sigel was always a Democrat, and is now doubly so because he has spoiled his chances with the Republican party for years in consequence of his inveterate and intolerable office-seeking proclivities. But even more amusing are the boasts of the Democrats over their accession in the German press. There is the New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung, which has hoisted the Hancock flag. But how did that happen? While the editor, Dr. Maak, was stumping in Indiana for the Republican party, the Democrats in New Jersey secured a majority of the shares of the paper and switched its politics. And then there is the Waechter am Erie, who is designated as a Republican Hancockian. Well a Hancockian he is, of course, but he would be as much in favor of Wade Hampton, or Chalmers of Mississippi, as long as the Cleveland Anzeiger is a Republican paper! As Hassaurek, of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, once pointedly said, 'The Democracy of the Waechter is the existence of the Republican Anzeiger.' Since the talented and lamented former owner and editor of the Waechter, M. August Thieme, has left us for another world, the Waechter is the most poisonous organ of the Democratic party, under the editorship of Jakob Mueller!"

The Milwaukee Freie Presse writes as follows:

"As we learn from Westliche Post, a few, to the public unknown gentlemen have made it their business to issue an address to the German veterans of St. Louis, by which they are requested to declare themselves in favor of Hancock and English. The contents of this address 'beats' anything which has so far appeared in print during the Presidential campaign. For instance, it is said therein 'that Hancock must be compared to the never-to-be-forgotten Lincoln in modesty and affability. Rally around the glorious banner of Hancock and English and join our cause.' Such is the closing language of this singularly ridiculous proclamation. To compare Hancock with Lincoln! Why not compare Nero with Gerrit Smith, Ignatius Loyola with Luther, Kutseike with Frederick the Great, Jerimias Federmann with Schiller? It would be as well, and be as admissible? And then to mention in the same breath the name of Lincoln with the skinkfin English,—the man who distinguished himself in the interest and perpetuation of slavery, while Lincoln's object through life was its abolition! But stupidly bad luck have these veteran stool-pigeons with their affability and generosity of the Major General. These two qualifications are newly invented attachments to the character of the General commanding at Governor's Island. But it is well known that his Excellency is imbued and troubled with the highest degree of West-Point arrogance and a martinet's self-reliant impudence. What will his old regiment say about that affability whom he has so often treated after true West Point style, like dogs, and not like men and sons of citizens of the country.

The Cincinnati Volksblatt writes as follows: "In his reply to an invitation to attend a Democratic mass-meeting William H. English states that circumstances do not permit him to leave the post of danger which he holds. The post of danger is the State of Indiana. Out of this we can perceive that Mr. English judges the political situation in his State correctly. He sees and admits that the Democratic party stands in great danger of losing the State of Indiana. This admission does not exactly tally with the joyful hopes of victory which the Volksfreund and other Democratic papers in the State of Indiana is not alone not sure, but entirely improbable. Even if we do not consider the unpopularity of the two candidates, English and Landers—the infamous decision of the Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court, by which the constitutional amendments, honestly voted for and adopted by a majority of the citizens of the State of Indiana, were declared a nullity because of party reasons has been sufficient to influence many Democrats either not to vote or to vote the Republican ticket."

The Roster.

—The New York Times' table showed that seventy-two out of ninety-five members of Congress from the States lately in rebellion served in the Rebel army. Thirty-eight per cent. of all

the Democrats in Congress, North and South, are ex-Confederate soldiers. These figures do not fully represent the extent of the Rebel influence in the legislation of the country. Legislation is prepared and shaped in the committees of Congress. It is important, therefore, to know how the Rebels are represented on the committees. The Times summarizes the facts thus:—In the Senate:

The Rebel Gen. Gordon was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

The Rebel Gen. Moxey is Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

The Rebel Captain Cook is Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Rebel Colonel Withers is Chairman of the Committee on Pensions.

The Rebel Gen. Cockrell is Chairman of the Committee on Claims.

The Rebel Col. Harris is Chairman of the Committee on District of Columbia.

Senator Garland, who was in Jeff Davis' Congress, is Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

The Rebel Gen. Ransom is Chairman of the Committee on Railroads.

The Rebel soldier James E. Bailey is Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor.

The Rebel Gen. M. C. Butler is Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

The Rebel Gen. Morgan is Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

The Rebel Col. Lamar is Chairman of the Mississippi River Committee.

The Rebel Gen. Morgan is Chairman of the Electoral Count Committee.

In the House:

Ex-Rebel Postmaster-General Reagan is Chairman of the important Committee on Commerce.

Col. Atkins, of the Rebel army, is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Gen. Hunton, of the Rebel army, is Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee.

Gen. Seales, of the Rebel army, is Chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee.

Gen. Withthorne, of the Rebel army, is Chairman of the Naval Committee.

Col. Muldrow, of the Rebel army, is Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

Col. Cabell, of the Rebel army, is Chairman of the Committee on Railways.

Mr. Goode, of Jeff Davis' Congress, is Chairman of the Committee on Education.

Mr. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, is Chairman of the Committee on Coinage.

Gen. Vance, of the Rebel army, is Chairman of the Committee on Patents.

Gen. Cook, of the Rebel army, is Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings.

Gen. King, of the Rebel army, is Chairman of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canal.

Thus the Rebels preside over thirteen of the most important committees of the Senate, and twelve of the most important committees of the House. The ex-Rebels constitute a majority of the Democratic ten of the principal Senate Committees.

POLITICAL GEMS.

—For originality, Emory A. Storrs, the great Chicago lawyer, is nearly equal to Col. Ingersoll. During his speech in New York, a few nights ago, he said:

"The Lord was very good to me, and postponed by birth so that I never had occasion to vote the Democratic ticket."

"I know no more degrees in Republicanism than in eggs. There is no such thing as a middling good egg. There is no relative Republicanism, no conservatism, no radicalism. It calls for freedom, not partial freedom; for the enforcement of the laws, not a portion of the laws; protection to the people, but all the people."

"They are in favor of shaking hands over the bloody chasm. So am I; but don't want the grip to be so enthusiastic as to pull me into the chasm before the shaking is finished. I said I was in favor of a change, but I am like the sheep-grower—one dog for another, not one dog for a wolf."

"I want to say here that I would like this audience to draw a distinction, between the Democratic party and the Democrats. There is a great distinction to be drawn. There are thousands of Democrats better than their party—none worse. The distinction is the same as between a corporation and a stockholder. I may find fault with a corporation, and at the same time be on the best of terms with the stockholders."

"I don't complain of the Democratic party because it is sinful—it is sin itself. Not because it is wicked—it is wickedness itself. There is a big difference between having the smallpox and being the smallpox."

"This dear party comes forth sobbing, so tender is its love for the constitution. They love the constitution better than its enforcement, the reaper better than the crops, the marriage certificate better than the wife. I really believe—let us personify the party—that he would let his wife go and save the marriage certificate. Imagine the couple on shipboard in a great storm—the man rushing around crying, 'Save my marriage certificate!' 'Save my marriage certificate!' and his wife going gurgling to the bottom."

Still Another.

Indianapolis Journal.

—Mr. M. E. Shiel, editor of the Monitor Journal, a weekly temperance paper, printed at Seymour, in this State, is in the city visiting friends, and called at the Journal office yesterday. Mr. Shiel is a talented young Irishman. He was formerly a Democrat, but for a few years past has been voting with the Nationalists, though not taking any active part in politics, his entire time being devoted to the temperance work. He has just returned from Little Rock, Arkansas, whither he went on temperance work, and he frankly declares that after what he saw and heard and experienced there he can no longer be anything but a Republican. He says that before he went South he thought the stories of Southern ostracism and persecution of Northern men were all gotten up for political effect, but experience has satisfied him that the half has not been

told. Although he went to Little Rock on solely a temperance mission, he was made to feel, in a very marked manner, the odious discrimination which is practiced towards Northern men. As an evidence of the spirit of intolerance which prevails, he says that at the second meeting which he held in Little Rock a number of United States soldiers from the arsenal came up to sign the pledge. The sight of the uniform was so offensive that fully half the audience, to the number of two hundred, rose and left the hall. Mr. Shiel also says that he saw and heard enough to satisfy him that there is no such thing as a fair election in that part of the South, however it may be in others. In short, he is completely and soundly converted to Republicanism.

The Death-Stroke.

Some time in the latter part of May, Mrs. Campbell left Leadville for the Eagle River mining district. He was well outfitted, having a pony, rifle, and the necessary grub to keep him supplied for some weeks. The first mishap that befell Mr. Campbell was caused by his pony. He was leading the animal by a rope, when the pony became frightened and started on a run. Mr. Campbell held the rope in such a manner that it became tangled around his little finger, from which he could not release it. The result was that when the pony freed himself he carried along with him the little finger that had once been a valuable member of the gentleman's hand. He hastened to the nearest doctor, who amputated the stump of the finger. Pursuing his way in search of the precious metals, he was not long in meeting with another adventure that compelled him to return to Leadville. After prospecting some days on Eagle River, and going some distance from any other prospectors, he struck indications and went into camp. For several days he worked at some claims he thought of locating if they panned out as he was led to believe from surface indications. On the morning of the fifth day he started in the direction of his claim, intending to go on but a few minutes, and taking no weapons with him but his hatchet, which he had belted to his hip. He had gone but a few rods when he was somewhat startled to see before him a bear. The bear, apparently, paid no attention to him, and he decided to beat a hasty retreat. Scarcely had he started on his backward march than the bear started for him. The gentleman increased his speed and so did Bruin. There were no trees convenient, and it looked for a minute very dubious. The bear raised on his hind feet and prepared for a friendly embrace. There was nothing for Campbell to do but fight it out, and he awaited Mr. Bear's coming with his hatchet, ready for close work. The bear reached him, and they struck simultaneously. Campbell struck the bear between the eyes with the hatchet, and the bear struck Campbell on the head. He remembers nothing more for some hours, although it was evident from his wounds that Bruin played with him for a second or two after he was down. When he came to he found that he was the only living occupant of the field, the bear lying some feet distant with his head split open. Making his way painfully to camp—the journey of a few hundred yards occupying several hours—he doctored himself as well as he could. He was so badly injured that his only wish was to die as soon as possible. The evening of the day succeeding his encounter he was found by a couple of prospectors. They took care of him for several days, and kindly assisted him back to the nearest camp. Here they left him, and for many days he was considered "as good" as dead. He finally recovered sufficiently to stand a journey to this camp, but it will be about next summer before he will be enabled to prospect again.

Von Moltke as a Young Soldier.

Major Vaupein, in his history of the Danish-Norwegian Army, which has just issued from the press, tells at length the story of Field Marshal Count von Moltke's early military career. Helmut Carl Bernhard von Moltke was one of a number of young officers who in the year 1822 sought and obtained the Royal permission to enter for a time into foreign military service. Von Moltke became a Danish "Land-cadet" in 1814 and commenced service with the small annual pay of fifty Danish reichshalers. Shortly afterward, however he was admitted into the privileged ranks of the so-called "Page-cadets," when his pay was advanced to the sum of three hundred thalers of the Danish mint from the Court Treasury, and the more valuable privilege of receiving a higher scientific military education.

In 1819 Moltke was made an officer, and appointed to a lieutenantancy in the Oldenburg regiment. After three years of service, he obtained permission, as we have already said, to enter for a season into military service, in order to complete his education as a Danish officer. He was very poor, and when the permission was given him, he begged at the same time to be allowed a grant of three months' pay as "travel money." King Frederick VI., however, thought that he had been sufficiently gracious to the young officer, and replied that no money grant would be given to those Danish officers who were seeking foreign service. Moltke in his written application to his Royal master, which is still extant, made the now memorable pledge "If his majesty will concede my request I trust that I shall acquire such knowledge and capacity in the Prussian service as shall enable me hereafter to repay King and Denmark." Here is indeed another strange irony of history. If the King had granted the young man's very small request it is probable that the Danish officer would never have become Field-Marshal of Prussia and the German Empire. It is a curious speculation what issues might have resulted from the Schleswig-Holstein conflict if the greatest strategist of the age had remained in the service of that little State in which he began his career as a soldier and in which he proposed also to end it.

It is a nice moral question whether the underwriters ought to pay insurance on canal boats which recklessly set sail without nailing a horseshoe to the stern post.—[Buffalo Express.

The Greencastle Banner.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Greencastle, Indiana, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 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. H. 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, Third District—BYRON K. ELLIOT, of Marion. Fifth District—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. BLOSS, of Vanderburg.

DISTRICT TICKET.

For Congress, W. R. F. 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. RIDPATH, of Clay. For Joint Prosecutor, 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. B. 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.

The Latest.

Later returns from Maine show that Davis, Republican, is possibly elected governor. We have both branches of the Legislature, and three out of five Congressmen. Not so bad after all.

The argument is all in and the case made up. The thing to do now is to get ready for the election. Republicans in each of the townships should assemble at an early day and proceed to business. Organize into companies for work. One company should look after the doubtful voters; another should have supervision of the fraudulent voters, with instructions to prevent them from voting; another should bring the sick and infirm to the polls; another should have charge of the tickets; another should act as detectives to see that there are no bogus tickets, and none that are pasted or scratched; another should act as challengers, and all should be at the polls from the opening until the last ballot is counted. The expense of litigation has been greatly increased in the last few years. Why? The general answer is, because almost the only class represented in the Legislature is the lawyers, and they legislate for the benefit of their own class. The same complaint is made in England as well as in this country. The remedy is in selecting men to represent other classes also. The necessity for this is so plain that even lawyers, themselves, are often free to admit it. Give the people a chance.

A merchant complains to us that a local Democratic paper is attempting to injure Greencastle by advising Democrats to go elsewhere to trade because this is a Republican city. He would like to see the BANNER exonerate that paper for its course. We have considered the matter, and our conclusion is this: Nothing we can say will change the course of the paper referred to, therefore it would be a waste of words. That paper is kept in existence and has been for years by Republican patronage. Heretofore it has been content with an effort to destroy the party whose success these men believe to be necessary to their business, but now it goes a step further and attempts to destroy their business outright. If they wish to put an effective stop to this sort of thing, all they have to do is to quit patronizing that paper. The wise man does not nurture a viper in his bosom.

C. E. Wallingford, a noted Greenbacker of this State, but who is recently from Alabama, has been in town this week. He says that the report in the Indianapolis Sentinel, wherein he is made to contradict the statements of Gen. Weaver regarding the action of the Alabama Democracy, is untrue. He said nothing of the kind. On the contrary he corroborates everything said by Gen. Weaver and goes further. He says that there is no such thing as a fair election in the South, and after having been there and seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears the real situation, he comes back to the North anxious for the success of the Republican party, and thinks that nothing else will save the Nation from destruction. Before he went South he discredited the reports of intimidation and fraud; now, he says that the half had not been told.

It is a striking coincidence that the Republican party in this county has most uniformly maintained itself in those localities where the BANNER has had the largest circulation. This is particularly the case in this city, which has been, since the war, the most reliable Republican town in the State. There can be no better evidence that the teachings of the BANNER are sound and its influence in the right direction. It is safe to say that no true Republican has opposed or sought to cripple it in this good work, but on the contrary they have cheered it on with a heartiness that has constantly renewed its vigor. The paper is now enjoying a large circulation, but there are still many families who do not take it where it ought to be a weekly visitor. We suggest to our Republican friends that this is a good time to secure their subscriptions.

It is the purpose of the Democratic leaders to prevent the casting of ballots by Negroes in this State as far as they can do so by fair means or foul. To that end they will require every Negro to swear his vote in. There is no doubt about this. The necessary thing to be done, therefore, is for every colored man to at once find some person who knows he is a legal voter and who will go on his bond. If he has removed from the locality where this man resides he should at once move back. If he does not take this precaution he will be disfranchised by the Democracy, regardless of his right to vote. Remember that Democracy in Indiana is the same article as in Mississippi. Be not lulled into false security by the quiet preceding the election.

The BANNER wishes to emphasize every word of the article which we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette on the Maine election. If the result in that State causes us to set about the real work of the campaign here the lesson will not have been too dearly bought. We have been having entirely too much work on paper and not enough hunting up of voters and putting them into line for work in securing other votes from now until the last ballot is in on election day. Again, as we have done elsewhere, we urge upon the different townships of this county to at once organize for real business. No time is to be lost, neither should one township wait for some other to move first. In this emergency each locality should take care of itself, relying on no extraneous help. Only in this way can the best results be obtained.

There is a Court House Ring down in Owen county. One of its victims, F. R. Nugent, whose Democracy has never been doubted, has started a paper of his own, the Freedom Statesman, in which he says: "The way to have harmony in the Democratic party of this county is to do right; don't lobby and then shout reform. Trying to keep salaries up high is not economy; charging the delinquent more than the law allows is not retrenchment. The Owen county pocket-book is getting empty, and when it is empty, the organists will say reform at the national capital, but to talk reform and a change in Owen county is not Democratic, but cowardly and rebellious. The good sense of the tax-payers can see that we must have a change in sweet Owen. In another place he says: "When the ringsters have suspicion that a Democrat will not go the whole county ticket, they drop him a few lines and tell him that they have important business. When the party comes they have a card for publication just ready for him to sign, and when it is done it is published and they are happy. We received a few lines, but did not dance to the racket."

Clearly, things are not lovely for the Democratic ring-masters of Owen county. There are too many honest men in their party down there who can not be managed. Such men are the hope of the country. While the immigration statistics are surprising on this side of the ocean, the corresponding emigration statistics on the other side are attracting notice, particularly in Germany, where the outward flow creates uneasiness. During the first six months of this year the emigration from Germany, by way of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Stettin, has been 50,422 persons, against 16,099 during the same period of last year, 13,844 the year before, and 12,021 the year before that. These figures tell their story. The conflicting political interests are throwing upon each other the blame for such an increase in the exodus. The exodus from Europe to the Northern States of America, like that of the blacks from the South to the North, arises from one cause: a desire to live in a free country.

Col. matson favors pensioning all Mexican soldiers, without making any exceptions against those in the South who afterward rebelled against their country. This would include Jeff Davis. The gallant Colonel has hoisted the white flag again. Fortunately he has no arms or quartermaster stores to deliver this time, but should he get into Congress he could help open the National treasury to his captors. Why is it that the Democrats are claiming the victory in Maine? They had no ticket in the field. In thus ignoring and pushing aside the Greenbackers they show a disposition to "hog" things that must be exasperating to those whom they wrong. Our Greenback friends can now see the position in which they are placed. They are merely being used to pull the Democratic chestnuts out of the fire. Blaine says that the Democracy spent from \$70,000 to \$100,000 in that State, buying at least 3,000 votes, and that it was in that way, and that way only, that we were defeated, if defeated at all. Republicans relied on the justness of their cause, as promulgated by newspapers, documents and speeches, but this will not always stand against the use of money. The Court House Ring is making desperate efforts to fix public attention on National affairs instead of on themselves. They are continually pointing away from themselves. Will the tax-payers of Putnam county be longer deceived by them? Every intelligent Democrat in Putnam county knows that his party is ruled over by a Ring whose headquarters is in the Court House. Will they longer submit to this tyranny, or will they act the part of free men living in a free country? Mr. Welch is the first candidate who has had the courage to go on the stump and publicly attack the Court House Ring. The people in whose interest the old man does this will not be unmindful of it when the time comes for voting. The democrats are howling that the people "want a change." Yes, indeed, they do, from the present democratic rule in Indiana, and we are going to have it, too.—Lafayette Journal.

And right here in Putnam county we want a change. That is what we are honing for. Down with the Court House Ring! Maine is safe for Garfield.

The recent lynching here at Circleville, O., in which a blind, crippled, and dying desperado was dragged from his bed at night and hung by the roadside like a dog will doubtless be used by the defenders of Democratic morality as an argument that the Northern States are not so much more civilized after all than the Southern States. But the occurrence merely proves that there are amid the civilized regions of this country isolated and exceptional districts in which Democratic ideas prevail. Pickaway County, O., was during the war a red hot center of Copperheadism; when all the rest of the State gave Lincoln a majority of 60,000 in 1864, Pickaway County voted by a heavy majority that the war was a failure, and since then it has consistently been opposed to the amendments, opposed to reconstruction, in favor of repudiation, fraud, kn kluxing, and—as it finally appears—of lynch law. When ever one hears of a case of lynching or mob law north of Mason and Dixon's line, it may be set down to the survival of barbarism in the shape of Democracy amid an advancing civilization.—Globe Democrat.

Our experience in Indiana is in accordance with the above. Those sections in this State where lynch law has prevailed are always reliably Democratic. This fact of itself ought to deter law-abiding people from acting with that party.

Not Afraid of his old Comrades. We clip the following from Saturday's issue of the Indianapolis Journal:

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Sept. 7. Hon. W. W. Dudley, Chairman, etc., Indianapolis, Indiana: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that I accept your invitation to be present at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, both as an officer and as a member of the Grand Army of this city. Though a Democrat, I am liberal enough to be a member of Morton Post. I am not one of the kind to be afraid of politics in this meeting of the Grand Army. Yours very truly, B. F. HAVENS.

In Favor of a "Change." Jason Brown, editor of the Bowling Green Review, after carefully weighing the question of political principles, has concluded that although he has been fighting for Democracy, that he was spurred on only by prejudice, and that after a careful study of the character of both sides, he cannot conscientiously do as he has done, and that his paper has made its last issue in favor of the Democratic party. We are glad to learn that one man at the head of a Democratic organ has had the will power and good sense to lay his party passion aside and take a clear view of the subject, which is the all important question as to what shall become of our government. We are glad to welcome Mr. Brown to our ranks, and hope that he will grow strong in the faith, and we are sure that in time to come he will never regret the step he has taken.—Terre Haute News.

It will be remembered that the BANNER expressed the opinion last year that Mr. Brown was too fair-minded, truthful and patriotic to remain permanently in the Democratic camp, and that he would yet become a Republican. It is gratifying to see that prediction so soon fulfilled.

Instead of an evil the Maine election is a benefit to Republicans. Our people will now realize the gravity of the situation and go to work. When they do that they always win.

The Greenbackers can give the State and the Nation to the Democratic party if they want to do so. Will they do it? This is the question for them to decide.

The Democratic party in Maine has been annihilated. The Democracy are simply rejoicing over their own funeral. For once they are doing the right thing.

Although out of office, Grant is not out of power. One word from his lips or pen is worth a thousand platitudes by lesser men. "It will not do to be beaten now."

The Union troops never quailed in the face of disaster, but in the end always carried their flag to victory. And so it will be now. Faces to the front and touch elbows!

Col. matson stated in his speech at Fillmore Saturday night that "the emancipation of the slaves was one of the terrible accidents of the war." To give it emphasis he repeated it.

Judging by the way Democrats have been rejoicing this week the Greenback ticket in Maine was a Democratic ticket in disguise.

The same faces have been wreathed in smiles in Greencastle this week that used to laugh over the defeats of the Union arms.

The Maine Prohibitionists voted the Democratic ticket. Queer!

A hint to the Democracy—"They laugh best who laugh last."

"It will not do to be beaten now."—Grant.

The genuine aristocrats among the Shortforms yet sell at high prices on occasion. A few days ago, some Buffalonian (name unknown) purchased in Detroit, Mich., the s. h. heifer Airdrie Duchess 8th, by 22d Duke of Airdrie, 19,368, dam Airdrie Duchess 2d, by 14th Duke of Thorndale, 8,031, for \$10,800 cash.

The Duty of Republicans.

Republicans everywhere in Indiana should co-operate, vigorously with the State committee in exposing and punishing fraudulent voters. Spare no one. Enforce the law to the fullest extent. If the Democrats suspect fraud on the part of their opponents, it is their privilege and it is their duty to enforce the laws. The laws are not passed for one party, but for the people, and it is a duty that every citizen owes to his country to protect the ballot box, which is the foundation of free institutions. But it is worthy of note that the Democratic party is the only party that opposes laws passed in the interest of an honest ballot.

Spot every man who may be found in Indiana for the purpose of casting an illegal vote, and do not stop until you drive all such scoundrels and traitors out of the State or into the penitentiary. And as far as possible expose and punish the head conspirators.

This is now the most important work to be done by the Republican managers and there should be an efficient organization in every voting precinct to guard the polls. This is a duty Republicans owe to their party and their country. It is essential to the continuance of free institutions as was the suppression of the rebellion.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the improvement of Centre street, City of Greencastle, Ind., from College Avenue to Locust street, will be received by the Mayor and common council until 7 o'clock on Oct. 11, 1880. Said work is to be done in accordance with specifications to be placed on file in the office of the city clerk on Sept. 27, 1880. By order of Common Council, R. H. CROUCH, City Engineer.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNDEY E. STOR, N. Y. Mail, is the only edition to which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention or facts. Beautifully illustrated, printed and bound. "The best—N. Y. Herald." "The most useful, sensible and satisfactory."—N. Y. Tribune. Full length steel portrait by Hall, facing title page. Expressly for this work. Active Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms. Send \$1.00 for one complete outfit. A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday, the 23rd day of September, 1880, at the late residence of Marquis Arbuckle, deceased, in Warren township, about four miles southwest of Greencastle, Putnam county, Ind., the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said decedent, will sell at Public outcry to the highest bidder all the personal property, goods and chattels of said decedent, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wagon, Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, corn in the field and in crib, Oats in Granary, growing Corn, and divers other articles owned by decedent in his life. Terms of Sale: On sums exceeding three dollars a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisal laws. Three dollars and less cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. S. E. PARKS, Administrator. Moore Bros' Atty's. 36-37

Red Front MEAT MARKET

JOHN T. CRAIG, Proprietor. Main Street, opposite Howe & Vermilion's Store, South Greencastle. Always keeps on hand 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;

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.

The Blood is the Life.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is rapidly acquiring a national reputation for the cure of Scrofula Affection, Cancerous Formations, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Mercurial and All Skin Diseases. This remedy is a Vegetable Compound, and cannot harm the most tender infant. Ladies who suffer from debilitating diseases and Female Complaint, will find speedy relief by using this remedy. C. W. LINSFOTT, of Mesopotamia, O., says it cured him of Scrofula of thirty years. Two bottles cured Mrs. E. J. Duke, of Coxfax, Ind., of chronic skin and leg neck. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER cures all forms of Erysipelas.—Mrs. E. S. MELTZER, Larmer Station, Pa. The Blood Searcher is the Safest, Surest 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. Established and used for 50 years. They cure BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, Fever and Ague, and all similar diseases like magic. Get the right kind. SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists. 1y-4l.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

ASK the recovered Dyspeptics, Bilious Sufferers, Victims of Fever and Ague, the Malarial Disease, Patient, how they recovered Health, Clear Appetite and Good Spirits—and they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, and all Liver, Biliary, &c., &c. IT HAS NO EQUAL. This unrivaled Southern remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious or poisonous ingredients. PURELY VEGETABLE. If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and liver or choleraic, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. It is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitter of every kind. It is the cheapest purest and best family medicine in the world. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 19-ly

Don't Forget Brunner's Cathartic Pills. Is the champion remedy for all indigestion, diseases of the stomach and bowels, for cholera, teething, Colic, Summer complaint, or Cholera Infantum. It will cure all the ailments of the stomach and bowels, for indigestion of the stomach, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Asiatica, Cholera Sicca, Cholera Diarrhoea, Dysentery or Flux. It is the best and safest preparation ever offered to the public. For sale by all Druggists.

CEMETERY GREENHOUSE

Five houses full of nice, healthy plants. Very cheap. BEDDING PLANTS, 50 cts. per doz. VERBENAS, per doz. TUBEROSE PLANTS, 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 TABLE PLANTS. JOHN WILSON

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CARRIAGES

Jump Seats, Phaetons Buggies, Spring Wagons, etc.



St. Louis Buggies and Phaetons

On hand at prices to suit the times. No trouble to show our work. Call and see us. All kind of Carriage repairing done. Old ones made to look as well as new. RENICK, CURTIS & CO. Greencastle, Ind.

Smythe, Terry & Co.



UNDERTAKERS and Furniture Dealers. No. 22 E. Washington Street, Greencastle, Ind.

We have on hand and are daily receiving a 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 all lines. We keep constantly on hand a full line of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes of all sizes and styles.

The Editors and Newspaper Men

of the country, endorse JAS. BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES. As a proof, read the following: Baltimore, Md., March 28th, 1880. It gives me pleasure to inform you that the watch you sent me has given perfect satisfaction in every respect. The works are excellent and the cases very beautiful. Ed. and Prop. Volante's. Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 28th, 1880. Our manager has carried the watch over which he arrived, and can cheerfully say that it cannot be beaten as a timer, or in any other way. STATE LEADER CO. Potosi, Iowa State Leader. Wausau, Wis., March 15th, 1880. I am pleased to say that the watch I sent 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. Irons Co., Times. Wausau, Wis., March 15th, 1880. The watches purchased of you are in every way satisfactory; they keep time as accurate as the large regulators in our jewelry stores, and the cases are just 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 the Plates of Solid Gold. It is warranted to keep time as accurate as any watch of the same class. Ask your jeweler for the illustrated catalogue containing full description. 21-4f

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Putnam County, State of Indiana, the administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Marquis Arbuckle late of said county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. SAMUEL E. PARKS, Administrator. Moore Bros., Atty. September 3, 1880. 37 3W

B. F. Hays & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS

Ready-Made Clothing
The CELEBRATED 'STAR SHIRT,'
HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS,
Neck Wear, Linen and Paper Collars.
Laundry Agents.

Collars and Cuffs sent every Tuesday and returned on Saturday.
No. 8 Washington St.
GREENCASTLE IND

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES

ALLEN'S DRUG STORE.

ALL GRADES AT LOWEST PRICES.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.
GOING NORTH: 2:17 P. M. Express, 2:30 P. M. Accommodation.
GOING SOUTH: 1:45 P. M., 2:17 P. M., 4 A. M.
ARRIVALS: 10 A. M. New Albany, 2 A. M., 1:50 P. M. La Fayette.

Vandalia Time.

GOING EAST: 2:50 A. M. Pacific Exp., 12:15 A. M. H. Accom., 8:25 P. M. Mail & Acc., 8:55 P. M. Day Express, 4:20 P. M. Day Express, 1:32 P. M. Accommodation, 8:06 P. M. H. Accom., 5:38 P. M. Daily.
GOING WEST: 12:15 A. M. Pacific Exp., 12:15 A. M. H. Accom., 8:25 P. M. Mail & Acc., 8:55 P. M. Day Express, 4:20 P. M. Day Express, 1:32 P. M. Accommodation, 8:06 P. M. H. Accom., 5:38 P. M. Daily.

The Greencastle Banner.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Why don't you get your Parlor, Library, or Kitchen furniture repaired or made as good or better than new at Messrs. Kimble & Son's. And by all odds you can have the best, the largest, and the cheapest assortment in the whole town to select from, in beautifying your home with nice furniture, beautiful pictures and mirrors. It will pay you to go right there and no further, and get what you want in the above line. 47-1yr.

Miss Sallie Bowman is in town.

Dr. Andrus goes to Rushville this year.

The first frost occurred here Tuesday morning.

John Wilson is enlarging the front of his greenhouse.

Rev. A. Marine arrived from Fort Wayne Tuesday.

Will Taylor, of Indianapolis, spent Sunday here.

Eugene Throop has returned from a visit to Bloomington.

Charley Keifer arrived home Sunday night from Germany.

Hin'on Chapel had quarterly meeting Saturday and Sunday.

P. O. Harris is in the east, visiting his old home in Vermont.

L. P. Chapin is now assistant agent at the L. & St. L. depot.

William Bosson opened his school at the Junction Monday.

A "change" that is not popular—the change of school books.

Tompey Allen was kicked by a horse Monday, but not seriously hurt.

Mrs. George M. Black is visiting her parents in Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Lizzie and Myra Goulding left Tuesday to visit friends at Salem.

Dr. C. E. Scott, of Castleton, was home to see his parents Sunday.

Alfred Hirt left Tuesday for the eastern cities on his fall business tour.

Dr. Charley Scott cleared \$67 the first month of his practice at Castleton.

Henry T. Floyd will commence teaching school in Franklin township, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Allen are attending the Cincinnati Exposition this week.

Miss Jessie F. Birch has returned from Bloomington, Ill., where she spent the summer.

Dr. J. H. Taylor and his bride were in town Tuesday visiting the Doctor's parents.

A company of Boys in Blue has been formed here. They will march next Saturday.

Mrs. Lou Wales has returned from New York and Miss Josie Donahue from Canada.

Dan Langdon and wife, and daughter Minnie, attended the Academy of Music at Cincinnati on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week.

Shepherd Hooks went over to Indianapolis Monday night to hear Fred Douglass, and to meet his mother who had arrived from North Carolina on the way to join her husband at Crawfordsville.

The number of entries at the Putnam County Fair last week was small, but notwithstanding this only about 50 cents on the dollar will be paid on the premiums awarded, owing to the small attendance of visitors.

Prof. Dobell has been in town the past week. Mrs. Dobell will remain here for the present with her parents, while he will teach at Greentown, Howard county. He will employ his leisure hours studying for the medical profession.

Lockridge & Bridges have sold Alex. Mann twelve hundred beef cattle this week, making 4,348 sold that gentleman since July 1st. Ten car loads shipped yesterday morning weighed 1,581 pounds to the steer. The most of them go to England.

D. L. Southard and wife returned from a two weeks' sojourn in Crawfordsville Saturday. Mrs. Southard's health is greatly improved. Mr. Southard thinks Crawfordsville is a splendid town and Montgomery a good county. He is right.

John C. Iddings, of Robinson, Ill., is visiting friends in this county. He reports good crops and good times in his State, and plenty of politics. The most of the Greenbackers are returning to the Republican party. He thinks this makes the State safe for us.

William Neff occupied the pulpit of College Avenue church Sunday. He asked forbearance for this, his first attempt to "market his ideas in Greencastle." The sermon was so good as to render this modest request unnecessary. He promises to be a valuable acquisition to the ministerial ranks.

The city schools opened Monday with an attendance of near seven hundred. Miss Nellie Hoyt has been transferred from the 1st to the 3d ward. Miss Jodie Hays teaching in the 3d ward. The 2d ward building has been furnished with a furnace, the fence lowered and white-washed and the walks improved.

John W. Dunlavy, of Marion township, has returned from a visit to his son, Rev. H. H. Dunlavy, in Missouri. He found that country suffering from drouth, and the corn crop not so good as in Indiana, but the wheat and fruits were excellent. Another son, Ira, is studying medicine at Parkersburg.

New Albany special to the Indianapolis Journal: Rev. J. L. Pitner, of Wesley Chapel, this city, will prove an acquisition to Locust Street M. E. church, Greencastle, to which he has been appointed. He is not only a most excellent preacher, but a good pastor, and an educated, polished Christian gentleman.

Thomas Hanna was confined to his bed last week with an attack of fever. His appointment at Danville Saturday night was filled by S. A. Hays, who had a good audience. His speech is highly spoken of. Mr. Hanna will be able to fill his appointments after to-day. He was greatly disappointed at not being able to go to Cloverdale Saturday.

The excuse made by students for not taking better care of their school books is that there is no use in saving them for next year others will be adopted in their stead. The old-fashioned way of using the same books by father and son, and by the elder and younger brothers and sisters, is no longer possible. And so it goes—the youngsters feel free to get through their books as soon as they can by tearing them up.

The lowest bid for the new fire engine house presented to the Common Council Monday night was \$5,301, and was unaccompanied by a bond. It was rejected. A levy of 15 cents on the \$100 was made for school purposes. Improvements were ordered on Seminary street between Locust and College Avenue, and on Center street. Also gutters on Indiana street between Poplar and Washington. The appointment of Jesse Richardson as deputy by the city marshal was confirmed.

James Gifford, of this city, says that in 1842 he visited Kentucky in company with his wife. On their return they crossed the Ohio river at Lawrenceburg. A man named Porter was the ferryman. Learning that his passengers lived in Greencastle he said—"I have a son going to college there, and would be much obliged if you would wait until I can write a letter and send it to him by you." They consented, the letter was written, and Mr. Gifford brought and safely delivered it to Albert G. Porter, now the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana.

Horace White returned from Europe last week, and was thoughtful enough to bring us files of the leading London daily papers. He spent near a week in Paris, but thinks that London is the finer city. It is the world in miniature. The Anglia, the steamship on which he went over, founded at sea Saturday, while making a subsequent trip to England with cattle. The vessel and cargo were lost, but the crew and passengers were saved. Horace had a stormy voyage on his return. His habit of close observation causes him to come back full of information regarding the countries visited. Not the slightest detail escaped him.



Your Watch!

If not in perfect order needs skill and experience to put in good repair and perfect running order. I can now conscientiously say that we do first-class work, as I have recently secured the services of a very fine workman, of TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE to take charge of my repairing department, a man who can not only repair a watch in the best manner, but can manufacture a watch complete. With additional machinery and materials, I can say, in all candor, that my facilities for making and repairing anything in the Watch, Clock, Jewelry, Silverware or Spectacle line cannot be excelled in the State.

ALL REPAIRING STRICTLY CASH ON DELIVERY.

A. R. BRATTIN,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Greencastle, Ind.

Charley Hammond attended the Republican club convention yesterday.

New Albany Ledger-Standard: Rev. John L. Pitner, probably one of the most popular young preachers ever in this city, as well as one who has abounded in good works, goes to Locust street church, Greencastle. It is safe to predict for him as great success and popularity at Greencastle as has characterized his ministry in this city.

Stands by his Father.

The following note sent by a citizen of Cloverdale to the Indianapolis Sentinel has the right ring:

CLOVERDALE, Sept. 11, 1880.

Editor Indianapolis Sentinel: Several copies of your paper have been sent to me, evidently for the purpose of influencing my vote. It is a waste of paper. My father wore the blue, and I vote the way he shot. Hereafter the papers will be subject to your order.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

NEXT SATURDAY.

The Republican Grand Rally.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The procession will move promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.

Line of march: South from Public Square on Indiana street to Hanna; east on Hanna to Locust; south on Locust to Elm; east on Elm to Bloomington; north on Bloomington to Seminary; east on Seminary to Arlington; north on Arlington to Washington; west on Washington to point of starting.

Marshal-in-chief, M. J. Cooper.

Each delegation will appoint its own marshal.

Committee on grounds and water: J. T. Owen, J. A. Paris and B. F. Richards.

On music: A. J. Hill, G. B. Marshall and L. D. Crawley.

The old soldiers of the county are requested to assemble and move with the procession in a body.

New Millinery in all the latest styles at Langdon's Bazar. 2w-38.

New Plaid Roman Gingham cheap at the Cash Store. 37-2w.

C. W. TALBURT'S.

Envelopes, Paper, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Slates and Sponges. Also Combs, Brushes, Perfumes, Toilet Powders and Fancy Articles. Lowest prices. 4w38.

JONES' DRUG STORE.

More New Goods just opening at the Cheap Cash store of C. W. Talburt. 2w-38.

Call and examine the mammoth stock of new goods just opened at Langdon's Bazar. 2w-38.

Mrs. Chas. Hill and sister, Miss Grissom, have returned and have reopened their Mantua-making parlor over Gillespie's store, and are now ready for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very latest cuts and designs. All suits guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Give us a call. 2w 37.

Dr. A. Stryker's.

Electric Liniment, for internal and external use, has no equal. For pains in the back, neuralgia, rheumatism, stiff joints, toothache, cholera morbus, colic or cramping, this is a sure cure. One half bottle, given to a horse, will cure any case of colic. For sale by druggists generally, and by Jerome Allen and C. W. Landes & Co., Greencastle. 25.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is used from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Read Advertisement.

The cheapest Cashmeres in town at G. W. Corwin & Co's. 38-2w.

Nothing like it! What? Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read their Advt.

New dress goods, New Trimmings, at Corwin's. 38-2w.

Velvets, Plushes, Brocades, Satins, Fringes and all the new style trimmings at the Fancy Bazar. 2w-38.

All the latest Novelties at Corwin's. 38-2w.

New stock, new styles. Lamps very cheap, call and see them. 4w38.

JONES' DRUG STORE.

Just opened at the Fancy Bazar, the finest and cheapest lot of silks, cashmeres, Novelty, and other dress goods ever shown in this city. 2w-38.

Coal Oil best in the market, also Lamps, Lanterns and Lamp Chimneys, very low. JONES' DRUG STORE.

Daily arrivals of new goods at G. W. Corwin & Co's. 38-2w.

Now Is The Time.

Don't wait until you are nearly dead and bed-ridden. Don't wait until you have found, to your sorrow, that mineral poisons and alcoholic stimulants, biters, etc., will only aggravate diseases of the blood, kidneys and liver. But now, before another day passes, make haste to procure and use Dr. Guyssot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It never fails to cure all blood and skin diseases, all liver complaints and urinary troubles. 8-ly.

Ladies and gents who wish to have their collars and cuffs laundered in first class style will please leave them at the "When" clothing store where they will be returned every Saturday night right side up with care. 10-38.

Use Hammar's Mixed Paints, they make a beautiful finish, are more durable and cheaper than lead. Sold only at Jones' Drug Store. 4w38.

New designs in curtain shades at G. W. Corwin & Co's. 38-2w.

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass, Putty, and Paint Brushes. Lowest prices. 4w38.

JONES' DRUG STORE.

Students, leave your collars, cuffs and shirts at the "When" for laundrying. 4w-38.

New Carpets, New Oil cloths at Corwin's. 98-2w.

Billy Williams, Sept. 18.

Grand Rally of the Republican Party in the Court House Yard, Saturday, Sept. 18. Hon. Billy Williams and other distinguished speakers will be present. This will be a "feast of reason and flow of soul." Come in wagons, on horseback or afoot. Don't miss this opportunity. J. F. DARNALL, Chairman Rep. Cen. Com. td 36.

"A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," by Dr. Kendall. We have received this valuable book, and it is now ready for free distribution to those who pay us \$1 50 for the BANNER for 1881. It is indispensable to every horse owner. The book will be sold at 25 cents a copy at this office, or 30 cents by mail. 30 tf.

Grand Republican Rally.

On Saturday, October 9, in the Court House Yard and Public Square. Hon. Ben. Harrison, Col. Robt. Ingersoll and others invited. J. F. DARNALL, Chairman Rep. Cen. Com. td 36.

Read this Card.

A few reasons why we can sell goods very low:

1. We buy strictly for cash in the Eastern markets.
2. We discount all bills.
3. We sell strictly for cash.
4. We are satisfied with small profits.
5. We have a full stock of first-class Goods.

Call and examine our stock and prices. South-east corner Public Square, Southard's building. Yours truly, T. G. BOWMAN & Co. August 25, 1880. 1f 35.

A Queer Notion.

Many people think it cheaper to buy 25 cent sizes of a proprietary medicine. But they make a mistake. For instance, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry contains about eight times the quantity of ordinary 25 cent cough balsams. Besides it takes a less quantity of Wistar's Balsam to cure a cold. A single dose is often sufficient. For deep seated Colds and Consumption it has proven itself to be the best and quickest cure ever discovered. 7-ly.

Miss Laura Ammerman has a room in Talburt's block, two doors south of the post-office, where she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of fancy work. Stamping a speciality. 4f 36.

The BANNER for 1880 and 1881.

The Greencastle BANNER will be sent during the rest of the present year and all of 1881 for only \$2, and to such subscribers living within the county we will present a copy of Dr. Kendall's celebrated work—"A Treatise on the Horse," a book which every lover of this noble animal should possess. Or, we will sell the book to those who desire it, only for 25 cents a copy. The regular price of the BANNER is \$1 50 a year, or 15 cents a month. 32 tf.

Wanted—Wagon Spoke Timber.

We will pay the highest market price for White Oak wagon spoke timber delivered at our Factory, at Greencastle. Spokes to be cut 30 inches long, 2 inches on the heart edge, and 3 inches wide, clear of sap straight and free from knots, and out of good thrifty timber. BROCKWAY & ROCKAFELLOW. 1-tf.

Fifty cents will pay for the BANNER the rest of the year. But the better way is to pay two dollars for this year and all of next, and get Dr. Kendall's Horse book free. 32 tf.

For Sale.

Real Estate of all kinds on liberal terms. R. L. HATHAWAY, Greencastle. 28 tf.

For Thirty Years.

For thirty years Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has been kept for sale by druggists generally, and in all that time there has not been a single complaint made, but on the contrary the druggists and the people acknowledge it to be the best remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all kind Lung Diseases. 1y 7.

Two dollars will pay for the Greencastle Banner the rest of this year and all of 1881, and to each such subscriber we will present a copy of Dr. Kendall's Horse Book. 4f

THE CHEAPEST STOVE HOUSE in AMERICA!

J. W. BUFFINGTON'S

Mammoth Stove House

Is now chock full and running over, COMPRISING

250 COOKING STOVES, 500 HEATING STOVES,

At prices that will surprise you.

Look at This:

A full size Number 8 Cooking Stove with 35 pieces, only \$15.00; A Number 7 Cooking Stove with 35 pieces, only \$12.00 at

J. W. BUFFINGTON'S,

EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE. 1yr28

the President's Party.
September 10.—President
San Francisco at 7:25 for
on the steamer San Rafael,
led by General Sherman
Ramsay and his son.
of his party were so much
they could not attend. Govern-
and General McComb
the party. On reaching
the President was greeted by
Sherman, E. S. Lippitt and
Werton, of Petaluma, and
board at San Francisco.
of his car of the Pacific
road. As the train moved
President stood on the rear
and waved his hand to the
assemblage, which were
ly. The party was
the junction to a special train
P. & W. Railroad. Crowds
Rafael people cheered the
and General Sherman
they left the station.
proceeded without stopping.
ception here is under the au-
Directors of the Marin and
district Agricultural fair. A
and was assembled at the sta-
W. Shattuck delivered the
welcome in behalf of the
of the fair. The President
mply by thanking the com-
the welcome. Carriages
waiting, and preceded by the
Heuston Guard, St. Patrick
and the Swiss Society, they
through the principal streets
the fair grounds. The streets
engaged with people who cheer-
echo as the Presidential car-
reached. There was a handsome
band along the line. A
of twenty-one guns was fired
bells of the town rang well-
and all the
country was represented.
grounds a parade of stock
and immediately before Presi-
reached the grand stand.
the stock parade, J. McM.
Director of the Association,
and the President who, after
had subsided, addressed
at some length in a pleasant
manner with some good hu-
rences to the hilarity at-
upon his reception on entering
and reaching San Francisco,
and in the following words:
of this country are united
tion, and I know they wish
perpetuity and stability of
ment may continue, and
all time it may be the home
and the refuge of the op-
of every age and every clime."
by Ramsey, Gen. Sherman
Major Perkins spoke briefly,
and the party inspected the
in the pavilion, returning to
in the afternoon.

Fire at Louisville.
Ky., September 10.—This
at half past 2 an alarm sum-
the fire department to one of
of the most disastrous scenes of des-
fire that has occurred in
for some time. When the
arrived on the scene and it
known that Finzer Brothers'
stocks were in flames, a second
was immediately turned in. By
the steamers had arrived the
gained such a defiant head-
all attempts of the firemen
to the fire in its own
of destruction was futile,
combustible matter with which
is at all times necessarily
supplied, was readily de-
The whole first floor was en-
in fire when the first engine
on the spot. In less than a
the building was a mass of
of the building was entirely
of five stories high. A large
room in the back was filled
tobacco, and a large quantity
of stored plug was stored in
of the building. Several
explosions from the bursting of
filled with gasoline were heard
the fire, which added much to
ment around the fire.
Finzer stated to a reporter that
establishment as it stood was
worth \$100,000. Finzer could not
much stock there was in the
because stock could not be kept
readily, but there was some-
between \$60,000 and \$100,000 of
the insurance, Finzer said,
for \$62,000 or \$72,000, and would
them by \$40,000 or \$50,000.
Other small buildings adjoin-
burned, involving a loss of
hundred and fifty men and work-
thrown out of employment.
Loss is estimated at \$150,000.
Brothers' insurance is \$57,000.

Turkish Affairs.
September 10.—The Man-
Guardian's correspondent at
telegraphs Wednesday says that
at the twelfth hour the Turks
in action. To-day Riza Pasha
led five battalions from Scutari
to effect the cession of Dulcigno.
were through Montenegro from
was a league committee. They
state that owing to the influx
of the interior
they no longer guarantee
The spectacle of the com-
paign fleet riding in the har-
is significant. The Russian Ad-
miral returned Tuesday from a
getting, says the Prince of
is not prepared to use
again Dulcigno, because he
could provoke a general Alban-
invasion of Montenegro. The
are encamped in the
inaccessible from the sea.
powers are not agreed as to
the troops. Altogether Ad-
miral's position is unenviable,
international jealousies are but
increased.

Indian Prisoners.
Rock, Ark., September 10.—
United States Marshal Kyle
at Fort Smith with nine
from Oklahoma. Among
two Seminoles charged with
killing two white men, Bateman
in the Chickasaw country,
west, in November, 1878,
were six full blood Seminoles
in the murder. The deed was
committed. Bateman being shot off his
and Davis met the same fate six
miles from where Bateman was killed.
murderers had no rest from the
since that moment. One

Billy Bowlegs, a son of the famous
Florida Seminole war chief Billy Bow-
legs, shot himself through the heart.
Another was killed in a
feud, and but two of the six
are left. They live in a
full blooded Seminole settlement, and
the officers will soon have them. The
murderers found only thirteen dollars
on their victims, which they divided.

Nominations.
Reading, Pa., September 11.—The
Republicans nominated J. Howad
Jacobs for Congress.
Jamestown, N. Y., September 11.—
The Republicans of the Third district
renominated Henry VanAersam for
Congress.
Nashville, Tenn., September 11.—
Hon. John F. House was nominated
by acclamation by the Sixth Congres-
sional Democratic convention held
here to-day. He had no opposition.
Albany, N. Y., September 11.—The
Smyth wing of the Republicans held
a convention to-day and nominated
Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes, for Con-
gress. The anti-Smyth wing held
their convention and nominated John
M. Bailey.

The French in Africa.
London, September 11.—News has
been received from the French expedi-
tion which started up the Niger on the
4th of April last, under Captain Gal-
lieni. On the 11th of May, near the
village of Dis, in the Barbare country,
the expedition was attacked by a thou-
sand natives. After several hours
fighting Capt. Gallieni retired with the
loss of fourteen killed and eleven
wounded. All the baggage was lost.
The expedition has refitted and started
again by another route.

Duelling in Germany.
London, September 11.—A Berlin
dispatch says that duelling is increasing
in the German army at a most alarm-
ing rate. Count Goltz, of the Captain
General's staff, has been killed by a
brother officer, in an encounter at
Fulda. Gen. Count Von Der Goltz is
one of the Emperor's Aids de Camp;
but it can scarcely be probable that he
is the man meant.

Burglarized.
Columbus, O., September 11.—The
safe of Cline Bros.' store of Martins-
burg, Knox county, was blown open
by burglars yesterday, and robbed of
\$1,325. The Cline brothers being lead-
ing merchants, had on deposit various
moneys belonging to neighbors and
others. Four hundred dollars was
township funds. But \$500 belonged to
Cline Brothers.

Mount Baker Kicking up a Row.
San Francisco, September 10.—A
Zattle dispatch says that Captain
Smith, of the steamer Josephine, just
arrived from Skagit, reports that while
ascending the river Tuesday last, while
opposite Mount Baker, he observed
that mountain in a state of violent
eruption, flames streaming up from
the summit, and large volumes of smoke
ascending.

The Presidential Picnic.
San Francisco, September 11.—The
President's party this morning took a
trip around the bay on the govern-
ment steamer McPherson, visiting the
fortifications, from which salutes were
fired. The party then proceeded to
land at McDowell's headquarters at
Black Point, where a reception was
held during the afternoon.

Logan at Warsaw.
Fort Wayne, Ind., September 11.—
General John A. Logan addressed a
large meeting at Warsaw to-night.
Hon. Richard Gregg, National candi-
date for Governor, made the first
Greenback address of the campaign
here to-night, in the court house yard.

Libel Suit.
Columbus, O., September 11.—The
officers of the State Mutual Aid Asso-
ciation, whose affairs have recently
been undergoing an examination by a
Legislative Committee, have brought
suit for libel against the Sunday Morn-
ing News, claiming \$10,000 damages.

The Victorious Turners.
Milwaukee, Wis., September 11.—
The Turners who took the prizes in
Frankfort were accorded a grand re-
ception on their return here to-day by
all the German societies, ending with
the Summer Night's Festival and con-
cert in the evening.

The Pedestrian Match.
London, September 11.—Charles
Rowell, the pedestrian, has sent to the
New York Spirit of the Times articles
of agreement for the signature of Wm.
Pegram, of Boston. The articles are
similar to those heretofore given for
such contests.

Stage Robbers.
St. Louis, September 11.—United
States Marshal Russell arrived here
to-day with five prisoners under long
sentence to the Chester, Illinois, peni-
tentiary for robbing stages in Texas.
They will be taken to Chester to-night.

Wife Murder.
San Francisco, September 11.—John
McCarthy, employed as a carpenter at
the Mare Island navy yard, killed his
wife in this city to-day and shot him-
self. Cause—refusal of his wife to live
with him.

From Maine.
Boston, Mass., September 13.—An
Augusta dispatch says the few returns
received indicates a close and doubt-
ful election in Maine. A Bangor tele-
gram says the Republicans carried that
city by 140 majority. A Fusion gain
of 214.

New York, September 13.—The
Times has the following dispatch from
Augusta, Maine: Returns to the
Times indicate that State in doubt.
The Fusionists make large gains in
Portland, Bangor, and places where
Democratic money has been freely
used during the last week. Republi-
cans claim gains in the country
towns.
Eastport, Maine, September 13.—
Davis, 431; Plaised, 319; net Republi-
can gain, 15. At the close of the poll-
ing in Portland the Republicans had 251
majority last year. The Republican
majority over all in Portland is 60.

Portland, Maine, September 13.—Of-
ficial, lacking Island vote, Davis, Rep-
ublican, 3,508; Plaised, Fusion, 3,251;
Nye, enforced prohibition and scatter-
ing, 19; total, 6,778. Republican plu-
rality 230. Republican majority 184.
Last year, Republican, 3,466; Green-
back, 1,331; Democrat, 1,504; scatter-
ing, 29; Republican majority, 602.
Lewiston, Maine, September 13.—
Davis, 1,564; Plaised, 1,397; Joy, 13;
Nye, 2. Net Republican gain, 120.
Auburn, Maine, September 13.—
Davis, 1,272; Plaised, 970; Joy, —;
Nye, 1; D. Bradbury, 1.
Biddeford, Maine, September 13.—
Davis, 1,111; Plaised, 1,057; scattering,
15. Last year Davis received 1,000;
Smith, Greenback, 770; Garcelon
Democrat, 327. The Republican gain
in Belfast is 17; last year, 141.

Portland, Maine, September 13.—
Thirty towns give Davis 18,686; Plaised,
16,322; scattering, 120; total, 35,-
128; Davis' majority, 2,244. Against
same towns last year Davis received
17,981; Smith, 9,524; Garcelon, 5,842;
scattering, 108; total, 33,455; Davis'
majority, 2,507; a Fusion gain of 263.
The above towns include Lewiston,
Augusta, Portland, Rockland, Bidde-
ford, Auburn and Skowhegan.
Fifty-one towns give Davis 21,883;
Plaised, 19,794; scattering 130. Last
year, Davis, 21,039; Smith, 11,048; Gar-
celon, 700; scattering 112. Aggregate
41,808 against 39,800 last year. Davis'
majority 1,990 against 2,278. Fusion
gain of 318.

Bath, Me., September 13.—Both parties
polled a full vote. The Republican
county officers are elected by reduced
majorities. Representation as before.
This city gives Davis 1,089; Plaised
651; Joy 43.

Boston, September 13.—A special to
the Herald says Waldo county, Maine,
has gone heavily for the Fusionists.

Portland, Maine, September 13.—
11:10 p. m.—One hundred and fifty
towns heard from give Davis 41,596;
Plaised, 38,910; scattering, 162. Davis'
majority, 2,724. Same towns last
year gave Davis 39,750; Smith, 25,500;
Garcelon 11,046; Bradbury, 221. Davis'
majority last year, 3,183; Fusion
gain, 459.

11:15 p. m.—The Democrats claim
the First Congressional District and
had a band out at 10 p. m., rejoicing
over Anderson's election. Cumber-
land county is very close and probably
gone Fusion. Six towns to hear from.

New York, September 13.—The
Times at 11 o'clock to-night had the
following from Augusta: Returns from
the First Congressional District indi-
cates the defeat of Reed, Republican.
The Democrats now claim a clean
sweep of the State, with the Third,
Fourth and Fifth Congressional Dis-
tricts. The Republicans still claim the
Governor and Legislature.

Portland, Me., September 13.—One
hundred towns give Davis 30,712;
Plaised, 29,145; scattering 157; total
60,014. Same last year, Davis, 29,256;
Smith, 18,090; Garcelon, 9,475; scat-
tering 137; total 52,961. Davis ma-
jority 1,410, against 1,551 last year.
Fusion gain 141.

Boston, September 13.—A dispatch
to the Herald from Augusta says the
Republicans generally concede Plaised's
election and the defeat of Reed for
Congress in the First district.
Blaine thinks there is still a chance of
hope for Davis, but says it is a great
defeat nevertheless. The Legislature
is pretty secure for the Republicans.

Portland, Maine, September 13.—
One hundred and forty-eight towns
give Davis 35,992; Plaised, 34,879; scat-
tering, 170; total, 71,041. The same
towns last year gave Davis 34,292;
Smith, 23,359; Garcelon, 10,728; scat-
tering, 137; total, 67,516; Davis' ma-
jority 944, against 1,068 last year.
Fusion gain 125.

Calais, Maine, September 13.—Twenty-
three towns, Washington county,
give Davis 3,486; Plaised, 2,745. The
same towns last year gave Davis 718
majority. Full returns will show lit-
tle difference from last year. The Re-
publicans elect six, perhaps seven
Representatives out of ten in the
county.

New York, September 13.—The
Democrats at the National Committee
rooms to-night indulged in general re-
joicing over the returns from Maine.
At 11 o'clock in the Republican Na-
tional headquarters those gathered
there generally conceded they had lost
the State. The following dispatch was
received from J. L. Smith, Secretary
of the State Committee of Maine:
"Indications are now that the election
of Plaised is assured unless the coun-
try towns do better than the cities."

Augusta, Maine, September 13.—
Auburn gives Davis 1,272; Plaised,
970. Rockland gives Davis 919; Plaised,
797. Waldsboro, gives Davis 236;
Plaised, 891. Bath gives Davis 1,089;
Plaised, 621. Calais gives Davis 716;
Plaised, 419.

LATEST.
Boston, September 13.—A dispatch
to the Herald says Senator Blaine ad-
mits the defeat of Reed, Boutell and
Milliken in the First, Fourth and
Fifth Congressional districts. A Fusion
gain of one Congressman.

Sued for Damages.
Stonington, Conn., September 13.—
The steamer Stonington of the old re-
liable line to Boston via Stonington,
has been attached in two suits grow-
ing out of the loss of life at the time
the steamer Massachusetts of the same
line was sunk by a collision with the
Stonington.

Off for Turkey.
Washington, D. C., September 13.—
Rear Admiral Howell telegraphs from
Secca, France, the departure of the
United States steamship Nipsic, for
Constantinople.

Yellow Fever.
Havana, Cuba, September 13.—
Twenty deaths from yellow fever and
four from small pox for the week end-
ing Friday night last have occurred.

The Teutonic Traits.
Remarks in the House of Representatives,
February 11, 1879, on the Life and Character
of Gustave Schleichler.
—"We are accustomed to say, and we
have heard to-night, that he [Gus-
tave Schleichler] was born on the fore-
ign soil. In one sense that is true;
and yet in the very proper historic
sense he was born in our fatherland.
One of the ablest of recent historians
begins his opening volume with the
declaration that England is not the
fatherland of the English-speaking
people, but the ancient home, the real
fatherland of our race, is the ancient
forests of Germany. The same thought
was suggested by Montesquieu long
ago, when he declared in the Spirit of
Laws that the British constitution came
out of the woods of Germany."

"To this day the Teutonic races
maintain the same noble traits that
Tacitus describes in his admirable his-
tory of the manners and character of
the German. We may therefore say
that the friend whose memory we
honor to-night is one of the elder
brethren of our race. He came to
America direct from our fatherland,
and not, like our own fathers, by the
way of England.
"We, who were born and have passed
all our lives in this wide New
World can hardly appreciate the influ-
ence that surrounded his early life.
Born on the borders of that great for-
est of Germany, the Odenwald, filled
as it is with the memories and tradi-
tions of centuries, in which are ming-
led Scandinavian mythology, legends
of the middle ages, romances of feudal-
ism and chivalry, histories of barons
and kings, and the struggles of a brave
people for a better civilization; reared
under the institutions of a strong,
semi-despotic government; devoting
his early life to personal culture, enter-
ing at an early age the University of
Giessen, venerable with its two and
a-half centuries of existence, with a
library of four hundred thousand vol-
umes at his hand, with a great mu-
seum of the curiosities and mysteries
of nature to study, he fed his eager
spirit upon the rich culture which that
Old World could give him, and at
twenty-four years of age, in company
with a band of thirty-seven young stu-
dents, like himself, cultivated, earnest,
liberty-loving almost to the verge of
communism—and who of us would not
be communists in a depotism?—he
came to this country, attracted by one
of the most wild and romantic pictures
of American history, the picture of
Texas as it existed near forty years
ago; the country discovered by La
Salle at the end of his long and per-
ilous voyage from Quebec to the north-
ern lakes and from the lakes to the
Gulf of Mexico; the country possessed
alternately by the Spanish and the
French and then by Mexico; the
country made memorable by such
names as Blair, Houston, Albert Sid-
ney Johnson and Mirabeau Lamar,
perhaps as adventurous and daring
spirits as ever assembled an any spot
on the earth; a country that achieved
its freedom by heroism never surpass-
ed, and which maintained its perilous
independence for ten years in spite of
border enemies and European in-
trigues.

"It is said that a society was formed
in Europe embracing in its member-
ship men of high rank, even members
of royal families, for the purpose of
colonizing the new Republic of the
Lone Star and making it a dependency
of Europe under their patronage; but
without sharing in their designs, some
twenty thousand Germans found their
way to the new republic, and among
these young Schleichler came."

The View of All Other Liberals.
Ex-Gov. Austin Blair's Speech at Blissfield,
Mich., Aug. 21.
—I prefer General Garfield, in the
first place, because I know he is a true
and tried statesman, and I know what
his policy is. I oppose General Han-
cock because I don't know what he
would do; but looking at the platform
of his party, I am satisfied if he at-
tempted to do what I want done he
will have his party about him and will
not be able to accomplish it. Because
I prefer the position of the Republican
party to the position of the Democratic
party, and because I prefer General
Garfield to General Hancock, I mean
to vote for Garfield and give my voice
and whatever I can do to assist him
in this campaign. I think it will be
best for the interests of my country, best
for the interests of all concerned.

Augusta, Maine, September 13.—
Midnight.—The immense crowds
around the headquarters of both parties
are dispersing. The vote has been
very close, but the indications now
are, that the back counties will offset
the Republican loss in the cities. At
the Republican headquarters Davis'
election is claimed, as are the House
and Senate. The Republican defeat
on Representatives in Fourth and Fifth
Districts is conceded. One hundred
and eighteen towns give net Republi-
can loss of about 200 over last year.
At the Fusion headquarters, Plaised's
election is claimed by 2,000 majority,
as are three of the five Congressmen.

Lewiston, Me., September 13.—Con-
gressman Frye is re-elected in the Sec-
ond district by about 1,500 majority.

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OIL, DYE STUFFS, LAMPS, LANTERNS,
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We are again at the old stand of LYON & WEIK with an
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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 house
LYON & WEIK, and cordially invite you to call and see us. Don't forget the place

South Side of Public Square.

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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. Satisfactio guaranteed in every case. The patronage of
is respectfully

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his own patent process. It exceeds all others
in beauty, durability, accuracy and ease of
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and cheaply. Practical experience of 30
years. Satisf action given.

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relief."—H. B. Rebeck, Shippensburg, Pa.
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Parham, Harmsburg, Ind. "I am now entirely
cured through your means."—Julia A. Miller, East
Bostonsville, Ind. "I prize your Specific above
gold." Mrs M. Young, Audson, Wis; Sold by
druggists.

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cents and \$1.00 per load. Send order
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A week in your own town, and no en-
gaged risked. You can give the busi-
ness a trial without expense. The
best opportunity ever offered for
those willing to work. You should
try nothing else until you see for
yourself what you can do at the business we of-
fer. No room to explain here. You can devote
all your time or only your spare time to the
business, and make great pay for every hour that
you work. Women make as much as men.
Send for special private terms and particulars,
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night or day, in city and country; has been over
Thirty Years actively engaged in the practice
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Chronic Complaints of long standing where
other physicians have failed. He invites those
suffering from any form of disease to call on him
for consultation, Free of Charge. Dr. Taylor
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2m-2b.

The Greencastle Banner.

Additional Local.

Republican Speakings in Putnam County.

Greencastle, Sept. 25, night, M. D. London (Eli Perkins) of New York, Greencastle, Oct. 2, Judge A. W. Turgeon, author of "The Fool's Errand," Greencastle, September 18, at 2 p. m. Hon. Billy Williams.

Neff made a desperate effort in the joint-discussion at the Court House Saturday to retrieve his defeats at Cloverdale and Mt. Meridian, but only succeeded in making a great deal of noise. Welch held him to that ugly record of his, and showed very clearly that he is not the man to represent the people.

Billy Williams made two speeches in this county in 1874, one at Russellville and the other at Bainbridge. They were so eloquent as to arouse his audiences to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He is to speak here at the Republican rally next Saturday, and we can assure the voters of Putnam county that they will all, Democrats as well as Republicans, be well repaid for coming to hear him. Let them all come.

Gen. Streight was escorted from the Grand Central Friday night by the Republican clubs to Republican Hall, where he was enthusiastically greeted by a large audience. He spoke as a soldier to the old soldiers and to the friends of the cause in which they fought. It was a good speech, full of telling points. In his argument he went back to first principles, showing the origin of our present difficulties. He was particularly facetious over the Democratic claim that there were more soldiers in the Union army from the South than from an equal number of Northern States, and kept his audience well entertained throughout the speech. John Hanna followed with one of his short knock-down speeches, which went right to the heart of the issue involved. The meeting closed with three cheers.

Asbury University.

Charley DePaul, '80, came up from New Albany Saturday to attend the wedding of Dr. James Taylor at Indianapolis Monday evening.

Ed. Sheridan has returned from Indianapolis to enter Asbury.

L. S. Smith, '77, visited college this week.

Among the old students who are back again, is Mr. Charles, formerly of '81, who now casts his fortunes with '83.

Among the new students who have enrolled, is Senoske Ogata, of Tokio, Japan, who arrived from San Francisco Tuesday morning. Mr. Ogata came to San Francisco three years ago, and went to school two years in that city—one in the public school and one in the high school—when, hearing of the Japanese students who were doing so well at Asbury, he determined to come here, and made the trip all alone. He expects to enter the Second Preparatory class.

Mr. Nasu spoke at Fillmore last Sunday. Mr. Chinda has been lecturing in Illinois, but will be in college in a few days.

President Martin preached at Wesley Chapel, New Albany, Sunday afternoon.

Prof. Gobin preached at Terre Haute, Sunday.

More than the usual number of new students are entering this year, and they are a superior class of young men and women.

The new Japanese student found a sum of money in the college campus Tuesday, and handed it over to one of the professors.

Forty-five more students entered the first day than ever before at that time.

Religious Services next Sunday.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the new pastor, Rev. J. L. Pitzer. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock p. m.; temperance lesson—1 Cor. 9, 24. Prof. Post has charge of the student's class. All are cordially invited to attend these services.—COLLEGE AVENUE CHURCH.—Services morning and evening by the new pastor, Dr. A. Marine.

Circuit Court.

The following cases have been disposed of since our last:
Franklin Life Ins. Co. vs. Asa O. and Charles T. Fordice—On note. Dismissed for want of prosecution, at plaintiffs' cost.

William A. Brown vs. James Brown et al.—Partition and landsale. Order for payment of share of proceeds of sale of Amanda Harrah to plaintiff.

First National Bank of Greencastle vs. Leah Torr, executrix &c., and Jas. M. Torr—On note. Judgment by agreement for \$432 and costs.

The following Grand Jury was empaneled on Monday: William Earp, Thomas J. Sigler, James T. Miller, Joel H. Shinn, James Richtsall and John B. Cooper. Joel H. Shinn was appointed foreman, and John Will Cookerly, bailiff, to the Grand Jury.

The cases of the prisoners in jail are expected to be disposed of the present week.

Indiana M. E. Conference.

The following are the appointments of interest in this locality:

Indianapolis District—John Poucher, P. E.; Belleville, William Maginniss; Eminence, supplied by W. A. Fox; Greencastle, Locust street, J. L. Pitzer; Indianapolis, Ames, George E. Culmer; California street, W. R. Halstead; Meridian street, H. J. Talbot; Martinsville, J. E. Brant; Mooresville, T. G. Beharrel; Monrovia, James V. Moore; Morgantown, James D. Crane; Putnamville, Miles Woods; Quincy, Joseph Rawlins; Waverly, C. W. Woods; West Newton, A. F. Bridges.
Bloomington District—T. D. Welker, presiding elder; Bloomfield, R. B. Martin; Bloomington, J. W. Webb; Bloomington circuit, J. M. Watson; Bowling Green, supplied by J. W. Welker.
Vincennes District—B. F. Rawlins, P. E.
Evansville District—W. M. Zaring, presiding elder; Evansville, Ingle street, J. V. R. Miller; Kingsley, I. N. Thompson; Pennsylvania street and Ridge, W. Teifer; Trinity, F. C. Iglehart; Mount Vernon, J. C. Scamhorn; Newburgh, G. Heavenridge; New Harmony, L. S. Knotts.
New Albany District—J. Kiger, P. E.; New Albany, Centenary, E. T. Curnick; John street, W. Underwood; Main street, S. W. McNaughten; Wesley Chapel, J. S. Woods; New Albany, circuit, J. F. Palmer; Salem, A. R. Julian; Rockport District—W. H. Grim, P. E.
Mitchell District—John Wallis, P. E.
Rev. A. Turner was elected trustee of Asbury University.

Floyd Township.

The Floyd Agricultural Association held its Fifth Annual Fair last week. The number of articles on exhibition were not as great as last year, but considering all opposing elements the fair was a decided success. Owing to the prevailing drouth the vegetable department was lightly represented. The show of live stock was good, both in numbers and quality. There was a large and orderly crowd of visitors present on the second and third days. At the close all premiums were paid in full with a balance in the Treasury of \$1 83. The receipts were \$91. A fund was raised on the grounds for the purpose of paying the premiums of next year's fair. Below will be found a list of premiums awarded with name of successful exhibitor:

HORSE AND MULE COLTS.

Best horse colt, J. W. Randolph, 1st premium; 2nd best, Wm. H. McVay, 2d premium; best mare colt, J. D. Wisehart, 1st premium; best mare mule colt, F. D. Randolph, 1st premium; 2d best mare mule colt, Wm. Timmons, 2d premium.
Best 3 year old stallion, general purposes, Sylvester Evans, 1st premium; A. Lewis, 2d premium.
Best Berkshire boar, one year and over, Alex. Smith; best Berkshire boar, under one year, Alex. Smith; best Berkshire sow, one year and over, Charles Purcell; best Berkshire sow, under one year, Alex. Smith; best Poland China boar, under one year, F. D. Randolph; best Poland China sow, one year and over, E. C. Timmons; best Poland China sow, under one year, J. W. Randolph; best Chester White boar, under one year, Wm. Morris; best Chester White sow, one year and over, Robert Glover; best Chester White sow, under one year, Wm. Morris; best Chester White sow and 5 pigs, Robert Glover; best cross breed sow, J. M. Shoemaker. Sweepstakes on hogs: best boar F. D. Randolph; best sow, F. D. Randolph; best herd boar and five sows, A. Smith.

SHEEP.

Best Long Wool buck, under one year, Wm. McVay; best Long Wool ewe, one year and over, J. W. Randolph; best Long Wool ewe, under one year, J.

F. Randolph. Sweepstakes on sheep: best ewe of any age or breed, J. W. Randolph.

POULTRY.

Best trio Partridge Cochon, I. Cartwright; best trio Brown Leghorn, S. Evans; best pair ducks, Charles McVay; best pair geese, Wm. J. Shinn; best pair Bronze Turkeys, J. M. Shoemaker; best pair turkeys any other variety, M. L. Craver. Sweepstakes on poultry: best cock or cockerel any age or breed, I. Cartwright; best hen or pullet any age or breed, Simpson Evans.

GRAIN.

Best white corn, W. Mason; best yellow corn, W. Mason; best mixed corn, Simpson Evans; best Hominy corn, M. L. Craver; best popcorn, Jacob McVay; best white wheat, Wm. Wilson; best red wheat, J. W. Randolph; best oats, J. W. Randolph; best buckwheat, J. D. Wisehart.

VEGETABLES.

Best Early Rose potatoes, T. J. Fenand; best Early Vermont, F. D. Randolph; best Early Snowflake, W. Mason; best late Russet, W. Mason; best late Rock, John Wilson; best late Brownell's Beauty, W. Mason; best Sweet potatoes, John Wilson; best white onions, F. D. Randolph; best red onions, Geo. Hansell; best potato onions, W. Mason; best white onion sets, Wm. Wilson; best red onion sets, T. J. Fenand; best potato onion sets, W. Mason; best doz. beets, Geo. Hansell; best tomatoes, T. J. Fenand; doz. peppers, Geo. Hansell; best doz. cucumbers, Geo. Hansell; best doz. parsnips, M. L. Craver; best doz. pumpkins, John Wilson; best doz. Lima beans, George Hansell; best doz. radishes, John Wilson; best and greatest display of vegetables, Geo. Hansell; best two acorn squashes, J. D. Wisehart.

FRUIT.

Best 6 varieties winter apples, Wm. J. Shinn; best 6 varieties fall apples, Robert Glover; best and greatest variety of varieties, Wm. J. Shinn; best and greatest variety of peaches, John Wilson; best and greatest variety plums, J. D. Wisehart; best and greatest variety pears, W. Mason; best and greatest variety dried apples, J. D. Wisehart; best dried peaches, Mrs. M. McVay.

TABLE COMFORTS.

Best two lbs. butter, Mrs. E. Cartwright; best 5 lbs. cheese, Mrs. E. Cartwright; best loaf salt-rising bread, Mrs. E. Cartwright; best loaf yeast-rising bread, Mrs. R. M. Mason; best corn bread, Mrs. M. A. Hansell; best white cake, Mrs. M. A. McVay; best jelly cake, Mrs. M. A. McVay; best jelly, Mrs. Fenand; best collection of jellies, Mrs. Fenand; best qt. maple molasses, Mrs. E. Cartwright; best qt. sorghum molasses, Mrs. Fenand; best qt. apple butter, Mrs. M. A. McVay; best qt. peach butter, Mrs. M. A. McVay; best collection butter, Mrs. M. A. McVay; best collection table ornaments, Mrs. M. A. McVay; best collection canned fruits, Mrs. M. A. McVay.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Best patch-work quilt, Miss Elzira Timmons; best worsted quilt, Mrs. R. M. Mason; best specimen needle work, Mrs. M. A. McVay; best calico dress, Miss Emma Cartwright; best sun bonnet, Mrs. M. A. McVay; best suit ladies' underwear, Mrs. Sallie Craver; best ten yards carpet, Mrs. Fenand; best pair wool knit stockings, Mrs. M. A. Hansell; best pair wool knit socks, Mrs. M. A. Hansell.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Best and handsomest bouquet, Mrs. Susan McVay; best and handsomest flower pot, Mrs. M. A. McVay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best sewing machine, J. P. Hill; best corn planter, George Hansell; best field roller, George Hansell; best beehive, W. Mason; best 5 lbs. broom corn, W. Mason; best 5 lbs. soap, Geo. Hansell.

Marriage Licenses.

Alex. Wheeler and Mary E. Henry. John T. Tucker and Ella Dille. Samuel Dickey and Sarah Jane Crews.

Unclaimed Letters.

Remaining unclaimed for in the Greencastle, Ind., Postoffice, Sept. 2 1880:
Bohstedt and
Harp Charlie
Bromberg and
McHenry Melville
Pomeroy Martha
Reark Mrs.
Richardson C. W.
Whitfield Henry
Sept. 9.

Angle Mrs. Sarah
Aleo Mrs. Lizzie
Brewer Mrs. Mary
Brooks J. B.
Burton George
Cramer Mrs. Elizabeth
Elliott Mrs. S.
Hill J. H.
Hirman Ella (2)
Shay Mary
Smith Thomas
Sept. 16.

Achey Miss Mary
Brown Miss Indiana
Brooks Miss Inocence
Dunsmore Miss
English D. C.
Finn Slavia
Gleimmons Mourning
Hick D. I.
Hutchinson Leathie
Hutchinson Sallie E. (2)
Hedges Lem.
Watts Emma
Sept. 16.

Geo. J. LANGSDALE, P. M.

The Real Situation in Maine.

The Greenbackers representing 47,000 voters, held a state convention and nominated Plaidst, and the Democrats, representing but 21,000, voters, who knew that they had no possible chance of electing a Democratic ticket, endorsed the Greenbackers. The Greenbackers cast their full strength for their own candidate, as a matter of course, and they were very willing that Democrats should assist in their election, and the Democrats voted the Greenback ticket, because they would rather see them successful than the Republicans. But what will be the situation in regard to the Presidential election next month? The Greenbackers will vote for Weaver and the Democrats will vote for Hancock, and the Garfield electors will get a large plurality over both, which is all that is necessary.

Proscription Pays.

New Albany Ledger-Standard. (Dem)
Because of the Ledger-Standard speaking its honest sentiments and telling the plain, unvarnished truth, both of Democrats and Republicans, there are a few small souls who have undertaken to crush the paper by "proscribing" it.

The paper won't "stop" with a cent and the more proscription there is used the busier are our presses.

Every day orders are received for the paper from all parts of the country. The people want to know what's the matter, and as the subscription price is so cheap "everybody takes it."

The Republican increase in majority in Vermont over 1874 is 3,076; over 1876, about 6,000.

The Way Grant Puts It.

Cincinnati Gazette, Monday.

Whether Gen. Grant speaks or writes, he has a remarkable faculty of hitting the nail squarely on the head. In a recent letter to Gen. Logan, speaking of the importance of electing Garfield and Arthur, he said:

Agree with you that it will not do to be beaten now. We should never be beaten until every man who counts, or represents those who count, in the enumeration to give representation in the Electoral College, can cast his vote just as he pleases and can have it counted just as he cast it.

U. S. GIANT.

Thus does the man who led the armies that suppressed the rebellion state in the plainest words the paramount issue of the pending contest. When every elector can cast his vote just as he pleases, and have it counted just as he cast it, we shall have an end of sectional disputes; we shall cease to fight the war over again, and we shall have the government firmly placed on a solid foundation; but not until then. This is the pivotal question. Upon it all other questions turn. A government of the people can not be successfully governed except by the people, and people can only govern through the ballot box. If the latter shall be corrupted; if votes shall be suppressed; if intimidation shall be practiced; if the count shall be falsified, then government by the people fails and must ultimately perish. This being the case, there are no more dangerous enemies to free government than those who practice or countenance frauds upon the ballot-box. They are not only enemies, as were those who took up arms to destroy the government. They are traitors in disguise. They are assassins clothed as citizens. They hold in their hands the dagger that it is intended to plunge into the heart of liberty and with which to spill the life blood of free government.

No greater danger ever threatened the government than that which now confronts it under cover of a solid South. We know the South is made solid by fraud, and those who are responsible for the frauds know that the whole country knows it. It is known to all men in this country who have sense enough to know anything, that elections in most of the Southern States are a sham and a fraud. The recent election in Alabama is a simple of the rest. A Democratic paper in that State exposed the fraud and denounced it; and yet not one leading Democrat at the North has had the courage to rebuke the conspirators against the life of free government. Democrats profit by the frauds, therefore they wink at them. Anything to get into power is their motto, and even such men as W. S. Groesbeck is willing that his party shall march to the White House over the prostrate form of liberty, for he knows that if the ballot box is corrupted our system of government must perish.

It devolves upon the freemen of the North, therefore, to see that frauds upon the ballot through which the South is made solid do not succeed, and that we shall save the country now as was done in 1860-65, and that we shall establish a government equal to the task of seeing that every elector shall cast his vote just as he pleases and have it counted just as he casts it. This is the issue upon which Maine passes to-day; upon which Ohio and Indiana will pass in October, and upon which the whole country will pass in November. And, as Grant says, the friends of free government can not afford to be beaten.

Record of the Democrats.

In 1861 they supported a platform which declared it unlawful to coerce a State.

In 1862 they declared themselves in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

In 1864 they declared the war a failure.

In 1866 they rejoiced in its success.

In 1868 they opposed the constitutional amendments.

In 1870 they accepted them as necessary, and in 1872 they approved them as wise.

In 1862 they denounced the legal-tender act as unconstitutional.

In 1863 they advocated the most extreme greenback doctrines.

In 1862 they pledged themselves to the resumption of specie payments.

In 1876 they advocated the unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

Such are and have been the "time honored principles" of the Democratic party. All things to all men and a unit on but one, and that an undivided devotion to slavery and hatred of liberty.

THE GRAY-BACK GULL-TRAP.

[Tune—"Year of Jubilee."] Say, darlings, has you seen the woe-lah (O de presidential race, De Gray-back, Yezzo, hot hot hot, De sheepskin coat don't cuther up de wolf, De Hancock in fast places, He thrashed dem Gray-backs like the deebie in Abraham Lincoln's day, But he's left the blue coat mighty sudden, And he's gibben himself away.

CHURCH.

A blue-coat fish, hot hot hot, A gray-coat next hot hot hot, De sheepskin coat don't cuther up de wolf, De Hancock in fast places, He thrashed dem Gray-backs like the deebie in Abraham Lincoln's day, But he's left the blue coat mighty sudden, And he's gibben himself away.

Dem Bourbonns talk so 'mazing ebil 'Bout darlings' rights to-day, But you bet dat talk will be forgotten When once dey has dere way, De're we asure to free de ballot boxes, An' he as sure as day, De're fixed, here gull-trap mighty cunning', But dey won't catch us dat way.

Dem Bourbonns herd a heap of trouble 'bout de darlings' rights to-day, De're we asure to free de ballot boxes, An' he as sure as day, De're fixed, here gull-trap mighty cunning', But dey won't catch us dat way.

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Another shipment of Carpets just received at TALBURT'S. 2w-3b

Investigation.

Every man should be willing, and we think should be anxious to investigate everything which is so likely to benefit all man-kind as the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, because it is now being used on human flesh with most remarkable beneficial results for rheumatism and deep seated pains, and it is provided by experience that it is equally as good for human flesh as for any animal. It is penetrating and powerful, and yet it can be used full strength with perfect safety on a child as well as a grown person. For all blemishes on horses it never has had an equal. Read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Don't be bulldozed on Cashmieres, but go to C. W. Talburt's for the best bargains in the city. 3b-2w

Don't Make A Mistake.

Why will you use salves and lotions, and other outward appliances for the cure of skin diseases? The relief thus obtained can only be temporary. Why not strike at the root of all skin diseases by getting your blood and liver in a healthy, vigorous condition? This can only be done effectively and thoroughly by the use of Dr. Guyssott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. 7-ly

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast."

650,000 ALREADY Sold.

A TREATISE ON THE

HORSE

And His Diseases,

BY B. J. KENDALL, M. D.

Full of valuable and practical information, containing an index of diseases, which gives the Symptoms, Cause and the Best treatment of each; a table giving all the principal drugs used for the Horse with the ordinary doses, effects and antidotes when a poison, a Table with an engraving of the horse's teeth, at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse; 65 engravings showing the important points in the structure of the Horse, also illustrating various diseases. A valuable collection of recipes many of which would cost a horse owner three to five dollars each. Every owner of a horse should have this Book. Price 25 cents, or a copy of the book will be given to each subscriber of the BANNER for 1881. Two dollars will pay for the BANNER the rest of this year and all of next. 37 tr

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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 5 to 9 o'clock. 32 tr.

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,

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 Greencastle township, Parke county, Indiana; one hundred acres of pine land—part bottom—the wood land well set in grass, well timbered and watered. Also three dwelling houses, two barns and three orchards on the premises. Will be sold on 2001 terms and may be divided to suit buyers. It is in good public situation and easy access. Any one wanting further information call on or address A. G. DICKSON, Portland Mills, Parke County, Ind. 25 tr

HUEBNER & MUELLER,

ARCHITECTS,

85 East Washington Street,

(UP STAIRS)

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

1881

L. M. HANNA,

Physician and Surgeon,

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

Residence on East Anderson, west of Bloomington Street. 51-ly

J. GILES SMITH,

PLUMBER, GAS,

AND

STEAM FITTER

FINE PLUMBING WORK

A SPECIALTY.

I refer with permission to Mr. G. J. Langdale and Dr. E. B. Evans.

6mo 32

John T. Owens.

Justice