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Change of Day and Date

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UNEQUALLED SUCCESS in curing most difficult cases. No man is wholly cured yet and failed. No pain. No danger. No expense. Diseases of the Eyes and all Discharges of Eyes positively cured, also Deafness, Noises in Ears, &c., treated.

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Consultation Free. By means of new and greatly improved remedies and methods of treatment I now cure Acute and Chronic Diseases of the Eyes of every description. Without Pain or Particular Danger.

Catarrh—My treatment for Chronic Catarrh is very mild, thorough and WILL CURE. A neglected or badly treated catarrh is a prominent cause of CONSUMPTION, also of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the EARS.

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BY

LUSE & BERRY.

F. T. LUSE, Editor.

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SATURDAY, JAN'Y 19. 1889.

PECULIAR VERDICTS.

Near Batavia, Ohio, several law suits have been instituted by colored people against prominent white citizens who have been instrumental in preventing the children of these colored citizens from attending the schools of the whites.

Quite an excitement and much feeling has been aroused in consequence. In the two first trials the verdicts were in favor of the defendants, the juries sustaining the action of the whites.

The jury in which these troubles have arisen was the hot-bed of the abolitionists, later it was largely republican at all State and county elections, and these verdicts, under such circumstances, appear peculiar.

Yet these men are only demonstrating what is the feeling of most white men all over the Union, that the two races must be kept separate, and that their union at any time for any purpose is unnatural.

The aim of some to amalgamate can never be a success. It is entirely undesirable for both races.

Although the late civil war did away permanently with slavery, it did not fix the status of the colored man. While it may have permitted him to vote and hold office, there are certain social barriers which he will not be allowed to over-look. He must, to certain extent, always remain to himself and with those of his own color.

This school trouble in Ohio is only one of many which will hereafter occur. In the Southern States, for years to come, troubles between whites and blacks will be chronicled, also in the North.

It may, to a certain extent, be termed prejudice, but all the statutes that can be enacted will not remove it.

ABOLISH THE OFFICE.

While the school book system is up, it would not be a wise plan to abolish the office of county school examiner? Such a thing has occasionally been discussed at former sessions of the Legislature, and a growing sentiment exists all over the State that educational interests can be subserved without this office, if not better, than with.

In every county in Indiana the office is little less than a political machine, managed generally by county officials. Its average cost in most counties is \$100 per month the year through. Most school superintendents now are chosen for their skill in political juggling—not for peculiar fitness in school management. The office now is greatly changed from the original ideas of those first advocating its creation. It's politics now; not educational fitness that generally wanted of the incumbent. Some plan much cheaper and with less political cast about it can certainly be originated for county school management than at present exists.

If there is to be a change in the text books by which they will be less expensive to parents than heretofore let there be reformation in other educational interests of the State.

Of course every school examiner in the State, many of whom are hardly competent to manage a district school, would oppose the abolition of the office.

This would be expected, but there are many more interests to serve than theirs.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK TRUST.

As is known to everyone a school-book trust or ring has existed in this state for years. Every man sending his child to school is indirectly compelled to support this school-book combination. Many principals of schools and county school examiners are believed to labor in the interest of this thriving school-book ring.

The firm of VanAntwerp, Bragg & Co. are the people to whom the parents of school children have been compelled for years to pay this tariff duty on books.

An effort will be made at the present term of the state legislature to change the order of things regarding school books; to see if they cannot be obtained cheaper and not changed as often as heretofore.

If the members of the legislature adjourn without accomplishing something beneficial in this line they will receive the strong condemnation of the people of the entire state.

Of course, as is to be expected, the school-book crowd will have a strong lobby to behalf of the people. The lobby will all such gangs be amply supplied with the "munitions of war," to work in the interest of the ring, but it is hoped in the interests of honor and the future welfare of the state that it will be defeated in all its undertakings.

We need cheaper school books, less changing of them and less authority given to principals of schools in this matter, and if the legislature so wills it these things can all be brought about.

A NEW ELECTION LAW.

Give us a good election law and there need be no fear of radical boddies and office seekers again very soon carrying the majority of the votes of Indiana in their favor.

Leave men of all classes to think and act for themselves, throw out no tempting bait of \$10 and \$20 or the promise of something for their suffrage, and the day of republican triumph is over.

For a quarter of a century that party has triumphed by the use of money whenever they have triumphed at all and not by the merits of the principles of their party.

The disreputable schemes of their party, of the Dudley and the "Slick Six" hue, have won their victories for them, not by the advocacy of honorable and enduring principles but almost solely by the use of boddies.

A law similar to that of Australia would do away to a great extent at least with the men that make it a business to carry elections by dishonest means.

Their occupation would be gone and we could for a time at least expect a fair expression of the people at elections through the state.

There is a fair prospect of a better election law being created by the present legislature than that which now uselessly encumbers the statutes, and honest voters will hope that it may not prove to be a failure.

GOV. GRAY makes the suggestion in his annual message that the term of all county and state offices be changed to four years and the elections for them be between the presidential elections.

A suggestion, but not by the Governor, is made and is becoming popular as discussed, that all officials after a four-years term be declared ineligible.

THE editor of the White county Democrat being county superintendent, is in a position to know considerable of the school-book monopoly and no doubt writes understandingly when he says: "The idea of General Hovey being in favor of making war on book monopolies is simply a ridiculous joke. The success of the republican ticket in this state in 1886, as well as a large share of the victory at the recent election, was due to the valiant efforts of one of these concerns in the U. S., that was then and is yet to-day doing business at Cincinnati.

In 1886 agents of this firm swarmed all over this state in the interest of Bruce Carr and Lafollette. Since the election in 1886 this firm has done a land-office business in this state and when the campaign of 1888 opened campaign documents and personal appeals to vote for Carr came from Cincinnati, showing conclusively that this firm had not forgotten their old agent.

THERE is a vast amount of hamburgher, snobbery and foolishness in the inauguration of the new president. Why the newly-elected president cannot proceed quietly to the proper official, to take the oath of office and get right down to business, without so much fuss and feathers, puzzles many people. The fellows prominent in inaugural ceremonies are generally those looking out for offices and the larger crowd they can manage to draw out the more zealous they desire to seem to those from whom they expect favors.

This was the case four years ago when Cleveland was inaugurated and the cloak-clackers are following in the footsteps of their predecessors.

THE grave closed over Ben Hopkins, of Cincinnati, last week, whose name, in connection with the bursting of the Fidelity Bank of that city, became known far and wide. He and Harper both received penitentiary sentences from the court for their crooked transactions in the management of the bank.

He was reprieved only about two weeks ago, went home and died within two or three days. It matters not the amount of wealth a man may have. It is the use he makes of it which is to redound most to his honor or disgrace. But no true words come from the Bible than those which say, "A good name is more to be desired than great riches."

INSTEAD of patronizing home talent President-elect Ben Harrison has had a Chicago tailor to call upon him lately and take his measure for a suit of clothes to be worn on inauguration day.

The Indianapolis tailors probably feel that in the future he should also send off for votes, should he need them, or they, no doubt, will want more protection and less free trade in order to keep out these foreign tailors.

But in either condition it is evident that Harrison did not think there were mechanics in his city of sufficient ability to rig him up in good style, and his example may be contagious.

Two women, one of Ohio, the other of Pennsylvania, have been sentenced to be hung within a few weeks for murder.

Both murdered members of their families, the Pennsylvania woman poisoning her husband and children to secure a small life insurance.

A woman was hung last year in New York, Gov. Hill refusing to interfere with the sentence of the court.

The execution of women appears to be rare in most states of the Union and it is probable that the two awaiting execution will have their sentences changed to life imprisonment.

GOV. GRAY delivered his last message to the Legislature on Friday last.

The Governor recommends a revision of the election law, speaks also of the movement made by himself and the Attorney-General to suppress the White Cap outrages in the South part of the State, and which indicate a successful termination.

A large number of figures are given indicating the indebtedness of the State to various persons and corporations.

The debt of the State is given as about \$6,700,000.

THE Attica Ledger is hauling the commissioners of Fountain county over the coals for the awarding of stationery supplies made by them during the ensuing year.

They advertised, it seems, for the lowest bidder for the contract but failed to award it accordingly.

Counties that let out contracts for stationery it is said always pay more for it than those that do not.

The contract business as managed by county commissioners in the past few years is a fraud.

MARK it down as a fact that no President of the past thirty years will assume more style and lordly airs than the incoming Ben.

The amount of dignity he will throw into the matter will be worthy of the highest-toned monarchy of Europe.

He has already ordered \$7,000 worth of carriages from the Studebaker establishment of Chicago, and the populace at Washington may expect to be dazzled with the grandeur of the equipages belonging to the White House.

"LIEUT.-GOV." Robertson again made an attempt at the convening of the legislature last week to install himself as presiding officer of the Senate until the newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, Chase, should take hold, but was repelled again.

Robertson has had an unusual hard time trying to hold an office and unless Harrison gives him something when the new administration comes in he will fare badly, officially.

THE New York World recently asked an employee of a carpet factory "Why did you not vote for Cleveland?" He replied, "Because I was a fool."

A good many other workmen will be prepared to answer the question in the same way before many months have passed.

Especially if they have the same experience as did this one, whose wages were cut down soon after the election.

THE story that cyclones appear only in spring or summer no longer holds good.

Both Pittsburgh and Reading were visited by cyclones last week by which many buildings were destroyed and lives lost.

It would appear that from these cyclones have no particular choice as to seasons and are liable to appear at any time of the year.

ONE of the first motions of a member of the House was that 20 assistant doorkeepers be appointed.

As there are but three or four doors about the House they should under the passage of this motion be well kept.

WHEN William Henry Harrison was elected