

WHY COUGH,

WHEN a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve you? Try it. Keep it in the house. You are liable to have a cough at any time, and no other remedy is so effective as this world-renowned preparation. No household with young children, should be without it. Scores of lives are saved every year by its timely use.

Amanda B. Jenner, Northampton, Mass., writes: "Common gratitude impels me to acknowledge the great benefits I have derived for my children from the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As a result of the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I lost two dear children from grippe and consumption, and had the greatest fear of losing my only remaining daughter and son, as they were delicate. Happily, I find that by giving them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the first symptoms of throat or lung trouble, they are relieved from danger, and are becoming robust, healthy children."

"In the winter of 1885 I took a bad cold, which, in spite of every known remedy, grew worse, so that the family physician considered me incurable, suspending me to be a confirmed case. As a result, I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, in a short time, the cure was complete. Since then I have never been without this medicine. I am fifty years of age, weigh over 180 pounds, and attribute my good health to the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." —G. W. Youker, Salem, N. J.

"Last winter I contracted a severe cold, which by repeated exposure, became quite obstinate. I was much troubled with hoarseness and bronchial irritation. After trying various medicines, without relief, I at last purchased a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. On taking the medicine, my cough ceased almost immediately, and I have been well ever since." —Rev. Thos. B. Russell, Secretary Holston Conference and P. E. of the Greenville District, M. E. C., Jonesboro, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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Salamonic gas company granted use of highways in Blackford county, on agreement to furnish gas to farmers along route at Montpelier rate.

THE REVIEW.

BY

LUSE & BERRY.

F. T. LUSE, Editor.

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One year, in the county, \$1.35
One year, out of the county, \$1.40
Inquire at Office for Advertising rates.

SATURDAY, JAN 11, 1890.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

It would seem from reading of the newspapers that crime of almost all kinds in this country, is greatly on the increase. Of course there is a constant increase of population and the facilities for learning of such things are vastly greater than a half century ago, but, notwithstanding, it is doubtful if the different phases of crime were ever more rampant than now. Take, for instance, that branch, if it may be so termed, of crime known as embezzlement. It is remarkable the number of scoundrels that get away with other people's money. The amount is astonishing. The grand total of money embezzled from corporations, private firms and the United States Government during the year 1880 was \$8,562,753. The annual appropriations for the United States Navy Department are less than double the amount stolen, while it would meet the expenses of the War Department for three months. It is about equal to the total value of either the living animals, fresh and salt beef, leather, petroleum, woods or cheese exported from this country to Great Britain in a year. It is more than equal to the combined annual exports to Great Britain of iron, copper and sugar, and two-thirds as great as the total volume of tobacco or maize annually exported to the same country, these being the most important items of America's import trade. Here are the amounts and names of a few only of the criminals who have embezzled funds of other people and escaped:

H. W. Davis, Cincinnati, \$100,000; Treasurer Benson, of Barnes City, N. Dakota, \$140,000; Joseph A. Moore, agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Indianapolis, \$500,000; John E. Sullivan, Clerk of Marion county, Indiana, \$100,000; Howard Belknap, Secretary of St. Louis Board of Trade, \$200,000; James M. Lane, County Treasurer, Princeton, O., \$100,000; A. B. Cleveland, President of the A. B. Cleveland Company, New York, \$150,000.

We have become entirely too fast, too reckless, too dishonest. We require entirely too much. Our income will not admit of such expenditures. Fortunes are acquired too quick to remain. Slow honest toil does not suit us in this day and age. But reaction sets in. It always does. A halt is demanded. Remorse, flight, suicide follow, the sure results of fast living and a quick downfall.

Embezzlement is not the only crime that appears to grow with our growth. Every day almost, murders of a most horrible nature are recorded in some part or the other of the country until with many they attract but little attention. It has to be a blood curdler, indeed, now, if it receives more than a passing thought. Where some villain succeeds in taking the lives of two or three persons he can attract attention. This seems to be about the way we regard it now-a-days. Crime in other directions would seem to be on the increase.

CRAWFORD'S MIDLAND.

The two streaks of rust known as the Midland railway, running from Anderson to Brown's Valley, in this county, seems to be having a sorrowful time of it. Crawford, its owner, is in constant trouble concerning it, and although the U. S. Court at Indianapolis decided a few days ago that the appointment of a receiver was not necessary, some of the bondholders are again after him and will give him no rest. The truth is the original organization of the Midland, eighteen or twenty years ago, was conceived and born in fraud; the first incorporators, or most of them, were frauds, and the whole thing a swindle. The original incorporators had little money and less responsible financial reputation. They aimed, it seemed, to get as much money from greenhorn along the line as possible in the way of subscribing for stock, and put none in themselves. The line began and ended nowhere. There was little business for it to do, and never has been. Crawford is only acting like the fellows who gave birth to the thing, that is, to get all possible out of it, but put none in when it can be avoided. If he can get some trunk line to take it off his hands we doubt not he would do so at once. In the hands of some responsible corporation the Midland might in time amount to something—as now it never will.

ENSMALLEY.

The daily papers of this city have reduced the size of their sheets from 28 to 24 columns, The proprietors very sensibly concluded that the former size was too large and expensive for the amount received per week from subscribers for it. The fact is newspapers all over this country are entirely too cheap. There is entirely too much competition in the publishing business. Rates are cut down both in advertising and subscription below living prices. If publishers are to pay their debts they cannot give their papers away, as in many instances seems to be the case. The reduction in size is likewise an indication of the continuation of stringent times, scarcity of money and lack of enough business, seen and felt all over the country. It is the—the Harrison boom we are now witnessing—the good times that were to immediately follow after his inauguration. It's protection we are now having, and its effects are seen in numerous business failures in many parts of the West. Crawfordsville publishers, however, are not alone. The dull times seem contagious.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

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THE STRIKE AMONG R. R. EMPLOYEES.

A strike among employees on the lines of railway known as the "Mackey system" was inaugurated several days since, and has been having the usual bad effects of such occurrences. The Mackey system embraces 800 or 900 miles, with principal headquarters at Evansville, this State. The men desire increased pay, we believe. This they cannot get, as the business will not justify it. The strikers number several hundred persons, and business during last week was entirely suspended with the exception of the moving of a few passenger trains. The final result will be that the strikers, or most of them at least, will be hunting for work elsewhere. In this day of scarcity of money and labor, a man having even a half situation had better retain it than engage in the uncertain results of a strike.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

The Indianapolis News in its issue of last Thursday, had over a score of articles beginning with the line, "the cold wave flag has been ordered up again." Outside barbarians would like to know where the "hub" comes in.

THE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

The weakness and debility which result from illness may be speedily overcome by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is a safe, but powerful tonic, assists digestion, regulates the liver and kidneys, and cleanses the blood of all germs of disease.

JOSEPH SHOVER.

Joseph Shover, Huntington county pioneer, dead in Clear Creek township, aged 99.

THE PAST YEAR'S FAILURES.

Bradstreet's reports 11,719 failures in the United States for the year 1889, with liabilities of \$140,359,490 and assets \$70,599,769. This is a larger number of failures and greater liabilities than for any other year in the past five. The increase in the number of failures over 1888 is 1,182; increase in liabilities, \$20,117,088; increase in assets, \$5,599,588. New York City had 673 failures in 1889, with liabilities of \$10,539,060, assets \$4,086,739, against 529 failures in 1888, with liabilities of \$17,022,886, and assets of \$7,078,870.

Bradstreet's table, giving failures, with liabilities and assets, for the past five years, shows that the number of failures in New York City has nearly doubled since 1885. In that year there were only 372 failures, but the liabilities, \$16,122,545, against the \$10,539,600 of this year. The assets were \$8,020,026, so that the proportion of assets to liabilities was not greatly changed last year in comparison with 1885. Throughout the country last year the Middle States had the largest number of failures—2,912—and the Western States came next with 2,756.

THERE are two commissioners to elect this year, and it is said there will be quite a number of candidates for the positions. The place just suits some men of lazy dispositions who love to hang around the court house, besides there is more money in it than formerly. The law contemplates that Commissioners' Court shall not average over nine days in each term and four terms in a year, making 36 days in a year. The commissioners in this country will average 65 to 75 days every year in attendance. They are paid \$3.50 per day, and although the day's business may not consume over an hour still they draw pay for a day's work. This is the way these fellows have of doing. They never object, it is noticed, to a called session, and never fail to make their own allowances. It's a soft place for many of the honest grangers who are not blessed with an inclination to work hard. It's pleasant, you know, to sit down in a warm room and look wise toward people having business with you.

THEY are still wrangling over the post master at Lafayette. It is a contest, it seems between the superlatively pious led by a sort of preacher known as B. Wilson Smith, (he's one of those fellows parting his name in the middle) and a former saloon keeper known by name of Craigmire. This administration of many prayers, desires probably to appoint Smith, while, on the other hand, the majority of the citizens and the Congressman, Chendle, prefer Craigmire. The contest for the place among the brethren has been going on ever since Harrison's inauguration. It's the "spoils" they want, and between the grandy pious and the not so nice so so, is becoming very interesting.

IF those of the republican press of this state, who champion the cause of the Van Antwerp school book monopoly are not subsidized, why do they object to parents of school children paying 50 per cent. less more for books than under the old monopoly system? Surely no honest newspaper can oppose honest competition and a reduction in any of the necessities of life which may be brought about by legislation. However, as the months pass by, the new school books and their popular prices are rapidly growing in favor, and the hold of the Van Antwerp gang is becoming weaker, and those purchased newspapers are finding their work useless.

CANDIDATES for various offices are beginning to be named for places on the democratic state ticket to be nominated this year. We know of no candidates for any position in this part of the state, but would suggest that for the offices of Secretary of State, Fed. McGinley, the present Mayor of Lafayette, would be an excellent man for the place. He is a hustler in politics, is a live democrat, and would bring up his end of the ticket in first-class style. We know nothing of Mr. Mc's inclinations in the matter, don't know that he has ever given it a moment's thought, but believe it would be an excellent nomination.

IT pays very handsomely to be an "artist," such as Madam Patti, who has been singing at Chicago lately, and has received, it is stated, \$4,000 per night. It also indicates what fools with money many of the American people are. While thousands around them may and are suffering for the commonest necessities of life, those fools will pay \$1,200 and \$1,500 for seats for a few nights to hear this woman sing. So long as there is so much misery and starvation close to them, they have no moral right to show such extravagance.

DAVIS, of the Newport Hoosier State, the man who doesn't like ex-Sheriff Harper, came all the way from his village to attend the Keating-Cory prize fight. This best illustrates the appetite of the man. No wonder he does not like any peace officer. He was, no doubt, best suited in the crowd that made up the audience at the prize fight.

OUT in Kansas—bleeding Kansas—the farmers are burning corn for fuel—running opposition to a coal mine as it were. Kansas gave Harrison 80,000 majority, thereby perpetuating a war tariff and thus securing a "home market." Oh! how those Kansas farmers must rejoice over this glorious "home market."

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, Grangers and Knights of Labor, of Kansas, have formed an alliance, and will take a prominent part in the political movements of that State this year. The Prohibitionists do not have, it appears, much strength in that State, and if they ever did have it appears to be melting away.

A FORT WAYNE paper announces that Munson, of that city, who has twice been a candidate on the democratic State ticket, will not appear this year for any position. It is a wonder that that county can consent for one campaign at least to go by without having one of its citizens on the ticket.

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Are We American Citizens or British Subjects?

A statement is published by a distinguished Englishman that British subjects have twelve billions of money invested in foreign enterprises. This statement leads us to look more closely at the enormous investment of English capital in lands and the protected industries of the United States. The first thing is the millions of acres of our best grazing lands that had been donated to railroad corporations, which have passed over to British capitalists, and to-day two-thirds of these donations, together with the reserved intermediate sections, are covered with cattle growing and fattening for the English market, to be shipped on these railroads at rebated rates, in defiance of the Inter-State Commission, to a new range of shambles on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island, where a line of steamers take them to the European markets. These cattle grow up on lands that are untaxed, and cost the Englishmen a mere trifle, and their shipment on railroads mortgaged to and virtually owned by British subjects, puts the market price of cattle so low that the farmers of the Mississippi valley who grow but a few head for sale, on lands that are worth from \$30 to \$60 per acre, are being compelled to abandon cattle growing altogether. The entire cattle business will be transferred from the formerly prosperous farmers of this valley to actual British subjects, and the consumers of beef will be compelled to pay as much for the meats consumed in the United States as it is retailed for in England and the Continent.

The next thing that affects the farmers of this valley is the grain product. All kinds of cereals have been produced greatly in excess of home consumption, and a foreign market must be sought for this surplus. But here comes the British capitalist, with