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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1898.

THE returning troops will be able to
give the critics considerable informa-
tion concerning the conduct of the war.

SECRETARY ALGER seems to have
done good work at Montauk for the
sick soldiers. Now let him take a trip
to the southern camps.

SENATOR BUTLER has promised the
middle-of-the-road Populists that he
will oppose fusion in 1900. This
sounds the death knell of the Bryan
presidential boom.

THE quarrel between Russia and
England has become so threatening
that each nation is preparing to seize
a Chinese city. China's part in the
quarrel is not mentioned.

WHAT a bubble is reputation when
sought at the cannon's mouth. In the
far famed "Century Dictionary of
Names" those of Dewey, Hobson,
Sampson and Schley do not appear.

NEARLY all the captured Spanish
prisoners have now gone or been sent
back to Spain. Cervera and Toral, the
commanders who surrendered, are
still with us, one in Annapolis and the
other in Santiago, and neither seems
anxious to go back home and explain
how it all happened.

WITH the ending of our war with
Spain, the accession of new and desir-
able territory, together with our large
and increasing balance of trade with
foreign countries, the immense output
of gold in Alaska and our western
states, the present activity in manu-
facturing, our immense crops, the
gradual and healthy increase in values,
the plentifulness of capital at low
rates of interest, and a general feeling
of returning prosperity plainly indi-
cates that in the near future the Uni-
ted States and its colonies will enjoy
better times than ever before experi-
enced.

WE commend to the fair minded
readers the following paragraph from
the remarks of Senator Charles W.
Fairbanks on taking the chair as per-
manent chairman of the Indiana Re-
publican convention, August 23, 1898:
"When we last assembled, two years
ago, distress and commercial paralysis
were on every hand. Our people were
enervated and our progress seemed
dead, but with the restoration of the
Republican party to power in 1897 an
era of prosperity was ushered in. It
was the natural and logical result of
the restoration of the Republican party
to power and the re-establishment of
Republican principles in public admin-
istration."

The Lincoln, Neb., *Evening Post*,
which was owned by Bryan's private
secretary, and has been operated two
years as a free silver organ, has closed
its office and ceased publishing. In
its farewell notice to the public the
paper says that it succumbs because
of a persistent tendency on the part
of the gross receipts to fall below the
gross expenses. It further explains
that this is a common malady to which
many other "reform" newspapers have
fallen victims, and intimates that the
popocrats are not loyally supporting
their official organ. The *Post* began
publication when the free silver agita-
tion was the liveliest in 1896, and was
reputed to be owned by Mr. Bryan
himself.

ENGLAND AND THE NICARAGUA
CANAL.

North American Review: One of the
questions that will have to be dis-
cussed very frankly between the
United States and England in the near
future is that of the political control
of the Nicaragua Canal. The people
of the United States have been accus-
tomed to look upon the Clayton-Bul-
wer treaty as totally obsolete and out-
grown. This view has also been in
general, if we mistake not, accepted by
our English friends. But there has
been some disposition to assert that
Mr. Clayton in the 50's had succeeded
in tying the hands of the American
nation through all time to come as re-
spect to an American ownership and
control of the canal which will be vir-
tually a part of our coast-line, and
which we must certainly construct in
the near future for naval if not com-
mercial purposes. Joint control is
not a feasible proposition. Insistence
upon it by England would seriously
endanger those good relations between
the two great English speaking
countries that are so valuable
to both and so essential to the
best progress of the world's civili-

zation. There is not the slightest
thought on the part of the United
States of any use or control of the
Nicaragua Canal that would not be
thoroughly hospitable not only to
England's merchant marine, but also
to the British navy. The canal would
certainly be open to British commerce
at precisely the same rates of toll that
would be charged to ships having an
American register. It would be long-
sighted rather than short-sighted
statesmanship on the part of England
to encourage in every way the Ameri-
can construction and control of the
Nicaragua Canal. English trade would
benefit materially, and the political
understanding between the two na-
tions—which is already recognized by
the continental powers as the most im-
portant fact in all recent international
tendencies—would be greatly strength-
ened. England wishes our support in
a general way for her positions and
policies in the far east. But the value
of our support in the last resort lies in
our ability to use our naval strength
in the Pacific. With the Nicaragua
Canal constructed and under our con-
trol, our naval strength as respects
affairs in the Pacific would at once be
more than doubled.

LESSONS IN FIGURES.
The statistics on the imports and ex-
ports of manufacture during the past
ten years have not received the gener-
al attention they deserve, showing as
they do, a most astonishing decrease
of importations and a still greater in-
crease of exports. During the fiscal
year ended June 30, 1888 we imported
manufactured articles to the value of
\$328,222,905; during the fiscal year
closed June 30th, last, just ten years
later, the imports of these articles had
decreased almost one third, as their
value amounted to but \$329,981,231.
Now, everybody knows that the con-
sumption of manufactures must have
been greater during the last fiscal year
than in that ten years before, because
our population has very much increased
during that decade. Even if the im-
ports during that period had not de-
creased it would still show that our
manufacturing interests had kept step
with the increase in population. But
the fact that during the last fiscal year
we imported less manufactures, to the
value of \$100,000,000, than ten years
before show an industrial development
that exceeds the most sanguine hopes
and expectations of the friends of pro-
tection and the framers of the Dingley
tariff in particular, as it must be borne
in mind that the greatest reduction
took place since the enactment of that
law, it amounting to the astonishing
sum of \$74,660,377.

The exports of manufactures, on the
other hand, teach a still more signifi-
cant lesson, as they show most con-
clusively and incontrovertibly that our
protective tariff has not only enabled us
to reduce the amount and value of
foreign goods consumed in this coun-
try, but has actually enabled us to in-
crease our exports of manufactures and
conquer more foreign markets.

During the fiscal year ended June
30th, 1888, we exported manufactures
to the value of \$130,319,286, and during
the last fiscal year, the first under the
Dingley tariff, we exported goods of
the same character to the value of
\$288,871,449 an increase of \$158,552,163.
It seems that these figures should con-
vince everybody of the necessity for an
intelligent, properly adjusted protec-
tive tariff.

And finally, in the fiscal year, 1887-88
the excess of imports over exports
amounted to the sum of \$198,003,619, a
very large amount to send to foreign
countries in order to balance our com-
merce in manufactures with them,
while the last fiscal year, again calling
attention to the fact that it is the first
year under the Dingley tariff, shows
an excess of exports over imports of
manufactures of the value of \$58,890,-
218; the first excess in our favor during
the whole existence of this nation.

These figures furnish not only great
satisfaction but food for serious
thought and consideration.

SMARTSBURG.

Corn cutting is the order of the day.
Walter Fagan is all smiles—it's a
boy.

Sunday school was well attended
Sunday.

Several from here attended the Wal-
lace circus Wednesday.

Ben Shelton and wife were down
from the prairie Saturday.

Mrs. Mollie West, of Seattle, Wash.,
is visiting relatives here this week.

Mrs. Wm. Russell, of Terre Haute, is
the guest of Mrs. Katherine Green this
week.

There is a better prospect for corn
in this vicinity than there has been
for years.

Miss Maggie Butler has returned to
her home in Indianapolis after a visit
with relatives here.

Rev. Johnson, of Lebanon, will
preach here Sunday morning and at
night at the Christian church. Every-
one invited.

The party at the home of Miss Fan-
nie Long near West school house was
attended by several from here, who all
report a good time.

School will soon open. Boys and
girls hunt up your books and slates
and be ready to start when the bell
rings out its welcome to one and all.

A blessing alike to young and old:
Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-
berry. Nature's specific for dysentery,
diarrhea and summer complaint.

Two Voices.
A SOUTHERN VOLUNTEER.
Yes, sir, I fought with Stonewall
And faced the fight with Lee,
But if this here Union goes to war
I didn't shrink from Sherman
As he galloped to the sea.
But if this here Union goes to war
I didn't shrink from Sherman
As he galloped to the sea.

I was with 'em at Manassas—
The bully boys in gray—
I heard the thunder roarin'
Round Stonewall Jackson's way,
And many a time this sword of mine
Has blazed the route for Lee,
But if this here Union goes to war
I didn't shrink from Sherman
As he galloped to the sea.

I'm not so full of fightin'
Nor half so full of fun
As I was back in the sixties
When I shouldered my old gun.
It may be that my hair is white—
Such things, you know, must be—
But if this here Union goes to war
I didn't shrink from Sherman
As he galloped to the sea.

I haven't forgot my raisin,
Nor how in sixty-two
O' the rebels, with little shonts,
I charged the boys in blue,
And I say I fought with Stonewall
And blazed the way for Lee,
But if this here Union goes to war
I didn't shrink from Sherman
As he galloped to the sea.

Four years we fought like devils,
But when the war was done
Your hand met mine in friendly clasp,
Our two hearts beat as one,
And now when danger threatens
No north and no south we know,
Once more we stand together
To fight the common foe.

My head, like yours, is frosty,
Life's sun is lower sinking,
My day will soon be gone,
But if our country's honor
Needs once again his son
I'm ready, too, old fellow,
To get another gun.

—Minneapolis Journal.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Contractors Should Be Compelled to
Closely Follow Specifications.

Specifications and contract for a road
may be all right, but the work of con-
struction needs to be constantly watched
in order to insure the literal carrying
out of their provisions. Contractors, as
a rule, do not appreciate the necessity
for being precise in following out all
details. They are neither engineers nor
scientific road builders and a little
variation in the size of the stone, the
effect of light rollers and insufficient
rolling or the use of clay for binding
purposes, does not seem to them to be
of much moment. They know that they
can finish up a job with a horse roller
and plenty of clay for binding and make
the surface appear as fine as can be de-
sired. There their concern ends. The
mud that works out with every rain
and the rapidity with which large
stones show through the surface do not
trouble them.

Measurand is not perhaps an ideal
road, but there is a vast difference be-
tween different sorts of road built un-
der that name. If rightly constructed
and judiciously maintained, thoroughly
satisfactory results are assured, but if
more or less crudely built and then in-
differently maintained, or neglected, as
is apt to be the case, it is an expensive
luxury likely to cause disappointment.
It is folly to suppose that any one can
build a road. It requires special knowl-
edge and experience to construct one
properly and a rigid adherence to the
terms of properly drawn specifications.
—Good Roads.

Road Matters in Vermont.

It is felt in Vermont that the good
roads cause has received a setback, but
efforts are being made to revive it and
secure favorable action from the next
legislature. The state highway commis-
sion which existed for several years
possessed little authority, but served a
good purpose as a bureau of information.
In 1894 their powers were en-
larged, public meetings were held in
each county, road officials and citizens
were interested in the work, improved
methods of maintenance were adopted,
and the roads were kept in better condi-
tion without increase of expense. The
legislature of 1896, however, abolished
the commission, thus leaving the move-
ment without a head and causing de-
moralization. This fall a sample road
under government supervision is to be
constructed at Vergennes, and it is
hoped that it will be followed by a re-
vival of activity in highway improve-
ment.

Road Building a Science.

Roadmaking is now and has been for
three-quarters of a century a science in
Europe, and no one insists more strongly
on the primary necessity of proper
location than does the European road
builder. It is a rigid rule with him that
the topography of the country is to be
taken into constant consideration. It is
his fixed formula that he must not as-
cend a foot unless it is impossible to
avoid it and that when he has ascended
that foot he must not descend it.
The formula is so simple, meaning
merely level and well drained roads,
that it seems absurd that any one should
quarrel with its proposition or insist
upon building roads otherwise.

All Depend on the Roads.

The city depends on the country; the
farmer's welfare is the public welfare;
money in his pocket makes the farmer
prosperous; good roads aid him to ac-
cumulate coin.

SCROFULA, salt rheum, erysipelas,
and other distressing eruptive diseases
yield quickly and permanently to the
cleansing, purifying power of Burdock
Blood Bitters.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, THIRD QUARTER, INTER-
NATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 4.

Text of the Lesson, II Kings xiii, 14-25.
Memory Verses, 20, 21—Golden Text, Ps.
cxvi, 15—Commentary by the Rev. D. M.
Stearns.

14. "Now Elisha was fallen sick of his
sickness whereof he died. And Josiah, the
king of Israel, came down unto him and
wept over his face and said, O my father,
my father, the chariot of Israel and the
horsesmen thereof!" This chapter records
the death of five people and the resurrec-
tion of one. Why should not Elisha be
resurrected and escape death as well as
Elijah? God doeth according to His will,
and none can stay His hand or say unto
Him, "What dost thou?" (Dan. ix, 85).
The king of Israel uses the same words to
him that he had used of Elijah. Prophets
and kings may die, but God, and not they,
is the chariot of Israel. When Uzziah died,
the prophet Isaiah looked up and saw a
King who never dies (Isa. vi, 1), and this
is the only way of peace.

15. "And Elisha said unto him, Take
bow and arrows. And he took unto him
bow and arrows. The king was wise to
obey the man of God without questioning.
The one thing that brings salvation to the
sinner is obedience. God commands us to
repent and believe (Acts xvii, 30, 31; I
John iii, 23). This any one who is will-
ing can do, for the reception of the Lord
Jesus Christ implies repentance or a
change of mind on our part and faith in
Him. Truly receiving Him, the soul is
saved (John i, 12). Then if as saved peo-
ple we would be blessed and made a bless-
ing the one way is simple, trustful obedi-
ence (Isa. i, 18, 19).

16. "And he said to the king of Israel,
Put thine hand upon the bow. And he
put his hand upon it, and Elisha put his
hands upon the king's hands. Elisha's
hands upon his meant the hand of God,
for Elisha was a man of God representing
God before the people. The great joy of
our Lord was that the Father sent Him
and that He was on earth for God to glo-
rify Him, and that God was with Him,
speaking and working through Him. He
says to us, "As the Father sent me, so
send I you," and "I, the Lord, thy God,
will hold thy right hand, saying, Fear not,
I will help thee" (John xiv, 21; Isa. xli,
13).

17. "And he said, Open the window
eastward, and he opened it. Then Elisha
said, Shoot. And he shot. And he said,
The arrow of the Lord's deliverance." God
was directing the prophesies to encour-
age the king to have confidence in Him;
for none can deliver like Him and none
can deliver but Him. In verse 5 we
read that "The Lord gave Israel a Saviour."
In Isa. xiv, 21, 22, it is written,
"There is no God else beside Me, a
just God and a Saviour, there is none be-
side Me; look unto Me and be ye saved,
all the ends of the earth, for I am God
and there is none else."

18. "And he said, Take the arrows.
And he took them. And he said unto the
king of Israel, Smite upon the ground.
And he smote thrice and stayed." Five
times he was told just what to do without
any possibility of his doing otherwise if
perfectly obedient, but this sixth time
there is a possibility of much or little, as
he will, for he is not told how to smite.

19. "And the man of God was wrath
with him and said, Thou shouldst have
smitten five or six times, then hadst thou
smitten Syria till thou hadst consumed
it." The exceeding abundance of the
Lord is always within our reach, but we
limit Him by our lack of faith and lack of
zeal for Him. He is saying unto us, "If
ye shall ask anything in My name, I will do
it," and "Call unto Me, and I will answer
thee and show thee great and mighty
things which thou knowest not" (John
xiv, 14; Jer. xxxiii, 3).

20. "And Elisha died, and they buried
him. And the bands of the Moabites in-
vaded the land at the coming in of the
year." Elisha died—that is, his work be-
ing done, he found himself "absent from
the body and present with the Lord."
Some of the angels who watched over him
while in the body received him as he left
the body and bore him or escorted him
home to his God and Saviour, to Abraham,
Isaac and Jacob, to Moses and Joshua and
David and to Elijah, who had called him
to his public service.

21. "And they cast the man into the
sepulcher of Elisha, and when the man
was let down and touched the bones of
Elisha he revived and stood up on his
feet." It looks as if some Israelites were
burying a man, and, seeing a band of
these invading Moabites, they, being near
Elisha's sepulcher, put the dead body
therein with the result described, suggest-
ing the resurrection of all who truly touch
Him of whom Elisha was a type, God our
Saviour. If it was the Moabites who were
burying the man, then there is a sugges-
tion of life to the Gentiles through the God
of Israel. I think there are but three resur-
rection stories in the Old Testament—the
widow's son, the Shunamite's son and
this one—and all associated with Elijah
and Elisha.

22. "But Hazael, king of Syria, oppres-
sed Israel all the days of Jehoahaz." In
verse 3 we read that it was because of
his having delivered Israel into the hands of
the Syrians. The book of Judges is a re-
cord of repeated oppressions of Israel by
their enemies when they sinned against
God and of God's deliverances when they
called upon Him.

23. "And the Lord was gracious unto
them and had compassion on them and
had respect unto them, because of His
covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob,
and would not destroy them, neither cast
He them from His presence as yet." Not
for their sakes, but for His own name's
sake and because He had seen fit to enter
into covenant with them, an unconditional
covenant with the parties just mentioned.
This covenant still stands, and because of
it and because of His faithfulness Israel
shall be placed in the promised land with
all His heart and soul, after much tribula-
tion a deep deprivation of sin shall be
given them, they shall look upon Christ
as He shall come in glory for their deliv-
erance and shall receive Him and become
a righteous nation forever (Mic. vii, 18-20;
Jer. xxxii, 41; Zech. xii, 10; xiii, 9; Isa.
xv, 9, 13).

24, 25. "Three times did Josiah beat him
and recovered the cities of Israel." Just
as Elisha had been in verse 19. Many
things—perhaps all in the way of victory
and service—are unto us according to our
faith. Little faith has a poor time and is
often overcome, whereas great faith has
great peace and joy and victory and brings
great glory to God. Consider Him who
endured such contradiction of sinners
against Himself lest ye be weary. Think
how zeal for God consumed Him, and
covenant, like Elisha, to be filled with His
Spirit for His service and glory (Heb. xii,
3; John ii, 17; Eph. v, 18).

WHITE CHURCH.

Mrs. Ari Sutton is quite poorly.
Miss Mary Thompson is staying with
her grandmothers.

Sylvia Harshbarger stayed at Bill
Powers' at Colfax last week.

Quite a number from this vicinity
went to Marion Tuesday.

The roads are improved quite a good
deal with a new coat of gravel.

Pearl Boots is going to school with
her sister, Goldie, at Danville. They
will start Monday.

Rev. Broomfield gave an interesting
talk at Potato Creek Sunday night.
Probably it may be his last night ser-
vice.

Elder Lute Dunbar, of Darlington,
delivered a very interesting discourse
at this place Sunday to a large and at-
tentive audience. It was the kind of a
sermon everyone likes to hear.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Hannah Ronk is on the sick list.

Mrs. Katie Ronk visited her sister in
Indianapolis last week.

Miss Emma Pollard is staying at
Jesse Ronk's this week.

Charley Call and family attended
church at Advance Sunday.

Miss Queen Burgess, of Ladoga,
spent last week with Miss Lula Call.

Willie Ronk has been suffering se-
verely the past week with hay fever.

Quite a number from this place at-
tended the harvest meeting at Bethany
in Boone county Sunday.

Alex Rogers and family, of Ladoga,
spent Saturday night and Sunday with
Kyle Rogers and family.

Miss Mabel Britsch of Whitesville,
returned home Saturday after spend-
ing the week with Nellie Ronk.

Mrs. Elsie Knagy returned to her
home in Indian Territory this week
after an extended visit with relatives
at this place.

RATTLE SNAKE.

Health is good on the creek.

The corn crop promises to be a good
one.

Wm. Garrett has had a spell of blind
staggers.

There will be a large wheat crop
sowed this fall.

Mrs. James Gilliland is having some
fine fence built on her farm.

Elder Carter was the guest of W. B.
Galey and family Saturday night.

Jep Layson and Harry Groves go to
see their best girls every Sunday night.

Joseph Layson has moved into W. S.
Coons' property southeast of the city.

Elder McKay will preach at the Sa-
lem Baptist church Sept. 11 at 3 o'clock
in the afternoon.

Mr. Groves and family went to the
tent meeting at Russellville Sunday
and Sunday night.

James Gilliland and Brack Cash at-
tended the horse thief detective meet-
ing at Alamo Saturday.

Brack Cash sold a fine bunch of
lambs last week to Mr. Quillin for
\$5.50 per cwt. How is that for prospe-
rity?

Dave White is going to sow 50 acres
of wheat this fall. He says if he don't
get over 15 bushels to the acre he will
quit farming and go to preaching.

Miss Sarah C. Coons had twelve of
her music friends to visit her Sunday.
Mr. Guard and wife, Mr. Horney and
wife, Miss Hattie Leslie, Miss Viola
Buck, Mr. McIntire and wife, Frank
Davis and wife, Mr. Britch and Mr.
Anderson. To say they had a jolly
time would be putting it mild. Mrs.
W. J. Coons made them a nice dinner,
which they all enjoyed to the fullest
extent. They all had a good time to-
gether and returned home late in the
evening wishing Miss Sarah many
more such pleasant days.

From Soldiers' Home.

ST. JAMES, Mo., Jan. 28, 1898.—Dear
Sir:—Please send me another 40 oz.
bottle of your Syrup Pepsin. It is the
very best laxative I have ever used and
I am always troubled with constipa-
tion to such a degree as to be wholly
dependent upon some remedy, and
this I shall now choose above all others.

MRS. W. D. CHANDLER, Matron.
Sold by O. E. Dunn, Ph. G., Y. M. C. A.
druggist, Crawfordsville.

An Ounce of Preventative.

Is worth a pound of cure. Try a bot-
tle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and,
if properly taken, it will positively
prevent rheumatism or any other kind
of trouble arising from a torpid con-
dition of the bowels, liver and kidneys.
Trial sizes 10c, other size 50c and \$1.00
of O. E. Dunn, Ph. G., Y. M. C. A.
druggist, Crawfordsville.

What a Mother Says.

DECATUR, Ill., March 2, 1897.—Gen-
tlemen:—For constipation I would
cheerfully recommend your Syrup
Pepsin. My little girl, aged 8 months,
had been troubled since birth with
constipation and reading of your reme-
dy I concluded to try it, and I can
recommend it highly to mothers for
immediate relief. Only two 10c bot-
tles cured my baby.

Mrs. C. FLOURY.

Sold by O. E. Dunn, Ph. G., Y. M. C. A.
druggist, Crawfordsville.

Wabash Special Rates.

Transmississippi Exposition, Omaha,
Neb., June 1 to November 15, 1898.—For
the above occasion tickets will be on
sale daily to Omaha at rate of \$25.50
for the round trip, and to Kansas City
at rate of \$20.00 for the round trip,
good returning until Nov. 15, 1898.

Summer tourist tickets are now on
sale daily at reduced rates to Denver,
Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colo.,
and to Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Benton
Harbor, Mich., Niagara Falls, Chautau-
que Lake points, Detroit, Mich.,
Lake Side, O., Mackinac Island, Mich.,
Petoskey, Bay View and Charle-
voix, Mich., Portland, Me., Put-in-Bay,
O., Toronto, Ont. and Traverse City,
Mich. Final return limit Oct. 31, 1898.

For further information as to routes,
rates, limits, stop-overs, etc., call on
or address,
THOS. FOLLEN,
Passenger Agent, Lafayette, Ind.

"I HAD a running, itching sore on
my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's
Ointment took away the burning and
healed instantly and quickly effected
permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart,
Bowling Green, O.

The Journal Co. Artistic Printers.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Special Low Rates Via C. O. C. & St. L.
Railway—Big Four.

Kansas City and Omaha, Neb.—
From June 1 to October 15 we will sell
round trip excursion tickets at \$20.00
to Kansas City and \$25.00 to Omaha,
Neb. Return limit, Nov. 15, 1898.
This gives you a chance to see the
great Trans-Mississippi exposition.

Odd Fellows, (I. O. O. F.) Sovereign
Grand Lodge Boston, Mass., Sept. 19th
to 24th, 1898, one fare round trip via
Big Four. Tickets will be on sale
Sept. 16, 17 and 18. Returning good
leaving Boston not later than Sept.
30th, 1898.

Grand excursion to Petoskey, Mich.,
only \$10.00; Mackinac Island, only
\$11.00 from Crawfordsville Tuesday,
August 30, Saturday, September 3,
Wednesday, September 7 via Big Four
Route.

Side trip excursion rates from Cin-
cinnati, Ohio, account of G. A. R. en-
campment on Sept. 9th and 10th, be-
ing the two days following the G. A. R.
parade. Rate of one fare round
trip will be made from Cincinnati to
all points in central passenger associa-
tion territory to holders of G. A. R.
tickets.

G. A. R. Encampment—The 32d an-
nual encampment of the