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advertisements may be contracted for at
lower rates, by application at the office.
Deaths and Marriages published as
news—free.

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District Officers.

Hon. Rob't Lowry, Circuit Judge.
J. S. Daily, Circuit Prosecutor.
Hon. D. Studabaker, Com. Pleas Judge.
B. F. Isch, Com. Pleas Prosecutor.

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A. J. Hill, Clerk.
Jesse Nidick, Treasurer.
M. V. B. Simcoe, Recorder.
James Stoops, Jr., Sheriff.
H. C. Peterson, Surveyor.
Sam. C. Bullman, School Examiner.
Josiah Crawford, Commissioner.
Jacob Sarff, George Luckey.

Town Officers.

Harrison B. Knoff, Clerk.
Tobacco Burse, Treasurer & Marshall.
Herman Bosse, David King, Trustees.
David Shewers.

Township Officers.

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tices of the Peace, E. B. Looker; Con-
stables, Joseph C. Walters and William
Collins.

Root.—Trustee, John Christen; Jus-
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Lyman Hart and Henry D. Filling; Con-
stables, John Schuriger, Martin Lord
and Henry Luttman.

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and James H. Ward; Constable, John T.
Baker.

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Samuel Merryman; Constables, Freder-
ick Meitz and Elias Crist.

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Constables, William I. Danner and Wil-
liam Danner.

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tices of the Peace, Lorenzo D. Hughes;
Constable, John T. Martz.

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tices of the Peace, Lot French and V. D.
Bell; Constable, Joshua Sarff.

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Justices of the Peace, Benj. Runyan and
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Warash.—Trustee, Henry Miller; Jus-
tices of the Peace, A. Studabaker and
James Nelson; Constables, Jacob Butcher
and A. G. Thompson.

Jefferson.—Trustee, Charles Kelly;
Justices of the Peace, Justus Kelly and
John Peters; Constables, "vacant."

Time of Holding Courts.

Circuit Court.—On the third Monday
in April, and the first Monday in No-
vember, of each year.

Common Pleas Court.—On the second
Monday in January, the second
Monday in May, and the second Monday
in September, of each year.

Commissioner's Court.—On the first
Monday in March, the first Monday in
June, the first Monday in September,
and the first Monday in December, of
each year.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC).—Services ev-
ery Sabbath at 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M.;
Sabbath School or instruction in Cate-
chism, at 11 o'clock, P. M.; Vespers at 2 1/2
o'clock, P. M. Rev. J. Wemhoff, Pastor.
METHODIST.—Services every Sabbath
at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, P. M.
Rev. D. N. Shackelford, Pastor.
PRESBYTERIAN.—No Pastor. Prayer
Meeting every Sabbath at 1 o'clock, and
Sabbath School at 2 o'clock, P. M.

BLANKS.

BLANK DEEDS, BLANK NOTES,
Justices Blanks, Constables Blanks,
etc. etc., printed and for sale at the
EAGLE OFFICE.

THE DECATUR EAGLE.

Vol. 13.

DECATUR, IND., FRIDAY AUGUST 6, 1869.

No. 18.

ATTORNEYS.

JAMES R. BOBO,
Attorney at Law,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

DRAWS Deeds, Mortgages and Con-
tracts. Redeems Land and pays
Taxes.
OFFICE—Opposite the Auditor's Of-
fice. v10n6t4f

R. S. PETERSON,
Attorney at Law,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

PROMPT attention paid to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care. Is a No-
tary Public, and draws Deeds, Mortgages,
and other instruments in writing.
OFFICE—In D. Studabaker's Law Of-
fice. v12n33t4f

DANIEL D. HELLER,
Attorney at Law,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

WILL practice his Profession any-
where in Indiana or Ohio.
OFFICE—Opposite the Recorder's Of-
fice. v10n52t4f

PHYSICIANS.

J. L. JELLEY. W. H. SCHROCK.
JELLEFF & SCHROCK,
Physicians and Surgeons,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

OFFICE—On Second Street, opposite
the Public Square. v8n15t4f

CHARLES L. CURTISS,
Physician and Surgeon,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

HAVING permanently located in this
place, offers his professional ser-
vices to the people of Decatur and vicinity.
OFFICE—At the Burt House. v11n36

ANDREW SORG,
Physician and Surgeon,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

OFFICE—On Second Street, over W.
G. Spencer & Brother's Hardware Store.
v8n12t4f

A. J. ERWIN, M. D.,
Surgeon.

Dispensary, Aveline Block.
v11n25 FORT WAYNE, IND.

S. C. AYERS, M. D.,
RESIDENT

Ear and Eye Surgeon,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
OFFICE—South west corner Main &
Cathoun streets, over Drug Store.
v12 Artificial Eyes inserted. 12-44

DENTISTRY.

M. M. McCONNELL,
Surgeon Dentist,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

All work neatly executed
and warranted to give sat-
isfaction. Call and exam-
ine specimens.
OFFICE—Opposite the Public Square,
over Heller's Law office. v11n49

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

JAMES R. BOBO,
LICENSED REAL ESTATE AGENT,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

THREE THOUSAND ACRES of good
farming land, several Town Lots,
and a large quantity of wild land for
sale. If you want to buy a good farm
he will sell it to you. If you want your
land sold he will sell it for you. No
sale, no charge. v10n6

AUCTIONEER.

CHARLES M. FRANCE,
Auctioneer,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

ANNOUNCES to the public that he is
a regularly Licensed Auctioneer,
and will attend all Public Sales when
requested.
OFFICE—In J. R. Bobo's Law office.

HOTELS.

MESSE HOUSE,
I. J. MESSE, Proprietor.
Third St., Opposite the Court House,
DECATUR, INDIANA.

THE traveling public will find this
House a desirable stopping place.
Good sample rooms. v11n9

MAIN STREET EXCHANGE.

A. FREEMAN, Proprietor,
West Main Street, near the Public Square,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA. v11n11

MAYER HOUSE.

J. W. BULL, Proprietor,
Corner of Cathoun and Wayne Streets,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA. v12n7

HEDEKIN HOUSE,

A. J. H. MILLS, Proprietor,
On Barr, between Columbia and Main Sts.,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA. v12n25

HARDWARE &c.

MCCULLOCH & RICHEY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hardware, Tinners' Stock,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Mechanics' Tools,

STOVES, &c.,
No. 87 Columbia Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND. v12n13y1

Select Poetry.

A Song.
Using this song to one who makes
A pleasantness of duty;
Whose worth is shined within her heart,
As well as in her beauty.
So fill the glass, let's toast the lass,
With hearts and bumpers brimmin',
Nor can it be a sin for me
To name her best of women!

The sparkle of the crystal wine
Shall be her bright eyes shining.
The garlands round the beaker's brim
Shall be her ringlets twining;
And so we'll claim a golden name
From every charm about her;
For angels know that here below
We could not live without her.

Using this song to one near whom
The angels seem to hover,
The paragon of loveliness,
With naught in life above her;
And now she's found, all gather'd round
The bowl with good cheer brimmin',
Let's fill the glass and toast the lass—
The dearest one of women!

Select Miscellany.

**Chloroform—The Thing "Lad-
dies" Get Tight on.**

From the New York World.

The extent to which the habit of
the secret use of chloroform pre-
vails to day among all classes of
women, from the inmates of the
shameful haunts of Greene street
to the belles of the Fifth avenue
and the pupils of fashionable
boarding-schools, is known to few
except the apothecaries who supply
the deadly drug. For readily it is
is; and though its poison is some-
times as swift as the cobra's it is
at others slow in its vengeance,
reaching through years of misery,
but always sure and inevitable.
We hear with terrible frequency of
sudden deaths from chloroform.
"taken only to allay a headache,"
but we do not hear of the wreck of
the brain and the ruin of the nerv-
ous system which its habitual use
surely brings about. The swift-
ness with which it produces its
dreamy intoxication, and the few
apparent traces which it leaves be-
hind, make it a favorite with wom-
en who know nothing of its un-
governable force, of its cumulative
effects, and of its terribly danger-
ous nature. Its use is far more to
be deprecated than that of alco-
hol or opium, the effects of which
can easily be foretold. Chloro-
form, on the contrary, is as subtle
and sudden in its wayward ven-
geance as the most treacherous and
dangerous of the women who use it.
The dose that was seemingly
innocuous yesterday, may, if re-
peated, bring swift and resistless
death to-day, and though the pen-
alty should be delayed, it is certain
to be inflicted sooner or later.
When, a year or two ago, a writer
charged American women with
drunkenness, the charge was easily
repelled, for the delicate organiza-
tion of the refined lady instinct-
ively and notoriously shuns the
rude grasp of alcohol. The charge
that chloroform is largely used by
women is, however, true. It is
generally used in ignorance of its
nature and ultimate effects, but the
sad and disgraceful fact that it is
habitually employed to an alarming
extent, as an aid to female drunk-
enness can not be gainsaid.

**A Horrible Farce and Sad
Reality.**

The Alameda (California) Ga-
zette, of July 3, chronicles the fol-
lowing extraordinary incident:
On Saturday night a party of
Germans gathered in the bar room
of the New York Brewery, at Hay-
wood, for a spree; lager flowed
free and fast, songs were sung,
and many a bumper was drank to
the honor of the dear Fatherland.
Finally, on time being called for
another round, one of the party,
named Hess, failed to respond, and
his friends, who supposed he was
playing off, suggested a little a-
musement at his expense. It was
proposed to have a mock funeral.
A ladder was procured and the in-
cubated Teuton stretched upon it.
The pall bearers were selected, a
procession was formed, and the
party marched about the room,
carrying their insensible compan-
ion. They hummed the dead
march, sang dirges and hymns
and finally repaired to a barn in
the rear of the brewery to perform
the burial rites. The mock cere-
monies being over, they repaired
to the bar room, ordered up more
lager, and patiently waited, expect-
ing every moment to see the
"corpse enter. But he came not,
and upon repairing to the place of
his "interment," it was found that
the man was indeed dead. Deceas-
ed, it is stated, was an industrious
and well-to-do farmer, and owned a
ranch about two miles south of
Haywood.

**Tunnelling the English Chan-
nel.**

The tunnelling of the English
channel between Dover on the
English side, and Cape Blanc on
the French side, is likely to be
commenced at an early day. With-
in the fortnight past Mr. Bright
gave an interview to a deputation
of the promoters of the project.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.,
chairman of the company, said the
project had been brought under the
consideration of the Emperor Na-
poleon and his government, by
whom a commission of scientific
men had been appointed to exam-
ine and report. The commission
had reported in favor of the scheme
and its practicability. The pro-
moters ventured to think that in
an international work of such an
important character, involving
such large outlay, it would not be
unreasonable in them to look to
the government for a certain de-
gree of material encouragement
and support. They accordingly
asked that the government of
England and France would each
guarantee two and a half per cent.
upon two millions sterling, to be
applied to the driving of two par-
allel mining headings of driftways
from shore to shore. The French
government waited to see what
action the English government
would take in the matter, and the
object of the deputation in waiting
upon Mr. Bright, was to ask the
government, through him, to take
the subject into consideration.
Mr. Bright put a number of ques-
tions, chiefly upon engineering
points, and touching the practica-
bility of the scheme, and promised
to take an early opportunity of
laying the matter before the cabi-
net. There is no reason to doubt
a favorable response, nor that,
therefore, one of the most stupend-
ous peices of scientific engineering
ever undertaken by man will soon
be commenced—with what result,
commercial, social and political,
upon the countries it proposes to
connect, remains to be seen.

A Lawyer's Romance.

Roswell M. Field, the "Nestor
of the Missouri bar," a lawyer
whose entire lack of ambition lost
him the rare and great ability
might have won, died in St. Louis
on Monday. He had a peculiarly
romantic episode in his early man-
hood. He was the son of General
Field, of Newfane Vt., and prac-
ticed law awhile in the courts of
his native county. His abandon-
ment of his lucrative practice and
removal from the State to which
he never returned, was occasioned
by an unfortunate bestowal of his
affections, under circumstances,
farsely, if ever paralleled. He fell
in love with an accomplished
young lady of Windsor, and
though she was engaged to another
gentleman, succeeded in winning
her affections and inducing her to
join him in a secret marriage,
which was to be followed by
cohabitation in case the consent of
her parents could be obtained, but
otherwise to be void. She failed
to gain that consent; and as soon
as she could be summoned from
Boston was publicly married to
her first love, who joined her in a
suit in chancery against Mr. Field
for the dissolution of the secret
marriage.

Both she and her suit survived
her husband, but at last she won it
in the Supreme Court, and the case
is reported at length in the thir-
teenth volume of Vermont reports.
Mr. Field felt sorely aggrieved at
the result, and issued a pamphlet
in which he sought to vindicate
himself before the world. After-
ward, however, he married another
lady with whom he lived happily.
She has been dead several years
and four children, we think, sur-
vive them both. Years after the
strange suit, the lady whom he first
loved and then fought so presten-
tly, then twice a widow, married
a merchant of Windsor county who
shortly thereafter removed to St.
Louis. There they lived for sev-
eral years, moving in the first cir-
cles, (though never meeting Mr.
Field), and where she died sudden-
ly, beloved by all who knew her.
—Springfield Republican.

**THAT'S THE WAY THE MONEY
GOES.—POP GOES THE WEASEL.**
It only cost nineteen thousand
four hundred and seventy-one dol-
lars, per bills rendered, to fit the
Tallapoosa out for the little Presi-
dential pleasure trip to long
Branch.

There new carpets for the rooms,
new dishes, new mirrors, wine,
provisions, servants and their liv-
ing—repairs, coal, and other inci-
dentials with the cost of running—
New York Democrat.

Motto for a rejected suitor—He
wood and she wouldn't.

**How it Looks to a China-
man.**

The Mandarin in Burlingame's
troupe who writes up the manners
and customs of the various coun-
tries for the Chinese archives, has
given the Paris correspondent of
the London Post a translation of
his last letter. In it he speaks of
the table habits of the Paris bar-
barians. "We have denied," he
says, "at their tables, where the
stomach is expected to receive
with pleasure some thirty different
objects of food, and perhaps ten
different liquors. The French and
other foreigners eat until they feel
very uncomfortable, and require
much medicine drugs, as may be
seen by the many chemists, of this
city. They have the same capaci-
ty as our pigs. Had you been
here the other night, and observed
how these people rudely scrambled
for the food at the supper table
when we give our fete! They put
their hands violently on dishes,
and disputed with each other most
roughly." In telling about Bur-
lingame's ball he writes: "Oh, if
you had seen the women at our
ball! They came half undressed,
that is to say, the upper part of the
body was wholly exposed, but they
are jealous of showing their feet,
and seem to desire to hide the floor
also, as each woman drags about
with her a long robe, on which it
is not etiquette to place your shoe.
Their eyes are painted round (not
all of them,) and they use coloring
for the lips, and pearl powder for
various exposed sections of the
face. They purchase the hair of
the dead, and artists work it into
various designs; then the women
put it on their heads with flowers;
and yet they are not a dirty people.
The high-caste women are allowed
every license. At our fete they
were clasped round the waist by
men they knew not, and danced
with painful vigor, for it was very
hot."

Rings.

Don Piatt delivered a Fourth of
July oration at Xenia, in which he
spoke very plainly of the manner
in which affairs of the Nation are
managed at Washington—under
the present gift enterprise Admin-
istration. He said:

I say it now, with a sickened
heart, that we have the most cor-
rupt Government in the world. It
is run by rings. There is no mon-
ey interest in the land that is
without its ring in Washington.
They fill the hotels, through the
avenues, and crowd lobbies.

The old Greek, with his fabled
lantern, would die exhausted in his
search for one honest man. I
would exhaust my hour and your
patience were I to attempt even to
enumerate these interests. We
have the railroad rings, the land
jobbing rings, the Indian Bureau
rings, whisky rings, the protec-
tion rings, that branch off in every
conceivable direction. And they
were intriguing, canvassing, bor-
ing, and through wine and women
baiting without cessation.

Not the least disheartening part
of all this is to be found in the
utter indifference with which the
public at large regard all this. It
is no longer a shame to steal. It
has ceased to be a dishonor to de-
fraud. I saw Senators who came
to Washington with scarcely mon-
ey enough to pay boarding house
bills, rolling over the street in
splendid equipages, and entertain-
ing society in palatial residences.
They are now millionaires, and not
only tolerated, but followed, flat-
tered, sought and sued by men
and women who would be honest
were it the fashion to affect that
virtue; and if you turn from men
who have made their fortunes out
of their places, it is to stare at men
who bought their way in. These
Senatorial chairs are put up at auc-
tion, and knocked down to the
highest bidders. The longest
pursue brains the opponent, and the
Hon. Ingot, or the Hon. Green-
back stalks in with just brains en-
ough to make up, through a sale
of votes, the money he has expend-
ed in securing his seat.

A German astronomer has pub-
lished a pamphlet, in which he
maintains that the earth has a ring
like those of Saturn, and that this
ring is cooling off and getting
ready to reconstruct itself into a
moon, and much nearer to the
earth than its old satellite. The
ring is what old astronomers have
called zodiacal light. The writer
of the pamphlet thinks the cata-
strophe of the bursting of the ring
may occur in our time or that of
our children.

It costs \$10 in Natchez, Miss.,
to get drunk and indulge in the
pleasing sport of shooting down
citizens indiscriminately.

The Chinese.

In the last Atlantic Mr. Bowles
alludes as follows to the new ele-
ment that the Chinese—who will
soon be swarming along the Pacific
Railroad and making themselves
at home among us of the East—
are introducing into American life
in California:

A few men are of stature and
presence, with faces of refinement
and gentle strength; the many go
sneaking about their work—a low
type of mankind, physically and
mentally, imported here like mer-
chandise, and let out to labor un-
der a system only half removed
from slavery itself. Yet they are
an important element in the indus-
try and progress of all this side of
the continent. But for their labor
the Pacific Railroad would have
been at least two years longer in
building. Twelve thousand of
them have done nearly all the
picking and drilling and shoveling
and wheeling of the road, from
Sacramento to Salt Lake.

They furnish the principal labor
in the factories; they make cigars;
they dig and work over neglected
gold gulches; they are cooks;
they almost monopolize the clothes
washing and ironing; in all the
lighter and simpler departments of
labor, where fidelity to a pattern,
and not flexibility and originality
of action are required, they make
the best and most reliable of work-
ers. At least seventy five thou-
sand of them are scattered over
these Pacific States, west of Utah;
and though our American and Eu-
ropean laborers quarrel with and
abuse them; though the law gives
them no rights, but that of suffer-
ing punishment; though they
bring no families, and seek no
citizenship; though all their work
here is not only commercial,
but expressly imported as such;
though they are mean and con-
temptible in their vices as in their
manners; though they are despised
and kicked about on every
hand; still they come and thrive,
slowly better their physical and
moral and mental conditions, and
supply this country with what it
most needs for its growth and
prosperity—cheap labor.

What we shall do, with them is
not quite clear yet; how they are
to rank, socially and politically,
among us is one of the nuts for
our social science students to
crack, if they can; but now that
we have depopulated Ireland, and
Germany is holding on to its own,
and the old sources of our labor
supply are drying up, all America
needs them; and obeying the great
natural law of demand and supply,
Asia seems almost certain to pour
upon and over us countless thou-
sands of her superfluous, cheap-liv-
ing, slow-changing, unassimilating
but very useful laborers. And we
shall welcome and quarrel over
aid with them as we have done
with their Irish predecessors—
Our vast grain, cotton, and fruit
fields, our extending system of
public works, our multiplying
manufactures, all need and can
employ them. But must they
vote, and if so, to what effect?

Beauty in the Surf.

A seaside correspondent writes:
"The scene upon the beach strikes
me with as keen a sense of jolly
ludicrousness and happy ridicu-
lousness as when I first beheld it.
What awkward animals we humans
are when we venture out of our
natural element into the element
of the fish. The change of man-
ner which the loveliest of her sex
undergoes as she tumbles into the
surf is a study for a philosopher.
She has the air of dignity in spite
of her bifurcated garments, as she
walks down to the water's edge;
there is something of genteel ex-
clusiveness in her mien, in spite of
her naked white feet, which mince-
ingly go uncovered across the
sands; an air of 'keep a respectful
distance, please. I am a society la-
dy,' hangs about her, in spite of
her coarse straw hat tied over her
ears with a red rag. And present-
ly she is in the surf; a big wave
sends her quadrupedly; she scram-
bles to her feet, half choked with
the salt water which has rushed
into eyes, ears, and nose; clutches
frantically at anybody who may be
within reach, and grins familiarly
to the whole assembly."

The Norfolk Journal says Vir-
ginia has entered upon a new ca-
reer—that the old political cliques
and leaders are things of the past,
and the State will hereafter look to
her material interests more than
she did of yore, and the majority
of her people will go for that party
which is most favorable to her
interests.

The ladies of Tishomingo coun-
ty Miss., have gone into the willow
manufactory. It makes good
crad