

Democratic Sentinel.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOHN G. SHANBLIN, of Vanderburg.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
MAHON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.

TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM FLEMING, of Allen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS W. WOOLEN, of Johnson.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JAMES H. SMITH, of Allen.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
MORGAN H. WEIR, of Jasper county.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT,
EDWIN P. HAMMOND, of Jasper county.

CIRCUIT PROSECUTOR,
MILTON D. SMITH, of Jasper county.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Clerk—CHARLES H. PRICE.
For Auditor—EZRA C. NOWLES.
For Treasurer—WILLIAM E. MOORE.
For Sheriff—JAMES NICKEL.
For Recorder—HOPE B. MILLER.
For Surveyor—CHARLES P. HOPKINS.
For Coroner—SAMPSON ERWIN.
Commissioner, Dist. 1—B. W. HARRINGTON.
Commissioner, Dist. 2—E. E. ROCKWOOD.

TO THE VOTERS OF JASPER CO., KY.

Democratic & Republican Rule Compared.

"Have the people of Jasper county any honest, pleasant, or moral officers administering their local affairs, when each department was provided over by a Republican? Did the Democratic Board of Commissioners introduce any reform in county management—did they try to do so—were any rooms or places for them?"—Consul in the Union.

We reply from the records! For nearly twenty years the Republican party had entire control and management of the county finances. In 1874 the Democrats and Independents elected two Commissioners and Auditor. The consul says that "they promised reform in county affairs, but have not fulfilled that promise, for there was no room for information." Let us examine the facts, and compare the figures:

REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.		
Year.	Am't of Levy.	Balance in Treasury.
1868	50c.	\$ 1,872
1869	50c.	4,415
1870	40c.	971
1871	60c.	2,045
1872	75c.	4,563
1873	50c.	9,747
1874	50c.	2,926
DEMOCRATIC-INDEPENDENT MANAGEMENT.		
1875	35c.	12,263
1876	35c.	13,447
REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT AGAIN.		
1877	45c.	6,571
1878	45c.	2,831

Messrs. Hoover and Kessler entered upon their duties as Commissioners at the December Term, 1874, and so wisely did they manage the business of the county, that at the June term, 1875, there was \$12,263 in the County Treasury. True to the interests of the people, they reduced the county tax from 50c. to 35c. on each \$100 of taxable property, and from the amount of taxes collected on that reduced levy they paid all the expenses of the county, all outstanding orders, and at the June settlement, 1875, there was \$13,357.96 in the Treasury. At this session Elisha E. Rockwood, Ind., occupied the place of Mr. Hoover on the Board. Messrs. McCullough, Kessler and Rockwood thought that if a levy of 35c. would leave so large a surplus in the Treasury, that amount would again be sufficient, and accordingly made the same levy for 1876.

At the following December Term Messrs. John VanTou and Wm. B. Price entered upon their duties as Commissioners in place of McCullough and Rockwood. As soon as they had become fairly installed in office the money began to flow out of the Treasury faster than it came in, and by the next June the balance, together with the collections, was reduced to \$6,571.35, and at the October Term, 1877, the Treasury was empty. The Board then issued bonds to the amount of \$5,000, bearing 8 per cent interest, sold them at a discount of from 5 to 8 per cent, and the taxpayers of Jasper county are now paying from 13 to 16 per cent. on money to carry on the county. At the June session, 1877, the Republican Board increased the tax levy from 35c. to 45c. The levy for 1878 is the same. At the June settlement, 1878, there was but \$2,831.39 in the Treasury, with a considerable amount of outstanding orders and a bonded indebtedness of \$5,000.

EXPENDITURES COMPARED.
At the last annual settlement before Democratic rule the expenses of the county were \$16,791. The first year of Democratic control the entire expenditure was \$11,175.72. The next year, ending June 30, the expenditures increased to \$16,940.77. During this year more bridges were built than in any one year before or since. A bridge across the Kanawha, a bridge over Curtis Creek, the Pullins bridge, the Lamson bridge, the Rawls bridge, the Thompson bridge, and the Bullis bridge, which accounts for the increase in expenditures.

For the year ending May 31st, 1877, the first year of VanTou, Erick & Co., the expenditures amounted to

\$21,106.94. The expenditures for the second year, ending May 31st, 1878, amounted to \$25,578.80, making a total for the two years of Republican management of \$46,685.74. It cost but \$2748 more for two years Democratic and Independent administration than it has for the last one year under Republican reform.

The present levy is 45c. lhc. of which is to be applied to pay the interest and for the redemption of the county bonds. If every cent is collected it will fall \$1,000 short of paying them, leaving but 34c. to defray the current expenses. The taxable property is a fraction over \$4,000,000, which will raise about \$13,000 of revenue. If the same rate of expenditures continue, the county will be in debt not less than \$12,000 or \$13,000 at the annual settlement in 1879.

Eld. H. B. Miller returns thanks to "Duddy" Humes and other friends in Union township, for the donation of a number of loads of wood and other substantial.

H. B. Miller, Democratic and National candidate for Recorder, regrets that he is unable to visit the people as he had desired, owing to sickness in his family.

Mr. Miller, "flat" candidate for Recorder, denies most emphatically the statements imputed to him by a Rensselaer correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal.

The flat candidate who is invited by the consul to call upon him and receive charity, suggests to the hero of Turk Island that "charity begins at home," and that he devote any spare change he may have to legitimate uses. He adds: "The consul's proffer reminds me of the old adage—'Put a beggar on horseback.' etc."

The county is in debt, paying in taxes which necessitate higher taxes that oppress the people.—Union.

As the Union seems desirous of misleading the people we guess next week we will show just how this state of things has been brought about, and fix the responsibility where it rightfully belongs.

Four hundred is the majority of the Republicans of Jasper county.—Union.

That is simply your claim, Mr. consul. But, don't you forget it, one of the tricks set up by radical leaders to outvote the citizens has been nipped in the bud, and your claim won't hold out. You'll be snowed under.—The people are in earnest. They have rights and interests which they will not permit to be made secondary to those of the gold bugs. Remember Maine!

DEMOCRATS, TO YOUR POSTS! One week from next Tuesday the money lords and their hirelings will make a final and desperate struggle for supremacy. See to it, Democrats, that at each voting precinct men are selected to look after the interests of the people. See to it that the voice of the people be not hushed by importations. While we believe victory is within your grasp, yet we insist that you contest the ground inch by inch and thus make success doubly sure, and in complete. See to it!

A CARD.
It having been currently reported, and by many believed, that there was a scheme on foot to import a large number of republican voters into the northern townships of this county, for the ostensible purpose of getting out ties for the L. D. & C. Railroad, but with the real design of controlling our county election, I have thought it my duty to interview the officers of the road in relation to the matter.

I take pleasure in announcing to the people of Jasper county that no such design was ever entertained on the part of those gentlemen, and have their earnest assurance that they do now, and ever shall avoid any appearance of political partiality or favoritism.

They also assure me, that no work of any kind will be done on their road, north of Rensselaer, until the necessary subsidies are raised on that part of the line; and that in no case will they unlawfully influence the elections called for that purpose, in the several townships interested.

I make this statement as a matter of simple justice to the officers of the road, who are in all respects gentlemen entitled to the confidence and regard of their fellow citizens.

J. H. LOUGHRIDGE,
Chairman Dem. Central Com.

By the letter of the law under which the 5 20 bonds were issued, they were payable in greenbacks. On the 18th of March, 1878, the act "to strengthen the public credit," changing the contract against the people by making them payable in coin, was passed. When the bill came up in the House, debate was cut off, and it was passed under the gag law of the previous question "The vote in the House was:

For the bill—Democrats, 1; Republicans 95.
Against the bill—Democrats, 34; Republicans 12.

In the Senate the vote was:
For the bill—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 42.

Against the bill—All the Democrats; Republicans, 7.

On the bill for the resumption of specie payments, passed in January, 1875, the vote in the Senate stood:

For the bill—Democrats, 0; Republicans, 32.

Against the bill—All the Democrats; Republicans, 1.

The consul this week complains that Mr. Major, in 1873, committed acts unlawful and indiscreet. In 1874, he successfully contradicted and refuted these same charges which he now parades before the public, supported and aided and voted Mr. M. into the State Senate. In his paper of August 24, 1876, he pays the following well merited tribute to Senator Major:

"Mr. Major is the peer of any gentleman in the United States in the matter of respectability. He has never been guilty of crimes against mankind or violating the laws of the state. He is a moral man, honorable and upright in his dealings with his fellow men, moves in good society, and commands the respect of good people where he resides."

"Formal Opening of the Republican Campaign."

Such was the announcement by advance posters, that called the people together at the Court House in Rensselaer on Monday evening of this week. Special attractions had been advertised by announcing, music by the Ladies' Orchestra Band, and a fair audience assembled to greet the noted speakers—and the music. All was anxious expectation at the hour approached. No cannon boomed to herald the arrival of the speakers at this "formal opening," but the "Ladies' Orchestra Band," true to the proverbial fidelity of woman, was on hand, and disengaged to the waiting audience some very fine music.

At length the consul steps to the front and announces the disappointment they were laboring under—not that "the brains had left the day before on the Narrow Gauge," but that the brains had, for some reason unknown failed to appear, and hence the audience would have to submit to be bored for the evening by listening to "that other fellow," the tail end of the kite—Dan. L. Brown, of LaPorte, who very soon convinced the audience that he started out with one proposition that could not successfully be contradicted! He said he was "no speaker," the most important truth (if not the only one), that he uttered during his hour and a half talk. His text, "by their record shall ye know them," was sounded, and wrong, and twisted in all manner of disconnected ways, but no one could see a point until he came to the fable of a Fox and a Goose, when several school-boys in the audience began to whisper that "he took that from the Second Rader." But, had it not been for that fable, that he told as an anecdote, and the music by the Orchestra Band of young ladies, the evening's entertainment would have been very tiresome. As a political speech, it was a perfect failure. No other evidence of the truth of this proposition is needed than to call attention to the dejected appearance of the consul and other leading Republicans who were present during its delivery.

We would not harrow the sensitive feelings of our friend, the consul, by reiterating any of the incredulous statements of the speaker on that suspicious occasion, but we cannot permit such garbled statements to go to the public and be received by them as true without giving a word of caution to the unwary voter, that they receive such political clap-trap with a great degree of allowance.

Our faith in the intelligence and the integrity of the people is such that we cheerfully counsel all to investigate the principles of the different parties—to become acquainted with the qualifications of the different candidates—to weigh well the result that will follow the election to various offices—and then to act conscientiously, as good and loyal American citizens. We come to you with no polished rhetorical periods. We bring no U. S. bonds, nor greenbacks, nor flat money to buy your votes and influence, but in our plain way, using language that all can understand, we advocate the election of our candidates because we believe the best interests of our country demand it.

Mr. James attacks some candidates upon the Democratic and National ticket for not paying his taxes. It so happens that this same Horace E. James has a loan of school funds, and he is delinquent for two years interest, amounting to \$37.60. This interest is applied to the payment of teachers in the Public School. What a shame for the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Jasper county, member of the State Central Committee, and Mr. Hayes' consultant to a foreign land to thus defraud the children of Jasper county out of an education. And Mr. James sets himself up as the champion of free schools!

Horace, if you would "see yourself as others see you," it would from many a blunder free you."

BARKLEY.

"THE GRAND OPENING"
Which was to take place at the Court House on last Monday evening resulted in a GRAND FIZZLE. The Hon. Dan. Brown, of LaPorte, had a clear field. His first proposition, that he was "no speaker," was a speech" was heartily endorsed by a large majority before the close of his harangue. Democrats and Independents were disgusted to a degree expressible only in "sweat words."

He edified the audience by stating that he waved the "bloody shirt" on all opportune occasions. He is only a bag of wind and water, no water; he never uses so thin a beverage as having been sent to Jasper county by Hon. W. H. Calkins to instruct our citizens how to vote on the 8th of October, he has employed his leisure hours in street controversies and blustering about "flat money" and other financial problems.

And to show his acquaintance with the financial history of this country, he made and frequently repeated the declaration that United States "demand notes" were not worth 38 cents on the dollar during the years 1864 & 1865. We pity the intelligence of a school-boy who knows no better than this. Some of the republican brethren endeavor to excuse his shortcom-

ing by asserting that he was not in a suitable condition to appear on the stage. Certainly his countenance is a suggestive of anything but a temperance lecturer.

The Rensselaer Union announces its intention of becoming a partisan paper after the 10th of August. Heaven save the party whose cause it espouses.—Monticello Herald, July 1876.

Amey! With the assistance of Heaven and The Union our party shall prevail against the allied hosts of hell, the world, the flesh and the Herald.—Rensselaer Union, July 27, 1876.

We suppose when the consul penned the above he expected to be retained by the Democratic and Independent party. Falling in his anticipations he joined "the allied hosts of hell, the world, the flesh and the Herald."

As predicted, Calkins is sick; but the biggest joke of the season is his dispatch to "our Simon" to fill his place in the joint discussions.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The democracy of the state of Indiana assembled in delegate convention declare:

That national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof, there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

That we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are by the terms of the original contracts under which they were issued, expressly payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require.

We are in favor of such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation by the states of the United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any law for legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad, through the means of home syndicates, or other methods; and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interest of the people would be subserved by legislation so as to distribute said debt among our people at home—affording them the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation as shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum.

We demand the restoration of the silver dollar, of 412 1/2 grains, to the coin of the country, and with full legal tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private; and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act.

We are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

That we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collision between labor and capital, and we believe that the future public order and security we believe that the wages of corporations engaged in the business of mining, manufacturing and transportation, should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporations, and that such lien should be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines—one that would be just to the miner and owner.

The democratic party is the friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last apportionment of the state for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonorable, and we demand that the next legislature, in apportioning the state for legislative purposes, shall have regard also to population and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the circuit courts of the United States over questions of corporate liability, arising from the laws of the states tends to oppress and burden litigants to such an extent as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases; and we demand that the next legislature, in conferring such jurisdiction as is wise and beneficial to the true interests of the people, and we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts in such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution and expressed in the judiciary act of 1789.

We are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the federal government, either in lands, bonds, money or by the pledge of the public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders in the republican party who secretly conspired, and with barefaced effrontery, carried out the scheme, by and through venal returning boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the popular choices for president and vice president, were wrongfully kept out of the positions to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age, a crime against free government, a crime against the elective franchise, a crime that can only be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged. And we denounce the act of the president of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning boards, and condemn the acts of federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the state courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to the soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

National State Ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
HERBIE JAMES, of Grant county.
TREASURER OF STATE,
M. P. MAIN, of Floyd county.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
JACOB P. BULLMAN, of Marion county.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
DAVID MOSS, of Hamilton.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOHN YOUNG, of Marion county.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
JOHN N. SKINNER, of Porter county.
JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT,
EDWIN P. HAMMOND, of Jasper county.
PROSECUTOR ATTY.,
JOSHUA HEALEY, of Newton county.

STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE MAJOR, of Benton county.
REPRESENTATIVE,
GEORGE H. BROWN, of Jasper county.

National County Ticket.

For Clerk—CHARLES H. PRICE.
For Auditor—EZRA C. NOWLES.
For Treasurer—WILLIAM E. MOORE.
For Sheriff—JAMES NICKEL.
For Recorder—HOPE B. MILLER.
For Surveyor—CHARLES P. HOPKINS.
For Coroner—SAMPSON ERWIN.
Commissioner, Dist. 1—B. W. HARRINGTON.
Commissioner, Dist. 2—E. E. ROCKWOOD.

National State Platform.

The National Greenback Labor Party of Indiana, in convention assembled, declare:

1. We declare our faith in the American monetary system—the abolition of all bank issues, the issuance of public notes, and the placing of the government of full legal tender paper money, receivable for all dues and payable for debts, public and private, in amount sufficient to meet the wants of trade, to give employment to all labor, and to enable the people to do a cash business, and to relieve them from the debt system which has made the masses of the people and commercial classes the slaves and drudges of the credit-mongers of the nation.

2. We declare our opposition to every measure looking to the resumption of specie payments, the monetary policy of the nation which puts all the interests of industry, trade and commerce in the hands of the few, and enforces a monopoly of wealth destructive of the highest material good of the nation.

3. We proclaim our uncompromising hostility to the perpetuation of the system of government bonded debt, which is a burden upon the people, and a source of corruption in the hands of the few, and we declare that the government should in lieu thereof, there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality.

4. We demand that all legislation should be so enacted and so administered as to secure to each citizen the right to the just reward of his own labor; and we denounce all lawlessness, and we demand the submission to the will of the people honestly expressed through the ballot.

5. We denounce the red flag communism imported from Europe, which asks for equal division of property, and we denounce the communism of the national banks, of the bond syndicates, and of the moneyed corporations, which have secured and are enforcing an unequal division of property, having already divided among themselves ten thousand millions of the property of the people by corrupting the representatives and servants of the people.

6. We declare that until the American monetary system, which will result in the practical extinction of debt and usury is established the State of Indiana shall be a debtor nation, and we demand the rate of interest so that it shall in no event exceed the average increase of wealth by productive industry.

7. We favor simple, plain and economical government, and we demand that the public officers be few in number, and that they be elected for short terms, and that they be held to close accountability. To the end we demand the abolition of all useless offices, and the reduction of the salaries of the necessary ones to yield almost princely fortunes. It is the first duty of the next general assembly of Indiana to secure such legislation as shall make it impossible for any local or State official to receive more adequate pay for his services, and when practicable the compensation should be fixed by a specific salary.

8. We denounce the conspiracy of the Democratic and Republican leaders of Indiana to build a costly and magnificent state house, which, as experience has proved in all similar cases, would result in the general plundering of the people.

9. We denounce the action of the governor in calling a special session of the legislature for the purpose of fostering this scheme. We denounce the indecent haste with which the state house commissioners are proceeding to let a contract to build the people of the state, and we demand that no contract shall be let until the voters of the state have an opportunity to express their will upon the subject through the legislature to be chosen in October next.

10. We protest against the weak and ineffective election laws of Indiana, and we ask that the next legislature enact such statutes which shall secure free elections in the state, and which shall provide severe and adequate punishment for fraudulent voters, and for those who bribe voters or procure fraudulent votes.

11. We denounce the criminal and unfair apportionment of the legislative and congressional districts of the state in the interest of the Republican party, and the equally unjust apportionment made in the past by the Democratic party, and we pledge our members of the legislature to vote for a fair and equitable apportionment which shall secure to all citizens an equal representation in the government of the people.

12. The State shall enact laws which will abrogate the abuses and protect the interests of man, and we demand that the legislature shall secure the ventilation of the mines, and the earnings of all employees of corporations should be a first lien upon the property of said corporations.

13. If it was wise and needful in 1867, when money was scarce, to suspend the gold standard, and to issue a paper currency, it is certainly humane now to issue such a currency to relieve the suffering and to continue in force this last escape of the oppressed debtor from the extortions of the money power.

14. We favor the redemption of not less than \$1,000 worth of property to the householders from forced sale on execution.

15. The constitution should be so amended that the President, Vice President and Senators of the United States shall be elected by direct vote of the people.

16. We are unalterably opposed to adding to the burdens of the people by an increase of the standing army, and we demand that the "volunteer" military establishments under any form of government shall be abolished, and the people shall be left free to pursue their own occupations in liberty, and not be particularly hostile to republican liberty.

17. We denounce and reaffirm the platform of principles adopted at Toledo, February 22, 1876, and we congratulate the country upon the union of the two great parties in the support of the platform of the people, in one party which shall advance this doctrine to civilization and the benefit of the oldest gospel, that there shall be work for all and that all shall work.

W. B. NOWLES, D. H. THOMAS.

Nowels & Yeaman.

Has now on hand the most extensive and complete stock of

Stoves, Tinware, Pocket & Table Cutlery, Etc., Etc.

In the West. Patronage solicited.
MONTICELLO, August 30, 1878.

BREEDERS OF THOROUGHBRED

POLAND-CHINA HOGS,

ALSO,

Partridge-Cochin Chickens and

Bronze Turkeys!

Hogs—paired and not akin—for sale at reasonable prices. NOWELS & YEAMAN.
P. O. address, Rensselaer, Ind. May 24, '78.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the qualified voters of Union township, Jasper county, Indiana, that the polls will be opened on

Come to the SENTINEL for your plain and ornamental printing if you want a net and cheap job

MILSA I. PHILLIPS,
Law, Collection and Abstract Office,
RENSSELAER, IND.
Special attention given to collections.
Office in Court House. June 1, '78

W. E. UHL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
MONTICELLO,
Office in Bank building up stairs.

McCollum & Turner

WIDE AWAKE!

Looking out for Cash Customers to sell their

NEW STOCK

—OF—

Dry Goods?

Goods cheaper than ever before!

CASHMERE, LINEN, SILK,

And a full line of AMERICAN

Dress Goods,

Clothing,

BOOTS & HATS!

We sell the justly celebrated

TIFFIN SHOES,

And warrant every pair to give satisfaction!

Give us a call and we will show you the cheapest stock in the market.

McCOLLUM & TURNER.

Monticello, Ind., August 30, 1878—15.

CINCINNATI

CLOTHING HOUSE,

West Side Main Street, North of Court House,

Monticello, Ind.

This House has recently received a large invoice of latest styles of

Gents & Youths'

CLOTHING!

which will be sold at

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES

The public are respectfully invited to come and examine stock, and be satisfied as to—

Quality and Prices.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SAM ROTHROCK, Manager.
Monticello, August 30, 1878—17

Stoves & Tinware.

Has now on hand the most extensive and complete stock of

Stoves, Tinware, Pocket & Table Cutlery, Etc., Etc.

In the West. Patronage solicited.
MONTICELLO, August 30, 1878.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

TOBACCO