

FRIDAY JANUARY 0, 1885.

The inauguration of Governor Gray will take place at Indianapolis next Monday.

Benton Review: Hon. E. P. MAMMOND retires from the Supreme bench next Saturday and will return to his law practice in Rensselaer. He has proven himself honest and upright and with an able and acceptable Judge.

Senator D. W. Voorhees is always looking out for the interests of the soldiers; he has introduced a bill amending the pension laws which provides that all pensions which have been or may be granted in consequence of military service rendered since March 4, 1861, shall commence from the date of death or disability because of which pension is asked, and in the consideration of pension cases the soldier or sailor shall be presumed to have been sound physically at the time of his enlistment.

The Legislature of Indiana convened at Indianapolis yesterday and organized with the following officers:

SENATE—Secretary of the Senate, Hon. Albert J. Kelley, of Vigo county.

Assistant Secretary—H. C. Huffstetter, of Lawrence county.

Doorkeeper—J. W. Cope, of Allen county.

HOUSE—Speaker—Charles L. Jewett, of Clark county.

Principal Clerk—Henry C. Darnell, of Putnam county.

Assistant Clerk—Joseph J. Fanning, of Marion county.

Doorkeeper—Henry Frye, of Grant county.

We understand the application of our townsman, E. C. Norells, for the position of Reading Clerk of the Senate, was successful.

Governor Hill, in his message to the Legislature of New York, pays the following high tribute to Mr. Cleveland, "It may be safely asserted that the administration of Governor Cleveland for the two years past has more than met the just expectations of the people and has made its lasting impression on the annals of the State. It has been brilliant in its sterling integrity; safe in its true conservatism; faithful in its adherence to pledges, and vigilant in its opposition to corruption. It is straightforward and business-like conduct, united with its unquestioned honesty of purpose, has won for it and for himself the warm approval of his political friends, the sincere respect of his opponents and the unswerving and unselfish support of independent citizens everywhere. That he may meet with the same degree of success in the greater office to which he has been called is the earnest wish of all the citizens of this State, and of every lover of good government."

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Marshall attended the funeral of the grandmother of Mrs. M. at Remington last Saturday.

"Dora, or the Farmers Iron Will," at the Opera House, next Monday evening.

Johnnie Green, late with F. W. Babcock, has accepted a School in Keehner Township.

A public installation of officers took place at the Lodge of the I. O. O. F. last Tuesday evening. A very pleasant time, we understand, was enjoyed by those present.

The proceeds of the entertainment of the Broom Brigade given last spring, has been appropriated to the purchase of a six-lighted Chandelier and Hanging lamp for the M. E. Church.

Our friend Joe Sharp the well and favorably known poultry dealer, suffers to the tune \$200, by a defaulting party in Chicago. We understand Abe Sparling is also minus \$200 by the same party.

A large number of the friends of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Webster took advantage of their temporary absence Tuesday evening, and taking possession of the parsonage spread an ample and elegant supper, then awaited the arrival of the absentees. A very enjoyable time was had. A large hanging lamp and a beautiful surplus of eatables, left by the guests, was an evidence of their good will that will be appreciated by the good pastor and wife.

Judge Ward and Prosecutor Walker arrived on the evening train Monday and Court has been in continuo session ever since.

Muchler, charged with stealing a horse was on Tuesday, given two years in the penitentiary.

Monello Herald: The Rile Dramatic Company commenced a week's engagement at this place last Monday night. They have been greeted with full houses nightly and the acting is superior to that of theatricals usually visiting towns of this size. The orchestra is superb, adding largely to the life of the entertainments. On Monday night "Dora" was presented and on Tuesday night "Fate," both of which were rendered in a manner that met the approval of the large audiences. The plays and the acting presented by this company are of a character that will offend the most fastidious and merits a continuance of the liberal patronage thus far bestowed.

Speaker Carlisle submits that the Democracy will not be defeated for a long, very long time. His speech at Baltimore contained this confident passage: "Never was a party so entrenched as the Republican party. It had the prestige of repeated victory and the support of capital. If we could defeat it under these circumstances, how easily can we defeat it hereafter? If we reform the abuses that have grown up the child is not born that will live to see the Democratic party go out of power."

"You are very likely not to recover," said the physician to his patient. "Wouldn't you like to see a clergyman?" "Why should I want to see a clergyman? I didn't vote for Blaine."

Dedicatory Services at the new Catholic church, Sunday, Jan. 16th 1885. Bishop Dwenger is expected to be present on the occasion. Everybody invited.

The devil is the father of lies, but he failed to get out a patent for his invention, and his bizarrie is now suffering from competition.—Josh Billings.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

The Cumberland Plateau.

In my first letter I made brief note of the comparative progress of development North and South; also of the recent growth in the South of manufacturing interests. In this letter I shall speak more particularly of the Cumberland plateau.

Howard Springs, from which I write is the home of Mr. L. H. Bell, a native of the North, who came here sixteen years ago a confirmed invalid. He is improving the Springs with the design of making it a popular health resort, hoping thereby to afford to others suffering from disease the same marked benefits he has received. The Springs contain a fortunate combination of Carbonic acid gas, Iron, Sulphur, Magnesia, and other ingredients in such proportions as to give the waters a wonderful curative value. The Indians well understood the medicinal value of the waters and resorted here for healing. Many obtrusive cases of long continued disease that obstinately refused to respond to the skill of physicians, have been wholly cured by using the waters of this Spring.

The air of the Plateau is pure, invigorating, and free from malaria. There are many springs of pure, free-stone water. The waters of the swiftly running streams are clear and sparkling. There are no pools of standing water or stagnant ponds.

The soil is a clayey loam moderately mixed with sand, and this underlaid with sand stone. The climate is mild and free from extremes of temperature throughout the year. The short winters have an average temperature of forty degrees. The summers are long and cool, the mercury rarely rising above 90, the nights being uniformly cool. The average temperature of the summer is 71, and for the year the average is 52 degrees. All these combine to make this a remarkably healthful region. Lung and throat troubles quickly yield to the beneficial influences of the climate. Among the natives these affections are practically unknown. Diseases of the liver and kidneys are relieved by a free use of the spring water.

Farming and stock raising are the principal occupation of the people. The equable climate, the brief duration of the winter feeding time, the dry nature of the soil, the abundance of nutritious native grasses make this an exceptionally good stock country; and especially is it adapted to cattle and sheep, though other kinds of stock do exceedingly well. Cattle and Sheep fatten upon the native grasses of the woodland ranges, always coming off the pasture in the late fall in prime condition for market or for wintering. The beef and mutton thus produced is a most excellent quality, having a peculiar juiciness, and a deliciously sweet flavor such as I have never found in the meat of other regions. The plateau offers some advantages in the rearing of Sheep, that do not exist in other portions of our country. The low price of land, from two to six dollars per acre for unimproved lands; the wide range of free pasture afford-

ing substance at least eight months in the year, with no other care than salting; the dryness of the sand stone soil, insuring exemption from many of the diseases fatal to sheep; the equable climate, giving an evenness of length and quality of fleece not found in the colder North, hotter South; the nearness to good markets, securing a great saving in shipping rates, and consequent larger returns than can be obtained by sheep raising in the far west or southwest; all these are among the conditions that make sheep raising in this country a desirable and profitable occupation.

Tame grasses succeed well; but little attention has been given to their cultivation by the natives who depended solely for pasture upon the wild grass. Northern settlers, however, have introduced clover, timothy, blue grass, and orchard grass with marked success thus securing later fall and earlier spring pastures than the native ranges provide, and naturally shortening the feeding season.

The small grains succeed well with proper cultivation and careful rotation of crops. Corn is not, as a rule, a successful crop, the summer nights being too cool to promote its growth; though with proper care in fertilization, northern settlers here have always succeeded in raising enough for home consumption, and some of them have surplus each year for market, good prices being always obtainable. Drilled corn is extensively raised for winter feed.

All kinds of vegetables do well, the mellow soil, as well as the climate, being especially adapted to their growth. The potatoes of the plateau are of excellent flavor and quality, and are good keepers. Raised on the lowlands of the South they do not keep well.

All the fruits of the temperate zone thrive here, the apples and grapes being of superior quality, the latter ripening much earlier than in the States north of the Ohio, coming earlier on the market, and securing the best prices.

The plateau is being settled by a thrifty class of northern people, their ideas of progress, and their improved implements are fast superseding the slip-shod methods of the South. Although this country is in the background of advancement, there are abundant signs of improvement on every hand. The natives are being brought to the sense of their condition. They see the need of improvement and are now giving a hearty welcome to all who come to aid in developing the resources of the country. As a result of the influx of northern people, prices of real estate are beginning to advance; yet there are thousands of acres of good land awaiting settlement that can be had at low prices.

Unlike the settlers of the new north west we have here the combined advantages of a mild, though at the same time, healthful climate; nearness to the eastern market, as well as good markets at our doors, built up by manufacturing enterprise; low rates of transportation, giving larger and quicker returns for our shipments of produce and live stock.

Provided with all these advantages, and surrounded by so many favorable conditions, what we most need now, is more people of energy and enterprise, who will bring in improved stock and farming implements, who will infuse new life and healthy ambition into the natives; and who will hasten the development of this goodly land.

A native northerner myself, recognizing all the advantages of northern civilization and northern institutions; but knowing the changeable climate of the lake region, the long distance to metropolitan markets from the western plains, and the rigor of the climate, I can commend the Cumberland Plateau as a good place for a home to any seeking a new location.

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H. M. P.

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RALPH FENDIG.

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