

The Democratic Sentinel.

"A FIRM ADHERENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES."

VOLUME XIV

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Democratic Sentinel

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All diseases of teeth and gums carefully treated. Filling and Crowns a specialty. Over Ellis & Muray's.

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MCKINLEY PRICES

CONTINUE TO GO UP—BUT WAGES ARE ON THE DOWN GRADE.

[From an article entitled "Blessings of Protection," Philadelphia Press, Dec. 26.]

"A. Flanagan & Bro. are satisfied that business is looking up. Double-reel yams, a little finer grade than gray yams, have advanced over 34 per cent., and the dealer is beginning to run after the manufacturer."

"James Leach, of the Ashland Mills, manufacturer of woollens and worsteds, said Kentucky jeans and shoddy jeans were going up, and all the higher class wool goods are advancing."

"Carter & Lord, manufacturers of blankets and yams, said the business prospects were good. Confidence is restored and the prices of all kinds of stock are ruling higher."

The Press promptly announced in its news columns some time ago the fact that the Philadelphia manufacturers had increased the price of carpets, saying "there has been an advance of 10 cents a yard, and the price may go 15 cents a yard higher yet."

Hardware, in its issue of December 10, discussed with much satisfaction concerning "the tariff on scissors," and ended by saying:

"The recent legislation will thus be seen to fix the rate on scissors at a higher figure than any preceding schedule. It is understood that the leading firms have increased prices, in consequence, about 10 per cent. The charges imposed upon cartons under the customs administration bill have also had an effect upon the prices of those goods."

It is not the imported article alone that has been effected thus agreeably to producers, for at least two domestic manufacturers have announced an increase in the price of shears and other cutlery.

[From the Worcester, Mass., Spy, Nov. 25.]

"As the result of the new tariff, the Stevens Linen Works, the largest of the kind in the United States, whose goods are sent to all parts of the country, have given notice of the following advance in the price of goods: Towels, \$1 to \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$1.75, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen; buck towels, \$2 to \$2.30, \$2.50 to \$2.85 per dozen; napkins, 75 cents to 90 cents, \$1 to \$1.15 per dozen; table damasks, 25 cents to 29 cents, 30 cents to 35 cents, 40 cents to 46 cents per yard; linen towings, 5 cents to 5.5 cents, 7 to 8 cents, 10 to 11 cents, 12 to 13 cents per yard; chenille table covers, 75 cents to \$1, \$1.50 to \$1.75 each; table cloths, 75 cents to 90 cents, \$1 to \$1.15, \$1.25 to \$1.50 each."

The following is from the Chicago Grocers' Criterion:

"The manufacturers of pressed glassware, as soon as the new McKinley bill went into operation, began to shove up prices."

They appear to have followed the example set by the manufacturers of window glass, who raised their prices three times while the bill was pending, being confident that the duties would be satisfactory, and who are now said to be contemplating another advance. In the course of some remarks about the wholesale clothing trade, the Commercial Bulletin says that the small part of the clothing to be purchased for next spring's consumption will show an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent., which will add 6 or 8 per cent. to the retail price of the garment. It also says:

"The final adjustment of prices will undoubtedly be gradual. The new tariff must influence higher values for clothing, but just how high no one at this time can say."

And the daily toiler who finds he is unable to own two suits, much as he might need and desire, on account of the increased cost will be compelled to accept Say Gould's advice and be content with one suit.

Secretary Windom asked the House lately for \$25,000 with which to pay duties on imported goods used in the equipment on lighthouses. Under the old law the Government paid no duties on goods imported for its use.

The only difference is the extra service required of the officials of the treasury making payment to the custom house, and the officials of the custom house returning it to the treasury. Suppose, however, Mr. Windom had asked for \$5,000 to meet the increased cost on a home product, made possible by the McKinley bill, then this amount would be paid into the coffers of our home monopolies, and the treasury would be out to that extent. By the way, we suggest that the Mr. Ayr News and Rensselaer Republican brethren sail into Mr. Windom for importing goods. Of course the \$25,000 would be paid out of the treasury into the custom house, and from the custom house back into the treasury again, but according to the patriotic theories of these brethren the government should not exact sacrifices of the laboring mass that it will not cheerfully concede. If Mr. Windom would follow out the McKinley theory he would give the \$25,000 to the combines in this country—he would pay that much more than the actual value of the goods just to enhance the wealth of the Carnegies and that ilk.

HAPPY HOOSIERS.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c, a bottle at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store."

Senator Blair was given the grand bounce by the republican members of the New Hampshire legislature.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Gores and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. B. MEYER.

The Republicans in the Illinois Legislature failed to renominate Farwell for Senator. Oglesby is the nominee.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

The theme discussed by Mr. Cleveland before the Democratic Association in Philadelphia on the anniversary day of Jackson's Victory at New Orleans, was "True Democracy." The extract below will satisfy the reader that the great ex-president—in all probability next president—treats the subject in a masterly manner. He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—As I rise to respond to the sentiment which has been assigned to me I cannot avoid the impression made upon my mind by the announcement of the words "True Democracy." I believe them to mean a sober conviction or conclusion touching political topics, which, formulated into a political belief or creed, inspires a patriotic performance of the duties of citizenship. I am satisfied that the principles of the belief or creed are such that under their free institutions and that they may be urged upon our fellow-countrymen, because in their purity and integrity they accord with the attachment of our people for their government and their country. A creed based upon such principles is by no means discredited because of illusions and perversions temporarily prevent their popular acceptance any more than it can be irretrievably

slipsworn by mist made in its name or by its prostitution to ignoble purposes. When illusions are dispelled, when misconceptions are rectified, and when those who guide are consecrated to truth and duty, the ark of the people's safety will still be discerned in the keeping of those who hold fast to the principles of "true democracy."

These principles are not uncertain, nor doubtful. The illustrious founder of our party has plainly announced them. They have been reasoned and followed by a long line of great political leaders and they are quite familiar. They comprise: Equal and exact justice to all men; Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none;

The support of the state governments in all their rights;

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor;

A jealous care of the right of election by the people;

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority;

The supremacy of the civil over the military authority;

Economy in the public expenses;

The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith;

The encouragement of agriculture, and commerce as its handmaid;

And freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of the people.

The great president and intrepid democratic leader whom we especially honor to-night, who never relaxed his strict adherence to the democratic faith, nor faltered in his defense of the rights of the people against all comers, found his inspiration and guidance in these principles. On entering upon the presidency he declared his loyalty to them; in his long and useful incumbency of that great office he gloriously illustrated their value and sufficiency, and his obedience to the doctrines of "true democracy" at all times during his public career permitted him, in his retirement, to find satisfaction in the declaration: "At the moment when I surrender my last public trust, I leave this great people prosperous and happy and in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace, and honored and respected by every nation of the world." Parties have come and parties have gone.

Even now the leaders of the party which listen in opposition to the democratic host, listen for the footsteps of that death which destroys parties false to their trust.

Touched by Time,

The extortioner's hand hard forges the gold ring from our worn poor.

Then, too, that purge from earth its humble and old idolatries; from the proud fane.

Each to his grave the priest go out till none is left to teach their worship.

But there has never been a time from Jefferson's time to the present hour, when our party did not exist, active and aggressive, and prepared for heroic conflict. Not all who have followed the banner have been able by a long train of close reasoning to demonstrate as an abstraction, why democratic principles are best suited to their wants and the country's good; but they have known and felt that as their government was established for the people, the principles and the men nearest to the people and standing for them, could be the safest trusted. Jackson has been in their eyes the incarnation of the things which Jefferson declared. If they did not understand all that Jefferson wrote, they saw and knew what Jackson did. Those who insisted upon voting for Jackson after his death felt sure that whether their candidate was alive or dead they were voting the ticket of "true democracy." The devoted political adherent of Jackson, who after his death became involved in a dispute as to whether his hero had gone to heaven or not, was prompted by democratic instinct when he disposed of the question by declaring: "I tell you, sir, that if Andrew Jackson has made up his mind to go to heaven you may depend upon it he's there." The single democratic voter in more than one town, who year after year deposited his single democratic ballot, undisturbed by the number of his misguided opponents, thus discharged his political duty with the utmost pride and satisfaction to his Jacksonian democracy.

Democratic steadfastness and enthusiasm and the satisfaction arising from our party history and traditions, certainly ought not to be discouraged. But it is far safer for us because we profess the true faith, and can boast of distinguished political ancestry, to rely upon these things as guarantees of our present usefulness as a party organization, or to retard their

glorification as surely making the way easy to the accomplishment of our political mission.

The democratic party, by an intelligent study of present conditions, must be prepared to meet all the wants of the people as they arise, and to furnish a remedy for every threatening evil. We may well be proud of our party membership; but we cannot escape the duty which such membership imposes upon us, to urge constantly upon our fellow-citizens of this day and generation, the sufficiency of the principles of "true democracy" for the protection of their rights and the promotion of their welfare and happiness, in all their present diverse conditions and surrounding ings.

There should of course be no suggestion that a departure from the time honored principles of our party is necessary to the attainment of these objects. On the contrary we should constantly congratulate ourselves that our party creed is broad enough to meet any emergency that can arise in the life of a free nation.

Thus when we see the functions of government used to enrich a favored few at the expense of many and see also its inevitable result in the pinching privation of the poor and the profuse extravagance of the rich; and when we see in operation unjust tariff which banishes from many humble homes the comforts of life in order that in the palaces of wealth luxury may abound, we turn to our creed and find that it enjoins "Equal and exact justice to all men." Then if we are well grounded in our political faith, we will not be deceived nor will we permit others to be deceived, by any plausible pretext or smooth sophistry excusing the situation. For our answer to them all, we will point to the words which condemn such inequality and injustice, as we prepare for the encounter with wrong, armed with the weapons of the democracy.

When we see our farmers in distress and know that they are not paying the penalty of slothfulness and mismanagement; when we see their long hours of toil so poorly requited that the money-lender eats out their subsistence while for every thing they need they pay a tribute to the favorites of governmental care, we know that all this is far removed from the "encouragement of agriculture" which our creed commands. We will not violate our political faith by overlooking how well our farmers are to our best efforts for their restoration to the independence of a former time and to the rewards of better days.

When we see the extravagance of public expenditure fast reaching the point of recklessness, and the undeserved distribution of public money debauching the sapient, and by pernicious example teaching the destruction of the love of truth, among our people, we will remember that "economy in public expense" is an important article in the true democratic faith.

When we see our political adversaries bent upon the passage of the federal law, with the secretly denied purpose of perpetrating partisan supremacy, which invades the states with election machiery designed to promote the federal interference with the rights of the people in their honest and fair and justly arousing their jealousy of centralized power, we will stubbornly resist such a dangerous and revolutionary scheme, in obedience to our pledge for "the support of the State governments in all their rights."

Under anti-democratic encouragement we have seen a constantly increasing selfishness attach to our political affairs. A departure from the sound and safe theory that the people should support the government for the sake of the benefits resulting to all, has bred a sentiment manifesting itself with antagonistic boldness, that the government may be enlisted in the furtherance and advantage of private interests, through their willing agents in public place. Such an abandonment of the idea of patriotic political action on the part of these interests has naturally led to an estimate of the people's franchise as degrading that it has been openly and palpably debauched for the promotion of selfish schemes. Money is invested in the purchase of votes with the deliberate calculation that it will yield a profitable return in results advantageous to the investor. Another crime akin to this, in motives and design, is the intimidation by employers of the voters dependent upon them for work and bread.

Nothing could be more hateful to true and genuine democracy than such offenses against our free institutions. In several of the states the honest sentiment of the party has asserted itself in the support of every plan proposed for the rectification of this terrible wrong. To fail in such such support would be to violate that principle in the creed of "true democracy" which commands "a jealous care of the right of election by the people," for certainly no one can claim that suffrages purchased, or cast under the stress of threat and intimidation, represent the right of election by the people.

Since a free and unpoliced ballot must be conceded as absolutely essential to the maintenance of our free institutions, I may perhaps be permitted to express the hope that the state of Pennsylvania will not long remain behind his sister states in adopting an effective plan to protect her people's suffrage. In any event the democracy of the state can find no justification in party principle, nor in party traditions, nor in a just apprehension of democratic duty, for a failure earnestly to support and advocate ballot reform.

Thanks to Senator Turpie for bound volumes of Congressional Record.

The Goodland Saturday Herald came out last week profusely and handsomely illustrated.

WOMEN WIRE FENCING
BEST STEEL WIRE
WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST FOR FENCES, GARDENS, FARMS, HOMES AND RAILROADS.
WOMEN WIRE FENCING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

PEOPLE OF NOT

THE richest banker in the world is Baron Bleichroder, of Berlin.

RUDYARD KIPLING wears a scarlet fez and eyeglasses in his sanctum.

M. ALPHONSE DAUDET is now quite recovered from his recent illness, and is busily engaged on a new novel.

GEN. BUTLER is fond of good dining, and is himself an accomplished cook.

THE Duke of Portland is 33 years old and one of the fattest men in the United Kingdom.

HALE JENKINS, of North Wales, Pa., has in his possession a deed signed by William Penn.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY is 49 years old. His father was Collector of Boston under Buchanan.

LADY RANDOLPH CROMWELL is generally known as a woman of good, strong sense and a beauty.

THE average salary of the "leader writers" of the London daily papers is about £1,200 a year.

Mrs. LANSTRY's recent butler, Wm. Sumpter, is in trouble. His wife asks for divorce and alimony.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND says he has neither purchased nor thought of purchasing a yacht for himself.

STEPHEN H. TYNG, the one popular New York pastor, is doing an excellent life insurance business in Paris.

THE house in which Aaron Burr courted Estelle Provost, his wife, is still standing at Paramus, N. J. It is of rough stone.

A DAUGHTER of General Rosecrans is an Ursuline nun, who, until very recently, was assigned to the convent at Santa Rosa, Cal.

Mrs. M. EDITH HOWORTH, of New Orleans, is the owner of over 50,000 acres of selected timber lands in Louisiana and Mississippi.

GUSTAV FREYTAG, the most distinguished of German novelists, lives in the pretty town of Wiesbaden, where he occupies a handsome villa.

THOMAS WINANS, the millionaire, who had lived luxuriously, said on his deathbed he would give a million dollars to be able to eat a piece of bread and butter.

Mrs. AUGUSTA EVANS-WILSON, the Southern novelist, is short and stout, with a good-natured, intelligent face, having an expression of happy contentment.

It was twenty years ago this winter that Adeline Patti captured St. Petersburg and received from the Emperor's own hand the decoration of the Order of Merit.

STANLEY PALMER, a prisoner in the New Castle (Del.) jail, has invented a toy puzzle for which he is said to have been offered \$10,000 by New York speculators.

It is said that Gladstone is so sensitive to adverse criticisms that every newspaper, magazine, book, or other publication that comes to Hawarden is examined by members of his family before it reaches him for fear that some unpleasant opinion may upset his equilibrium.

Concerning Clowns.
It is a strange coincidence that several American clowns, and at least one English pantomimist, have all died insane. Hitherto the general belief among professionals has been that the quantity of bismuth used in "making up," particularly in America, where the hair is cropped close and the bismuth is rubbed into the side of the head, had a great deal to do with disease. But one old pantomimist still living solemnly attests that, so far as his experience went, the bismuth not only left his faculties unimpaired, but had the merit of he sores and cracks in the skin.

F. Zugbaum, merchant tailor, wishes to give notice to his many friends and patrons in Rensselaer and vicinity that he will close his shop during the dull season of January and February, but will re-open it in March, with a much larger stock of goods, and be prepared to do a much larger business than heretofore. 2t



NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS!

Notice is hereby given to all who have not paid their corporation tax for the year 1890 and former years that on the 15th day of January, 1891, a penalty of 10 per cent. will be added to all amounts delinquent at that time, and that a delinquent list will be made out by the Town Clerk and turned over to the Town Marshal to collect by distress or otherwise. Call on C. G. Britter, Town Clerk, at Thompson & Bros. office, Rensselaer, Ind.

EMMET KANNAL,
President of Board.

Attest:
CHARLES G. SPITLER,
Town Clerk.

Dec. 28, 1890.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Having purchased the Gallery formerly owned by J. A. Sharp, I am prepared to do first class work in every particular. All work that leaves my rooms will carry with it a guarantee. I solicit a share of your esteemed patronage.

Yours Respectfully,
J. C. WILLIAMS.

Successor to J. A. Sharp.

Our friends who have promised us good on subscription are hereby notified that we are in need of that article—along, and oblige.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

THERE has recently been exhibited in Philadelphia an electrical cooking stove, which baked and boiled almost as well as an ordinary coal stove.

THE English telephone monopoly will soon come to an end, as the English patents expire Dec. 9. The Bell patents in this country have still three years to run.

THE telephone wires in St. Paul, Minn., are to be placed under ground. Work has already been begun, and is expected to be completed by the 1st of December.

THE two Japan cities of Tokio and Yokohama are now connected by telephone, and there are several hundred subscribers in each city. In Tokio there are four electric lighting companies in the field.

AN electric railroad is to be built between Baden and San Francisco. During the day the road is to be used to carry passengers, and through the night it will be used for the transportation of freight, fruit, meat and vegetables.

PAPER manufacturers have for a long time been much exercised with the problem of procuring at a reduced cost the caustic soda and chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, which constitute items of considerable expense in paper mills. Now these two chemicals have been obtained directly and economically from common salt by the aid of electricity.

A COMPANY of capitalists, headed by a San Francisco gentleman, has been organized for the purpose of laying a new cable across the Atlantic. The cable will be connected with the European coast at Valentia, on the west of Ireland, and will have its American terminus at New York as possible. Its capital stock is placed at \$800,000, which is to be taken in \$100,000 shares by eight gentlemen.

AN old lady living near Pittsburg, Pa., hit upon a novel and original idea to protect herself and property from burglars, of whom she lived in mortal terror. Inside a large bronze dog in her front yard, she had placed a photograph into which a neighbor's dog had barked. The photograph was run by an electric motor connected with the house, so that by the pressing of an electric push button in her room the old lady could set it in operation. She never had occasion to make use of her invention, for the purpose of protection, but it afforded much amusement to her friends, and after death was bought by one of them for preservation as a curiosity.

LATE THINGS.

WOMEN have returned to their senses, and are again wearing their own hair.

THE latest and most popular song of the day is entitled "The Irish Jubilee."

THE cheviot shirt in bold, black and white stripes has caught on tremendously.

A NEW fad has sprung up in fall vests, and among the anglo-manics it will probably become very popular. It is the wearing of a very high-cut vest of white duck, single-breasted, with a row of gold buttons set very closely together. Only about two inches of the tie will be shown, and the bottom button will be without a button-hole.

CATERS, or "spats," as they are more frequently termed, will be worn extensively, but a man to be "in style" must have at least three or four of different colors. For light trousers, tan gaiters of oze calf will look very stylish. Black trousers will need black gaiters, while brown ones can be made to harmonize with almost any shade of trousers.

A Small Deer.

A remarkable little animal has been added to the London zoo. It is a deer, though in size it is a trifle larger than a full-grown cat. The cloven hoofs proclaim its position in the world beyond a doubt, but it has no horns. In the male two long canine teeth project from the upper lip, and these perhaps serve in their stead.

Important to Ladies Only.

We want a woman in every county to establish a Corset Parlor for the sale of Dr. Nichols' Celebrated Spiral Spring Corsets and Claps, warranted never to break, will outwear any three ordinary corsets. Wa-ges \$40 to \$75 per month and expenses; we furnish Complete Stock on Consignment.

Settlements Monthly; position permanent; \$3.00 outfit free; inclose 18 cents stamps to pay postage etc. Address, with references, G. D. NICHOLS & CO., 384 & 386 Broadway, N. Y.

See our Gent's Collar and Cuff sets, and tourist sets.

B. F. FENDIG & Co's.

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Miss Mary E. Eldridge 2, Mrs. Catharine Putnam, Miss Edith Moore, James McLain, Hop Keen, W. H. Beever, H. Harney. Persons calling for letters in above list will please say they advertised. ED. RHOADES

FOR RENT.

A good house and barn cheap. Enquire of J. W. Paxton, at Robinson & Ryan's Grocery.

WANTED!—Every lady in this town to call at Mrs. Licklider's Millinery Store and receive a free trial of Fay's Rosene.

can be secured at one Newline of work, rapidly and homely, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new and profitable undertaking. We pay every worker. Regulations are sent from \$10 to \$20 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the equipment and teach you FREE. No space to explain. Write for information FREE. TRUE & CO., ALBANY, N. Y.