

# Indiana American.

O. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

BROOKVILLE, INDIANA.

Friday Morning, April 9, 1869.

## Don't Back Down.

We direct the attention of our readers, particularly the Republican members of the State Senate and House of Representatives, to the article in this issue of the *American* copied from the Cincinnati Gazette and signed "Hoosier." The attempt will undoubtedly be made to have the Republican members of our Legislature postpone the consideration of the 15th amendment to the United States Constitution. Now in order to meet the case, it would be just and proper to "cut off the feed" of those who attempted to introduce anarchy into the Legislative department of our State. If they want to resign again and be re-elected, let them do it, as the expenses of those elections will all be borne by the tax-payers of Democratic counties. If those recusants choose to vacate their seats again, let them do so at the expense of their own supporters. If we were Governor of Indiana, we would call an election every change of the moon, if those fellows choose to resign that often.

## Revenue Circular.

Circular No. 7, issued by Commissioner Delano, relative to notice to parties charged with failure, neglect or refusal to make true returns of gains, profits and incomes, prescribes that, before assessing a penalty on a person for neglect or refusal to make such return, or rendering a fraudulent one, the Assistant Assessor charged with the duty of assessing taxes on the gains, profits and income of the person charged shall cause notice to be served on such person fifteen days prior to the day of hearing, notifying him to appear and show cause why the penalties prescribed by the law should not be assessed on him by reason of such neglect or refusal. Where the return is to be made by a guardian, trustee, executor or administrator, attorney, agent or partner of a non-resident alien, or by a person acting in any other fiduciary capacity, notice shall be served on him instead of his ward, changing the phraseology of the notice to suit the circumstances of the case.

## Cuban Recognition.

The Cuban question has been much discussed at the State Department within the last few days. Secretary Fish is very cautious in his policy, and to all arguments in favor of recognition of the revolutionists on the island he answers that the time for doing so has not yet arrived. When further pressed he says that hasty recognition would complicate our relations with England, by which sentiment he seems to mean that it would make a settlement of the Alabama claims more difficult. The resolution of sympathy may pass the House, but it is not likely to get through the Senate at this session, though the envoys of the insurgents are pressing it quite vigorously.

## The Currency Bill.

The Banking Committee of the House has finally come to an agreement on the Senate bill for a re-distribution of the currency, and will bring in a report as soon as it can get the floor. They adopt the Senate scheme for a re-distribution of thirty millions in ninety days, but amend it so that no existing bank shall have more than one million of circulation, and no bank hereafter organized more than half a million. Provision is made for reducing the circulation of banks having over one million circulation to that limit. Under the amendment one bank in Boston loses about \$800,000, and five banks in New York City lose an aggregate of ten millions, the Bank of Commerce alone losing about four millions.

## The West India Islands.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee have agreed to the resolution that the President ought to recognize a *de facto* Government in Cuba as soon as one is established there which is republican in character, and gives equality of rights to all citizens. They also agreed that no action should be had with reference to San Domingo till Congress is better informed as to things down there, and that the President or Secretary of State be requested to ascertain about the debt and resources of the island, and the condition of the people, and submit such information as may be gathered at the next session. Both resolutions are for action by the House alone, and are intended to make known the opinion of that body to the President. Mr. Banks will bring them in before the adjournment.

## Judge Reid

It is in a lengthy card giving an account of his recent sojourn in Washington City while looking after that seat in Congress. Among other things he says: As the Committee on Elections is now constructed, six Republicans to two Democrats, and the House two to one against us, on a party vote, Mr. Julian may count with perfect reliability on the holding of the seat for the present term, but as I went into the contest were for the purpose of vindicating a principle of right, than expecting to obtain my seat in Congress, I have every confidence in succeeding in the chief object of my desire, although the odds may seem against me. We infer from the above that Judge Reid's prospects are quite dubious.

## Terribly Scared.

The Editor of the *Connersville Examiner* is terribly scared about the "nigger"; so much so, that he devotes more than a column and a half, in his last week's paper, to an expression of his fears that the comparatively few harmless negroes in Indiana might accidentally obtain the rights of citizenship, and thereby assail the Editor of the *American* for honestly advising our Representatives in the Legislature to fearlessly discharge their sworn duty in passing upon the 15th amendment, coming before them as it does in a lawful and constitutional manner. He harls at us such choice epithets as "African worshipper," "hypocrite," "woolly editor," "Jim Jackson's associate," &c. The reason why that Editor is so badly scared about the "nigger," is, undoubtedly, because he knows that the only hope the Democracy have of obtaining power, is to secure the aforesaid "nigger in the woodpile" as the rallying cry during the next political campaign. His only hope of political success in the future, is in keeping up the "nigger" agitation. ["We do not say 'nigger' out of any disrespect to any of God's creatures, but to express our utter contempt for a party which wants to use the colored man to keep itself in power."] Take away the "nigger," and Democracy is dead—secession and repudiation having long preyed upon its vitals. Hence this howling of the editor of the *Connersville Examiner*.

## Andy on the Stump Again.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson spoke at Knoxville last Saturday. He said that he intended to devote the remainder of his days to a vindication of his official career, and then and there entered upon his mission. He has held every office in the gift of the people, from Alderman to President; he had maintained and defended the Constitution; he had stood between the people and a despotic and corrupt Congress, and so on *ad nauseam*.

## Confirmations.

The Senate confirmed about one hundred and ninety nominations, in executive session, on Monday; among them Wilder, for Postmaster, at Columbia, S. C. He was once a slave, and one of the Senators who voted for him, went some years ago to buy him. He is a very competent and intelligent man, and his office is worth \$3,000. Jancart, colored, for Assessor at New Orleans, was also confirmed. Nearly all the nominations made up to Friday night have been confirmed, and about a dozen of those sent in on Saturday were also acted on favorably.

## Connecticut Election.

The election in Connecticut on Monday resulted favorably for the Republicans. They elect their candidate for Governor, and gain a Congressman. Dixon (Democrat) is defeated for Congress.

## Adjournment.

Both branches of Congress have agreed to adjourn next Saturday at noon, but the Senate will undoubtedly have to remain a while longer for Executive business.

## Whisky in Bond.

The Finance Committee finally agreed to extend the time two months for taking whisky out of bond, to the 29th of next June, and so reported. The House will probably agree to this provision when the bill reaches them.

## Editors in Luck.

The following named Editors of Indiana newspapers have received the appointment of Postmaster of their respective cities: J. J. Hazelrigg of the Greensburg Standard, Isaac K. Julian of the Richmond Radical, and W. R. Holloway of the Indianapolis Journal.

The President has signed the modified Tenure-of-Office act.

Twelve States, including Pennsylvania, have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

THE WESTERN MONTHLY FOR APRIL.—Contents:—Anson S. Miller; Science, Monism and Polytheism, by Dr. Thomas Clark; Smoking and Anti-Smoking, by Mrs. M. L. Rayne; The Citizen as a Voter, by Mat. Hawthorn; The Wedded Waters, (Poetry), by Mrs. A. Wilcox; The Old Age of Continents, by Prof. A. Winchell, State Geologist of Michigan; The Black House and its Owner, by Dr. Siderius; Incident of Long Ago, by Mrs. Celeste M. A. Winslow; Sweetness (Poetry), by St. Ledger; The Management and Discipline of our Prisons, by Andrew Sherman, Commissioner of Illinois State Prison; Atholion and American Sophists, III, by Prof. J. R. Boise, Chicago University; Nevada and the Silver Mines, by Col. A. G. Brackett, U. S. A.; The Present Literary Age, by M. H. Underhill; Wooden Manufacturing Interests in the West; A Message of Peace, (Poetry), by Geo. W. Bangay; Peals of Thought; Editorial; Book Reviews; Musical Matters, &c. Single Numbers, 25 cents; per year, \$2. Reed, Browne & Co., Publishers, No. 18 Tribune Building, Chicago.

The runaways affect to consider themselves "indorsed" by their constituents, but the truth is they are sorely disappointed at the lack of enthusiasm manifested by the absence of more than 20 per cent. of the Democratic voters, from the polls. Vaporing newspaper organs in their interest proclaim that they will resign again, if not permitted to dictate the course of legislation to the majority. Perhaps they may. We are sure Republicans will not tug at their skirts to keep them from absconding a second time, for we feel confident that if the people are put to the expense of another series of special elections and another extra session of the Legislature, they will adopt a more emphatic method than absence from the polls to mark their disapprobation of such reckless and revolutionary conduct.—[Journal.]

## THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Sweeping Triumph Achieved—Three Republican Congressmen Elected.

HARTFORD, April 5.—The Tribune has the following special from Hartford:

"Sufficient returns have been received here to insure the election of Jewell and the entire Republican State ticket. Dixon is defeated for Congress by at least 300 majority."

["Signed] B. BENT.

"Chairman Republican State Committee."

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—Complete returns give the following result of the Connecticut elections: Jewell has 511 majority for Governor; Strong, Republican, is elected to Congress in the First District by 764 majority; Kellogg, Republican, in the Second District, by 323; Starkweather, Republican, in the Third District, by 2,204; Barnum, Democrat, in the Fourth District, by about 700. The Republican majority in the Legislature, 40 on joint ballot.

## The Special Session.

"Chronicle," in the Gazette, writes as follows concerning the special session of the Indiana Legislature:

It becomes a matter of interest to know what course the Democrats propose to take when the time comes for meeting again. They seem to have gathered no courage by their recent "indorsement," and are more nervous than when they left about the amendment. They are prepared to run at the word, and it is a question whether they can get near the State House with out some pledges beforehand. Somebody has told them that the Republicans intended to appear very meek and harmless until they got the Democratic members inside and sworn in, and then they would lock the doors and perhaps bind the poor minority to their seats, compelling them to remain until the amendments are passed. It is probable that they will enter the two Houses, even if they come only by making a careful examination for traps and spring guns, and they will most likely refuse to sit in arm chairs, for fear the arms may, at a certain signal, close in upon them and hold them fast. They really incur no risk in going in, presenting their credentials and qualifying, if they could but be made to believe it, for there is no danger of the amendment being sprung upon them in such a way as to prevent their defeating the ratification in one or both Houses, since the order of business can not be changed, except by a two-thirds vote. By the act of 1865 all pending measures come up in the same order in which they stood at the regular session; but a special order having been passed over for any reason loses its position, and takes its regular place.

Supposing, therefore, that the new members will be duly sworn in, what should be the policy of the Republicans concerning the action upon the amendment? The Democrats do not hesitate to say that they will resign every time this measure is pressed upon them, in order to prevent its passage, and there can be no doubt that they will keep their word. In view of this, it becomes a grave question whether the amendment should be pressed upon them at the outset. This would compel another resignation, or the part of the Democrats, and the defeat or delay of necessary legislation. They would have to bear the odium attaching to them on account of it, but they are not frightened from it on that account. They exhibit a remarkable readiness to assume this odium, and it is very difficult to shame them into the performance of duty.

The length of the session will be forty days, and a great deal of necessary legislation can now be done within half that time. Several of the more important measures have been discussed and perfected, requiring but little more action to make them laws. The opinion is gaining strength among Republicans that this amendment should be postponed definitely, until the middle of the session, at least. This would enable the Legislature to pass the more important bills, and if the Democrats still insist upon resigning, they can do so without making another session actually necessary. It is true that the Appropriation bills could not then be used as a lever to compel action upon the amendment, but a lever is of no use unless there is a fulcrum upon which to rest it, and there is none in this case. The Democrats say they will resign, again if it is brought up, and there is no reason to believe they will not do so. If Republicans, therefore, in the face of this knowledge, insist upon crowding this measure upon the Legislature at the very opening of the session, when the measure is not remarkably popular in their own ranks, they will find much of the blame cast upon their own necks, and may find a very large share of the odium attaching to them instead of their opponents. It looks very well to show a proper spirit when anything is said about "backing down," but that we neither know nor care. If the principle, becomes stubbornness when persisted in in the face of what is clearly inevitable. There is no necessity for any abandonment of principle in this matter, but sensible Republicans strongly favor an acceptance of the situation, and such action as will best promote the interests of the State.

## What Now?

"What will the Indiana Legislature do when it shall reassemble? Will the Radical majority, in defiance of the lesson they have just received, again undertake to ratify the fifteenth constitutional amendment? They must be fools if they do, for they very well know that, in such case, the Democratic members will resign, and make another appeal to their constituents, who have so nobly sustained them."—[Louisville Courier Journal.]

The Republican members will do their duty, we can safely promise. What the Mileage and Page—wage—Brigade will do, we neither know nor care. If they want to run away again, let them run; but we think it is a reasonable prediction that they will not carry with them as full a supply of stamp and stationery as they did at the regular session.

The fugitives may imagine that they have been "nobly sustained" by their constituents, coming back, as they do, with a largely diminished vote, but if so, they are easily flattered.

Their threats to resign again do not

frighten us in the least. If their constituents enjoy the luxury of being taxed to pay the expense of frequent elections, it would be cruel to deprive them of it.—[Journal.]

## The Approaching Special Session of the Indiana Legislature.

WHAT WILL BE ATTEMPTED, AND WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

By proclamation of the Governor the Legislature of Indiana will assemble at Indianapolis on Thursday, the 8th inst., and will be composed of nearly the same Senators and Representatives as at the late session, and precisely the same questions will be before this as were before the last Legislature, and according to the usages of former Legislatures when called together in extra session the bills and joint resolutions will be taken up and acted upon in the same order of business as at the adjournment. The election laws and the general and specific appropriations will be the first in order in the Senate, because they had previously been passed by the House. Then the consideration of the 15th Constitutional Amendment will be ready for action at 2:30 P. M., on the first day of the session. The Democratic members will endeavor to extort pledges of the Republican members not to press the constitutional amendment until after other business is transacted—till at least the appropriation for expenses of the extra session is passed. Now the Republicans of the Legislature should by all means give no pledges of the sort. But, on the other hand, should insist on a full and free compliance on the part of the Democratic members with the duties enjoined by law and their oaths of office. The next thing to be done should be this: When these recusant members present their credentials, and before they are sworn into office, the credentials should be referred to the Committee on Elections. These committees should be instructed to inquire whether these men are entitled to the seats they so shamelessly left in violation of their several oaths, and many of them promised they never would occupy again if they could thereby defeat the action of the majority. Let the committees report upon this matter at their leisure—say toward the last of the session. It would be serving these renegades right if they were never permitted to resume the seats they so shamelessly left, and in defiance of law and their oaths of office. Again, let no appropriation bill for the expenses of the extra session be passed till the last working day of the session, and then for those only who occupied their seats during the entire session. Not one cent for mileage should be allowed them, nor any allowances be made for the services of these men unless they as openly disavow their treasonable designs as they openly proclaimed their intention to break up the Legislative Department of the State Government. They should be treated as the rebel members of Congress were treated—that is, whipped into obedience to the Constitution, and the counties sending such members should be taught that they must not, and can not thwart the will of the majority of the State. The Constitution of Indiana requires that each bill or joint resolution shall receive 51 votes in the House and 26 votes in the Senate in order to become a law. The Legislature, as at present composed, can give the requisite number of votes in each House without the advice or assistance of these renegades. Congress found itself able to pass laws in the absence of the rebel members, and the people of the United States sustained them in so doing. So will the people of Indiana sustain the loyal Legislature and Governor in any acts for the proper treatment of those who have made this second attempt to overthrow our State existence. The first attempt was under the direction of the Sons of Liberty, and this attempt is made under the direction of the same men who engineered that treasonable organization during the war of the rebellion. Let Republicans stand by the country, and there is no danger but the people will sustain you. You fight the same enemy you did in the other rebellion.

## New Bounty Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31, 1869.

SIR—A great deal of inquiry is being made as to the provisions of the amended Bounty act of March 31, 1869. Claim agents have greatly misrepresented its provisions, and caused soldiers and their heirs much unnecessary expense and trouble.

There are but two classes of persons entitled to bounty under this amended act: First, the soldier who enlisted for three years and whose muster-in and muster-out showed him to have served less than three years, although he was discharged by reason of "expiration of term of service." This class, under the act of July 28th, 1866, received only fifty dollars. Under the new law they are entitled to fifty more.

The second class are the heirs of soldiers who enlisted for and served three years, and who, on his return home after discharge, took sick and died from disease contracted in the service. His heirs, under the act of July 28th, 1866, received nothing; now they will receive one hundred dollars. These are the only parties benefited by the act of March 31, 1869.

Soldiers should pay no attention to what claim agents say, keep their discharges in their own possession until they know from disinterested parties that there is something coming to them. Soldiers enlisted after July 18th, 1864, receive nothing under the act of March 31, 1869.

Editor in this State will confer a great favor on soldiers and their heirs by publishing this notice.

The Indiana Military Agency continues to collect all bounties, pensions, or other claims for soldiers or their heirs, free of charge, as heretofore. Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

WILLIAM HANNAMAN,  
Indiana Military Agent.

A protest against the disestablishment of the Established Church in Ireland and the withdrawal of the Regium Donum, or subsidy paid to the Presbyterian Church, has been published in the London papers. It is signed by fifty temporal peers, and one thousand deputy lieutenants, magistrates and justices of the peace, and country gentlemen. The Times styles the protest a "singular document," and says that it strives to cover the weakness of the original title by which the Protestant

establishment holds its endowments by acts of subsequent recognition." Its title is no doubt honest in their belief that not only will great injustice be done to Irish Protestantism, but that disestablishment will be its death blow. Fifty years ago Dr. Lyman Beecher and his Congregational associates opposed the movement in Connecticut for the abolition of the pre-eminence of their denomination as the "Standing Order." They thought they were opposing latitudinarianism and infidelity, but Dr. Beecher afterward confessed that he was wrong, and that perfect religious equality was the best condition for the progress of Congregationalism as well as of all other religious denominations. The same thing will be found true in Ireland. A religion that can not be sustained without government patronage certainly lacks vitality.—[Gazette.]

## Members of the Legislature Assembling.

Caucuses—The Disposition of Parties.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.

A large number of the members of the Legislature of both parties have arrived in town, in view of the special session on Thursday.

Various rumors have been afloat during the day of the intention of the Democrats not to qualify unless pledges were given, and of a probable failure to have a session at all.

Caucuses of both parties were held to-night, and the prospect may be regarded as quite encouraging for some work being done. Several of the Democrats are still decidedly belligerent, and are in favor of staying out, but a considerable majority of them are disposed to act more sensibly, to go in and attend to the regular legislation as long as possible, even having some doubts as to the course they should pursue if the amendment should then be brought up, but leaving their action to be determined upon at the time.

Republicans, with scarcely an exception, are disposed to go to work and not entirely ignore the amendment until the important and necessary legislation is all accomplished. At least this desire is very strongly manifested; and while they will not be forced into making any pledges beforehand, the disposition to pursue the course indicated is very strong. This, too, is understood to be the view of the matter taken by the Governor, who sees nothing to be gained by pressing the amendment, with a positive certainty of producing ill feeling, until necessary legislation is first attended to.

By to-morrow night the members will all be here, but there is no probability that the present disposition of either party will be changed thereby.

## Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Special Telegram to the Commercial.

Cuban affairs continue to occupy much attention here and are the subject of discussion in Congressional committees, in the department, and by members of the Cabinet. There is a wide-spread sympathy manifested toward the insurgents in this struggle, not only among the officers of the Government, but among private citizens and persons who are temporarily sojourners here. This is apparent in all their conversation on the subject, and in the treatment extended to the representatives of the insurrectionary forces who are now in the city. It is said the subject was considered in the Cabinet meeting to-day, which lasted three hours. The latest news bearing on the question was communicated in a dispatch to the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Hoel, commanding the North-Atlantic squadron, in which the Department is advised that expeditions in the aid of the revolution are being fitted out at various points in the United States, especially on the Mississippi and that he has dispatched orders to the commander of the steamer Narragansett at the mouth of the Mississippi, to keep a sharp look out for expeditions and to seize all craft destined for Cuba with warlike intentions.

## Reconstruction.

Washington, April 3.—Texans in large numbers were before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. General Davis spoke in favor of a division of the State, but admitted it is impossible at the present session of Congress. He opposed voting upon the new constitution in July, because of the lawlessness and crime in Texas. He denied there had been any diminution of crime or favorable change in political sentiment since President Grant's election. He approved of what there is in the Texas Constitution, but opposed it for the reason that large numbers were not disfranchised. The Committee put many questions to General Davis, and General Butler announced the argument on the Texas case closed.

The Virginia question was then taken up, and a mixed commission of about twenty Republicans and Conservatives appeared. Two of them, McKensie, of Alexandria, and Gresham, of Richmond, made earnest appeals for a bill allowing the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, allowing the disfranchising clause to be voted on separately. It is understood the committee will vote in favor of postponing the election in Texas, and deferring action in the case of Virginia until the next session.

## Michigan State Election.

Detroit, April 5.—A light vote cast to-day. The Republicans elect Thomas M. Cooley, Justice of the Supreme Court. James H. McGowan and Joseph Eastbrook, Regents of the State University by probably the usual majority, and also elect Circuit Judges in nearly all the circuits. In this city the total vote was only 2,775. Last fall it was over 12,000. Democratic majority on Justice of the Supreme Court, 287.

## Cincinnati Election.

The Republicans elected their city ticket, with the exceptions of Adam B. Wilson, candidate for City Treasurer, Isaac J. Neall, Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court, and Frank Kierchner, City Commissioner. Torrence, for Mayor, received a majority of 1,541. This is the measure of the success of the disbanding of the Democratic party organization, and the taking of the character of a people's reform movement.—[Gazette.]

## One Million Dollars Stolen.

Philadelphia, April 4.—A heavy robbery was committed to-day at the St. John's Safety Fund Building, corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets. The watch-

man left the building at 6 o'clock, this evening, and he returned at six, this evening, and found the safe broken open, and its entire contents amounting to \$800,000 or \$1,000,000 in value, gone. Of the stolen property over \$600,000 was in available funds, greenbacks, &c.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the last will of Sarah Appleton, late of Franklin County, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is valued at \$100,000. JOSEPH WELSH, Executor.

### Turnpike Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 22d day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, an election will be held by the stockholders of the Brookville & Oxford Turnpike Road Company, at the store of A. L. Adams, of Springfield Township, Franklin County, Indiana, to elect five Directors for said Company.

### Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Miller, late of Franklin County, Indiana, deceased. Said Estate is valued at \$100,000. WILLIAM BROWN, Executor.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at public

On Saturday the 1st day of May, 1869,

at the late residence of Isaac Miller, dec'd, in Bloomington Township, Franklin County, Ind., all his personal property, to-wit: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wagon, Harness, interest in a Reaper and Wheel Drill, Corn in the crib, Wheat in the granary, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too tedious to list, at 9 o'clock A. M., when terms will be made known.

WILLIAM BROWN, Executor.

April 9, 1869. 3w.

### Dwelling House and Six Acres of Ground For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Dwelling House and six acres of ground situated adjoining the Store in Springfield Township, Franklin County, Indiana. The house is nearly new, and contains five rooms. There is a Blacksmith shop (an excellent stand for work), stable for six horses, a nice orchard containing all kinds of fruit, good well, cistern and outbuildings, never failing springs and good pasture. Terms very liberal. Enquire of J. W. McCLURE, at April 9, 1869. Springfield, Ind.

### QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE BROOKVILLE NATIONAL BANK OF Brookville, Indiana, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1869.

ASSETS.		
Loans and Discounts,	\$112,183.02	
Real Estate,	3,408.46	
Furniture and Fixtures,	2,259.81	
Current Expenses,	641.49	
Tax Account,	863.69	
Due from other Banks,	6,123.23	
Stocks deposited with U. S. Treasurer,	100,000.00	
Personal Accounts,	894.37	
Interest,	10,000.00	
Cash—Legal Tender,	330.00	
National Bank Notes,	136.22	
Federal Currency,	400.11	
Stamp Account,	400.11	
	\$238,293.80	
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock,	\$100,000.00	
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00	
Deposits,	3,344.31	
Surplus Fund,	16,662.32	
Exchange and Premium,	2,029.24	
Personal Accounts,	22.29	
Profit and Loss,	1,146.62	
	\$139,293.80	
	\$199,000.00	
JOHN W. HILL, Cashier.		
April 9-1w.		

## The St. Joseph's WOOLLEN FACTORY AT OLDENEURG, IND.

HAVING had our factory in successful operation for some time, we state that we can give entire satisfaction to our customers. We have a large supply of our own manufactured goods on hand, such as

JEANS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINENS, &c. ALL KINDS OF YARNS, BRILLIANT COLORS AND BEST QUALITY. We have made extensive arrangements for the coming Spring work, and are now ready to do custom work on the shortest notice, at lowest prices. Sourced Jeans will be made in order, in exchange for un-faded goods. For wool, ways paying the highest price for same. We also buy

## WOOL FOR CASH.

We have, in addition to the above, a

## Tailor Shop.

who we keep

## READY MADE CLOTHING

always on hand, and

## Make Clothing to Order on Short-notice.

Having all new and improved Machinery, and engaged only experienced workmen, we feel confident that we can give entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with a call.

JOSEPH WELSH & SELLMEYER,  
Proprietors.

## GREAT DISTRIBUTION

By the Metropolitan Gift Company.

Cash Gifts to the amount of \$250,000.

Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts each \$10,000. 40 Cash Gifts each \$500.

10 " " " 5,000. 200 " " " 100.

10 " " " 1,000. 2,000 " " " 50.

50 " " " 500. 10,000 " " " 25.

100 " " " 100. 20,000 " " " 10.

200 " " " 50. 40,000 " " " 5.

400 " " " 25. 80,000 " " " 2.

800 " " " 10. 160,000 " " " 1.

1,600 " " " 5. 320,000 " " " .50.

3,200 " " " 2.50. 6,400 " " " 1.00.

6,400 " " " 2.00. 12,800 " " " 3.00.

12,8