

Indiana American.

BROOKVILLE.
Friday Morning, January 27, 1871.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & LA-FAYETTE RAILROAD.

Meeting of Stockholders—Report of the Board of Directors—Severe Reflections on the Old Management.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad held an adjourned meeting at Morris on Friday, for the purpose of hearing a report from the Board of Directors concerning the past management of the road and the nature and history of the various leases and contracts. The attendance was quite large, 80,797 shares being represented. The meeting having been called to order by Hon. Wm. S. Grossbeck, Chairman, Mr. M. B. Ingalls, President of the Board of Directors, presented the following report of the Committee of Investigation:

Your committee have not had time to make so complete a report as they could wish. It will take months to investigate fully some of the transactions of the past management of this corporation. Again, your committee have been very careful to state nothing in this report about which there was any doubt, and they have therefore omitted many things of which there was no absolute proof.

They have thought it best to submit for your consideration the following, and at some future time they hope to give you a more full and detailed report:

Your committee first employed an expert accountant, who examined the stock ledger and found it to be correct. The number of shares issued on Friday, the 1st of January, 1870, was 113,667, the par value of \$50 per share.

They next endeavored to obtain from the books a statement of the earnings and expenditures of the road for the past four years. Also, what portion of the earnings and expenses belonged to the leased lines.

This they were unable to do with any accuracy. The books have been very loosely kept, and no separate account of the earnings and expenses of the various portions of this road can be had, except as we estimate them.

The gross receipts of the entire line for the last three years have been about \$1,800,000 per year. No accurate account of the expenses has been kept.

The condition of the company, your committee find, in brief, to be this: It owns a line of road from Cincinnati to Lafayette, 179 miles, with good sidings and depots, and with an ample equipment if all the company own was used upon this line. Although the I. C. & L. Co. virtually own the whole line, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co., a corporation which has a stock capital of two millions of dollars, \$1,935,400 of which is owned by the I. C. & L. Co., and is lodged with J. Edgar Thompson, W. A. Booth and Thomas A. Hendricks, Trustees to secure the last issue of \$2,000,000 of bonds of the I. C. & L. Co., known as the issue of 1869, which bonds are also secured by a mortgage upon the whole line of the road, its equipment and real estate.

Your committee find that there has been an overissue of this stock to the amount of \$50,000, which is pledged as collateral with various persons to secure loans of the I. C. & L. Co.

Both organizations have always had the same officers, and have been substantially one and the same company. This company also owns \$21,400 of this stock, which is in its possession.

There is forty-three thousand two hundred dollars' worth of this stock out in the hands of various individuals, and by the terms of the lease of the I. C. & L. Co. to the I. C. & L. Co. the latter company is bound to pay ten per cent. upon it.

Your committee found the I. C. & L. Co. operating in addition to the main line of road from Cincinnati to Lafayette, 179 miles, which they own—a road from Fairland upon the line of our road to Martinsville, a distance of thirty-eight miles, the company furnishing equipment, doing all the repairs, paying all expenses, and an annual rental to the lessors of \$54,000; also, seventy miles of road from Valley Junction, a point on our line, 18 miles from Cincinnati, to Hagerstown, being what is known as the White Water Line.

The condition of our company as to income and expenditures, your committee estimate to be this: The receipts from the main line are from \$1,500,000 to \$1,600,000 per year. The expenses, about \$1,000,000.

The leased lines are earning about \$300,000 per year, at an expense including rental, of over \$400,000.

The financial condition of our company we find to be this:

Capital paid up \$1,000,000
Paid up stock about 1,000,000
Stock capital \$1,000,000
Total liability 15,250,000

The large amount of this liability surprised your committee, particularly as some of them had received from the late management positive assurances that it was less.

To determine whether the past management of this company has been a success or not, your committee concluded to present to you a comparison of its present condition with its condition in 1869, and leave you to judge of the result.

Its liabilities at that time, as reported by Mr. Lord, President, and approved by the Directors, was this:

Bonded debt \$1,250,000
Stock capital \$1,000,000
Total liability 2,250,000

In 1867, the road from Indianapolis to Lafayette was purchased for \$2,500,000 in bonds, and \$300,000 were issued to put the road in order.

This is the only addition that has been made to the length of our road.

\$4,000,000, and we have incurred a floating debt of \$1,500,000, an increase of \$1,100,000 a year.

To what this alarming increase is due, or where your money has gone, your committee, in the short time they have had, have not been able to determine.

This information they hope to give you in a supplemental report.

A portion of it is undoubtedly due to the purchase of real estate in Cincinnati. A considerable amount has also been lost in running the leased lines.

HISTORY OF THE LEASED LINES.
The history of these leased lines your committee from interviews with the various owners and from the records of this corporation find to be this:

In 1863 the C. & L. Co. Company owned a charter for a railway from Valley Junction to Harrison, seven miles. That company then made a contract with William Dwight and H. C. Lord, that in consideration they would pay the bills for the construction of the same as they were presented if the company would give them a perpetual lease of this road.

We have not been able to learn that the lease was ever executed, but the I. C. & L. Co. appear to have treated it as executed, and have operated the road ever since for Mr. Lord and Mr. Dwight for fifty per cent. of the gross earnings, the I. C. & L. Co. furnishing all equipment, doing all repairs, and paying all expenses. This fifty per cent. of last year amounted to about \$10,000, and has steadily increased, until last year it amounted to about \$24,000.

From Harrison to Cambridge City, fifty-five miles, a railroad was built by what was known as the Whitewater Valley Railroad Company. This company also had a charter to build a road from Cambridge City to Hagerstown, eight miles, but were unable to do so. In November, 1867, the I. C. & L. Co. took a lease of this Whitewater Railroad for an annual rental of \$140,000, paying all expenses, doing all repairs and furnishing all equipment. The I. C. & L. Co. also obtained a right to finish this road from Cambridge City to Hagerstown at their own expense.

In December of the same year the I. C. & L. Co. made a contract with H. C. Lord and B. E. Smith to build this eight miles of road, the company delivering to them \$205,000 of certificates of the company bearing eight per cent. interest.

Thus it will be seen that the I. C. & L. Co. Company last year paid for this seventy miles of Whitewater Railroad a rental of \$180,000, paying all taxes and expenses, doing all repairs and furnishing all equipment.

It must also be remembered that these roads were built upon the towpath of an old canal, and were therefore very cheaply built. What they cost your committee have not been able to ascertain, but from personal examination they are satisfied that these roads upon which our company pay an annual rental of 7 per cent. upon \$2,500,000 could all have been built for less than half that sum.

Their expenses, including rental, has far exceeded their receipts.

But this loss by no means represents the injury to the main line by these Whitewater Valley roads. For some reason not known to your committee, in 1868 the entire business of the I. C. & L. Co., between Chicago and Cincinnati, was turned over to this Whitewater line, thus getting only 18 miles of travel instead of 179 by Lafayette, and this notwithstanding our company at the time had good running arrangements with the roads running from Lafayette to Chicago. It also appears that our company loaned \$250,000 to the Chicago & Great Western Railroad, and took \$500,000 of their bonds. It is the first instance your committee have ever met where one railroad has loaned its credit to build a rival road to compete with their own main line.

In examining the books of the company your committee find one significant fact bearing upon this point.

In 1867 the receipts of the main line from Cincinnati to Lafayette were about \$1,700,000. In 1868, when this Whitewater, and Chicago & Great Western line was in operation, the receipts of the main line were less than \$1,400,000.

They have also been a great injury, from the fact that while the I. C. & L. Co. had a good equipment for its own road of 179 miles, when spread out over 108 miles of leased road, in addition, it was much too small, and consequently, the business on our main line has been neglected.

This Whitewater road seems to have been built by parties largely interested in the I. C. & L. Co., in the hope of large profits to themselves, and also to the I. C. & L. Co.

There is also a lease of the road from Fairland to Martinsville, thirty-eight miles, for which our company pay annual rental of \$54,000, all expenses and do all repairs and furnish all equipment.

Its gross receipts last year appear to have been less than the rental paid by our company.

The contract for this lease was made in 1865, the I. C. & L. Co. Company guaranteeing 7 per cent. upon \$100,000 of bonds, and at the end of the year \$100,000 of stock, and delivering it to the contractor, thus guaranteeing to raise money to build the road. Another contract was made the same day by which our company agreed that if \$90,000 of this stock should be returned they would do certain portions of the work.

A bad feature in regard to all these leased lines appears to be that they were built, in a degree, upon the credit of the I. C. & L. Co. Company, at an exorbitant cost, and at a time, too, when the credit of our company was good.

As we before stated, we have not been able to get the earnings and expenses of the leased lines accurately as we could wish, but we have examined far enough to satisfy us that they must be got rid of or our property is worthless. We have examined into their history, and are satisfied that there is neither moral nor legal obligation resting upon our company to maintain them.

M. B. INGALLS, President.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Committee.

In submitting this report the Directors would recommend cancelling these leases—by negotiation, if possible, if not, by legal means; then to fund our floating debt in bonds at par, secured by a new mortgage. Then, with prudent management, we may hope the first year to pay the interest upon our debt, and with reduced expenses and increased receipts in the future there will be a margin for the

If, however, the creditors should refuse to accept bonds in payment, then, in our judgment, the amount of money to be raised is too large to be put into the road into bankruptcy and delivering it over to the bondholders. Such a course would be ruin alike to creditors and stockholders, and it is hoped for the interest of all parties that it may be avoided.

We are happy to add that, agreeably to a notice issued by the President, the Directors met a large number of the creditors of the company, on the 19th, and after a full discussion a plan was agreed upon for funding the debt of the company in bonds secured by a new mortgage, the bonds to be taken at 90 cents on a dollar.

This plan was assented to unanimously by the creditors present, and we have strong hopes of carrying it out and saving our property.

Your Directors have received propositions for canceling the White Water leases, which they hope to do upon favorable terms to this company.

We deem it due to Mr. Dwight, who is the largest owner of the White Water road, to state that he has always supposed the road was his rental and a profit to our company until the failure, and that he was ready to cancel his lease. In his hands, operated as a local road, it will undoubtedly be valuable and an advantage to our company.

Your Directors would further add that the receivers have acted in harmony with them, and are laboring diligently and faithfully to save the property. They have repeatedly assured your Directors that they would be glad to relinquish their trust whenever the stockholders would arrange the debt of the corporation, charging for their service only a reasonable compensation.

By order of Directors,
M. B. INGALLS, Pres't.

The report was received, but the motion to adopt it called forth some discussion. Mr. Ingalls said there were some sharp things in the report and some grave charges against the late management of the road. The old friends of that management would not perhaps like to pass upon it without ample time for consideration. He would be willing to have the report printed and sent to the stockholders.

Judge Moody, who was present, said he thought the adoption of the report would place some of those present in a rather awkward position, since it required them to vote measures illegal which themselves had heretofore ratified. He said he represented Mr. Lord, who desired to assist in carrying out the views of the Directors of the road as to the method in which the difficulties of the road shall be settled. Mr. Lord is an indorser of the paper of the company to the amount of over \$400,000. Both he and the company would be ruined unless an arrangement can be made by which that paper could be met. He said he was doing all he could, even to the extent of not attending this meeting, in order to avoid a controversy which would be profitless. It struck the speaker that it was unnecessary to adopt all the sentiments of that report. Considering that reflections on the past management would not help to save the company in the future, he would suggest that they should not be adopted, at least until the supplementary report promised by the Directors had been presented.

The motion to adopt the report was withdrawn, and a motion substituted to have the report printed and sent to the stockholders.

Mr. Ingalls said it was not the province of the Directors to sit in judgment on any man, but, even if they had not been instructed to do so, they would have felt bound to make the investigation, whose result they had presented.

He had tried to get the late manager of the road to meet him and explain facts contained in that report, which he (Ingalls) considered damaging to the manager's character, but he had been unable to meet him. If that report does him any injustice, it is his own fault. If it could be explained in the future he should rejoice as much as any man, for he did not wish to believe in depravity or corruption of any kind whatever. He did not ask the stockholders to adopt the report now. All the Directors asked was to have the report printed and sent to the stockholders. Then, if they were satisfied it was not true, they would vote them out and vote the late management in.

The motion that the report be printed and sent to the stockholders was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ingalls then offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, at a meeting of the creditors of the company upon the 19th inst., a plan was agreed upon for relieving the company from its present embarrassments, therefore,

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby authorize the Directors to take any legal measures necessary to carry out the same, including the placing of a new mortgage upon the road, its franchises and equipment, the details of the same to be left to the Directors.

Mr. Ingalls also offered the following:

Resolved, That the Directors and Receivers are requested to commence proceedings immediately to terminate the lease of the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad.

Some objections being raised to the immediate passage of the resolution, Mr. Ingalls gave a history of the manner in which the lease was concluded, and the loss which had resulted to the I. C. & L. Co. Company therefrom, his statement being substantially the same that is embodied in the report. He closed by saying that if the I. C. & L. Co. Company is bound by that contract he would sink the \$300,000 and leave the rails lying. He would not take the Martinsville road and run it for

beaten, said he, wipe out your stock, for you can't live with that burden on you. If you succeed, that burden is lifted from your shoulders.

The resolution was adopted.

An inquiry being made in reference to the Whitewater Valley Railroad, Mr. Ingalls said an arrangement had been made by which that lease would probably be canceled.

Mr. Kennedy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Directors are hereby instructed not to pay the interest on the Hagerstown certificates, so called, unless compelled to do so by decree of the proper Court.

Mr. A. F. Perry inquired whether the contracts with the Whitewater Valley, the Martinsville and the Hagerstown roads had been ratified by a vote of the stockholders, except those who were interested in the contracts.

Mr. Ingalls said there was something peculiar about that. Most of the stock is owned in Boston, and the stockholders there were accustomed to send their blank proxies out here, which Mr. Lord always voted. The result was, he voted about five-sixths of the stock, and all these matters have been carefully ratified by the stockholders, and a great many shares of stock voted upon them that had no interest in either the White Water, Martinsville, or Hagerstown road.

Mr. Perry—Voted by proxies?
Mr. Ingalls—Yes, sir.

The resolution was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The Situation.
The news received this week warrants the inference that the fall of Paris can not be far distant. For the first time we print details of the sortie of last Thursday.

The result of the attempt to break the German lines was as disastrous as the attempts made in December. Half starved men, whose inspiration was despair, were led out or driven out under the walls of Fort Valerien, and with an energy and perseverance that command admiration, if they did not succeed, struggled against Germans, fate, everything. They were beaten back, and compelled to ask for an armistice.

The following day a council was held, and Trochu was deposed. But after this action had been taken, the Council for Defense became suddenly frightened at the responsibility they had assumed, and Trochu was requested to resume the direction of affairs. He consented, but against him and his policy there is a great and growing public sentiment. Deprived of hope, of assistance from without, besieged by an army that it has tried in vain time after time to break, suffering from famine, Paris now at last loses confidence in its commander. With loss of confidence comes irresolution and divided councils. Can these be signs of anything else than that the end is approaching?

Soldiers Preparing to Take Advantage of the Soldiers' Homestead Law.
A large meeting of soldiers was held at Sidney, Ohio, last Saturday night, for the purpose of taking advantage of the Soldiers' Homestead Law, now before Congress, just as soon as it passes. Officers were elected, and all the necessary arrangements made to complete the organization. Soldiers from all parts of Ohio will be invited to become members. It is estimated that at least one thousand soldiers will join in the enterprise. The colony expects to locate in some of the Western Territories some time next summer, and proposes to carry the project out on a gigantic scale.

Consolidations to be Delayed.
The Revenue Department is examining the question of the effect of consolidating the revenue districts in the Western States. Those in large cities are mostly consolidated, and it is believed the tax can all be collected with the reduced force of officers, but there are grave doubts as to whether the Government will not lose more taxes by reason of the officers of the country districts having increased territory to guard, than would be saved by reducing the number of officers.

Internal Revenue Districts.
The internal revenue districts in States where the representation in Congress is to be increased more than one member, will not be consolidated until after the States are re-districted for Congressional purposes. The Department will not countenance any arrangement entered into between assessors and collectors for the retention of one or the other. The best and most efficient officers will be retained.

Harmony in the Republican Party.
The apparent division in the Republican party caused by the San Domingo debate, is obliterated and passed out of sight, and without any effort to that end. The leading men in Washington from all parts of the country agree that the party was never more harmonious, and that the administration is growing stronger daily.

Immigration.
Representative Finkleburg's bill creates a Bureau of Immigration, under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a Superintendent at New York, under the Collector, and abolishes per capita taxation and reforms the abuses of transportation by sea and land.

A terrific boiler explosion occurred three miles north of Rushville on the 16th inst., killing three men, E. E. Starback, Calvin Bufkin and John Robinson.

A dispatch from Lille, dated 21st, reports the utmost consternation, and women and children are flying from the city. Troops are arriving in a pitiable state. A later dispatch, dated Lille, Saturday afternoon, says M. Gambetta delivered an address before enthusiastic throngs of people, in which he advocated resistance to the bitter end, and denounced the partition and cowardly cry of peace at any price. He repudiated any intention or desire on his part for dictatorship; urged the people and army to do their duty, and prophesied final triumph for the French arms.

The Emperor William telegraphs to the Empress under date of Versailles, January 21, as follows:

"Yesterday the enemy entirely withdrew into Paris. Fifteen officers and two hundred, and fifty men captured. Cloud. The number of wounded prisoners captured at St. Quentin was nine thousand. The total loss of the French is fifteen thousand. The enemy has withdrawn to Valenciennes and Donai. The bombardment of Paris has been uninterrupted for the last few days. Fire has been opened on St. Denis."

Mr. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, is now in Washington, and has been honored with an invitation to the Presidential dinner table. He writes to the Gazette concerning the San Domingo question, and says, doubtless by authority:

"I feel warranted in saying that if the Commissioners shall make a favorable report, very few Republicans in Congress will vote against annexation; while on the other hand, if the report shall not be favorable, the President will abandon the measure promptly, and with more satisfaction than he felt when his mind was at first brought to favor it."

Advices from inside Paris, to the 21st, have been received. Great dissatisfaction and despondency prevailed in consequence of General Trochu's failure, in his last effort, to break through the lines of the enemy. It is reported that a large and available force of artillery and infantry reserves took no part in the action. Trochu's policy is loudly denounced as weak and temporizing.

The details which have come to hand of the defeat of General Faidherbe show that the French army of the North suffered a terrible blow from which it can hardly recover. The entry of the retreating army into the city of Cambrai was a sad scene of disorder. The troops were shoeless and in rags, and the army fragmentary to a great degree.

It will be remembered that Congressman Bowen, of South Carolina, was charged with having one wife living when he married his last. Now another one comes, and claims he was married to her before either of the others.

The San Domingo Commissioners sailed last week, and when a little way out in New York harbor met and agreed to proceed at once to San Domingo City, so as to show proper respect to the constituted authorities of the island.

The bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors and the widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors twenty per cent. for five years has passed the lower House of Congress.

Bismarck has refused to give Favre a pass to the London Conference, and has hinted to him that France has enough to attend to at home, without trying to look after the Eastern question.

The mobilized National Guard behaved badly in the battle of St. Quentin. Fully 15,000 of them became panic stricken and fled from the field in disorder.

The special committee to examine into the alleged outrages in the Southern States have commenced the investigation.

The country around Valenciennes has been inundated in consequence of the expected approach of the Germans.

In reply to an interpolation, the Italian Ministry says Italy can not, alone, move for peace between France and Prussia.

VILLAINY UNMASKED.
Senator Elliott's Confessions.

Senator Elliott, in a conversation at Indianapolis, with John Kensler, Post Master of this city, said he had a big thing on hand for making money. That Mr. Alvord, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, had called on him a few evenings before, and had offered him fifteen thousand dollars for three votes—one on the Wabash & Erie Canal bonds, one on the Morgan Raid bill, and one on restricting the State. But if he could get four thousand dollars and an Indian Agency from the Republican party, he preferred to stay and vote with the Republicans. He asked Captain Kensler to be instrumental in getting five thousand dollars from the Republican party, and keep one thousand for his trouble. He (Elliott) said he did not care a d—n for his constituents—he was after the money now and the reason why he wanted until Saturday to answer whether he would resign or not, was he was sure he could get the money from one party or the other by that time. He owned a farm in Kansas and expected to move there when his time was out, and he did not care what the people of Indiana thought of him.

We have the above from Mr. Kensler himself, who is ready at any time to make affidavit to it. He is a man that sustains a good character for truth and veracity in this community, and there can be no doubt about the above revelations being made to him.—[Cincinnati Times.]

"The Great Unwashed."
David S. Gooding, has been "scintillating" in this city for the past week up to his eyes in depositions, which seriously threaten to rob Judge Wilson of his seat in Congress. The important five illegal voters, which are to turn the scale, are being worked up and proven out of the most soundly looking material, if one is to judge from the incoherent and outrageous of the Hon. David's room, at the Tremont House, at hours somewhat beyond the most approved bed time.—[Richmond Correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal.]

The Nine Points of Republicanism.
1. Thorough enforcement of every law.
2. Faithful collection of every tax.
3. Economy in disbursement.
4. Prompt payment of every debt of the nation.
5. Reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit.
6. Reduction of taxation and tariff, to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number.
7. Honest and fair dealing with a lot of peoples, that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided; but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us.
8. Reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country.
9. Securing a pure untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so once at each election, without fear of molestation or oppression on account of his political faith, nativity, or color.—[Gen. Grant's Message.]

The contested election case for this District between Judges Wilson and Gooding, is undergoing investigation at E. Q. Sprigg's office, by the taking of evidence in a very tedious and protracted way. When we stepped in the room for a few minutes on Tuesday, we could only see that Gooding was endeavoring to do all in his power to ask foolish questions, and to cover up with the law's delay the real points at issue.

An old gentleman who had been sitting there for some time and apparently a witness, remarked to us what seemed to sum it all up in a few words, "If they keep going on this way, they won't know anything at all about it when they get through." Gooding evidently wants a mass of evidence with no testimony.—[Cambridge Tribune.]

On the 12th inst. a meeting of Republicans, representing all parts of the country, was held, and a resolution unanimously adopted, requesting Senator Elliott to resign immediately. Two days afterwards, about twenty petitions, asking Senator Elliott to resign, were presented, were circulated throughout the country, and about five hundred signatures obtained. Every man that was approached, signed it willingly, and expressed the wish that he could get Senator Elliott to resign as easily.

On the 17th inst. a delegation of about twenty, among whom were some of the leading Republicans of the country, waited on Senator Elliott, presented the petitions, and requested him to resign immediately. Mr. Elliott asked until the following Saturday to make up his mind. Saturday has come and gone. Mr. Elliott still holds the office, and we presume will continue to do so.—[Cincinnati Times.]

We are informed by the best authority, that the evidence taken in the contested election case presented by Judge Gooding, has so far developed no facts whatever, to encourage the least hope of its success. The investigation only shows more clearly that Judge Wilson received the majority of the legal votes cast for Congress.—[Cincinnati Times.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
CINCINNATI STORE.
I have just received a large supply of New Orleans Sugar, and am ready to furnish it by the barrel or half barrel at Cincinnati prices. I have the largest assortment of COFFEES ever brought to Brookville, and can furnish them at such low prices by the 50 or 100 lbs., or sack, that you will not find it elsewhere. Call and examine before going to Cincinnati, and oblige
J. C. CHAMBERS.
Jan. 27-1m.

FARM FOR SALE.
At a Great Bargain!
I will sell Farm of 93 acres, one mile South of Selma, three miles North of Cincinnati, on the State line—about 30 or 35 acres cleared, with 20 acres of the very best bottom ground, balance good upland; lays generally well, with a Log Cabin weatherboarded, Log Barn, and other outbuildings, also a fine farm formerly owned by Richardson Garner, who lives now in Harrison, Ohio. If sold between now and the 10th day of March, I will take \$2,000 in liberal payments, and will make a good reduction for all cash. If not sold at that time, it will be for rent. Enquire or address me at Harrison, Ohio.
N. LEXARD.
Jan. 27th, 1871-5w.

Sheriff's Sale.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, INDIANA, }
BROOKVILLE, JANUARY 25, 1871. }
BY virtue of a Decree to me directed by the }
Clerk of the Circuit Court, I will expose }
to sale at the Court House door, in the Town }
of Brookville, in the County of Franklin, and }
State of Indiana, on }
Saturday, February 18th, 1871, }
between the hours of ten o'clock, forenoon, and }
four o'clock, afternoon, the rents and profits for }
the term of seven years of the following described }
Real Estate, to wit: }
All of Lot Number thirty-two (32) and East }
half of Lot Number twenty-five (25) in the town }
of Blooming Grove, Franklin County, Indiana. }
And if the rents and profits aforesaid, for the }
term aforesaid, will not sell for a sum sufficient to }
satisfy said Decree, I will then and there, in and }
like manner, offer for sale the fee simple. }
To be sold as the property of Thomas J. Ross, }
administrator of the Estate of Eleanor Price, deceased. }
JOHN M. SEAL, }
Sheriff of Franklin County, Indiana. }
Jan. 27th, 1871-4w-pr's fee \$7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, INDIANA, }
BROOKVILLE, JANUARY 25, 1871. }
BY virtue of a Decree to me directed by the }
Clerk of the Circuit Court, I will expose }
to sale at the Court House door, in the Town }
of Brookville, in the County of Franklin, and }
State of Indiana, on }
Saturday, February 18th, 1871, }
between the hours of ten o'clock, forenoon, and }
four o'clock, afternoon, the rents and profits for }
the term of seven years of the following described }
Real Estate, to wit: }
Lot number one hundred and three (103) in }
John Allen's Plat of the Town of Brookville, in }
Franklin County and State of Indiana. }
And if the rents and profits aforesaid, for the }
term aforesaid, will not sell for a sum sufficient to }
satisfy said Decree, I will then and there, in and }
like manner, offer for sale the fee simple. }
To be sold as the property of Henry Edging and }
Maria Edging, at the suit of Sebastian Mosser }
Smith. }
JOHN M. SEAL, }
Sheriff of Franklin County, Indiana. }
Jan. 27th, 1871-4w-pr's fee \$7.50.

GROCERY STORE.
J. H. BROCKAMP.
HAS opened a new Grocery Store in the room }
of J. H. Brockamp & Co's Drug Store, where }
as usual for sale }
ALL KINDS OF }
FAMILY GROCERIES }
such as }
Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c. }
which are offered for sale }
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES. }
Everything usually kept in a Grocery Store }
is obtained there either }
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. }
It is respectfully solicited the liberal patronage }
of the public. }
J. H. BROCKAMP, }
Dec. 24-7y.

Jagues & Stout.
AT WHITCOMB, IND.
WOULD respectfully announce to all their }
old customers and everybody else that they }
have removed into their new Store Building and }
have on hand a wholesale price in groceries, }
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS }
Groceries of all kinds, }
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, }
READY MADE CLOTHING, }
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, }
GLASSWARE, }
SCHOOL BOOKS, }
STATIONERY, }
OILS AND PAINTS, MEDICINES, }
All of which we propose to sell during the first }
three months of the new year, }
Exclusively for Cash or Produce }
at greatly reduced prices. }
We invite the public to call and examine our }
goods and learn prices, as we are determined to }
sell as low as any other house in South Eastern }
Indiana. }
Dec. 30-3m.

GREAT HUMBUG!
FROM this date I offer my large stock and great }
assortment of }
Furniture }
from 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper than any other }
establishment. This Furniture is nearly all my }
own manufacturing. I will warrant the people }
for seven years. I don't keep any }
second hand Furniture, and my Tables and Saws }
don't fall go to pieces on the road before the }
people get home. }
Under taking }
Promptly attended to. Everybody knows that }
I make the best and most useful and Valuable }
Coffins, and now I have a new patent