

Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

-BROOKVILLE-

Friday Morning, March 31, 1871.

Prepare for 1872.

Everything indicates that the Presidential campaign of next year (says the Journal) will be one of the most exciting that our people have ever witnessed. For the first time in a period of twelve years all the States of the Union will give their electoral votes, and the animosities of the Democracy, already unmistakably revealed, clearly shows that a Democratic triumph would be followed by an attempt to undo and reopen what most people have come to regard as a final settlement of the issues of the war. The advocates of the Calhoun doctrine of State Rights were never more active in the Democratic party than now, and of all the leading Democratic papers of the North, the New York World is about the only one that is disposed to recognize the validity of the constitutional amendments. The few leaders of the party who desired that the next canvass should be made upon questions of finance, tariff and taxation have been silenced, and instead of the gospel of conciliation as preached by Mr. Hendricks at New Orleans, the bugle blast of Blair is summoning the hosts of Democracy North and South to the work of revolution. These men say that it is idle to talk of tariffs, currency and taxation until the reconstruction measures of Congress and the Constitutional amendments are trampled under the feet of the victorious Democracy. It is easy to see that this will resurrect and reanimate what Northern Democrats have been fondly hoping were the "dead issues" of the war, and with these revived, the perfect and overwhelming triumph of Republicanism is assured. In an able leader on the subject the New York Tribune says:

"Few now living ever witnessed a Presidential contest which convulsed the country in every part as it will be stirred by the contest of 1872."

"We renewedly urge, therefore, the Republicans of every State to begin at once their quiet preparations for the momentous struggle, by severely inducing every one whom they can influence to take and read some Republican newspaper. The result will probably be determined by the fidelity or lukewarmness wherewith this duty shall be fulfilled in the year of silent preparation already well begun. We shall surely triumph if the people shall be reasonably and generally enlightened with regard to the animus and purpose of our adversaries; while, should half of them be left in ignorance, we may be defeated."

"We fear nothing from the arguments, the appeals, the sophistries, of the Democratic journals; we deprecate only their systematic suppression of facts. They habitually and studiously conceal from their readers the most significant and momentous developments of the rebel spirit still active in several of the late Slave States and smoldering in others."

"Only where Republican newspapers are generally diffused and read will the voters be made acquainted with the most essential facts upon which their next choice of President should be based."

"Republicans who are alive in off years you must do the work that is now pressing needed! Each of you know from five to fifty persons who will vote in 1872 if then living, yet who are taking no political journal whatever. You can induce a part of them to take a good one, if you will make the requisite effort. If you have a good and cheap Republican paper issued in your vicinity, give that the preference, if you must look further to find one of the right sort, do not hesitate, if one will take a certain journal and another another, accommodate each but do not let a month pass without having every one within the range of your influence supplied with some Republican journal that he will take to his fireside and read in his hours of leisure. This is the duty of the hour; do not postpone or neglect it!"

"Men who employ others are often accused of dictating the votes of their employees—generally without reason. He who attempts this is more apt to set the voter against his party than to secure his vote. But every employer might and should do his best to extend the circulation of good political journals among those who work for him. A word in season may induce several of them to take a journal which will imbue them with just views of public affairs, and arm them with the facts where by those views are sustained and fortified. Each of the voters, thus enlightened, becomes thereby a witness for the truth and a diffuser of light and zeal among his associates and neighbors. This is the right way to help the Good Cause; and thus the most quiet citizen may render it most effective service at a very moderate cost."

These remarks apply with special force to Indiana. In no State of the Union is the Democratic press so malignant and so utterly regardless of truth as the most of the papers of that party in Indiana. Calumnies and forgeries about leading Republicans are invented, circulated and persisted in with a blazen effrontery that is unparalleled. Rightly presuming upon the ignorance of their subscribers, the publishers of these unscrupulous journals make the most astounding drafts upon their credulity. There are some honorable exceptions, which we note with pleasure. When the New Albany Ledger, for instance, was betrayed into the publication of the Sentinel's forgery upon Mr. Colfax, it promptly made the correction as soon as that gentleman publicly denounced it; but the class of papers of which the Sentinel is a type, were never known to make amends for such foul wrongs, and in the next canvass Republicans may expect a renewal and repetition of all the filth and falsehoods such papers have been heaping

upon prominent men of the Republican party for years. The best way of encountering and disposing of such calumnies is to circulate the truth. Let Republicans give a generous support to their home papers, and those who are able can do good service to the cause by subscribing for and sending some good reliable Republican paper to those of their neighbors who are not able to pay for it.

The New Boundary Line.

According to the articles of peace, the line of the demarcation between France and Germany commences in the north-western frontier at the Canton of Gattenon in the Department of the Moselle; runs thence to Thionville, Briey, and Gorze; skirts the south-western and southern boundaries of the arrondissement of Metz; thence proceeds in a direct line to Chateau Salins, and at Pettoncourt, in that arrondissement, turns and follows the crest of the mountains between the valleys of the rivers Sille and Vezouze, in the Department of Meurthe, to the Canton of Schirmeck, in the north-western corner of the Department of the Vosges; thence it runs to Saales, dividing that Commune, and after that coincides with the western frontiers of the Upper and Lower Rhine Departments until it reaches the Canton of Belfort; thence it passes diagonally to the Canton of Delle, and then terminates by reaching the Swiss frontier. An alteration made at the last moment in these boundaries gives Belfort to France, and cedes additional territory around Metz to Germany. Germany is to possess her acquisitions from France in perpetuity.

Lawlessness in the South.

The President sent the following message to Congress last week:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A condition of affairs now exists in some of the States of the Union rendering life and property insecure, and the carrying of mails and collection of the revenue dangerous. The proofs that such a state of affairs exists in some localities are now before the Senate. That the power to correct these evils is beyond the control of the State authorities I do not doubt; but the power of the Executive of the United States, acting within the limits of existing laws, sufficient for the present emergency, is not clear; therefore, I urgently recommend such legislation as in the judgment of Congress shall effectually secure life, liberty and property in all parts of the United States.

It may be expedient to provide that such law as shall be passed in pursuance of this recommendation shall expire at the end of the next Congress.

There is no other subject on which I would recommend legislation during the present session. (Signed)

U. S. GRANT.

Romanism.

An article in the American indicates the manner in which Protestants ought to speak of Roman Catholics. Does the writer mean that those who favor religious liberty ought to speak approvingly of those who have forbidden Protestant religion where they have the power, and boast of what they will do in our own land if they ever gain the numerical majority? We offer for the consideration of the writer of that article the following taken from the New York Advocate:

L. Happily for us, Romanism has become so intoxicated by its successes that it openly declares its purpose to overthrow our institutions. Priest Hecker says, "In fifteen years we will take this country, and build our institutions over the grave of Protestantism. There is, ere long, to be a State religion in this country, and that State religion is to be Roman Catholic." Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, says, "Religious liberty is merely endured until the opposite can be carried into effect without peril to the Catholic world." The Archbishop of St. Louis says, "If the Catholics ever gain—which they surely will—an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in this country will be at an end." The Pope speaks of "the delirium of toleration," asserts the right to punish "criminals in the order of ideas," and pronounces "accursed" every man who denies his infallibility. Protestants, Americans, you hear the clank of the fetters your wily foe is forging for your limbs; will you tie still until they are riveted on? Then you deserve to wear them.

Governor Holden has been found guilty of six of the articles of impeachment preferred against him by the North Carolina House of Representatives, and an order was passed in the Senate by a vote of 36 to 13, removing him from office, and disqualifying him from holding any place of trust or profit in the State. It was a strict party vote.

The President has issued a proclamation setting forth that as the Governor of South Carolina has called upon him for soldiers to suppress lawlessness in that State, therefore these armed bands are commanded to disperse within twenty days, as required by law, or the military forces of the United States will be employed against them.

German citizens desiring to enter France are not permitted to do so, the reasons given being that the French government is unable to protect them.

Herr Simpson has been elected President of the popular branch of the German Parliament, Prince Hohenzollern first Vice President, and Herr Weber second.

There was an outbreak in Paris on the evening of Wednesday in the Place Vendôme, and thirty or more people were killed and wounded.

Forty millions of dollars have been subscribed to the new loan.

A Strange Disease.

A strange malady known as the spotted fever broke out about four weeks ago, in Schoharie County, New York, and has produced the most fearful ravages. An exchange states that in Gallopville, which has a population of less than 800, there have been eighty-three deaths in three weeks. An equal death rate in Albany would amount to 4,210; while in New York it would be 52,000 deaths in three weeks, the present death rate of New York being 600 per week. The mortality of Gallopville for the past three weeks is without a precedent in the history of the country. Of those attacked only one has yet recovered.

The disease is spreading. One of the physicians in Schoharie reports 1,200 cases now existing in a district of less than ten miles square. The disease thus far only attacks women and children. Only one man has yet died, a Mr. Black. The doctors were much divided as to the cause of the terrible disease. The most of them attribute it to a strange vegetable matter in the water, the wells being lower than ever known before. They recommend that the water be boiled before using, as the best and only way to arrest the spread of the disease. The fever commences with pain in the head, and extends down to the spine, accompanied with vomiting. The tongue blackens, and the face, from the forehead down below the eyes, assumes a dark color, with purple spots. The patients are delirious most of the time, and so remain till death ensues, which is in about three days. The fever has produced a perfect panic in the infected district, making it difficult to obtain nurses or people to lay out those who die. The worst visitation of the cholera is as nothing compared with the excitement now existing in Schoharie County.

Correspondence of the Indiana American.

Letter from Illinois.

QUINCY, ILLS., MARCH 22, 1871.

Dear Bingham,—A long time ago I sent you a letter, and many times since then I have thought I would send another, but hitherto I have not done so. I thought I would do so. Shall I now write you an essay on "Spring," and tell you how sweetly the birds and frogs sing, and how the flowers are blushing into beauty? Suspecting that you will have birds and flowers and balmy breezes in due season, I will omit any lengthy mention of such things. Our city rejoices in warm weather, and business is more active since navigation is resumed. It is seldom that the river is open from St. Louis to St. Paul so early in March, and seldom that warm weather sets in so soon.

I was surprised and pleased to meet our old friend Ed. Smith on our streets this week. His home is at Keokuk, and he visits the cities along the river purchasing grain. As so many of my old Franklin County friends pass through Quincy on their way to Kansas, I occasionally get a glimpse of some of them. I have heard so much of Missouri and Kansas that I propose taking a week's run in that direction, beginning to-morrow, and I may be able to tell you how the land lies further west. Of one thing, however, I am fully satisfied, and that is, that men are not wise in passing through Illinois to get land farther toward the setting sun. A small farm in Illinois will soon make a good farmer independent, and no amount of land will be of much value to a poor farmer. I do not blame anybody for leaving the "Back," nor for getting out of Ripley County; but there is no need of passing through Illinois to find a comfortable home. A Methodist preacher told me yesterday that five years ago he bought thirteen acres of ground near Bloomington at \$150 per acre, and in less than three years afterward was offered in cash \$10,000 for ten acres of it. Last Fall I bought a little patch for a future home, and was offered \$350 for my bargain in a few days, but I wanted \$1,200, and so we did not trade.

By the way, two of our Illinois Conference preachers are in luck. Rev. Mr. Falconer, of Decatur, a supernumerary minister, has fallen heir to the snug sum of \$200,000 by the death of an aunt in Scotland. None of my wealthy aunts in Scotland die. Rev. N. P. Heath, formerly of Indiana, but now stationed in Jacksonville, is expecting about \$1,000,000 soon, as his wife's share of an \$80,000,000 estate in the East. It is thought that the interest on that sum in connection with his salary, will keep him in comfortable circumstances the remainder of his life. Who knows, Mr. Editor, how soon your ship and mine will come over the sea? and who cares? Until then we will work and wait.

Of political matters I cannot write, for we have no excitement here; but there is a stir about temperance, and I am glad that staid, beer-drinking old Brookville is stirring also. You need some temperance excitement there. If I did not like some of the Laurels so well, I would say that little city will soon equal Chicago—not in wealth and population, but in morals. A theater, draw shops, (they generally go together,) first-class murders, and gambling holds in abundance. Not such that city when Father Conwell kept whiskey holes out of the city limits, and not such as now would it be for whiskey.

But the sun is shining too brightly, and it is too pleasant out of doors for me to be writing ever to the American and I will go and see my greens and radishes that are growing nicely. Health good, people kind, home pleasant, weather beautiful, money scarce. May visit you soon.

Yours, W. B. G.

France.

THE INSURRECTION.

London, March 27.—The News has a special from Paris stating that the elections passed off quietly, and resulted in an overwhelming Communist majority. The revolutionary authority is completely dominant, and the abdication of Admiral Sissot and the Mayors increases the success of the revolution, which within a week will spread to all the large towns, and render the position of the government in the rural districts untenable.

Reply to "Small Inventor."

Mr. Editor,—In my article of the 17th inst. I threw out some hints to the public to be careful how they dealt with a set of floating patent right vendors. I had no idea of throwing a straw in the way of any honest inventor or any meritorious improvement which would be of any advantage to the public.

This it seems, has given offence to some person who styles himself a "Small Inventor," who in his wrath says I am not worthy of the name of "Small Farmer." Now I won't get mad and retaliate by saying he is unworthy of the name of "Small Inventor." I believe him to be one of the smallest kind, who, after wakeful days and sleepless nights, conceived and brought forth the idea that I cultivate ground with hoe and wooden plow. He comes to this conclusion from reading my article in which I argue in favor of deep and thorough plowing and cultivation, and in favor of implements that will do the greatest amount of the best kind of work with the least amount of horse power. Who can doubt his having a prolific mind?

He says I labor to impress the public with the idea that all the patents of importance have expired. I simply said that some of them had expired and the machines were in general use, and that late patents had not taken their place. I don't think the Patent Office a humbug, but I think a large number of that kind of bugs come out of it, fly over the country and sting those who touch them.

Mr. "Inventor," let me call your attention to a few facts. A large number of patents have been issued for burning fluids. They are generally kerosene mixed with more volatile liquids to increase the profits on its sale. These fluids are sold to dealers under fancy names. The number of deaths and accidents occasioned by these fluids during the last year would fill a column of a large newspaper. Last summer the Terre Haute & St. Louis Railroad Company built a depot with what was called patent fire-proof timber or lumber.

The carpenters who worked on the building sickened, and five or six died. The matter was investigated, and it was found that the lumber was saturated or filled with arsenic, corrosive sublimate and salt. The workmen inhaled the poison, which caused their death. The friends of those deceased and those who still live but who are permanently disabled, have brought suit against the Company, laying their damages at twenty-five thousand dollars each. It is hoped that they will recover that amount from the Company, but the patentees and vendors of such mixtures run at large unhung.

There is another class of patents worth less but less wicked. I will take the Patent Office Reports for 1867 as an average. I find that about 190 patents were issued for cultivators, 150 for planters, about the same number for washing machines, churns, &c. Most of the patents have been peddled over the country and sold in county, township and shop rights. Take the last ten years and you will find a thousand of each, all claiming to be improvements. Now follow in the tracks of the agents or vendors, and I venture you will not find one in a hundred in use. Go in the largest agricultural warehouses and you will find but few of such articles marked patent.

Patents are issued for almost any little change or alteration in an old machine. Most of them are for a lot of old and well known principles in combination with some little trap, trigger or other device which may be dispensed with or something substituted in its place. Hence I am in favor of the law requiring vendors of patent rights to record their claim as patented. I will refer to one case which is a fair sample of many.

Not many years ago a patent plow was brought into this part of the country. The agents, as usual, claimed that the whole plow was patented, when the fact was, there was but one small point patented. The patentee claimed the forming of one piece, the share and land side, by means of welding (a very old idea). In combination with the little non-essential point it was a good old fashioned plow with the patent and full set of teeth, without the patented point. If his claim had been on record, every person could have examined it. And I hold that anything that won't bear examination should be ruled out of the market.

If my friend, the "Small Inventor," depends upon the Patent Office furnishing copies of all claims that may be applied for, he will find it a very slow coach. He can get such copies by enclosing greenbacks to Mann & Co. or the hundred and one patent attorneys at Washington who make their living in that way. But vendors of patents are on the wing and can't wait.

Now let me say to my friend, the "Small Inventor," that if he has invented or intends to invent anything that will be of advantage to himself and the public, that I was not throwing stones at him, and he need not dodge—it is "them other fellows" I want to hit—and that I don't cultivate my acres with a plow all wood nor a hoe of the same material. I don't like hard work well enough to do that, but use the best I can find, whether covered by patent or open to the world.

SMALL FARMER.

News from Spain is very unfavorable to the peace and prosperity of the new King.

Alsace and Lorraine are to be incorporated into Germany under the government of the Emperor.

Christine Nilsson has concluded to stay in this country for another year, and has chosen for her summer haunts the Green Mountains of Vermont and the ocean side at Newport. She is wise.

For the American.

Seymour Railroad.

Owing to a pouring rain, which continued during the whole of Saturday afternoon and evening, the meeting at the Court House on Saturday evening was very thinly attended.

At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Councilman Carpenter, and on his motion Dr. M. J. Bray was called to preside, and the representatives of the press requested to act as Secretaries.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Col. Robert Patterson, of the Seymour Road, made an explanation of the affairs of the road as far as it has progressed, the substance of which was the same as that published in Wednesday's Journal.

The estimated cost of construction was reported by the engineer at \$7,000 per mile including bridging. The Col. stated at length the topography of the territory over which the road ran, and at the request of the chairman, one of the secretaries read the contract with the Lake Shore Railroad Company for its construction.

This instrument provides that if \$900,000 subscriptions can not be raised in the counties through which it passes in aid of the road, then the franchisees, etc., conveyed to the Lake Shore Company shall be reconveyed to the Seymour Company. The Seymour Company are to work up the local aid subscriptions, of which they have apportioned \$500,000 to Evansville, \$150,000 of which is payable as soon as the road shall be built and trains running from Evansville to the intersection of the N. A. & St. Louis R. R., or, in case that road is not then constructed, when trains are running to a point fifty miles from this city. The subscription is payable in the city's bonds.

In answer to a question of J. P. Elliott Esq., Col. Patterson was still more explicit saying that before Evansville's first installment of bonds became due, she would have fifty miles of road, worth \$7,000 per mile, or more than the value of the first payment.

Mr. H. E. Read, being called for, read a lengthy address on the subject of railroads and their relation to Evansville, in which occurs this rather remarkable paragraph:

This road complete would be the road of the United States, connecting San Francisco, on the Pacific coast, with New York on the Atlantic, passing through the heart of the world. It is an enterprise so gigantic as to overshadow all of our railroad enterprises.

Mr. Carpenter being called upon, made a very sensible and practicable argument in favor of the proposition for aid. Messrs. Alvah Johnson and I. W. Adams signified that they were in favor of the proposition, and Messrs. Isaac Keen, E. G. Van Riper and Robert A. Hill Esq. made speeches of considerable length in favor of the road. The speech of Mr. Hill was pronounced, by those who heard it, as one of great ability and power.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hill's speech the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proposition of Col. Patterson is one that will, if carried into effect, promote the prosperity of Evansville, and, in the opinion of this meeting, afford this city an eastern and southeastern railroad connection that possesses superior railroad advantages over any proposed railway hitherto contemplated, and we pledge ourselves to support the measure by our votes and influence, whenever the management see proper to ask the city of Evansville to issue her bonds to aid the construction of the proposed road.

Resolved, That we ask the City Council to order an election, in pursuance of the provisions of the City Charter, to ascertain whether the majority of the qualified voters of the city are in favor of such subscription of stock, whenever the Company shall, through a proper agent, indicate that such a subscription by this City is desired—said election not to be later than the first of May.

Resolved, That Col. Patterson will be warranted in using the expression of opinion by this meeting as an index of the intentions of our citizens, in submitting his propositions to the several counties and corporations along the line of the proposed road.—[Evansville Journal.]

The San Domingo Commission has returned to Washington.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BINKLEY & JONES.

Attorneys and Counsellors at law, BROOKVILLE, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to all local business entrusted to their care. Especial attention devoted to the collection and securing of claims, procuring pensions and bounties for soldiers and their heirs. Office in 21 Story over Wiley & Case's Store. mar 31 y

Sheriff's Sale.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, INDIANA. BROOKVILLE, MARCH 29, 1871.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed by the Clerk of the Franklin Common Pleas 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, April 22d, 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:

Lots Nos. 11 and 12 in Block No. 21, in the Town of Laurel, Franklin County and State of Indiana.

And if the rents and profits aforesaid, for the term aforesaid for a sum so great as to satisfy said Execution, I will then and there, and in like manner, offer for sale the fee simple.

To be sold as the property of Susan Scott at the suit of Frank Wagner.

JOHN M. SEAL, Sheriff of Franklin County, Indiana.

March 31, 1871 4w p's fee \$2 50.

JOHN S. MAJOR,

Saddle and Harness Maker.

Has located in Andersonville, Franklin Co., Indiana, where he is ready to supply his customers with anything in his line of business, such as

Saddles, Bridles, Trace chains, Curry

Combs, Brushes, Harness,

Collars &c.

Mending done to order. He hopes to merit a liberal patronage.

Dec 23 Jan.

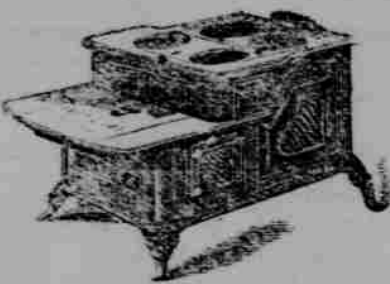
MT. CARMEL

STOVE AND TIN SHOP

AND

SILVER WATCHES

AT HALF PRICE.



LaRue & Brother

WOULD respectfully direct the attention of all persons in want of

TIN WARE OR STOVES

OF ANY KIND

to their assortment, at their Shop in Mt. Carmel, where they keep constantly on hand a large stock of everything in their line of business. They will sell at a discount, or on credit.

Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

They are also Agents for the sale of Adams' Pumps. Also Agents for Ewald's Metallic Soles and Heels, which they will sell either wholesale or retail.

They offer all articles in their Store at most reasonable cash prices, and their work is warranted to give satisfaction. Orders respectfully solicited. Also, put up LIGHTNING RODS 12 1/2 cts. per foot and \$1.50 per point. April 19 1866-1y.

New Stock

Watches and Jewelry.

consisting of Duplex and Silver Watches, and all the varieties of Jewelry of the latest styles and patterns. He has also a great variety of Clocks, all goods will be warranted, and sold at a trifling advance on wholesale prices.

Old Gold and Silver will be received in exchange for Goods.

Watches promptly repaired in a neat and expeditious manner.

Also, have just received a large and well selected assortment of

SINGLE & DOUBLE SHOT GUNS,

REVOLVERS, PISTOLS,

OLSTERS AND BELTS,

POWDER FLASKS,

SOT BELTS,

POCKET KNIVES, &c.

Also keep on hand

ALL KINDS OF AMMUNITION,

Powder, Caps, Cartridges, Government Percussion Caps, Lead, &c.

Also—Guitar and Violin Strings, Bows, Pegs, Bridges, Tail Pieces, &c. W. M. DAWSON.

april 29.

NEW YORK STORE

SUING & KAISER

Have received a splendid assortment of

Black Dress Silks,

Shirts and Cloaking

Poplins in all new shades,

d Alpaca and Serges,

Black and Colored Alpaca,

ALSO

Brown and Bleached Muslins.

AND

FLANNELS, JEANS.

WOOLEN GOODS.

We shall make a

SPECIAL

We continue to sell our Goods

at One Price to all, and that the

Lowest.

SUING & KAISER.

Sept. 25.

SILVER WATCHES.

Extra Fine, Pure Silver, Hunting Case (Gents and Ladies'), at only twelve dollars each.

Best Quality Coin Silver, Hunting Case, Full Jeweled Lever, at fifteen dollars each.

Extra Fine Quality, Patent Lever and Chronometer Movements, Ruby Jeweled, at only twenty dollars each.

The Same, of Finer and Higher grade, with Chronometer Balance, at thirty-five dollars each.

The Same as Last, with Fine Nickel Works, and Stem-winding and Setting Attachment, requiring no key, wound and set by the Stem, only forty dollars each.

All the above Watches are put at half price, and each warranted for time and wear.

THE UNION WATCH CO., 145 Fulton Street, New York.

feb 3-3m.

The World Moves!

Have received a fine stock of Goods, as

DAVIS & GATES

DRUGS

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

PUTTY,

PAINTS,

VARNIS ES,

DYE STUFFS,

COAL OIL,