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THE DAILY NEWS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1879.

The Indianapolis News has a
bona fide circulation more than
one-half larger than that of any
other daily paper in Indiana.AFTER this week there will be political
rest until congress meets.TO-MORROW the New York election will
take place, and Butler's destiny be de-
cided in Massachusetts.THE decrease in the public debt last
month was \$10,552,916. Less than \$5,000
was paid during July, August and Sep-
tember, the pension arrearages absorbing
all the surplus revenue.SOME Englishman has been studying
Germany in an agricultural way, and gives
a pretty picture of "Fatherland." In
Prussia there are about a million land
owners whose farms run about fifty acres
apiece. They are cultivated by the im-
mediate family, or where help is needed
all live in the same social footing. The
land is kept much clearer than in Eng-
land, and there are no hedges to harbor
destructive animals or plants, while the
constant supervision of the master keeps
out all that is injurious. Having no rent
to pay, the farmer is not embarrassed in
the times of short crops. A much greater
variety of articles are produced than in
England. Fruit trees line the roads for
miles, and unguarded paths in every di-
rection speak well for the moral condition
of the people.ENGLISH railways are in pretty good
shape amid the commercial disaster there
is in the tight little Isle. In spite of the
panic of 1873 the roads, most of them, by
economical and judicious management
paid dividends. Between 1874 and 1879
1,250 miles were added to the roads in the
United Kingdom, and \$51,000,000 were
added to the authorized capital of which
\$48,000,000 was paid up. The entire
length of the roads at the beginning of
this year was 7,333 miles, and they rep-
resent a capital of \$3,890,000,000. Last
year the number of passengers carried
was 110,000,000 more than in 1873.
During last year, which was the worst
of any since this depression, the average
dividend was 4 1/2 per cent, and this in
England where interest on money is lower
than in this country, is considered a fair
profit. The cost of steel rails is now but
little more than half the cost of iron a few
years ago. Coal and coke cost only a little
more than half they cost in 1873, while
wages are likewise less. And thus the
English railways manage to "rub along."He who votes for Lucius Robinson for gov-
ernor, casts much more than one vote for
Samuel J. Tilden for president.—[New York
Tribune.]This is sheer Jesuitism. It is an at-
tempt to make men vote otherwise than
they think they should, in order to avert
a future disaster. It is doing evil that
good may come. Good rarely does
come in such cases. The result
frequently is as bad as the morality. But
no man has the moral right to act as the
Tribune wishes him to do. If his con-
science says do a thing, he ought to do it,
regardless of the consequences. What
may happen is none of his business. It
is his duty to face the present and do
what his conscience tells him he should
do. If it says vote for Robinson, let him
vote for Robinson though the heavens
should rain. Tilden in the
next year. He must look
out for the present, and look out for
the future when it comes to him. He
may die or Tilden may die, a thousand
things may happen and are likely to hap-
pen, which will make any such ipse dixit
assertions as the Tribune's, utter nonsense
before six months have elapsed.THE influence of trees upon climate has
been so much talked of that hardly any one
can claim to be ignorant of it. In a country
deprived of its forests the winters become
colder, the summers hotter, and every sea-
son changed. By recent experiment at
the school of forestry, Nancy, France, it
is proven that it rains more copiously
over wooded than over open ground. The
close cover formed by the tree-tops mat-
terially retards and diminishes evaporation,
and so tends to keep up the supply of
springs and the source of streams, and the
temperature in forests is much more even.
The good results that have come froma knowledge of these facts,
for years, is that in various parts of the
country the people are taking care of the
old trees and planting new ones. In many
sections of New England the forests
largely exceed in area the cleared portions.
In this state, as The News has occasion to
show a few weeks ago, there are, or were
by the census report of 1870, 7,189,334
acres of wood land out of a total acreage
of about 18,000,000. Under such a condi-
tion there need be little fear of a change
of climate. But the cultivation of forest
trees in towns and villages, which has
already begun, and the discrimination
is in cutting timber, is progress in the
right direction.

Indian Summer.

We shall here stick to business: No
rhapsodies, rant, or ruminations shall be
added to the oceans of babble about that
delicious and phenomenal time—Indian
summer. It is due in this latitude about
November 1. By the provincial observatory
at Toronto, Canada, it has been re-
corded as early as October 6, while the
average date of its well defined appearance
there from fourteen years of observation,
is October 27. The Philadelphia Ledger,
which has a long review of this subject
says it may be displaced from this year
by the hot weather of October, as the
August storms carried away the
September - equinoxials. The area
of Indian summer's geographical
extension is the northern parts
of the United States and Canada, and the
far northwest. It is characteristic of
those high American latitudes, as it is
also of those of Central Europe, though in
a less marked degree. It is thought it ex-
erts a tempering influence upon the Arctic
zone and breaks the force of the first cold
waves that come down upon Northern
America. It sometimes is prolonged into
December. Then comeThe quivering vapors of dim moonlight,
Which like a sea of warm earth glaze,
And the soft, low, low, low, low, low, low,
More as a sea in a single strain.—But this is lapsing into one of the
three "R's" mentioned above and fore-
warned; this is a business article. There has
been a good deal of scientific investiga-
tion of this phenomenon of Indian sum-
mer. To quote from the Philadelphia
Ledger:The pole of the earth is turned toward the
sun after the vernal equinox, the solar effect
increases in the direction of that pole until a
thaw of the winter's accumulated ice sets in,
when an interval of cold occurs, caused by
the rapid absorption of the solar heat, and
thus the frequent "cold spells" of the later
spring months have been accounted for.
When, on the contrary, either pole is turned
away from the sun after the autumnal equinox,
the reverse process takes place; the higher
parts of the continent are chilled, and the
ensuing condensation of the vapor in the
air liberating its heat raises the tempera-
ture, and thus an interval of fine and com-
paratively warm weather or "second sum-
mer" follows. This simple ex-
planation of Indian summer first ad-
vanced by Admiral Fitzroy, is corroborated
by the fact that the increase of temperature
attending it is greatest in the higher latitudes
of America, where it is described as some-
times "oppressive"—just where, of course,
the earth's crust is undergoing the most rapid
refrigeration, where ice is forming, and con-
sequently the heat of condensation is most
freely liberated from the lower atmospheric
strata. Were it not for the comparative dry-
ness of the air in the interior of the continent
or, rather, if it were moist, condensation in
this season, the cooling of the soil would pro-
duce cloud and rain, instead of the dry fog, as In-
dian summer is technically called.We approve the notion of the Ledger
that this question is worthy the careful
investigation at the hands of the meteor-
ological department of this country, which
has already attracted the world's attention
for its efficiency. If the theory
above advanced be correct, that In-
dian summer is simply the expres-
sion of the cold-producing forces
of radiation from the earth of which is tak-
ing place within the arctic circle at the be-
ginning of winter, it is not impossible that
careful observation would enable an ac-
curate forecast to be made of the following
season, and another valuable clue obtained
which would lead toward the solution of
all our climatic problems.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Louisiana election takes place in De-
cember.The average political paper can not under-
stand the independent journal that gives the
news and tries to tell the truth about it.
Here is the Warsaw Union calling The News
a republican paper for expressing an opinion
that makes some of the republicans call it
democratic.The Indianapolis News is the most impar-
tial paper in the state. It is not only one
sides to questions of a debatable character,
but when it finds the republican party in error
it does not look with favor upon the party.
The paper does not believe that the leaders of the
republican party are either imbecile nor intelli-
gent, and it does not look with favor upon the
Hayes administration in taking in the election
of Correll, the radical candidate for governor,
and who was defeated four years ago from the public
service on account of dishonest conduct.The German democratic press, which is a
power not to be disregarded in political con-
tests in this country, evidently wants honest
money men, like Bayard and English, on the
next presidential ticket. Of the latter, the
Washington City Sentinel, a leading paper of
this class, says:Mr. English, when nearly all the democrats
and the bulk of the republican party in Indiana
were for the Hayes administration, and the
currency stood like a rock in favor of honest money
and the old democratic principles. Many of his
friends are now proposing his name for the vice
presidency. In our opinion the democratic candi-
date for vice president will either be Mr. English,
Colonel Morrison, or Governor Palmer, of Illinois.
All three are good and strong men.It costs about a quarter of a million of dol-
lars to build a first-class 2,500 ton freight
steamer, which will be good for twenty
years. Such a steamer will average about
seven round trips a year from this country
to Europe. The average value of the cargoes
she will take out from this country is \$100,-
000. So that in twenty years she will carry
\$14,000,000 worth of our produce and will
earn in freight \$2,224,000 gross. These
figures, taken from the Philadelphia Record,
show what an immense number of people
and what an enormous amount of capital, are
interested and represented in a single freight
steamer. Over against them are set the in-
terests of one or two ship builders in this
country to protect whom the country is
throttled and made to buy ships of them at
a higher price than they could be bought
abroad, or to not buy at all, but ship in
English bottoms and pour freight money into
English pockets.How things are going down in Georgia
may be seen by a review of the work done
by the recent legislature, which was in ses-
sion a hundred days, at a cost of \$140,000.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1879.

THE ACADIANS.

A Story of English Faraday Retold—The
People of Whose Sorrows "Evangelical"
is Founded.

(W. L. L. in Detroit News.)

The possession of Acadia, now Nova Scot-
ia, had long been a matter of dispute between
France and England. For a century and a
half the province had been the scene of con-
flict.
The Acadians lived wretched existences, half
the time ignorant of what flag they were
bound to recognize. In 1755, in turn by
French and English, the colonists remained
faithful to the leuirs de lys, getting very
little thanks for their fidelity, however, and
finding themselves headed over by the treaty
of Utrecht, a English. This was a disaster
they were unwilling to accept, and they kept
up a war on their own account whenever
they had an opportunity of harassing the
British garrisons.
The capture of Fort Pen Sejour finally put
an end to active resistance to the establish-
ment of British authority. The population
was worn out with continual warfare, and
could only seek consolation for the evils
which had befallen the colony by applica-
tion to agriculture. Farms were taken in
hand again, fields were sown, pastures were
crowded with cattle, fishing vessels were
busily engaged and reaping rich harvests.
Transcendental seemed to have laid aside
its religious fanaticism, and the Acadians
were to be seen in the name of the king,
though there were many who were known
to be actively aiding and encouraging the
French in the long war which ended in the
conquest of Canada.The English seemed to have laid aside
every morsel of the rancor of hatred of the
past. In fact they were as friendly as possi-
ble. When, suddenly, on September 5, 1755,
evening Acadia was startled by the rolling
of drums summoning the populace to meet
at the parish church to receive the orders
of the king of England. They then learned
that they were prisoners of war; that all their property, movable and immov-
able, had been seized in the name of the
king, with the exception of their personal
effects, and that on the tenth day of the
month they would be embarked upon
British ships for transport to the English
colonies.What were they to do, those unhappy
people? They thought could not have stricken
them more blighting than this infamous
proclamation of Lawrence. And they had
no arms.Five days later the people of Acadia were
driven down to the water's edge to await the
hour of embarkation. Six officers and eighty
soldiers were sent to each ship, which was a
strong force of troops formed a cord around
the unfortunate. Two hundred and sixty
young men received orders to enter the boats
first, but they firmly refused to be separated
from their families. A bayonet charge upon
them was ordered, and they were driven into
the very sea before they were subdued, when
the wounded were thrown pell-mell into the
bottom of the boats. Then followed a scene
in which British bayonets played the part of
the man's part. The troops were divided into
squad, in order to separate husbands from
their wives, and children from their parents,
and to make them board different vessels. As
families were broken up, some of the women
forever, the hands of the old went up in
prayer, husbands and wives strained
in farewell embraces, women and children
cried and wailed, while the soldiers went
on their way, and the ships had put out for
the high seas, the torch was applied to the
once happy homesteads, and the evidences of
French civilization reduced to ashes.What became of those unhappy Acadians?
History tells a sad and imperfectly known
tale of how they were scattered about—the
mother here, the father there, the children
everywhere, while in their native land every-
thing changed its name.Fifteen hundred of them, dispatched to Vir-
ginia, were reshipped to England, where
they were confined at Liverpool, Southampton,
Plymouth and Bristol, 1,200 landed in
Maryland and obtained work. The convey-
ment for Philadelphia was wrecked in a
gale, and the 450 survivors on arriving in the
Quaker city were sold like slaves. One
thousand went to Boston, where they seem to
have been rather decently treated; for they
were, after a while, permitted to return to
Nova Scotia and settle in Clare county. Two
hundred went to the Cape of Good Hope, and
the remainder to the West Indies.Hard Up for an Excuse,
(Detroit Free Press.)
A Woodward avenue grocer had just got
through with a rush yesterday when his eye
fell upon a basket of parcels yet undelivered,
and he told his delivery man:"My soul! John, but here's an order
which ought to have been delivered on Cass
street two hours ago! Take it right away,
and if you can't deliver it, tell me where
you run a wheel off and had to go to the
shop.""That won't do," replied the man: "I've
made that excuse to her three or four times."
"Well, tell her one of our clerks was taken
suddenly ill.""I told her that twice last week, and she
wanted to know their names, what doctor
had been called, and all about em.""We couldn't say we had a slight fever
here," mused the grocer."We could, sir, but she'd look in the Face
Press to-morrow to find the item.""I suppose you have played the sick horse
game?""Half a dozen times, sir. She's a very
prompt and knowing woman, sir, and she'll
be as mad as can be.""Well, if you can't get out of it any other
way," said the grocer, "he saw the basket
into the wagon, 'you may state that I was
waited upon by a committee of first-class
citizens, tendered the nomination for alder-
man of this ward, declined it, and in the
confusion forgot the order.' Go ahead now
and drive like blazes and give her to under-
stand that we care nothing for political
honors and that this house can not be under-
stood!"Fires Saturday Night and Sunday.
The works of the Metropolitan button
company and White manufacturing company,
at Ridgeport, Conn., burned Saturday night.
The loss of the latter company is \$35,-
000; insurance, \$25,000. The button com-
pany's insurance is in excess of its loss.A fire at Mount City, Ill., Sunday afternoon
destroyed one-third of the town. From
sixty or eighty houses were burned, among
which was the court house, with all the
records.Harr & Co's. planing mill, sash and door
factory and warehouse, with a large amount
of seasoned lumber, the old elevator of
Richard & Jackson, and the old Illinois Cen-
tral freight depot at Dubuque, burned on
Saturday evening. Loaded freight cars
had been hauled into the building only a few
moments before the fire. The total loss was
\$100,000; insurance \$140,000.The Chinese in the Sandwich Islands.
The Chinese continue to pour into the
Hawaiian Islands in such numbers that the
question of how to stop them is growing to be
of serious importance. They constitute
over a half of the entire population, and are
almost all laborers. They are used on the
sugar plantations, but they do not assimilate
with the native population, whose extinction
they threaten at an early day, and whom
they will hardly repulse satisfactorily as
loyal subjects and citizens. The govern-
ment is trying to get the needed labor sup-
plies from the South Sea islands, but the
owners of the Hawaiian sugar estates, who
are only for their own business interests, are
perfectly willing to take the cheaper Chinese.
Over 2,000 Chinamen arrived at Honolulu in
the second half of last year, which, consid-
ering the scanty population of the islands, is
pretty heavy immigration.More Reading for the People.
(Groecast Banner.)
The evening daily papers of Indiana have
taken the preliminary steps to form an as-
sociation for mutual benefit. This is the right
thing to do. A number of the leading coun-
try papers of the state have also formed a union
for the same purpose. It means more and
better reading for the people, without an in-
crease of expense. The Banner has joinedA Queer Law.
Under the laws of Wisconsin express com-
panies and railroads are prohibited from re-
ceiving any venison or game to points outside
of the state. The American express com-
pany has decided to pay no attention to the
law, believing it to be unconstitutional.New Jersey Facts.
New Jersey, at present, contains a popula-
tion of a little over a million. Fifty per cent
of the population are of British descent, and
about one-third of the inhabitants of the
state are collected within an area of
seventy miles.

THE ACADIANS.

In saying robes of gorgeous dyes
The groves are decked for sacrifice.
Amid the mountain's alumnous haze
I see the forest's maple blaze.The crimson sunbeams illumine
The yellow groves with fire flames.The shrieking jays and cat-bird shrill
Make merry upon yonder hill.The ad, low winds give forth a sigh,
As watchers breathe o'er those who die.The shrunk, languid, silent stream
With mirrored colors now do gleam.A steel-blue sky encompasses
This royal carnival of death.The sylvan gods have reared an arch
For Winter's sad triumphal march.His chapel Autumn duly weaves,
And strews his path with fallen leaves.Thus moves he onward silently,
With kisses smiting flower and tree.O time of dreams, O wondrous day,
Thy hectic blushes presage decay.But such decay as roses smile,
Whose petals nonetheless fall at night.Thy death, O Year, seems sweeter far
Than all the joys of Summer are.As wasted watchers find new grace
And beauty in some dead, cold face.

—[A. T. Worden.]

SCRAPS.

Moody and Sankey will finish their work
in Cleveland November 13th.Lydia Thompson announces that she will
never act again. She is wealthy.Mrs. Langtry's husband has a red mon-
strosity, slight side whiskers, and dresses very
plainly.A lad in Vermont threw himself down a
well because his father wouldn't let him saw
the leg off a chair.Miss Stevens, a young American lady, has
taken the highest diploma for porcelain
painting in London.Madame Christine Nilsson, for singing
twelve times during the wedding festivities
of King Alfonso, is to receive \$19,000.Affairs at the Onedia community are now
managed by a council of ten men and ten wo-
men. Its members are said to be living up
to the resolution not to practice complex mar-
riages.A large box shipped on a railroad at Cleve-
land was found to contain a live man, a flask
of whiskey, some sandwiches, and a kit of
travelling tools. A bystander supposed that he
intended to rob the express car.R. Worthington announces a new volume
of poems by Theodore Tilton, entitled, "Thou
and I." It will make a book of about three
hundred pages, and will contain a fine por-
trait of the author engraved on steel by
Ritchie.Old Mr. Hazlett, of Oregon, thought he was
going to die, and in order that his heirs
should have nothing to quarrel over he
burned up \$23,000 in greenbacks. He didn't
die, after all, and now when the heirs see
him sawing-wood to earn his bread they na-
turally think that they are ahead of him.—
[Free Press.]It is noted that the letter "y" occurs in the
surname of every member of the French
president's cabinet. The minister of finance
is M. Say; of justice, M. Royer; of war, M.
Greley; of marine, M. Jaureguiberry; of
public instruction, M. Ferry; of public
works, M. Freycourt; of the postal and tele-
graph service, M. Cocher. In Grevy, too,
there is a "y."Mrs. Margaret Robertson, of Cooper Angus,
Scotland, died recently, aged 107. She lived
under three British kings and one queen.
She talked with scorn of poor creatures who
could not live over 80 or 90, which she
declared was "nonsense at all." The clasp
was always in her mouth. "I've smoked a
my days," she said, "I had plenty of time
to die, and I never so!"Modern investigation is reinstating the
blind old bard Homer. Dr. Schliemann has
proved that he sang of a real Troy and an
actual war. Recent critics concede him to
have been a true poet, not a myth, or a
mere collector, as Wolfe taught. And now
another Wolfe, this time a surgeon, and of
Glasgow, has published a pamphlet, in which
he is pretty successful in showing that the
singer of the Iliad certainly had an ocular
defect, not color blind, as Mr. Gladstone
thinks, but amblyopia. This evidence is
gathered from the treatment of colors in the
poem.The editor of the Fort Plain Register has
his office and residence connected by tele-
phone. Yesterday morning, at Little Falls,
an old friend, called on the editor, and
expected to remain for dinner. The editor
hurried to the telephone and shouted to his
wife: "Mr. Skidd will be up with me to-
night; lay an extra plate." "Now," said
the editor, "Mr. Skidd, do you may converse
with her." As the gentleman was about to
approach the instrument these words were
plainly heard: "You tell Mr. Skidd we
don't keep a hotel on the Sabbath. Mr. Skidd
excused himself for a few moments, and was
next seen eating fried clams in the Rainbow
saloon on the corner." [Amsterdam Recorder.]The author of "Grandfather's Clock," Mr.
Henry C. Work, is not so insane since his
daughter's employment that he has not been
able to compose another humorous song en-
titled "Come, Take Your Medicine," which
has just been issued by Mr. C. M. Cady, the
New York music publisher. Mr. Work, by
the way, used to live in Chicago, and during
the war wrote many songs which were pub-
lished by the music house of Root & Cady.In this way Mr. Work was enabled to take
himself to Brooklyn, where he now resides,
and a self-made fortune of between \$30,000 and
\$40,000. He is a man of very sensitive nature,
and has suffered severely from a series of
family troubles, death of children, insanity
of his wife, and the like.Miss Correll's lecture on cooking had a
singular effect upon the wife of a gentleman
residing in Washington. The gentleman
was awakened from a sound sleep about 2
o'clock in the morning by a hood of gas
light in the chamber coming from the jet in
the chandelier burning at full heat. Stand-
ing over him, evidently in a somnambulist
state, and in a pose closely resembling that
of the late Charlotte Cushman in the cele-
brated sleep scene in the play, she had sleep-
stood his wife, while in either hand and
ominously flashing in the gas light she
grasped the mammoth carving knife and
fork. Curious to know just what was going
on, he started up, and in this singular scene,
he kept quiet while the lady soliloquized:
"Hold the carrier in an easy position in the
right hand, thus." And she dipped the point
of the huge knife as gracefully as a fencing
master in the breast of the chandelier. "Then,"
continued the culinary student, "bend slight-
ly the left wrist and insert the fork in the
breast of the turkey, one prong on either side
of the breast bone." And snatching the ac-
tion to the word she was about to plant the
fork into her husband's anatomy, about where
the ribs join the sternum, when he caught and
disarmed her. She drew back and glared at
him for a moment and then, pushing back
the sleeves of her robe, she snatched the
finger toward him and exclaimed in a loud,
theatrical manner: "The only way to reach
your husband's heart is through his stomach!"
Since that night if the gentleman has sleep-
ed in another apartment with the door bolted
and a stack of trunks piled up against it.You'll Know More Some Day, John.
[Shelbyville Democrat.]
Advice is the cheapest commodity in the
world, and the less we have of it from re-
publican sources the better. We propose to
lick your party in our own way.Faithful Among the Faithless, Found.
[Louisville Post and News.]
Secretary Schurz is the only member in
the president's cabinet who adheres strictly
to the civil service reform platform of the
Cincinnati convention.The Life of the Greyhound.
The greyhound is a full grown, and at his fifth
or sixth year he is worth little for the sport
of coursing. He may be said to run himself
out in three years.The Greyhound is a full grown, and at his fifth
or sixth year he is worth little for the sport
of coursing. He may be said to run himself
out in three years.

THE NORTH POLE AND EQUATOR.

Are not more widely distinct than the standard
told, stimulant and alternative, Hostetter's
Stomach Bitters, and the cheap and very local
which the unscrupulous vendors tout upon the
unvarying as medicated preparations with remedial
properties. The latter are usually composed in
the main of half rectified alcohol, and the
wretched drug combined to disguise their real
flavor, and are perfectly ruinous to the coats of the
stomach. Hostetter's Bitters, on the contrary, has
for its basis choice spirits of absolute purity, and
this is modified and combined with medicinal
extracts of rare medicinal herbs and botanical
which both invigorate and regulate the bowels,
stomach and liver. They effect a radical change
in the disordered physical economy, which is man-
ifested by a speedy improvement in the general
health.CHARLES MAYER. WM. HAUERSEN.
Established 1849.Charles Mayer & Co.,
Recommend their New Stock ofFancy Goods,
TOYS, NOTIONS,Rich China, Majolica and Bohemian Glassware;
Fancy Jewelry, latest styles; Talcott Articles,
Amusement for children of every description,
Traveling satchels, Pocketbooks, Maltese, Fur-
nace, House Goods, Toys, Dolls, and Toys, and
Woolen Ware, Fancy Baskets, Easy Chairs, Children's
Carriages, Boys' Wagons.

20 West Washington St.

JNO. DURY'S
SHOE PALACE.

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