A FRAGMENT.

LOUIS CARROLL PRINDLE.

Who knows, as I know, all the grief and pain
That come from wounded hopes and blighted home;
A broken temple builded once again,
Then shattered from its base to airy dome;
A ruined waste where erst its form had lain,
And one cast out and ever doomed to roam;—
Who knows as I know this, then hapless he
Has seen of life the darkest mystery.

A cloud is nothing—it will pass away;
A storm is nothing, coming now and then,
Who could not bear at times a cheerless day?
Who could not bear a storm if knowing, when
The same was past, the sun with genial ray
Would guild the hill and wood and sea again?
Who could not bear it all, and count it naught,
If, when twere past, a better hour were wrought?

But when the clouds have settled for all time,
And when the storm will never spend its might,
And we can never hope for better clime—
(What hope of life from cold and pulseless night?
Who would not mingle sadness in his rhyme,
And speak what happier lives know not to write?
Who would not deem his fate a poisoned bowl,
And feel its bane within his inmost soul?

The grass was green upon life's sunny slope
When first there came the boy-god, Love to me;
The sward was starred with bursting buds of hope,
And roses breathed their sweet's across the lea;
And flowers and sunshine, blent in summer's trope,
Made the fair field a pleasant one to me;
And over all young Love, with shining wings,
Flung wide the joys his presence ever brings.

Had I but known, when all around was bright,
That cloud and storm would lay my Eden waste,
I had not dared to reach the giddy height
On which my love and hopes were fearless placed
But love and sunshine dazzled o'er my sight
And gave me there a heaven to foretaste;
I could have died, and trusted to the tomb
To make immortal life s supernal bloom!

Yet have I loved and trusted all for naught;
And have I held too dear a guilded hope;
And I have lost my all, where once I thought
White avenues of joy would ever ope.
Alas! the cost was high for blessings bought,
Since to repay I now in darkness grope.
Oh! help me from the future that I read
Spread wide before me—for of help I need.

Still must I suffer on, while rolling years
Glide down time's silent pathway to the sea
That, pitiful, will hide my trembling fears,
And e'en upon its breast will carry me
To that last home where are no sighs or tears,
But peace and rest abide eternally.
Then through the ages I shall know again
The perfect rest from weariness and pain.

JUDGE C. P. HESTER.

HIS EARLY CAREER—HIS EARLY POSITION AT THE INDIANA BAR—HIS SETTLEMENT IN CALIFORNIA—HIS ENVIABLE REPUTATION—HIS PERSONAL CHARACTER.

The following admirable sketch of the late Judge Hester is furnished by a gentleman of culture, his warm friend:

Judge C. P. Hester, LL. D., died at his residence, at San Jose, California, February 15, 1874, about the age of seventy-seven years. Judge Hester might almost be called a native of Indiana, his parents having come to this state and settled at Charlestown, Clark county, when the subject of this sketch was a mere lad. His early advantages were quite limited, but he acquired a good common English education, which, with his love of knowledge and studious habits, soon ripened into a well educated man. He was a great lover of the law as a science and chose it for his profession. He read his profession with Judge James Scott, one of Indiana's first supreme court judges. Soon after his admission to the bar, Judge Hester removed to Bloomington where he continued to reside until he emigrated to California in 1849, with the party from this state, headed by the Rev. Mr. Owen. After a tedious and dangerous journey of five months they landed on the Pacific slope, and after stopping at different points for short periods, he finally settled permanently at the place where he died in Santa Clara valley, one of the most desirable and beautiful in all the wide world. Judge Hester took rank among the first class lawyers of this state before he left it. As a close, analytical lawyer, he had few equals, and then his professional pride was sharpened and quickened by constant contact and competition with such men as the late Judges Charles Dewey and Isaac Naylor, John W. Payne, Charles J. Thruston, the late Judge David McDonald, Governor James Whitcomb, and others of perhaps equal celibrity. His moral and mental philosophics was taught him by that great, learned and good man, the late Reverend Doctor Andrew Wyley, for many years president of the state university. The first time the writer of this met Judge Hester was at the November term, 1832, of the Clark circuit court, Judge John H. Thompson presiding. There were present besides the resident attorneys John W. Payne, of Corydon, Randall Crawford and Major Henry P. Thornton, of New Albany, Judge Joseph G. Marshall, of Madison, Major Henry Hurst, of Jeffersonville, James Guthrie, afterwards United States senator, Garnett Duncan, Charles J. Thruston, Major Henry P. Tommason, and Humphrey Marshall, from Louisville, Kentucky. During the court a passage at arms came off between Judge Hester and Mr. Thruston, it being the argument of a demurrer. Judge Dewey, the writer, and others listened to the debate with great interest and close attention; at the close of the argument Judge Dewey remarked to the writer: "An able argument by both. Thruston exhibited the most polish, cultivation and varied learning, but for a clear and forcible argument of the law question before the court, Hester had the advantage." Upon settling in California, Judge H. took high rank in the profession and entered at once upon an extentensive and lucrative practice, which continued until he went on the bench, where he labored for eighteen years, bringing to the discharge of his duties as judge great legal learning and ability, incorruptible honesty, integrity and fidelity. He retired from the bench and never afterward resumed the practice. In 1870 he visited his friends and relatives in this state. He was received by his old neighbors and friends at Bloomington with marked attention, and with a warm and hearty welcome. The trustees of the state university being in session, and knowing the assiduity with which he labored for the institution in its infancy, they conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL D., as a well deserved compliment to his great legal learning. Judge Hester, in all the relations of life, was a model man. As a husband, a father, a citizen, a lawyer, and as a judge. He was scrupulously honest. He was frugal and economical in his habits; was one of the closest of students, and with his clear analytical mind and uprightness of heart, he was eminently qualified as a lawyer and a judge. In his family he was kind and indulgent, and it will be there that his loss will be most severely felt. There a void has been made that will never be filled. The deceased was a member of the M. E. church for more than fifty years before his death. He was a practical man, and his was a practical religion; he lived it, regulated his conduct in all of life's duties by it. During the latter years of his life he employed most of his time in the study of theological questions and to the reading of religious works. But he has passed from among us. "He has gone to the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." "Peace to his ashes." W.

THE TERRELL HOMICIDE.

A FATAL FIRE REKINDLED—INTENSE AGGRAVATION OF COL. TERRELL—AN ACT OF DESPERATION.

Most readers will recall the beginning of the difficulty between Col. W. G. Terrell and the Hon. Harvey Myers in the latter part of last summer. Col. Terrell was the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, at Covington, and communicated to that paper certain allegations reflecting upon the official integrity of Mr. Myers's father. Enraged by this, the son made an assault upon Terrell with a knife, cutting and stabbing him so dangerously that his life hung in doubt for a long time. But his constitution rallied to a partial recovery, though the terrible effects of his wounds will never be wholly overcome. Colonel Terry, of this city, was in Covington last Friday, the day before the affray, and saw Colonel Terrell upon the street. He represents that the latter was so changed in personal appearance as to be scarcely recognizable by his former acquaintances. Not only had old age seemed to have placed its stamp on every feature in the space of a few short months, but his figure was bent and doubled, and he seemed to walk with much physical difficulty. Added to his narrow and painful escape from death, other troubles have come upon him in his domestic relations. Owing to his unfortunate habit of over drinking or other causes, his wife had seen fit to make application for divorce, a circumstance which must have naturally distracted his mind in his shattered, nervous condition. Under these circumstances, it would certainly have been the

DICTATE OF PRUDENCE

and common sense, for the man who had been well nigh his assassin, to have avoided any situation that would necessarily bring him in contact with a man who had a right to be his enemy. It would seem at this distance that, after Mr. Myers had sent him almost to his grave, in fact, killed him, so far as his intentions and ability went, he should have been content, and no longer pursued his victim with persecution. But from the telegram it appears that in this bitterest cup of domestic affliction, Mr. Myers appears as the counsel and confidant of Mrs. Terrell in court. Is it strange hatred should be kindled to fury, and fury degenerate into madness under so exasperating circumstances? Stranger still, that Myers should, in these dangerous complications, permit himself, by a private altercation, heat the deadly hatred into a fight. Colonel Terrell went to his room necessarily desperate and prepared for emergencies. What could he expect but a resort to deadly measures? In an attempt to expel Terrell from his room, Myres was shot and killed. Those well acquainted with the existing sentiment of Covington and Newport where Colonel Terrell lived before going to Covington, a year and a half ago, say that the sympathy of the public has been strongly with Terrell, and that this final act will be palliated if not sustained. Colonel Terrell's history is known in this state, and his brilliant abilities appreciated. With his brother, he at one time conducted the LaFayette Journal with marked success, his keen wit and sharp assaults, in one or two instances having caused some threatening personal collisions. The cloud of troubles that has grown thick about him for the last few months, will make a strong appeal to his friends at this time.

RAILROAD CUTTING.

LOW RATES WESTWAD.

A New York special to the Chicago Tribune, says: "The officers of the New York Central and Hudson River railroads have made a discovery which has led to the reduction of the rates of fare to emigrants nearly fifty per cent. The three great railroads to the west—the New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Erie—have hitherto divided the transportation of emigrants among them, and the rates to all important western points have been uniform. It is now known that a contract was recently made by the Erie road with the Inman, National, Williams & Guion, White Star, Anchor, and State lines of steamships, whereby tickets should be sold in European cities for the transportation of passengers from New York to Chicago for ten dollars. The uniform price agreed upon between these three railroads for such transportation is $13. By this scheme Erie has monopolized western-bound passengers arriving by these six principal lines. The steamship arriving yesterday ordered at Castle Garden that all her passengers bound west be transported by the Erie road. On relinquishing their through ticket, therefore, passengers were given tickets over the Erie road. The Pensylvania Road has for some time had a contract for transporting west all the passengers by the Cunard steamers. This state of affairs was soon discovered by the agents of the New York Central, and was reported at the company's headquarters. The vice president of the road at once sent a letter to the commissioners of emigration, stating that, as these two competitors had monopolized the arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden, his company had decided to withdraw their agent at that place. He also requested the commissioners to warn emigrants in future against the overcharges for transportation to western points made by the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads, as the New York Central road would hereafter convey passengers west for nearly 50 per cent less than the other roads do. Single tickets to emigrants by this road from here to Chicago are now $7; to Cincinnati, $7; to St. Louis, $9 55; to Omaha, $16; to Milwaukee, $8; to Kansas City, $15, etc. Of course, the Erie and Pennsylvania roads could not hope to successfully compete with the New York Central unless they reduced their own rates. They therefore notified the commissioners that they have put down their charge for passenger transportation to compare with the New York Central. The emigrants—a needy class—will be greatly benefitted by the competition between the railroads, but it is improbable that these rates will continue long in effect.

The Washington correspondents announce that General Butler will be among the eulogists of Mr. Sumner when his death is announced in the House. If the Essex statesman had any regard for the fitness of things or of the wishes of the American people he would hold his tongue on this occasion, but it offers him another opportunity to keep himself before the public, and for this purpose he will speak hollow words of eulogy for one who, in the purity of his public and private life was his antipode, and whose virtues must seem to him incomprehensible. He will praise the dead Charles Sumner, whom living he hated. He will mount the coffin in order that the public may see B. F. Butler. It is as if a charlaton should cover Sumner's grave with posters of his quack medicines.—Hartford Courant.

There is a champion editor over in Illinois, who, having become disgusted with ink, has retired to his fruit farm, in the southern part of the state. Under date of March 22, he writes to a friend in the Sentinel office, in the following ecstatic strain: "Gentle Anna" has made a spread-eagle of herself down here. The service trees and peaches are showing their red and white banners, and the strawberries are a carpet of bloom. I look out on wheat fields rippling their green blades in the wind, while a blue-tail fly insists that I am a dead cat." It is pleasant to know that spring is on the road; she will reach here some time.

While congress is vexing its economic soul whether to have a centennial exhibition or not, Sweden has made an appropriation to pay the expenses of having its products fittingly displayed at the centennial. We must have an exposition, or somebody will have to draw their foot out of an unpleasant dilemma.

CANAL MATTERS.

THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND CHIEF ENGINEER—STATISTICS AND OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

The board of trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal submitted to the governor yesterday their report for 1873. The navigation of the canal has only been partially maintained by the contractors (the Wabash and Erie canal company) under their contract with the board, made on the 23d of June, 1866. The reasons for the failure to maintain the navigation of the entire line during the whole season, are fully set forth in the report of the chief engineer herewith submitted. The navigation would not have been maintained at all but for the aid afforded to the contractors by the counties along the line of the canal, under the law passed in the winter of 1873, which authorized the counties to subscribe in aid of the canal. Under this law, the several counties subscribed the amount of $50,000, and of this sum about forty-two thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and fifteen cents has been actually paid in and expended. The balance remains to be paid, as required, while the expenditures for the maintenance of the canal during the year have amounted to $58,755 52. The tolls and revenues derived from it have amounted to only $17,086 94, leaving a deficiency of more than $40,000. The contractors have intimated an intention to abandon their contract with the board of trustees, which, by its terms, does not expire until the first day of July, 1878. The trustees do not admit the right of the contractors to abandon the contract made with them on the 23d of June, 1866, by the terms of which they agreed and bound themselves to preserve the navigation, and to keep it in good condition, with all the structures, locks, &c., during the full term of the contract, and until the first of July, 1878. In view of the

LIBERAL ENCOURAGEMENT

and support which have been afforded by the county subscriptions during the past year, and the interest thereby secured in the maintenence of the canal on the part of the people in the valley of the Wabash, the trustees will regard it their duty to insist on the performance of the contract according to its terms until the first of July, 1878. It is more important at the present time, when the subject of cheap transportation and the need of increased facilities of intercommunication between the western states and the Atlantic seaboard is of commanding interest and importance. There is, probably, no one route that should attract more attention or that holds out greater inducements, or that would do more, if improved, to solve the problem of cheap transportation between the east and the west than the Wabash and Erie Canal, looking at its terminal points, of Toledo at the head of Lake Erie in the east, and Lafayette, Attica and Terre Haute in the valley of the Wabash in the west. The expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money would put this canal from the one end to the other in good condition, and thus establish one of the most valuable water lines for the transportation of freight to be found in the United States west of Lake Erie. To insure this result, however, requires means, as well as powers, which the board do not possess. They can not, however, but regard the subject as one well worthy of the attention of the states through which this thoroughfare passes, and of the general government. The accompanying statements exhibit the condition and property of the trust and also the condition and prospects of the canal at this time.

CANAL LANDS.

There have been sold, as appears by the annual report of 1873, of the canal lands in the Vincennes district, 1,160 acres, for the sum of $2,880, on account of the small quantity remaining unsold, the receipts from this source will continue to be light. Of the lands east and west of Tippecanoe nothing has been paid during the past year, but it is hoped, that nearly all of the remaining indebtedness from this source will be paid during the present year. The estimated value of the asssets of the trust are as follows:

Balance on hand per report	$ 31,546 00
Suspended debt, estimated at	21,472 08
Land in Vincennes district	47,623 24
Lands east and west of Tippecanoe	3,914 40
Total	$104,555 72

It is hoped and expected that a considerable amount of the suspended debt will be paid during the year.

CHARLES BUTLER,
JAMES S. HINTON,
THOMAS DOWLING,
Trustees

office, west and east lands. March 25, 1874.

The chief engineer, J. L. Williams, reports the canal during the season of 1873 has been less productive of revenue and conferred less benefit upon the country and its shipping interest than during any preceding year. The authority given by the legislature to county boards to donate in aid of the tolls for its maintenace will be of permanent value to the work, and is conclusive evidence of the high estimate placed upon its usefulness, by the citizens of Wabash county. Much time, however, elapsed before the appropriation was agreed upon in some of the counties, which, with other reasons, delayed the repairs for which the money was designed. The long delay enabled other lines of transportation to carry off the pork and grain. The local business in the lower portion of the canal, was, however, very good, over $7,000 in tolls and water rents having been collected at the Lafayette office. Mr. Colton, the general manager of the contracting company, for repairs, reports tolls and water rents collected from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873, at $17,086 94. There was paid to the several superintendents, by the county authorities, and expended by them chiefly in the renewal of wooden structures, the sum of $40,216 85, making total means $57,303 09. Mr. Colton reports

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

At $58,755 52, in maintaining the canal during the past year. The appropriation made by the commissioners of the respective counties, were as follows:

	Appropriated.	Paid.
Allen	$10,000	$5,786 90
Miami	5,000	3,033 35
Wabash	5,000	3,143 00
Huntington	5,000	3,640 15
Cass	5,000	4,612 45
Carrol	5,000	5,000 00
Tippecanoe	10,000	10,000 00
Fountain	5,000	5,000 00
Total	$50,000	$40,216 15

The unpaid balance will no doubt be paid as required. The statement of tolls and water rents from December 1st, 1872, to December 1st, 1873, shows a total as follows: Fort Wayne, $6,051.41; Wabash, $2,549.88; Logansport, $1,184.82; Lafayette, $7,213.81; Covington, $87.02; total, $17,086.94. The civil engineer reports sundry repairs to the canal, and expenditures for the same during the year amounting to $50,755 52.

Then follows a statement of receipts and disbursements for the year, from the first of December, 1871, to the first of December, 1872, given to correct an error which occurred in the statement accompanying the report for the year 1872. It gives the receipts in the sum of $34,631 46; disbursements $12,767 28; balance December 1, 1872, $21,763 18. Then follows a statement showing the receipts of the year from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873, to have been $41,190 42: disbursements for same time $9,734 42; balance on hand December 1, 1873, $31,456 00.

THE PERE'S WIFE.

MADAM HYACINTHE LOYSON.

SOME INTERESTING POINTS IN THE HISTORY OF A REMARKABLE LADY—A SENTINEL REPORTER HAS A TALK WITH GENERAL BUTTERFIELD, BROTHER OF MADAM LOYSON.

A Sentinel reporter yesterday called at Hotel Bates upon General F. W. Butterfield, of Philadelphia, who is a brother of Madam Hyacinthe Loyson, the wife of the eloquent reformer. A few days since, a letter from Geneva, Switzerland, was published in the Sentinel, giving an interesting account of the Hyacinthe family. The reporter obtained some additional particulars from the general relating to the life of his sister, who has acquired a world-wide reputation as a woman of remarkable capabilities. As every one knows, Madam Loyson (her maiden name was Emily J. Butterfield), is an American, having been born in New York in the year 1832. When she was very young her parents emigrated to Seneca county, Ohio, seven miles from Tiffin, a little village called Melmore, on the banks of Honey creek. Soon after their removal, about the year 1836, her father (who was a carpenter by trade) was killed in raising a Methodist meeting house by the falling of a bent. She was one of four children, General Butterfield being an older brother, who were thus, by this sad and unexpected bereavement, deprived of their natural protector and support. At a very early age Emily developed a great love for literature, and eagerly perused what books came within her reach. She possessed a wonderfully retentive memory, which, joined with studious habits, was the means of her storing up a vast amount of knowledge, considering the extremely limited advantages she had of acquiring an education. What little schooling she did get at that time was largely obtained in an old log school house; but by dint of application and aptness she excelled in all the branches in which she received instruction. At the early age of thirteen years she commenced teaching school, "boarding around" among the families of the district. Several of these families say that they well recollect that often they have known her to burn her little tallow candles all night, studying the lesson she was to teach the next day to the scholars that were almost as old again as herself. At the age of eighteen she married Mr. E. R. Merriman, of Bucyrus, Ohio, the son of Dr. Merriman, the first president of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, & Chicago railroad company, the road then being in course of construction. Her first husband was a merchant, who, failing in the mercantile business (about the year 1862), removed with his family to Brooklyn.

ABOUT THIS TIME

She commenced writing for the press, being a correspondent for several New York papers. She became acquainted with Henry Ward Beecher, who took great interest in her, and often looked over her manuscript prior to its publication. Her first visit to Paris was made in 1862, and while there she was employed as fashion writer for Madam Demorest. She returned to America a short time before her first husband's death, after which she again went to Europe and has lived there ever since. She had two children by her first husband, little Mary, who died at the age of four years, and a son Ralph who is now with her at Geneva. During her first husband's life, they purchased property in Brooklyn for $6,000 and paid a small portion of it. After his death she managed, by economy and diligence in her profession, to pay the balance, and the property is now probably worth thirty thousand dollars. She resided in Paris several years, when she went to Europe the last time, and continued corresponding for several papers in this country, besides writing for the French press, having acquired a thorough proficiency both in speaking and writing the French language. She first became acquainted with Charles Hyacinth Loyson under these circumstances: She accepted an invitation by a lady friend of her's to visit the nunnery at Paris, and while there, she saw, as she afterwards told, a bare-footed monk, with shaved head, whom they introduced to her as Father Hyacinthe, and whom she did not at that time regard as very prepossessing in that condition. He was then preaching at Notre Dame, and had achieved a high reputation for his oratory. Having listened to his eloquence she at once became an admirer, and he, in turn, after their first conversation, admired her. They were married in the summer of 1872, having been compelled by the laws of France, which forbid the marriage of a priest, to go to England, to have the rites performed. They returned to Paris, where they remained only for a short time, Pere Hyacinthe having received a call from Geneva to preach. They removed to Switzerland early in the year 1873, where they have lived ever since. A few months ago their first child was born unto them. Madam Loyson has become, through her own diligence, an excellent linguist, being able to speak three or four different languages. She speaks the French language with

EVEN GREATER FLUENCY THAN

she does the English and has acquired much celebrity as a French writer. She is also an accomplished scholar, for which she is entirely indebted to her own habits of industry and application, not having had the advantage of collegiate instruction. She is a woman of strong sensibilities and her whole life is devoted to the good of humanity. It is said that to her is largely due the stand her husband has taken in favor of reform, for which his pulpit was declared vacant and himself excommunicated from the church. She was in Paris at the opening of the Franco Prussian war and when the Prussian army were about to close the gates of the city she escaped and came to this country. While visiting her relatives in Ohio she received a dispatch from the American Bible society to go to New York, where she was requested to accompany a cargo of Bibles for distribution in Rome. She did so, and was probably the first to distribute Bibles in Rome immediately after the pope was deprived of political power. On her way to Rome she stopped at London, and was told that she had better remain a short time in that city for fear that the ship would be taken by the French vessels and subjected to a search. While there she received a telegram from the woman's suffrage association of this country to proceed to King William's headquarters to sue for peace, and in case she should fall with him, to call on Jules Favre, minister of foreign affairs for France, and to intercede with them for peace. Queen Victoria designated a couple of ladies to accompany her to King William's headquarters and the day was set for sail, the queen having placed a vessel under orders to take her across the channel. But the morning they had set for departure, Paris capitulated, and the mission did not start out. Pere Hyacinthe and wife intended to have visited this country in 1873, but were unfortunately the victims of a financial crisis, having deposited almost their entire worldly possessions, amounting to $120,000, with Bowles Brothers, American bankers of Paris, who were victims of the money panic last fall. The above brief sketch of the life of Madam Loyson was obtained from General Butterfield by the reporter in the course of the interview. The general is a portly gentleman, with fine personal address, dark brown hair and eyes, and is said to bear a striking resemblance to his sister, at Geneva. His manners in conversation are cordial and genial, and he has the faculty of making every one feel at ease in his presence.

WHERE DOES IT COME FROM.

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucus membrane, lining the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposeure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid was to build up the system, but it is extreted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, applying Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities where the discharge accumulates and comes from.

CATARRH OF 20 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

MONROE, Onachita Parish, La., Sept. 15, 1871.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:
Sometime about last June I commenced the use of your medicines, and they have entirely cured me of Catarrh of twenty years' standing.
Respectfully, MRS. C. E. PHILLIPS.

PREFERRED SPECIALS.

Hegeman's Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, a pleasant Cordial which strengthens and improves the Digestion, an excellent preventive of Fevers, Fever and Ague, etc., and a great Renovator and Tonic for invalids and debilitated persons. Hegeman & Co., New York, Sole Manufacturers. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Exhausted Vitality.

The "Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," a Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria Impotency, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases arising from the errors of youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Thousands have been taught by this work the true way to health and happiness. It is the cheapest and best medical work ever published, and the only one on his class of life worth reading. 190th edition, revised, much enlarged, illustrated, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price only one dollar. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, Assistant Physician. N. B. The author may be consulted on the above as well as all diseases requiring skill and experience.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

Twelve years ago a few modest lines in a New York journal invited public attention to a new Vegetable Restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this quiet, unpretentious way, Plantation Bitters was introduced to the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, a corrective and an antidote to malarious fever was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted to over One Million of Bottles. A few years more and the demand had swelled to Five Millions. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of Six Millions of Bottles, and for every bottle sold, a copy of the Illustrated Medical Annual, published by the proprietors, at a cost of $150,00, is given away.

ASK THEM?

An advertisement of a medicine, however candid and conscientious it may be, does not always carry conviction with it. The public know to their sorrow that the boastful claims put forth in behalf of many so-called remedies are literally "a delusion and a snare." Probably the best use, therefore, that can be made of the space devoted to this notice of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to invite those who read it to inquire of the parties that have tested the curative and preventive properties of the article what they think of it. We earnestly request all doubters to ascertain from such of their friends and neighbors as have taken this standard tonic and alterative as a protection against malarious diseases, or as a cure for indigestion, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, low spirits, languor, biliousness, &c., what Hostetter's Bitters has done for them. There is no testimony so trustworthy as that which is the result of personal experience.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to John Spencer, late a resident of the county of Fountain and state of Indiana, who has absented himself from said county and gone to parts unknown, for the space of more than five years, leaving personal property, monies and effects, without having made any provision for the same; that the same property, monies and effects are suffering waste for want of proper attention. Now if the said John Spencer does not appear and take charge of his said effects, he is hereby notified that an application will be made at the June term of the Fountain Circuit Court, 1874, to have an administrator appointed to take charge of his said estate. REBECCA STONE.
Feb. 5, 1874.

DAMAGED

BY WATER.

Eight cases of

BLEACHED MUSLINS

4-4 Hills, 4-4 Lonsdale, 7-8 Hills,

4-4 Raymion, will be sold at 10

and 12 1-2 cents.

FARMERS' STORE,

94 and 96 East Washington street.

INDIANAPOLIS
SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

J. GEORGE STILZ,

No. 78 EAST WASHINGTON ST.,
INDIANAPOLOS, IND.
Manufacturers' Indiana Central Agent for the sale of

S. HORNEY & CO.'s RICHMOND STEEL PLOWS.

The Eagle Feed Cutters, for hand and power, each size cuts five different lengths.
Cahoons' & Wells' Grain and Grass Seed Sowers. Sows all kinds of seeds broadcast.

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds,

300 bushels choice Clover Seed.
50 bushels sapling Clover Seed.
250 bushels new clean Timothy Seed.
500 bushels cleaned Kentucky Blue Grass Seed
English Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Bottom Grass, Lawn Grass, and a large stock of fresh and reliable Vegetable Seeds, in store and for sale by
J. GEORGE STILZ,
SEED AND IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE,
No. 78 East Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1869.
Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit, until I commenced taking the Vegetine; and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE'S wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.
C. H. TUCKER, Pass. Agt. Mich. C. R. R.,
29 Tyler Street, Boston.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, October, 1870.
Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—My daughter after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health, being advised by a friend, she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles, was fully restored to health.
I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens street.

NO TROUBLE SINCE USING

VEGETINE.

CHARLESTOWN, October, 1870.
This certifies that my daughter has always been troubled with a humor, which has caused frequent swelling on her face and about her eyes. Physicians called it the Erysipelas; but after having taken two bottles of the Vegetine, she has not been troubled with it since.
SIMON ALDRICH,
Charlestown, Mass.

Dr. TU-SEE says: "It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the Vegetine should be used. I know of no disease which it will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be easily expelled from the system by the use of Vegetine. When the blood is perfectly clear the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease, healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine, have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have petitioned the Common Council of Indianapolis, praying that an order be passed for the vacation of so much of the first alley south of Maryland street, running east and west from Tennessee street to Illinois street, as lies west of the first alley east of Tennessee street, running north and south from Maryland street to Georgia street, and your petitioners will ever pray; and that said petition will be taken up for action on the 20th day of April, 1874, or at some subsequent meeting to be held by the Common Council.
SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.
Indianapolis, March 28, 1874.

Hearing restored. A great invention. Send stamp for particulars to George J. Wood, Madison, Indiana.

Vegetine cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.

Ye pimpled, blotched and ulcerated victims of scrofulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood. Restore your health, and you will not only enjoy life better, but make your company more tolerable to those who must keep it.

AGENTS WANTED, to sell our standard publications. Send stamp for catalogue and terms. Address J. B. FORD & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED AGENTS—To canvass Indian Illinois and Iowa, collecting for, or selling Dr. Buell's medicines. Agents must furnish horse and buggy. For full particulars, address, with stamp enclosed,
C. H. BUELL, Indianapolis, Ind.

$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted; particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis Mo

WANTED—Females with chronic diseases to consult DR. FARR, 8 East Washington street. Hours—Eight A. M. to nine P. M. Send stamp for circular.

BY sending 10c and address of 15 boys aged 10 to 15, you will receive a Silver Plated Penholder, Golden Pen and Paper FREE! 5 Chromos, 15 cents. All 20 cents. CLIPPER, Ellsworth, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A water power flouring mill, and woolen factory, situated on Driftwood near Taylorsville, Ind., with 213 acres of good land, either the whole or in tracts. Best mill seat in the country. Address
C. C. ANDERSON,
Taylorsville, Bartholomew County, Ind.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Millersville Gravel Road Company will be held at the company's toll-house in Washington township, Marion county, Indiana, on the 11th day of April, 1874, at 9 o'clock A. M., to elect five directors for the ensuing year. POWELL HOWLAND,
Secretary.

Despepsia! Despepsia! That hydra-headed disorder, with its sad depression of spirits, sick headache, sour stomach, scalding eructations, oppressive fullness, loss of appetite, wan, wasted appearance, and nervous debility, all indicating imperfect digestion and assimilation of food, and thereby lack of nutrition, so necessary to the support of the body, can be effectually cured by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, the favorite prescription of that eminent German physician, Christoph W. Hoofland, of Langan-Salza, Germany, the efficacy of which won for him many marks of distinction by the crowned heads and nobility of Europe. It tones the stomach to healthy action, regulates the bowels, arouses the torpid liver, promotes natural perspiration, invigorates the nerves, and restores all the functions of nature to vigorous health. The efficacy of this remedy is daily acknowledged by the happy subjects of its treatment, who now enjoy robust, glowing health.

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pills are recommended when a brisk purgative is required. They operate thoroughly, without griping. They are the best anti-bilious pills extant.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Proprietors, Philadelphia. Sold by all Druggists.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Civil Circuit Court of Marion county, state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Wilson C. Hartsock, late of Marion county, deceased.
Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
SAMUEL CORY, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

will sell at Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 2 st, 1874,

at the late residence of Wilson C. Hartsock, deceased, in Lawrence township, Marion county, Indiana, all his personal property (not taken by his widow), consisting of

TWO MATCHED ROAN HORSES,

nine other horses, eight milk cows, four head of other cattle, fifty-three head of sheep, nine fat hogs, eighteen stock hogs, two buggies, one spring wagon, one mowing machine, one self raking reaper, buggy and farm harness, corn, oats, hay, cider mill, corn sheller, wheat fan, sorgum mill, wood sawing machine, farm bellows, straw cutter, plows, harrows, farm implements, growing wheat, two stands of bees, household goods, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved surety, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. Sums of three dollars and under, cash. Sale will commence at nine o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL CORY, Administrator.