

Thursday, December 9, 1869.

MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At the meeting of the Democratic Central Committee, on the 13th instant, it was decided to hold the County Convention to select delegates to attend the State Convention, on

Saturday, December 11, '69

at one o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Plymouth; and it is recommended that the democracy of the respective townships in the county hold their township conventions on the Saturday preceding the day of the county convention, and select their delegates to attend the county convention.

It is hoped that every township will hold a convention and that they will all be fully represented at the county convention.

Now is the time to lay the foundation for the next campaign. Let the primary conventions be well attended and good democrats selected to attend the county and State conventions.

By order of Committee.

A. C. THOMPSON, Chmn.

M. W. DOWNEY, Sec.

OUR NEXT STATE TICKET.

The question of sectional representation on the ticket to be nominated by the 8th of January convention, is being agitated by the Democratic press of the northern part of the state. The statement made by some, that the best positions, and in fact nearly all, are invariably gobbled up by the central and southern portions of the state, is probably not without some foundation in fact; but we rather question the efficacy of the method adopted to remedy the evil. We cannot certainly win the other portions of the state to our view of the question, by denouncing what we denigrate their selfishness in times past. If the northern part of the state had the numerical power, even when united, to carry its point, against the balance of the state, the method adopted by our contemporaries would not be objectionable as to efficiency, even if it were as to propriety.

We conceive it to be better policy to present to that convention the names of good men,—by that we mean men who are good for the position for which their names are presented,—and offer such arguments to the delegates from other portions of the state as will convince them of the necessity, if we would succeed, of giving the north part of the state a fair representation on the ticket. In this way there will be no personal animosities or sectional ill feeling to allay after our nominations are made; but our whole energies may be brought against the bad policies of our political enemies.

If we love one portion of the state more than another, we would be excused for centering our affections on that section where our home and interests are. But while we claim for our section all the rights, privileges, and political emoluments to which an equitable adjustment of party favors would entitle it, we shall, with no less promptness and alacrity, extend to other portions of the state, that which is their due. When we take into consideration political age and experience,—strength of the popular vote of the party,—the number of able and experienced men whose nomination would add strength to the ticket,—the majorities which will be given the nominees of the convention,—the central and southern portion of the state can certainly make a better showing than we of the north can. And if, at any time in the future, as some of our contemporaries think has been done in the past, we should fail to get all that we claim is our due, we should recollect that there are other portions of the state, whose Democratic majorities are fully as large as ours, to be conciliated.

The trouble of which our contemporaries complain has not been so great for the last few years, as previous to that time. It will be recollected that the central and southern portions of the state readily conceded to the north, at the last state convention, the highest sectional position on the ticket, that of lieutenant governor. We say this was the highest sectional position for the reason that HENDRICKS was not a sectional man in any sense of the word. He belonged to the whole state, and in connection with the office for which he was unanimously nominated, he belonged to our portion of the state as much as another. In that convention it was not charged that the north was not fairly dealt with. This being true, we rather question the propriety of attempting to forestall the action of the next convention by denouncing in advance what we fear will be its action.

We submit to our contemporaries, if they will not feel more like working for the success of the ticket to be nominated by the 8th of January convention, if they smother their preliminary indignation, and hold themselves in readiness to enter the canvass at that time, and work with all their energies for success. When a man sets his heart on the accomplishment of a certain object, and fails in his anticipations, he is apt to be morose, and cross, and cannot work for the elements which encompass his downfall with the same zeal and earnestness that he would work for the same object had he not before taken such an active part against it, although his opinions may have undergone no change. Our motto at the opening of a campaign

should be "the whole ticket," and then our disappointment at not getting a certain man on the ticket, or that a certain section is not as fully represented as we think it should be, will in no way affect our zeal and earnestness in its support.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The recent election in Mississippi furnishes another instance of the perfidy of the Republican party. Ever since that party came into existence, it has been the self-appointed champion of free thought and action. From the time of its birth until its ascension to the control of the government in 1860, free press, free speech, and free ballot was the rallying-cry which aroused the enthusiasm of the masses of the party, who received their inspiration from the sweet lullaby of "John Brown's soul goes marching on." A party founded on the "great moral idea" of freedom, and whose onward march has been accompanied by the loudest professions of love of freedom and justice, would naturally be expected to fulfill at least a part of their promises, if they were in earnest. But their earnestness was applicable only to their desire to get control of the government when that object was attained, their professed love of liberty was found to consist in allowing the elective franchise to be debased to the lowest purposes to secure a triumph in doubtful districts. During the war, and since its close, the more respectable Republicans made no attempt to defend the manner in which elections in the southern states were conducted by government officers. The military frauds and outrages were so palpable that none but the most reckless would deny them. But nearly all were ready to excuse them on the plea that the end justified the means. It is a true statement, that not one fair and honorable election has been held in the south under the control of the Republican administrations; and it is a true prophecy that, no matter how long the party may hold the military power in the southern states, there never will be a fair and honorable election held there.

Some charitably disposed persons laid the flattering unction to their souls that the "government" would permit the election to be conducted fairly in Mississippi, even if they did not assist in peace, without fear of personal violence. The course which the people of Virginia and Tennessee had recently taken, when left comparatively free to vote as they chose, it was thought would have a salutary effect on the administration, and induce it to let them alone, if nothing more. But all such speculations vanished into thin air when the regulations for holding the Mississippi election became known. If the administration permitted the holding of a fair election in one instance, it would be setting a bad example—a precedent which the people would expect to have followed in the future, and which would give infinite trouble to the truly loyal gentlemen whose duty it is to organize victory for freedom. Not even the political welfare of a brother-in-law, a personage heretofore all-powerful, could induce the administration to change the rule which has been heretofore followed in all the southern elections.

The tyranny of this party of freedom is without a parallel in this country. Not content with depriving law-abiding citizens of their liberties, they enslave whole communities and states, and all in the name of freedom. And it is this party which in the coming campaign will ask the people of the north, and compel the people of such states as Mississippi, to endorse them and all the outrages on the rights and privileges of whole communities, of which they have been guilty. It is this party which, according to the statement of one of its leaders, steals more from the people every year than was required to run the whole government under Democratic administration, that will be soon asking the vote of the people to keep them where they can continue their plundering without interruption. The votes of the people will be asked to continue in power the party which has made a tariff law for the protection of rich manufacturers, and the oppression of consumers, while the revenue arising therefrom is less than it would be if it were formed solely for revenue purposes.

It is this party which was born amid loud huzzas for freedom,—which came into power with the strongest pledges of retrenchment and reform in all departments of the government, which promised to aid industry and all legitimate commercial enterprise;—but instead of doing all this, they have trampled upon the inalienable rights of American citizens,—have been guilty of the most immoral and indecent debaucheries in the national capital and elsewhere,—and have so shaped congressional legislation that the entire productive industry of a large portion of the country is paralyzed. This is the party that will be soon asking new laws of power to continue the work in which they have been engaged. The people ought not to be deceived a gain.

SHERMAN'S REPORT.

The report of Gen. Sherman is characteristic of the man. He thinks a large standing army is essential to the prosperity of the country, and that the pay of officers should be increased. Peace is distasteful to him, and he is determined to continue the war until, if possible, with peace he would no longer shine as a notable man, and the authority he now exercises with a tyrant's hand would pass from him.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

Pursuant to a call of the Marshall County School Examiner, the teachers of the county met in convention at the seminary in Plymouth, November 22, 1869. The convention was called to order by the School Examiner, Mr. Thomas McDonald, and organized by electing the following named officers: President, Thos. McDonald; Vice President, D. D. Luke; Secretary, Wm. Jackson; Assistant Secretary, Miss Mary Dickson; Critic, Miss Vonia Chamberlain. The Institute being organized, the President appointed D. D. Luke Superintendent. The objects of the Convention were briefly stated by the Superintendent, after which, several teachers from various parts of the county gave their methods of teaching, and briefly stated in what they had succeeded, and in what they had failed. The afternoon session was called to order by the President, after which, Mr. Jackson gave a lesson in penmanship, embracing, 1st, position of the body; 2d, manner of holding the pen; 3d, movements. He thought writing very important, and that it might be made a success in our schools; teachers ought to become interested. He recommended the Spencerian system, and thought every teacher should have a set of Spencer's writing charts—that if the teacher himself were not a good penman, he could effectually teach it from these charts.

Mr. Beiler gave a lesson in arithmetic, and gave his method of organizing and educating classes. He had found great difficulty in classifying pupils; he had from four to five classes in the same book. At the close of his remarks it was suggested that so many classes can be avoided by an increase of labor on the part of the teacher, in assisting the backward pupils, and exercising good judgment in assigning lessons to be learned.

Mr. D. D. Luke gave a lesson in primary orthography. He presented the subject in a very able manner. He said he would begin his instruction by selecting a word, and develop the idea represented by it with an object, and then proceed to the elementary sounds contained in the words, and then the letters forming the word. That children learn words which are names of objects sooner than they can learn a letter, because the subject is then presented in its natural order, as they learn to name the objects before they learn the word. Therefore the philosophy is to proceed from the whole to the part. By this method we teach things that have meaning, and by commencing with the letter first, we teach the arbitrary character which cannot be interesting to the pupil, as no idea is attached to it; that the pupil can comprehend. He thought adults soon forget arbitrary principles or rules, while they have difficulty in remembering facts based upon scientific principles; so, a long time is required to teach a child the alphabet by beginning at A, B, C.

It was announced that Mr. Cyrus Smith, of Logansport, and Mr. Thomas Charles, of Chicago, would be present on Tuesday afternoon. The Institute adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening.

In the evening session, the subject considered was that of School Government. Nearly all the teachers took part in the discussion. Many different methods were presented. The use of the rod in the school room found few supporters. The Institute adjourned till 9 o'clock a. m.

On Tuesday morning the Institute opened with music, Miss Ella Lewis, organist.

The programme being arranged by the Supt., Mr. Wm. Shaw gave his method of teaching arithmetic. He said he would pursue the objective plan in developing the idea of a number.

Mr. Jackson gave a lesson in primary physiology, which was very interesting and beneficial.

Mr. Cyrus Smith gave a lesson in primary reading, considering the subject under the following heads:

I. Object or Idea. II. Spoken word. 1st, As a Whole, 2d, By Sound. III. Written Word, 1st, As a Whole, 2d, By Sound, 3d, By Letter. He said that he would proceed from the whole to the parts, and develop the idea upon objective principles, and if developing the long and short vowels he would select words containing those sounds only, that he would spell by sound first and then by letter; that if you see a picture, talk and write about it, you can thus interest your pupils so that they will be glad to come to school; that he would teach composition in this way, not by rules, but by deduction.

Mr. Thomas Charles demonstrated his method of teaching decimal fractions. His lesson was very interesting and duly appreciated by all.

ing grammar to a class that was prepared to receive a text-book. He considered the topic under the following heads:

- I. Words, Simple or Compound.
- II. Incomplete Thoughts, Simple or Compound.
- III. Complete Thoughts, Simple or Compound.

He said that he used the term *thought* in a grammatical sense, and that a pupil could distinguish a complete thought sooner by using the term, instead of the word *sentence*. Sentence means thought, and thought taking complete sense forms a complete sentence and, a complete thought. In a similar manner, teach the meaning of an incomplete thought, and prepare the mind of the pupil to transcend from an incomplete thought to the term phrase; also, from a complete thought to the term sentence. In this manner, pupils get a definite idea of a sentence and a phrase; but if we say a phrase is a collection of words that do not make complete sense, the definition precedes the idea, and the pupil's knowledge can not but be superficial.

In the evening, Mr. Macomber delivered an able and interesting address on The Relation of our Common Schools to Civilization. A vote of thanks was voted Mr. Macomber for his able address.

Wednesday morning, Mr. Macomber gave a lesson in geography, classifying as follows:

- I. Direction.
- II. Distance.
- III. Map.
- IV. Natural features—Plains, Hills, Valleys, Streams, Rivers.

He said he would commence with familiar objects and make the lesson an objective one; that he would have them take a familiar landscape and represent it on paper; they thus form a good idea of a map. Have the language not as it is in the book, but as developed by the thing brought before the senses of the pupil. He would write questions and require the answers to be written. His questions would be, "Will you draw a map?" Upon examinations he would remove the map and let the pupil reproduce it from memory.

Mr. Smith gave his method of conducting a spelling class. He would pronounce a number of words and have the pupils write them. He would then, the class standing, call on some one for a word, and as many as had spelled it the same way would take their seats. If they failed to spell any word correctly, he would have it re-written.

Mr. D. D. Luke gave his method of teaching United States History. He presented the subject under four heads:

- I. Discoveries—Spanish, English, French, Dutch.
- II. Colonization—Settlements, Colonies.
- III. Revolutions—Causes, War for Independence, National Organization.
- IV. Nationality—Political, National development, Wars.

He said that he would select one of the topics for the class, let them learn and relate all they can concerning it; he would not use a text-book in the recitation; the teacher should thoroughly study his lesson, and make a general preparation, to be able to interest his class.

In the afternoon, Miss Chamberlain gave a lesson in orthography. She thought orthography was best taught when the pupils first commence their letters, for they would then get a more perfect idea of the powers of letters.

Mr. Luke gave a lesson in mathematical geography, divided as follows:

- I. Position of the earth.
- II. Form.
- III. Magnitude.

He demonstrated the manner in which the earth was proven to be an oblate spheroid. The proofs of spheroidal shape as given, were, 1st, Varying vibrations of the pendulum. 2d, Measurement of a degree of latitude.

Mr. Smith continued his lesson in language. The following embraces the principal parts of his lecture:

- I. Require of your pupils prompt answers expressed in complete sentences.
- II. Require pupils to write on the slate what you write on the board.
- III. Correct, with care, all errors in pronunciation, punctuation, spelling or use of capital letters.

Mr. Jackson continued his lesson in penmanship, giving the analysis of the small letters.

The evening session was well attended. The subject for discussion, Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Mr. Charles gave an interesting lecture containing much good advice; he thought teachers should visit parents and become acquainted with them before they would commence their schools. He should also see that the school house is in order and everything ready for the commencement of his school.

Mr. Smith concurred with Mr. C. in many things, and then related his experience as teacher. His remarks were characterized by much good humor.

The budget-box was opened and the practicality of spelling schools in the country discussed. Mr. Charles thought that spelling schools, as conducted in the country, were productive of more harm than good. That, as a general thing, young people attend them merely to have some place to go, and not to receive any particular benefit, and in consequence, they never learn to be good spellers in that way. It was generally conceded that the manner in which spelling schools were conducted in the country is not the way to make good, practical spellers. Mr. Smith and others were of the same opinion.

Thursday morning, Mr. Charles gave a lecture on the use of outline maps and globes in the school, and on the necessity of map drawing.

Mr. Smith gave a brief lesson in compound numbers.

Mr. Luke gave his method of teaching arithmetic, as follows:

- I. Matter—Elementary principles, Fundamental operations.
- II. Method—Present the subject in its natural order, use objects for illustrations, teach the unknown from the known, teach analysis previous to synthetic statements, teach one process for a particular thing, and that the most practical; reviews should be topical with deductive exercises. Under the head of elementary principles he would teach notation, numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, with their applications to United States money, bills and receipts. Under the head of fundamental operations he would embrace all questions proposed for solution. All rules or synthetic statements should be deduced from a previous analysis to be comprehensible to the pupil.

Miss Vonia Chamberlain continued the history lesson upon the same principles as heretofore introduced.

Mr. Charles gave a lesson in spelling. His method, in some respects, was the same as that of Mr. Smith. He would have the pupils study the words in common use.

Mr. Luke then demonstrated the principles of the extraction of the square root in map drawing.

The following persons were appointed a committee on resolutions: Wm. M. Nichols, Miss Jennie Cooper, and Miss Vonia Chamberlain.

The evening session was entertained by Elder Chapin, who delivered a very able and interesting lecture on the subject of mathematics. It was lively, and portrayed the science in its true light. The Institute voted him a vote of thanks.

Friday morning, the Institute opened with reading the Scriptures, and prayer by Rev. J. E. Chapin.

D. D. Luke continued his lessons in grammar.

Primary geography was continued by Mr. Charles, who also gave a brief lesson in physiology.

Mr. Luke demonstrated the principle of the extraction of the cube root, basing the same on the binomial principle, which is, that the cube of a number composed of tens and units, is equal to the cube of the tens plus three times the square of the tens multiplied by the units plus three times the tens multiplied by the square of the units plus the cube of the units.

Miss Sarah Pierce gave a very good lesson on the mode of teaching children by the word method.

In the evening, Mr. Chapin delivered an able lecture on the subject of Moral Training. He received the thanks of the audience.

The committee on resolutions made the following report:

Resolved, That we believe the duty of teachers to cultivate a professional spirit by reading educational works, and attending teachers' associations.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of teachers to instruct their scholars in such things as will make them efficient scholars as well as good and moral citizens.

Resolved, That we owe a debt of thanks to Prof. Macomber, Elder Chapin and Rev. J. E. Chapin for their able and instructive labors, and also to those who have labored for us from day to day during this Institute.

WM. M. NICHOLS, Committee.
JENNIE COOPER, V. CHAMBERLAIN.
There were 102 names enrolled as members, all of whom exhibited more than usual interest in the cause of education.

WM. JACKSON, Sec.
MARY DICKSON, Asst. Sec.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall common pleas court, do I direct, on a judgment in favor of James M. Wickizer, and against Abner M. Tribbey, I have levied on the following described real estate, to-wit:

The north-east quarter of one acre of ground described in a deed by Sarah Rhodes, Administratrix of the estate of Joseph H. Rhodes, deceased, to Bayles Dickson, in the town of Argos, in Marshall county, Indiana, now occupied by Abner M. Tribbey.

And I will offer the same for sale at public auction, at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on Friday, December 31, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., as the law directs, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisement laws, subject to redemption.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C. dec-9-1413

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall common pleas court, do I direct, on a judgment in favor of James M. Wickizer, and against Abner M. Tribbey, I have levied on the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number seven (7), ten (10), and eleven (11), and the north half of lot number (2), all in block eight, [8], in Township 34 North, Range 2 East, Marshall county, Indiana.

And I will offer the same for sale at public auction, at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on Friday, December 31, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., as the law directs, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to appraisement and redemption laws.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C. dec-9-1413

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall common pleas court, do I direct, on a judgment in favor of Watson C. Constant and John Moore, and against Allen Gallier and Abner M. Tribbey, I have levied on as the property of Allen Gallier the following described real estate, to-wit:

Commencing at a point twelve (12) rods and ten (10) links north and twelve (12) degrees west of the north-east corner of lot sixteen (16) in Railroad's addition to the town of Argos, thence north sixty-six (66) feet, thence east to the west line of street, south sixty-six (66) feet to the place of beginning, containing one-half of one acre, be the same more or less, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, in Marshall county, Indiana.

And I will offer the same for sale at public auction at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on Friday, December 31, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., as the law directs, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisement laws, subject to redemption.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C. dec-9-1413

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale and decree of court, do I direct, on a judgment in favor of the clerk of the Marshall common pleas court, in favor of Jacob Baker and against Zil P. Leslie, to-wit: I will offer for sale at public auction on

Friday, December 31, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the east half of the south-east quarter of section thirty (30), township thirty-four (34), range two (2) east, containing forty (40) acres, more or less, situated in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisement laws, subject to redemption.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C. dec-9-1413

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall common pleas court, in favor of Jacob Baker and against Wm. Baxter and Robert Baxter, to-wit: I will offer for sale, at public auction on

Friday, December 31, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the east half of the south-east quarter of section thirty (30), township thirty-four, range number two (2) east, containing forty (40) acres, more or less, situated in Marshall county, and state of Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisement laws, subject to redemption.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C. dec-9-1413

Non-resident Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA,
Marshall County.
In Circuit, February Term, 1870.

William Erwin, and Lewis Erwin, vs. Henry B. Peasaway, Elizabeth Peasaway, Julia Peasaway, and John Peasaway.

The plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, by their attorneys, have filed in my office their complaint against the defendants, and it appearing by the affidavit of a competent person, that one of the defendants, Elizabeth Peasaway, is a non-resident of Indiana; she is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said complaint against her, and unless she appear, answer or demur thereto at the calling of said cause, on the first day of the next term of said court, to be begun and held at the court house in the town of Plymouth, on the first Monday of February, 1870, said complaint and the matter and cause therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in their absence.

JOHN C. CUSHMAN, Clerk.
A. C. & A. B. Capron, Plt's Atty. dec-9-14

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, Court of Common Pleas.
Marshall County.
Notice is hereby given that John G. Osborne administrator, de bonis non of the estate of James Hamilton, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the deceased, his personal property being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be held at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest: JOHN C. CUSHMAN, C. C. P. Marshall Co. dec-9-1413

Notice of Heirs of Petition to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, Court of Common Pleas.
Marshall County.
Notice is hereby given that the Joseph Evans, administrator of the estate of Thomas W. Evans, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the deceased, his personal property being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be held at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest: JOHN C. CUSHMAN, C. C. P. Marshall Co. dec-9-1413

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Joseph Barker, late of Marshall county, deceased. Said estate is solvent.

JOHN F. McFETTER, Administrator. dec-9-1413

DRY GOODS.

J. M. DALE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LATEST STYLE OF GOODS

Are still in full stock, with the largest stock in Plymouth, and always the lowest prices. 4100 north of Dear Good.

Flannels, Alpaca, Mac-Flannels, Paris

WE DEFY COMPETITION.
As one of our partners lives in New York, who constantly buying goods of importers and selling at wholesale prices, which enables us to sell at other markets at 25 per cent for goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
No. 12 Michigan St., Paul's Block. dec-9-1413

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Best and Cheapest

The undersigned, at their shop on Laporte Street, manufactures to order and keeps on hand

BOOTS & SHOES

Of the very best stock, manufactured by workmen who cannot be excelled.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Their Prices are always reasonable, and will bear comparison with any other shop in Plymouth. Soles a trial, please!

Shop between Koots & Palmer's Bakery and Shoemaker & Brendle's Meat Market, Laporte Street.
oct28-v15-8 STEGMAN & WADE.

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THE KNICKERBOCKER MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
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A reputation for HONESTY, FAIR DEALING and PROMPT PAYMENT OF LOSSES during a period of sixteen years, together with prudent management and great wealth, have made this company one of the most popular in the United States. For the past three years its success has been unparalleled. Its policies are better than gold or government bonds, as the investment is safe and the profit greater. No business man, no young man, husband, or father should delay a single day in getting his life insured, and thereby save his family from destitution when he is no longer with them to provide for. For insurance in the above old and reliable company, or for any information relative thereto, apply either personally or by letter to

JOHN C. CUSHMAN, Agent, Plymouth, Indiana.

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