

THE DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VAN VALKENBURGH, Editor.
PLATT McDONALD, Proprietor.

Thursday, March 3, 1870.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN C. SHUMAKER, of Perry.
For Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.
For Attorney General,
BARTLEW W. HANNA, of Vigo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS, of Montgomery.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Allen;
ALEXANDER C. DOWNEY, of Ohio;
SAMUEL H. BUSHKIRK, of Monroe;
JOHN PELTIE, of Tippecanoe.

The Reign of Terror—Confessing Their Guilt.

The process of developing the means of radicalism works slow when we consider the enormity of its crimes, but it is sure, nevertheless. While those who are guilty of the criminal acts demanded by radicalism may escape just punishment according to our laws, for their crimes, it seems to have been decreed by an all-wise Providence that their consciences should never be at rest.

At no time in our country's history was the spirit of intolerance more rampant and oppressive than immediately succeeding the death of President LINCOLN. That tragedy, planned and executed by a reckless adventurer, was seized upon by the leaders of the Republican party in all parts of the north as a pretext to harass and humiliate those who were obnoxious to them politically. In many places prominent democrats were seized by abolition mobs, and maltreated by heaping upon them every indignity which a devilish spirit could invent.

This subject was brought to mind at this time by the perusal of the confession of a sinner who writes to the *Val paraiso* *Vidette* that he cannot have any peace of mind, or hope of forgiveness in the great hereafter, until he has publicly asked the forgiveness of those whom he has wronged.

The following extract from the confession, which is signed by ANDREW N. JACKSON, will give an idea of the offense for which he asks forgiveness:

"You remember the morning the news of President Lincoln's assassination reached Valparaiso, that there was considerable excitement raised by some rumors said to have been expressed by Mr. Palmer, then in the employ of Mr. Hunt, dry goods merchant, and that I was a witness against him at the meeting held at the court house that day; and now I wish to let you know, and also the public, if Mr. Palmer desires my testimony now false."

Those who got up and participated in the assassination indignation meetings for the purpose of riding roughshod over their political opponents, were little less criminals than the conspirators who took the life of the president.

The *Vidette* correctly remarks: "Our readers will see how dangerous it is to rely upon the administration of justice by extra judicial means, and how easily a mistake, terrible in its consequences, may be committed under the excitement incident to great public events. This letter should teach us to leave punishment in the hands of the law."

The Tariff Iniquity.

It is said that the new tariff bill contains three mysterious items, which read as follows:

"On tinned iron, known as tin plates, and on iron or tin plates galvanized and on iron coated with zinc or any other metal, two and a half cents per pound."
"Palm and coconut oil, free."
"Tin in pigs, bars or blocks, free."

The present duty on the plate is twenty-five per cent or one and one third cents per pound, and yields annually about \$2,000,000 in gold revenue to the government. Tin in pigs, bars or blocks, pays a duty of fifteen per cent in gold. The manufacturers of tinware in this country have remonstrated against this increase of tax on tin plates, and as that article has never been made in the United States, there has been an inquiry why the committee proposed the change.

The New York *World* explains the whole operation. It appears that the manufacture of tin plates is a specialty with Welsh, and though Welsh mechanics were brought over to the United States, some years ago, to make them here, the enterprise failed. To make tin plates there are these essential qualities: thin rolled sheets, tin, and then cleaning it with palm oil. One Mr. McDaniels, a constituent of Kelly and Calk, proposes to try to manufacture tin plates, and as a preliminary, Kelly proposes to let McDaniels have his pig tin free, and high palm oil free, and that the tax on imported tin plates shall be doubled, so that he can have a monopoly of the market. The revenue on these three articles, amounting to \$2,500,000 per year, is to be discontinued, and the public are to be required to pay that amount of tax to McDaniels. It must be remembered that this action of the committee of ways and means in cutting off \$2,500,000 of revenue and doubling the tax on every tin pan in the country for the personal benefit or whim of one man is not to protect any industry now in existence, but designed wholly to enable this man in Pennsylvania to try an experiment. The tin wares of forty millions of people are to be taxed, not for revenue, but to help McDaniels to commence business. This is another illustration of how tariffs are made, and how the whole business of taxation is arranged to extort money from the people, not for the government but to enrich private individuals.

As We See It.

The Northern *Indianian* and Plymouth *Republican* newspapers of last week devoted about ten columns to the BEAVER case and to personal abuse of the editors of THE DEMOCRAT. In regard to the personalities, we have only this to say: The remarks made by these papers with reference to ourself (the "son-in-law" of Mr. WHEELER) are of such a nature that we do not deem it necessary to do more or less than plead guilty to being his son-in-law.

The brainless boy who "runs" the *Republican* may comfort himself with the reflection that he shall not retaliate upon him, and make him blush with shame at a recital of his own dirty acts and the criminal conduct of his paternal ancestor, and we will also assure Gen. REUB. WILLIAMS that we shall not retaliate upon him by reciting any of his offenses that perhaps may be fully as heinous as being the son-in-law of Mr. WHEELER.

But as these journals are much aggrieved at the course we have taken in regard to the BEAVER case, and have devoted so much space to us on this subject, we wish merely to briefly refer to the position taken by them and by us.

We have heretofore contended, and do now contend, that the simple fact of charging WHEELER and VINALL with an offense was not evidence that they were guilty; and that they are entitled to a fair trial in court before they are adjudged guilty by the public or by the press.

We have believed, and do now believe, that the course pursued by these journals, and other parties, was extraordinary and outrageous.

We believe WHEELER and VINALL to be innocent, and do not believe any party presenting them has reasonable ground to believe them to be guilty. This being our candid conviction, we think, under the circumstances, and considering the effort that has been made to forestall public opinion, we have a right to express it, even though we are the son-in-law of WHEELER.

We have only asked heretofore, and now ask, that their case may be fairly presented for trial, and that no effort be made to pre-judge the case before a judicial investigation can be had. It seems to us that no one can ask less or demand more.

The effort that has been made by these journals to create false impressions by publishing false rumors and statements of irresponsible parties, that we have been sustained, and run the matter into politics, and to create a prejudice against them because they are wealthy, and their appeals to all the baser passions of man, in order to convict the parties charged, without reference to their guilt or innocence, is disreputable and disgraceful, dishonest and dishonorable.

These men are charged with a crime. Let them have a trial; if they are innocent let them be acquitted; if they are guilty, convict them. The man who asks more is a scoundrel, and a coward who is seeking to wreak private vengeance; the man who asks less is a knave who is seeking a reward.

The charge that we have sought to cover up any facts, or to create a public opinion in favor of the accused, or to give the case a political hearing, is simply false, and the author of any of these charges, if an intelligent man, never made the charge honestly.

Mr. WHEELER is now here for trial, and Dr. VINALL will be. They are entitled to a trial without prejudice, and we merely demand that they shall have it.

And we denounce the journals and the men who originated and circulated false and unwarrantable reports about them and their case, as wicked, dishonest and dishonorable, and believe we shall be able to prove them such, and shall not be driven from our position even by being called the "son-in-law" of Mr. WHEELER, "with great expectations."

An attempt to persecute any man is a moral crime, and a large majority of the men who are attempting to persecute WHEELER and VINALL are not only moral but legal criminals. This fact simply goes to show that the extraordinary course pursued by them does not spring from their desire to see justice done, but is to wreak vengeance or secure some immediate personal or professional advantage.

Such influences should not, and we think will not, control, and, thinking so, we say so, though we anticipate the response of some of our high-minded and gentlemanly contemporaries.

Another Untruth.

The *Indianian* of last week made the following statement: "During the county fair held in this city, in October last, A. L. Wheeler visited this place, and in company with Sue Beaver and Lizzie Richhart, visited the fair grounds. Soon afterward, however, Wheeler and Sue Beaver left the fair grounds, and returned to the residence of the two ladies named. They were seen to enter the house together, close the door and put down the window blinds, and there remain for some time."

The above is false in toto. Not a word of truth in it, and no witness dare attempt to testify to it. If REUB. WILLIAMS was informed that the statement was true, his informant lied maliciously. There is no chance for a mistake. The story can only be a willful lie.

What is the purpose of the course being pursued in this case? Will the *Indianian* "retract its authority for the charge" or retract it?

CASUALTIES.

Sinking of the United States Steamer Onondaga—120 Lives Lost—Propeller Burned in Chesapeake Bay—Mississippi River Steamer Sunk—Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life at Scranton, Pa.

LOSS OF THE ONONDAGA.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The following telegram has just been received from the managing directors of the peninsula and oriental steam navigation company:

"About 115 miles from Yokohama, bound in, the Bombay came into collision with the American corvette Onondaga. The latter sunk soon after with a loss of about 120 men. The Bombay was not injured. The latter was due at Yokohama, from Hong Kong, on January 24th."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The state department has received a dispatch from Minister Motley, at London, stating that the British steamer Bombay collided with the United States steamer Onondaga, near Yokohama, in which the latter went down. It is reported that 120 lives were lost.

PROPELLER BURNED.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—The propeller New Jersey, which left here on Friday, for Norfolk, with a large freight, was burned to the water off Sharp's island in the Chesapeake bay. The captain and crew escaped in boats, and were picked up and brought here by the propeller Transit. The New Jersey was valued at \$35,000, and insured for half that sum.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMER SUNK.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The steamer Mississippi, southward bound, heavily laden with stock and western produce, struck a snag at 2 a. m., near the landing at Waterproof, La., and sunk rapidly. No lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The cabin has just floated past Natchez.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 23.—The boiler of heating furnace number 3, at the railroad iron rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, exploded this afternoon. A portion of the roof, with all its heavy timber, shattering, 72 feet by 95 feet, was blown into the air, and fell with a tremendous crash. The noise of the explosion shook half the city. Twenty or thirty men were buried in the ruins. Nine persons were killed, and about twenty injured.

BOURBON ITEMS.

BOURBON, March 3, 1870.

ENS. DEMOCRAT: The great agony is over. Our new post master has been appointed, and his name is BAYLER—HARMON BAYLER. Bayler is one of those easy, good-natured sort of fellows who, although not as wise as a serpent, is considered about as harmless as a dove! We congratulate him on what he considers his good luck, and hope he may be able to transact the business with credit to himself and satisfaction to all parties concerned. It is a bitter pill to the radical sort, believes a negro is as good as he is, or any other man, and will submit to such assessments as his party may make upon him for the purpose of carrying the election the coming fall.

The outgoing postmaster is a gentleman for whom we entertain the kindest feelings, and in this connection we desire to thank him for favors received during his term of office, and to wish him success in all his laudable undertakings. His wife, Mrs. Jennie Weaver, who has, during his absence for several months past, performed the duties of the office, will carry with her wherever she may go the well-wishes of all with whom she has had business to transact. She is a lady well qualified for the position, and has been prompt and faithful in the discharge of her duties, kind and obliging to all.

The new appointment is far from being satisfactory to the vanquished aspirants and their friends. Mr. Gordon was the candidate of the leaders of the party, and so confident was he that he would receive the appointment that he made but little effort to obtain signers to his petition.

"A tale I will tell you
As to me 'twas told."
He says he went to Mr. James O. Parks, and presented the matter to him. Mr. Parks wrote a petition recommending him for the office, and remarked that everything he could do to assist him in obtaining it he would cheerfully do. Mr. G. then procured the name of Matthew Erwin, trustee, and principal leader of the party here, to head the list. Mr. Weaver resigned, and wrote a letter to accompany his letter of resignation, recommending Mr. G. to succeed him as postmaster. This he considered sufficient to secure the appointment, but to make a sure thing of it, he obtained a long list of names to his petition, and forwarded it to Packard at Washington. But "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley;" and so it was with friend Gordon's plans. Mr. Parks has a sprightly look—Janny by name—who has been engaged in the office for some time, and understands the business sufficiently well to enable him to do it correctly. Mr. Parks conceived the idea that it would not be a bad thing if it could be arranged so that Janny could remain in the office as deputy. As the story goes, P. entered into an agreement with Bayler to procure the appointment for him provided he would retain Janny as deputy. As Bayler's chances seemed quite doubtful, he readily assented to the "arrangement," and the work went bravely on. Mr. Weaver

was induced to withhold the letter he had written recommending Gordon, and substitute one recommending Bayler. This being done, the documents were forwarded to Packard, with an explanation, and the appointment was made accordingly. Scratch one for J. O. P!

Mr. Gordon and his supporters look very much like the boy who let the bird go, and are badly mortified at the unexpected turn affairs have taken. We sympathize with Mr. Gordon and his friends in their great bereavement; but as it is not our funeral, of course we will not be expected to march in the procession, and so we bid them an affectionate farewell, and subscribe. *Requiescat in pace, Gordon!*

The winter term of the Bourbon graded school closed Friday afternoon.

Protracted meeting is being held in the Methodist church. So far the "awakening" is not such as to give promise of very astonishing results.

A phenological man and woman have been feeling the "noggins" of such of our citizens as were possessed of the requisite amount of stamps to pay for the same. Getting one's head felt by traveling humbugs is very innocent amusement indeed.

It is said the new postmaster will move his headquarters to the vacant space between John Cless and N. W. Galentine's stores, where the postoffice will be kept in future.

Henry Woodbury, of New York, M. S. Bulger, of Fort Wayne, Emil Grosh, of Rochester, A. Listenberg, of Valparaiso, were in town last week.

D. E. Ray, who has had charge of the Tippecanoe woolen mills for the past four years, retires from that concern today. He has been very attentive to his duties, and a "loving spell" will do him good. He goes to Plymouth.

Citizen.

The gentleman writing for the *Republican*, over the signature of "Citizen," must excuse us from entering into a controversy with him. He is too deep and too prolific for us. We have read his articles before now, and know to what fearful lengths he will go when he gets started. We are sorry he called us bad names and grew witty at our expense, and has commenced arguing the famous case of state vs. Wheeler—for we fear he never will stop. His talent and leisure are both so extensive that he is *able* to make writing his profession heretofore.

For the information that "democrats are indignant" and he is likely to start a paper that the "democracy need not blush to own" (you know the democracy is to purchase and he to manage the new organ, and therefore the democracy "owning" of course will not "blush") we are very grateful, as we can now govern ourselves accordingly, and sell out before the day of wrath. We are sorry now that the "citizen" does not own a third of the DEMOCRAT office.

We are a loss, however, to imagine why the "Citizen," the *Republican* and the *Indianian* insist on dragging politics into the case of state vs. Wheeler *et al.*

We have never attempted it, and they all know it, though they repeatedly charge us with having done so. We ask, if we have, in what article or expression did we do so? Please, gentlemen, refresh our recollection, or take the credit upon yourselves of trying to use the powerful engine of political prejudice to punish men before conviction, and to govern a court of justice.

The editor of the *Herald*, without taking the beam out of the eye of his party, discovers quickly the motive of the democratic party, in the person of Mr. Wheeler, of Plymouth. The inference intended by the *Herald* is unjust and unmeasured for, and can rebound with more force upon his own party, if they be proper. For instance, in what particular does the case of Mr. Wheeler differ from that which occurred in La. ports some eighteen months ago, in which prominent radicals were implicated by the victim, an innocent, confiding German girl, and the parties we believe have never been tried; whereas the Plymouth *Democrat* says Wheeler is implicated by an irresponsible party. If parties are to shoulder the sins of individual members, then look out. Radicalism will have an overwhelming lead. Persons charged with crime are presumed to be innocent until proven and found guilty. If Wheeler is proven guilty, we trust he will suffer the full extent of the law, regardless of his political views. And if it is desired to saddle individual sins on parties, we have plenty of material to work on in the radical ranks.—*Monticello Constitutionalist.*

We noticed Hugh Rose and P. S. A. Man on our streets a few days ago. They did not look as though they were fleeing from justice, as the Plymouth *Republican*, and other radical papers, would have us believe. From this distance it would appear that much of the animosity of these papers is worked up for political capital. This is most emphatically wrong. If the parties accused of crime are guilty let the fact be proved, and all the punishment inflicted by law need not to them. The friends and former associates of those who are accused should not be held responsible, and the effort to make political capital out of the case is disgraceful.—*Lafayette Argus.*

As it has not yet been charged, to our knowledge, that the *Argus* has been "bought" by WHEELER and VINALL, its opinion should have some weight with those who differ from us.

State Items.

The Clinton county delinquent list contained only four names.

Miss Mattie Baldrige, a Delaware county school teacher, attempted to walk a fourteen year old boy named Worr, when the young savage turned upon and severely "whaled" her.

The Law Authorizing County and Township Aid to Railroads.

AN ACT to authorize aid to the construction of Railroads by Counties and Townships taking Stock in, and making donations to, Railroad Companies.—APPROVED MAY 12, 1869.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That whenever a petition shall be presented to the board of commissioners of any county in this state, at any regular or special session thereof, signed by one hundred or more freeholders of said county, asking said board to make an appropriation of money to aid a railroad company, named in such petition, then duly organized under the laws of this state in the construction of a railroad in or through such county, or whenever such a petition shall be presented to such board of commissioners as aforesaid, signed by twenty-five freeholders of any township of such county, asking such township to make an appropriation of money to aid a railroad company named in such petition, and then duly organized as aforesaid, in constructing a railroad in or through such township, by taking stock in or donating money to such company to an amount specified in such petition, not exceeding, however, two per centum upon the amount of the taxable property of such county or township, as the case may be, on the tax duplicate of the county, delivered to the treasurer of the county for the preceding year, it shall be the duty of such board of commissioners, after being satisfied that such petition has been properly signed by the requisite number of freeholders of such county or township aforesaid, to cause the same to be entered at full length upon their records.

SEC. 2. The board of commissioners shall take said petition under advisement, and thereupon order the polls at the several voting places in the county, or of the particular township, as the case may be, to be opened on a day to be named in the order, which shall be not less than thirty, nor more than sixty days thereafter, and the votes of the legal voters of said county, or of the particular township named in said petition, to be taken upon the subject of appropriating money by such county or township, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of such railroad as prayed for in said petition. The judges and inspectors of elections shall be governed in the reception of votes by the laws then in force regulating general elections. No special registry shall be required as preliminary to the elections prescribed by this act, but the last preceding registry shall govern.

SEC. 3. The auditor of such county shall immediately give notice, to be published for at least four weeks successively in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, or if none be published therein, in some newspaper most convenient thereto, and by printed handbills, to be posted in three public places in each township of the county where a county application is prayed for, or in ten public places in the particular township where a township application is prayed for in the petition. Said handbills shall be posted by the sheriff of the county, three weeks prior to the day fixed for taking the vote of the county or of the particular township named in said petition, as the case may be, and the same, as well as said newspaper publication, shall notify the qualified voters of the county or of the particular township, as the case may be, that the polls will be opened on the day fixed by the order of the board of commissioners, at the several voting places in the county, or in the township, as the case may be, by the proper judges and inspectors of election, on the day fixed by said commissioners, and the boards shall be organized and poll books and tally sheets shall be kept, and the whole voting, and taking and certifying of votes, shall be conducted as nearly as may be in the manner provided by law for conducting the voting and certifying the votes at the general election for state and county officers.

SEC. 4. The qualifications of voters, to vote at the polls to be opened as required by this act, shall be ascertained, and challenges shall be allowed, in the same manner as is now or may be provided by law for ascertaining the qualifications of voters and making challenges at general elections.

SEC. 5. The ballots used at such voting as provided for in this act, shall be written or printed, and those cast for the appropriation by the county or township, as the case may be, to aid such railroad company, shall contain the words, "For the Railroad Appropriation," and those cast against it shall contain the words, "Against the Railroad Appropriation;" and if two or more ballots shall be found properly folded together they shall be rejected.

SEC. 6. When the ballots shall be counted the board of judges shall make out a certificate under their hands stating in words the number of votes given for the appropriation to the railroad company and the number given against it, and such certificate, together with one of the lists of voters or poll books, and one of the tally sheets shall be deposited with the inspector or with one of the judges selected by the board of judges.

SEC. 7. The inspector of each township or precinct, or judge of election, to whom such certificate, poll book and tally sheets shall have been delivered, shall, when the question is as to an appropriation by the entire county, constitute a board of canvassers who shall canvass and estimate the certificates, poll books and tally sheets, and by each member of said board, for which purpose they shall assemble at the court house on the Thursday next succeeding the day of such voting, between the hours of ten o'clock, a. m., and six o'clock, p. m., but when the question is as to an appropriation by a particular township, having more than one election precinct, the inspector of each precinct, or the judge of election to whom such certificate, poll book and tally

sheets shall have been delivered shall constitute such board of canvassers, and shall meet at the time and place aforesaid, and perform the duties aforesaid; if, however, such township shall have but one election precinct, then the inspector and judges thereof, or any two of them, shall constitute the board of canvassers, and shall meet at the time and place aforesaid, and perform the duties aforesaid.

SEC. 9. The members of the board who shall assemble at such time and place, shall select one of their number chairman, and the auditor shall act as their clerk.

SEC. 10. Such board, when organized, shall carefully compare and examine the papers, and shall prepare and sign a statement of the whole number of votes cast, and the number for such appropriation to the railroad company and the number against it.

SEC. 11. The statement of such vote, as provided in the preceding section, shall be filed with the said auditor, who shall record the same at full length in the records of the board of commissioners of said county, and carefully file away and preserve the certificates, poll books, and tally sheets aforesaid.

SEC. 12. If a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of such railroad appropriation, the board of county commissioners, at their ensuing regular June session, shall grant the prayer of said petition, and shall levy a special tax of at least one-half the amount specified in said petition, but not exceeding one per centum upon the real and personal property in the county or township, as the case may be, liable to taxation for state and county purposes, which tax shall be collected in all respects as other taxes are collected for state and county purposes; and if the sum so levied shall not be equal to the amount specified in said petition, then the residue thereof shall be levied by said board of county commissioners at the June session of the following year.

SEC. 13. No county or township shall be authorized, by the provision of this act, to appropriate to railroad purposes, or to raise by taxation for such purposes, to exceed two per centum upon the taxable property of such county or township (as said taxable shall appear on the tax duplicate of the county,) in any one period of two years.

SEC. 14. Said board of commissioners may, after the assessment herein provided for, for any part thereof, shall have been collected, take stock in such railroad company, from time to time, in the name of the proper county or township, as the case may be, and pay therefor, when the same is taken, out of the moneys so collected as aforesaid, or they may donate such moneys to said company for the purpose of aiding in the construction of such railroad, and pay the same over, from time to time, as the work progresses, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 15. If, after the special tax shall have been levied, as provided for in the twelfth section of this act, and before it has been collected, the railroad company shall have so far completed the road to be aided as to be entitled to receive the money which the board of commissioners are authorized to donate, the same may be paid on the order of the board out of any moneys in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be refunded to the county when such special tax shall have been collected.

SEC. 16. No donations of money shall be made to any railroad company by such board of county commissioners until the railroad to be constructed shall have been permanently located and work thereon done and paid for by the company equal to the amount of the donation then made; nor shall to exceed fifty per cent of the money voted to be appropriated to such railroad company be donated and paid over to the company until the iron is laid upon the road and a train of cars shall have passed over the entire length thereof in such county or township, as the case may be.

SEC. 17. After the money authorized by this act to be appropriated shall have been levied and collected as aforesaid, and the subscription shall have been made on behalf of the county or township, as the case may be, the railroad company, for whose aid the same shall have been so levied and collected, having fully constructed the railroad contemplated in said petition, so that trains of cars shall pass over the same, shall have the right to demand and have said money paid over according to the intent and meaning of this act; and any one of said petitioners, or any taxpayer of the county or township, as the case may be, may compel the same to be done by mandamus against the county commissioners.

SEC. 18. A failure on the part of the railroad company to commence work upon the railroad in said county within one year from the levying of such special tax, or failure to complete such railroad ready for use within three years from such levying, shall forfeit the rights of such company to such donation, unless the county commissioners, for good cause shown, shall give not to exceed one year's further time in which to complete the same, and the money raised by said special tax shall go into the general funds of the county or township, as the case may be, and be used accordingly.

SEC. 19. The officers conducting the elections, provided in this act, shall be allowed the same pay as is allowed for like services in case of a general election. Should the election result in favor of a railroad appropriation, the expenses of the election, after being paid by the county or township, as the case may be, shall be charged against the railroad company benefited, and deducted out of the first moneys collected by virtue of the appropriation.

SEC. 20. Inasmuch as an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, it is therefore declared that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Two hundred and sixteen snakes, hibernating under a rock in Jasper county, were recently uncovered and killed.

The dead body of an unknown man was found in an old field near Decker's station, on the Evansville road. Foul play.

A Terre Haute man paid a doctor's bill of \$200 last year. Why did he take another snake and make it an even thousand?

There are four savings banks in the state, organized under the law of last winter, at Terre Haute, Lafayette, Fort Wayne and South Bend.

Sunday night of last week, at Evansville, a man named James Reddy shot and killed Monroe Holt in a fight about a scarlet woman. Reddy escaped.

NEW ADVERT'S.

A RARE CHANCE.

Choice Business Property for Sale.

I DESIRE to sell my two story room, and the ground on which they stand, and will give a bargain in them that will justify a capitalist in calling and examining the property. The buildings are new, and in a location that is constantly growing in importance as a business point. Also, the

HOUSE AND LOT occupied by me on Center street, opposite the old Methodist church. This property will be

Sold Cheap

on easy terms. J. S. ALLEMAN.

The Excelsior Monthly Magazine.

It is decidedly the best and cheapest magazine we have read this long time. It costs you only a dollar a year, and gives more good reading matter than the interior of a book. Send subscription to G. L. VAN ALLEN, South Park City. Subscribers to THE DEMOCRAT can secure the above at reduced rates, by applying to Arthur L. Stewart, cut this out and send with your name. A. T. N. A.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE HUNGRY!

KOONTZ & ROHAM,

No. 7, Hoham's Block, Lafayette street, Plymouth, Indiana.

We have repaired our new Bakery and Restaurant, making it a first-class establishment. We keep a full assortment of

Fancy Groceries,

Confectioneries, Cigars, and Tobacco.

All kinds of Fruit in season. Orders in every style also for sale by the case.

Meals at All Hours.

Day and week Board on liberal terms. Give us a call, and satisfy yourself. KOONTZ & ROHAM.

December 16-1870.

Sweet Quinine

Versus Bitter.

For the following REASONS Sweet Quinine should replace the old form of Bitter Quinine.

Sweet Quinine is WARRANTED MEDICALLY IDEAL in effect with Bitter Quinine.

Sweet Quinine has none of the indigestible and persistent bitterness of Bitter Quinine.

Sweet Quinine is made from Peruvian Bark only, the source of Bitter Quinine.

In Sweet Quinine the bitterness is perfect by chemical, but may be instantly destroyed without loss of strength.

Sweet Quinine will not sicken, as very large quantities often do.

Sweet Quinine is readily taken, and without the least hesitation, by old and young.

Sweet Quinine entirely eradicates that uncomfortable distaste which children have to Bitter Quinine.

Sweet Quinine requires no elaborate preparation to take, is ready for instant use.

Sweet Quinine, in its agreeability and prompt efficacy, dispenses the public with the necessity of purchasing Bitter Quinine, and aids the efforts of the licensed Physician in his administration.

Sweet Quinine costs no more than the Bitter Quinine.

Sweet Quinine can be had at the drug stores in two forms, viz: fluid, for convenience of families and the general public, and solid, for use of physicians and druggists.

Sweet Quinine is sold by W. E. BROWN.