

THE DEMOCRAT

D. VAN ALKENBURGH, Editor.
PLATT McDONALD, Editor.

Thursday, April 21, 1870.

Democratic State Ticket.

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

A Proposition to Democrats.

Feeling the importance of an extended circulation of Democratic home papers during the campaign now pending, we propose to furnish THE DEMOCRAT from MAY 5, 1870, to JANUARY 1, 1871, (EIGHT MONTHS) for

ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE.

At this rate no name can be entered upon our books unless accompanied by the cash. We have made this proposition very liberal at the solicitation of members of the Central Committee and other prominent Democrats, and expect the hearty co-operation of all friends.

Who will send us the largest list of campaign subscribers?

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Marshall county are notified that their central committee have ordered that a delegate convention be held at Plymouth, on Saturday, June 18th, 1870, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices to be filled at the next general election.

The number of delegate votes to which each township in said county will be entitled in said convention is based upon the vote cast for governor in 1868, and is as follows:

Townships.	Vote in '68.	No. Delegates.
Center	589	34
Bourbon	291	16
German	237	12
Walnut	223	12
Park	194	11
West	183	9
North	174	9
Union	168	8
Tippecanoe	119	6
Green	117	6
Total	2395	120

The Democrats of the several townships are requested to hold conventions and appoint delegates to the county convention on Saturday, June 11th, unless for local reasons some other day would be more convenient.

H. CORBIN, Chairman.

D. McDONALD, Secretary.

The Tariff.

CONGRESSMAN BROOKS, of New York, in closing his speech on the tariff, a few days ago, said that if no one else could be found to undertake the task, "he would mount a pedlar's wagon, and go through the agricultural districts exhibiting a hoe, a plow, an axe, a shovel, a trace-chain, a knife and fork, with other articles, and demonstrate to the eyes of the people the unjust, the enormous, the wicked taxation that is imposed upon them by the existing tariffs."

This would be a very effective mode of electioneering; and that the people may understand the extent of the taxation upon some of the articles of every-day life in every family in the country, we append an extract from a speech in congress by Marshall, of Illinois:

The farmer starting to his work has a shoe put on his horse with nails taxed 64 per cent; driven by a hammer taxed 54 per cent; cuts a stick with a knife taxed 50 per cent; hitches his horse to a plow taxed 50 per cent, with chains taxed 67 per cent. He returns to his home at night and lays his wearied limbs on a sheet taxed 58 per cent, and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 250 per cent. He rises in the morning, puts on his humble flannel shirt taxed 80 per cent., his coat taxed 50 per cent., shoes taxed 35 per cent., his hat taxed 70 per cent.; opens family worship from his bible taxed 25 per cent., and kneels to his God on a carpet taxed 150 per cent. He sits down to his humble meal from a plate taxed 40 per cent., with knife and fork 35 per cent., drinks his cup of coffee taxed 47 per cent., or tea 75 per cent., with sugar 70 per cent.; seasons his food with salt taxed 100 per cent., pepper 297 per cent., or spice 379 per cent. He looks around upon his wife and children all taxed in the same way, lights a cigar taxed 120 per cent., and then thanks his God that he lives in the freest and best government under heaven. If on the fourth of July he wants to have the star-spangled banner on real bunting, he must pay the American Bunting company of Massachusetts 100 per cent. for this glorious privilege. No wonder, sir, the wretched farmer is struggling with poverty, and conscious of a wrong somewhere, although he knows not from whence the blow comes that is chaining them to a life of endless toil, and reducing his wife and children to beggary."

The Free Trader has the following on the same subject:

"The United States now use annually 250,000 tons of railway iron. The quality which is generally used on our roads is the poorest that is made, but its cost under our present tariff is \$80 currency per ton. New the very best quality of

steel rails, which are practically indistinguishable as to-day laid on the Canada route at \$63 per ton. But this is not the whole story, for the Bessemer patents expire next month, and if steel were free, we could buy the best steel rails at \$50 currency. Mr. Schenk, however, object to this, and asks the country to increase the duties so that we will not be able to buy steel rails for less than \$100 per ton. This means more railway accidents, high freights, diminished export of our produce, fewer acres cultivated, and a tax on every man in the country; but it also means unbounded profits to the few makers of steel rails in this country, and hence of course it has the support of the Ways and Means Committee."

The practical workings of the tariff relating to one particular branch of industry—the ship-building and carrying trade, is plainly shown in the following extract:

"We have the most skillful ship-builders and the best ship-carpenters in the world, and yet we are unable to build ships. Our ship-builders are idle! Why? Because the custom-house duties on the materials out of which to construct ships are prohibitory to our mechanics, and prohibitive to the foreign working men. Of the vast fleet of steamers running between Europe and America, none carry the American flag. A nation, which, like ours, has its borders upon two oceans, can not safely permit itself to be driven from the sea by its own bad legislation."

Corporation Matters.

THE Republican, of last week, begs the corporation question and whines piteously on account of the alleged opposition which the present board of trustees have met with from Democrats, in all their great undertakings for the public good. Will that sheet please inform the public when and where the authorities have been interfered with in the discharge of their duties? Have the Democrats prevented the proper levy and collection of the taxes—or obstructed the enforcement of the ordinances for the preservation of the public peace—or the maintenance of the financial credit of the corporation?

No single instance can be cited where the Democrats of this town have interfered to prevent the proper enforcement of the corporation laws. That plea is put forth merely to excuse the ignominious failure of the present municipal government. They went into power one year ago promising to collect the taxes without regard to persons and to enforce all the ordinances, or repeal them. They have done neither. The side-walks throughout the town are in the most rickety condition of which it is possible to imagine; but few cross-walks have been built, and fewer of the old ones repaired; no attempt has been made to enforce the ordinance against stock running at large within the corporation limits; while more money has been spent in useless litigation and for worthless legal advice than has been spent before in five years. And yet with all these failures prominently before the people, they have the face to say that wherein they have failed to meet the public expectation, is attributable to the opposition of the Democrats. Precisely the opposite of this charge is true. The Democrats were generally of the opinion that if the town board were permitted to go ahead in their own way they would bring about their own discomfiture quicker than by any other method. And now, after having failed to "do those things which they ought to have done," in their desperate struggles to find an excuse for their numerous failures in attempting to bring about the great reforms which they promised the people, they attempt to cast the odium upon the Democrats. The truth is, they promised great reforms, when there was but little or nothing upon which to make them. The administration preceding them had been as vigilant and economical in the discharge of their duties as could reasonably be expected of them, and were far more successful in the enforcement of the ordinances than the present administration has been which came into power covered all over with pledges of retrenchment and reform. Under former administration there were no four or five hundred dollars spent in useless, disastrous litigation, merely to cater to the vanity, and gratify the spleen, and put money into the purse of a corporation attorney; yet this has been done by the present board of trustees. We ask the tax-payers of this town to go to the town clerk, (they will find him an accommodating, efficient officer,) and examine the bill filed by the counsel for the corporation in December last, and allowed by the board, (amounting to \$175.50 in seven months) and then look at the bills filed by former attorneys for the corporation, for the same length of time, and see if more than \$500 per year can anywhere be found for attorney's services. Would it not have been far better to have expended the four or five hundred dollars spent in useless litigation, in paying the debt of the town, or in improving the streets and walks?

These are questions which every taxpayer and citizen should investigate before he again votes to place in power men who have refused to make appropriations for needed improvements, and voted the people's money to objects which could in no event result to the public good.

A letter from Germany was 21 years on the way here.

Look at the Figures.

In the fall of 1868, Grant's majority in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California was 238,878. Seymour's majority in Maryland, New York and New Jersey was 44,799, leaving a clear Radical majority in the ten States of over 189,000.

These ten States have but recently voted again, upon the political issues before the country.

In Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the Radical majority is about 66,000. California having changed over into the Democratic column.

In New York, Maryland, New Jersey and California, the Democratic majority this fall is about 82,000—showing an aggregate Democratic majority in the ten States of about 16,000, instead of a Radical majority of 189,000, as was the case a year ago. The increase in the Democratic majorities equals 37,000. The decrease in the Radical majorities equals 100,000. Is the Democratic party dead?—Detroit Free Press.

The present board of trustees went into power on the most unequivocal pledges on their own part, of enforcing, strictly, all ordinances so long as they remained in force; and that when an ordinance was found to be illegal, or its enforcement impracticable, it should be repealed; so that there should be no "dead letter" laws on our statute books. We do not believe there is a member of the town government who will attempt a denial of this statement. And in order that the provisions of all the ordinances might be made applicable to the then existing order of things, a general revision of all the ordinances was made by the attorney, and printed "in two cities" at great expense, that their pledges of enforcement might be carried out to the letter. Now, the revised, enlarged, corrected, printed and reprinted edition of the "book of ordinances" has been in full and undisputed force since June, 1869, and we therefore have a fair opportunity to judge of the manner in which the positive pledge for their enforcement has been fulfilled.

Passing over the ordinances for the construction and repair of sidewalks, to enforce which there has not even been an attempt made, we come to a paragraph in section 5, which says: "No shall any person ride or drive any horse or team on or across any bridge in said town, at a faster rate than a walk," the penalty for violation being a fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars for each offense. It would probably be a safe estimate to say that there have been not less than twenty-five violations of this ordinance every day since it went into effect. It is needless to say that there has not even been so much as an attempt to enforce it.

Next we come to section 12, which we copy in full: "It shall be unlawful for the owner or any person having the care or custody of any swine, horse, mule, or ass, to permit the same to run at large within the corporate limits of said town; and any person who shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance, shall, on conviction before any competent court, on complaint made on oath, be fined in any sum not less than three nor more than ten dollars for each and every day they permit such stock to run at large, to be prosecuted as for a misdemeanor."

Need we say that not even an attempt has been made to enforce any part of this ordinance? About 2,000 hogs are daily subsiding the streets and alleys. Section 13 says "No dog shall be permitted to run at large within the corporate limits of said town without being muzzled, between the first days of April and November." Probably five hundred violations of this ordinance occur daily.

And so on through the entire list of ordinances, the violations are so plain that even the members of the corporation government do not deny them. But there is one provision on the book of ordinances which the officials have been careful to see enforced, and that is to draw three dollars per session for trustee services, while all previous officers of the same grade never received more than one dollar and a-half. This ordinance has been enforced with promptness and fidelity. Let the board of trustees be credited accordingly.

The way a Hoboken youth showed he had been crossed in love was by threatening the lives of a whole family with a knife, seizing a chicken cutting off its head, drinking and washing his face in the blood, then being arrested.

Miss Anthony says it is useless to talk to her about the sacredness of the marriage relation when there are enough illegitimate children in New York for a procession 11 miles long, marching two by two.

Louisiana owes \$14,000,000. The annual interest on the bonds "nominally outstanding" is stated to be nearly \$944,000. Savannah has organized a raid on vagrant goats, of which three thousand roam its streets, and are arrested by the police. A Frenchman once hired a room in Paris on the condition that the servant would wake him every morning at a break, and tell him the day of the week and the state of the weather, and under what form of government he was living. Trade in Chicago has never before been so lively as during the past few days. The aggregate sales in four of the prominent branches of goods at wholesale, last week, will probably reach \$4,000,000. Aquatic sports—a mill race

From Bourbon.

BOURBON, April 19.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:

In last week's *Republican*, "Citizen" makes another attempt to defend the action of the ponderous committee of which he is the acknowledged head. As every statement we have made in relation to the subject is true, and can be substantiated by the best of testimony, his defense only makes his side of the question appear in a still more ridiculous light. In a former article, in reply to Citizen's "insinuations," as he terms it, we said: "If Citizen knew what he was writing about, he knew he was communicating a falsehood." He now says: "If it is not so we will take it back when he denies it." We there fore deny the "allegation, and denounce the allegation!" We made no statement that could not be substantiated, and made no insinuations calculated to reflect on the private character of any member of the committee. Without an exception, they are, personally gentlemen for whom we entertain the greatest respect, and the remarks in relation to their action, were made more in sorrow than in anger. Citizen attempts to make a point by charging us with lending our influence to the cause of intemperance. When he says this, he either ignorantly or willfully misrepresents us, as a careful reading of all we have written on the subject will show. Instead of favoring the cause of intemperance, we have favored that kind of temperance that is temperate in all things. The only sentiment we have expressed on the subject can be found in THE DEMOCRAT of March 24th, and is as follows:

"Every one who has the welfare of society at heart will say amen to all laudable and honorable means employed to correct the evils of intemperance."

Did Citizen read these words? If he did, why did he say we were lending our influence to the cause of intemperance? Simply because he felt obliged to say something, and he did not know what else to say. He knew well enough what he tutored into opposition to the movement, and lending our influence to the cause of intemperance was simply opposition to an attempt on the part of his committee to make our justices of the peace purify themselves to carry out the peculiar views of those who constituted the committee. He says: "But they (the committee) did not visit the saloons, or any individual." Perhaps, as a committee, they did not, but individual members of the committee did. One of the committee left with the saloon keepers the names of 12 men, and a notification that they must not sell any intoxicating liquors to them. The intention of the member who performed this part of the programme may have been all right, but from whence he derived his authority is not stated. We have the same authority to leave with the saloon keepers the best of names on the committee, and a notification that they must not sell to them, that the committee have to leave the names of those whom they may see fit to select. Citizen, as one of the committee, did, and said many other things too numerous to mention in one short article, and we therefore leave other items until future occasions may require their publication. As soon as Citizen gets over his pet, and can be made to see himself as others see him, he will doubtless be all right. At present, he is a good deal like the fly that attacked the elephant. When the little entomological lightist was asked what he expected to accomplish, he replied: "I don't expect to hurt the huge creature, but I must have my regular exercise!" So with Citizen—he must have his regular exercise, and having incurred the displeasure of his Republican friends last year by selling them out and running a union ticket for corporation officers where they had a clear majority, he imagines that he must do something this year to retrieve his fallen fortune, and has set about organizing a new party for the purpose. Those who decline to sign the pledge, or join the Good Templars, are to be considered without the pale of salvation, he they ever so temperate and worthy in other respects. We shall see what will come of it, and you shall have "the conclusion of the whole matter."

Two men were arrested on Monday evening and fined by Esquire Wimbler, for being drunk and disorderly. The managers of the dram-atic troupe were arrested Monday evening for playing the "Drunkard" without a corporation license. The ordinance under which they were arrested contained no penalty for a violation of its provisions, and when the case came up for a hearing on Tuesday morning, it was withdrawn. Carpenter was arrested some time ago for selling whisky without license. He concluded what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander, and had them arrested in retaliation, as above stated. And the work goes bravely on.

Frederika Hallen, a Swedish girl has received the royal permit to publish a paper in that country. She can not only write her article, but can set it and print it. Every employee in her office is a woman. There are two other establishments carried on exclusively by women in Sweden.

William Green has lived at Mayville 42 years. His office is just a half mile from his residence, and he has made three regular trips both ways nearly every day. Allowing 312 working days for a year, he has traveled about 39,319 miles.

Florida has a church to every 1,881 inhabitants. Receipts on the Madras railways are declining. The average level of Iowa above the ocean is 800 feet. Florida planters are experimenting with short cotton. Eggs can be bought for nine cents a dozen in Missouri.

The central provinces of India are promised good harvests. Flowers are in bloom in the capital grounds at Washington. Fifty-one of the Heidelberg students are Americans. The Grand Duke of Russia will visit us this summer. Chicago has received a magnolia tree from Mobile. A colony of English sparrows has been brought to Elmina. The school question is exciting great comment in St. Louis. The British government discourages tobacco culture in Ireland. The wine-merchants of New York have organized a league. Waterbury has a boy who has ten grandpapas.

Auburn has sent \$332 10 to support southern schools. There are 40,000 more white males than females in Iowa. The Petersburg, Va., iron works were burned on the 2d inst. Steamers have begun their trips between Rochester and Canada. An Ohio man wants to bet on lady congressmen in three years. It is in contemplation to organize a Cayuga county poultry society. Miss Maria Pinkerton is clerk of the probate court at McDonnellsville. The bankers and business men of St. Louis approve the funding bill. Only five persons were killed in Russia by railway accidents last year. Seventy men are employed in the bank lock factory. A lady has a clerkship in the Dayton, O., postoffice. The Baptists have organized their sixteenth church in Chicago. The population of the United States is estimated at 41,000,000. The number of new buildings in Oswego is unprecedented. Montpelier is furnished with gas at \$6 per 1,000 feet. The new Tennessee constitution has been ratified. In Pike county, Miss., last week, a lady gave birth to six children, and was doing well. Two men in Joliet died from the effects of animal poison communicated to them from a horse affected with the glanders. In the counties of Durban and Victoria, Natal, more than 3,000 acres are planted with coffee. Of these, 1,650 are valued at \$22,000. A large eagle, weighing about thirteen pounds, and measuring six feet four inches, was shot at Eatonville, by Sam'l Louks. The largest organ in the world is now building in London for the hall of arts and sciences at South Kensington. It is to have 111 sounding stops independent of 14 couplers. Trenton, N. J., has sixteen potteries, with 55 kilns, representing a capital of \$1,250,000. Their annual product, if worked to their full capacity, is estimated at \$1,275,000, and thus worked they would consume 30,000 tons of coal, and the same amount of prepared clay, employing from 1,200 to 1,500 men. Frogs are easy to please. Prof. Goltz has been experimenting upon the nervous center, and he finds that if you remove their brain, and rub a wet finger down its back, it will croak as though pleased. The Pope, in buying Remington rifles, relies as much on saltpetre as Saint Peter. A Philadelphian died with his life insured in 19 different companies, to the amount of \$181,500. Miss Barklow, a Brooklyn girl, was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, after triumphantly passing a severe examination. Miss Dix, who has been prosecuting her philanthropic mission among hospitals, jails and prisons for 30 years, is in Tennessee. As Miss Vinnie Ream is said to be a singer as well as a sculptor. If the old rule holds good, one singing Ream is as good as twenty quires. Miss Garrett has been appointed one of the physicians of the East London hospital for children. A photograph of a portrait of Prince Hamlet of Denmark, taken from a picture in the royal museum of antiquities at Copenhagen, painted about the time he lived, shows him to have been a tall person, blonde hair, in a coat of chain armor, with a long sword hanging from his left hand. A Wisconsiner celebrated his pardoning out of the penitentiary by robbing a bank the same night.

Splinters.

Texas is suffering for rain.

Wales has but two daily papers.

Mr. Bright's health continues to improve.

Relapsing fever has reached Philadelphia.

There are twelve thousand kinds of roses.

Prince Arthur will visit California in this month.

A steam man is on exhibition in N. Y. City.

Minnesota has a dog that has learned to sing.

Night schools for artisans are becoming popular.

Baltimore has a church to every 1,881 inhabitants.

Receipts on the Madras railways are declining.

The average level of Iowa above the ocean is 800 feet.

Florida planters are experimenting with short cotton.

Eggs can be bought for nine cents a dozen in Missouri.

The central provinces of India are promised good harvests.

Flowers are in bloom in the capital grounds at Washington.

Fifty-one of the Heidelberg students are Americans.

The Grand Duke of Russia will visit us this summer.

Chicago has received a magnolia tree from Mobile.

A colony of English sparrows has been brought to Elmina.

The school question is exciting great comment in St. Louis.

The British government discourages tobacco culture in Ireland.

The wine-merchants of New York have organized a league.

Waterbury has a boy who has ten grandpapas.

Auburn has sent \$332 10 to support southern schools.

There are 40,000 more white males than females in Iowa.

The Petersburg, Va., iron works were burned on the 2d inst.

Steamers have begun their trips between Rochester and Canada.

An Ohio man wants to bet on lady congressmen in three years.

It is in contemplation to organize a Cayuga county poultry society.

Miss Maria Pinkerton is clerk of the probate court at McDonnellsville.

The bankers and business men of St. Louis approve the funding bill.

Only five persons were killed in Russia by railway accidents last year.

Seventy men are employed in the bank lock factory.

A lady has a clerkship in the Dayton, O., postoffice.

The Baptists have organized their sixteenth church in Chicago.

The population of the United States is estimated at 41,000,000.

The number of new buildings in Oswego is unprecedented.

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PLYMOUTH MARKETS.

PLYMOUTH, April 20.

GROCERIES—Retail.

Apples, dried, per lb.	12
Celery	35
Cloves	20
Corn Meal	10
Malaga	15
Peaches, dried, per lb.	15
Sugar	12
Sugar, brown	12
Syrup	12
Tea	10
Tea, green	15
Tea, black	10
Tobacco	10
do fine cut	10
do smoking	10

PROVISIONS—Wholesale.

Butter	40
Brass, per cwt	100
Chicken, dressed, per lb.	11
do, whole, per cwt	11
Pork, dressed, per cwt	11
do, salted, per cwt	11
Flour, white, per bbl.	10
do, red, per bbl.	10
Lard, per lb.	10
Onions, per lb.	10
Potatoes, per lb.	10
Shells, per cwt	10
Turnips, per lb.	10
Tallow	10

PAVING PRODUCTS—Wholesale.

Beans, per lb.	10
Brown	10
Hay, timothy	10
Hides, per lb.	10
do, green, trimmed	10
do, salted	10
do, veal, green	10
do, veal, cured	10
Oats, per lb.	10
Timothy seed	10
Clover	10
Wheat	10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. C. THOMPSON'S

Livery, Feed & Sale

STABLE,

At the Old Buckeye stand, near the Parker House.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Horses & Carriages to Let,

And Horses Boarded on reasonable terms.

ERNST BORN

(Successor to C. Haslanger.)

WAGON AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Washington street, east of Parker House.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

REPAIRING and Horse-drawing done to order. Good work guaranteed, on short notice. Give me a call and I guarantee satisfaction.

April 14, 20-25. E. BORN.

A GOOD BRICK STORE TO LET

With Upper Story all finished for a dwelling, if required.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE

Consisting of

TANCOY DRESS GOODS

Trimnings and Millinery.

Which will be sold at a bargain to any person wishing to engage in the Millinery and Dress-making business.