

# THE DEMOCRAT.

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

Thursday, September 8, 1870.

We omit our ticket this week to make room for other matter.

## VOLUME XVI.

This is the first number of volume XVI. The occasion is a timely one to have a little chat with our readers on matters connected with the paper.

THE DEMOCRAT has passed through many vicissitudes, and we flatter ourselves that during the volume just closed it was published with an energy and a promptness that will compare favorably with former years. Circumstances over which it seemed impossible to have control, made it necessary for one of the publishers to devote his entire time, during working hours, to the business and mechanical departments, leaving only "nights and Sundays" for editorial labor, while the other publisher, being engaged in other pursuits, was able to devote but little time to editorial duties; but notwithstanding all this, we do not consider it egotistical to say that the paper has given better satisfaction to its patrons than ever before.

The amount of editorial labor required upon a newspaper at the present time, is so much greater than formerly, that there are few papers the size of THE DEMOCRAT but furnish employment for one man in the editorial and business departments, and many of them in the editorial department alone. We intend to effect such arrangements in our business as will enable us to devote more time to the paper, and shall then not permit any newspaper in these parts to "throw dust" in our eyes.

While we are doing as well as our abilities and circumstances will permit, we request that all who desire to see a first-class paper, in all respects, established here, will aid in extending our circulation, that we may be the better enabled to increase the usefulness of the paper. Our friends have been making a very creditable effort in that direction, during the past few weeks; but that is more with a view to the present campaign than to any permanent benefit to ourselves. At least one-half the Democrats in Marshall county ought to become subscribers—and this is all we ask, just now. The more liberal the patronage bestowed on a paper, the better the paper will become; for it is an almost invariable practice with country publishers to invest their profits in improvements of their paper.

We have not yet adopted the advance pay system, although we are convinced that we ought to if we would succeed as we hope to. We have determined, though, that the long-winded account business heretofore so fearfully in vogue with the publishers of papers in this country, must cease with us. There is not a man in the county but can pay for his paper within the year; and he must do so if he takes THE DEMOCRAT.

With this understanding—that our friends will do all they can to extend our circulation, and we will do all we can to publish them a good paper—we sail for another year, wishing long life and prosperity to all.

## Circulate the Documents.

The following campaign documents may be obtained from Hon. Horace Corbin, chairman of the Democratic central committee of Marshall county:

"Land Monopoly"—Speech of Hon. W. S. Holman. "The Tariff"—Speech of Hon. Samuel S. Cox. "Speech of Samuel S. Marshall." "Speech of Hon. Michael C. Kerr." "Speech of Hon. J. B. Beck, on miscellaneous appropriations." "Speech of Hon. John G. Shoemaker, on Radical Election Frauds and Corruptions." "Speech of Hon. Chas. A. Eldridge, on Naturalization and Immigration." "Speech of Hon. George W. Morgan, on Currency and the Public Debt." "Radical Falsehood Exposed."

Democrats in different parts of the county are requested to aid in putting these documents into the hands of those who will read them, and profit by them.

## Colfax.

It is announced that the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, vice-president of the United States, has had the treasury clerks at Washington at work for some time making out statements relative to the public debt and the public expenditures, said statements to be used during the campaign for the purpose of showing up the great financial ability of the Republican party and Grant's administration. When Johnson swung around the circle, the Colfaxites had no words to express their abhorrence of such an undignified proceeding; but that pink of perfection, Schuyler, can do the same, and more, and receive the plaudits of the Republican party. His figures will be compiled for the purpose of proving just what he wants them to, and will be entitled to no more credit than any statement he might make for political effect. They are a "put up job," and when he presents them to the people, they should consider the object for which they were compiled, and that the vice-president is no more entitled to credit than other mortals.

The first number of the *Semi-Monthly Globe*, published at Argos, in this county, by W. T. Cutshall, has found its way to our table. The paper proposes to work for the advancement of the local interests of the town. We would be glad to see it sufficiently successful to warrant a weekly issue in an enlarged form.

# FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

## Overwhelming Defeat of the French Army, and Capture of Napoleon.

The Empire Declared at an End, and a Republic Established.

The events of the past week have been so momentous that a recapitulation of them would fill innumerable volumes, and unless more intelligently written and arranged than the telegrams in the daily papers, would leave the reader in nearly as much doubt as to the actual state of affairs as he was before reading them.

For several days previous to the great battles of Thursday and Friday, the Prussians had been massing their forces, by forced marches and all the means known to modern warfare, in the vicinity of Sedan, where McMahon, with one of the strongest divisions of the army of France, was encamped, with a view of attacking him with such a force as would utterly crush him. In carrying out this plan they were successful even in the minutest details. They attacked McMahon on Thursday, and after two days of the most terrible fighting of which it is possible to imagine, the entire French force engaged was captured, numbering about 120,000, together with all the equipments and army stores belonging to the division. Without exception, this victory, in its extent and ultimate results, is without a parallel in modern times.

As soon as the surrender of McMahon's army was effected, Napoleon sent his word to King William, tendering an unconditional surrender of his person, stating that he had no other course left him. This was an important part of the victory which the Prussians had not counted upon, not knowing where he was until his surrender to William. He was put under a guard suited to his rank as a prisoner, and started to a German fortress, to be kept until his status shall be permanently fixed.

The Empress Eugenie has already started on her journey to join her husband in captivity, having received assurance from William that she would be treated as a guest and not as a prisoner. At last accounts the Prince Imperial was thought to be in London.

While these exciting events were transpiring at the front, events of no less interest to France were occurring at Paris. As soon as the defeat of McMahon and surrender of Napoleon were known at Paris, the people were wild with excitement, and government affairs were but little better than the mob in the street. Suddenly the cry of a Republic was raised, and echoed from one end of the city to the other, even those who were in favor of the imperial government not daring to offer the least resistance to the tide which increased in force and magnitude until it swept everything before it like an avalanche. The deputies were called together, and by a unanimous vote—185 to nothing—declared the imperial government at an end. A provisional republican government was immediately organized, and elected Gen. Trochu president for the time being. The excitement continued unabated, but with fewer indications of violence than at first. The people seemed to forget the great disaster that had befallen their army, in their own personal freedom. They declare, without a dissenting voice, their intention to fight Prussia as long as they have a man to shoulder a musket.

As a Prussian victory has made a republic of France, it is too much to hope that a French victory may yet make a republic of Prussia? In that event, the war will have been some advantage to the world.

## Packard.

The friends of Gen. Packard are continually carping about the correctness of all the positions he assumed in Congress, and the manner in which he supported every measure for the reduction of taxation, and lightning the burthens of the people. But they are careful not to refer to his vote against the amendment to the internal tax bill to tax the interest on all United States bonds. While there is no good reason why the bonds should not be taxed, there certainly can be none why the interest on the bonds should not be taxed. Will some of the champions of the "weakest member of either party in Congress," explain how their vote benefited the poor man?

There must be a new bushwhacker contributing to the editorial columns of the *Republican*, judging from the silliness and shallowness of the article in the last issue of that paper on the Democratic resolutions adopted at Watnath. To show how little sense or political discretion there is in the addle-pated nincompoop who writes for that paper during the absence of the editor, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that he decries the resolutions because they do not announce sympathy for "German unity," while one of the candidates supported by that paper for a county office, is an open and avowed sympathizer with Napoleon in his efforts to destroy "German unity." Bushwhacker had better retire to his country residence until he learns enough to be consistent with himself, even if he can not learn anything of principle.

Last Saturday, Hon. D. D. Pratt and Moxa Morton, United States senators for Indiana, were advertised to deliver themselves at Valparaiso. We are not informed whether they were both present or not, but presume they were, as it is deemed essential that all the "heavy weights" of Radicalism should take a hand in the election in this district.

Verily Jasper's prospects must be growing more desperate daily.

# Comments of the Press.

Among the many favorable notices which the press have bestowed upon the proceedings at the laying of the cornerstone, we select the following, as descriptive of the incidents of the occasion and indicative of the sentiments of those present.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE AT PLYMOUTH, IND.—The cornerstone of the new court house now being erected at Plymouth, Ind., was laid with the usual Masonic ceremonies, on the 25th of last month, by M. W. Martin H. Rice, Grand Master, Plymouth Lodge, No. 149, P. & A. M., having received an invitation to perform these ceremonies, determined at once to make the occasion one long to be remembered, and one that should reflect not only credit upon himself, but also upon Masonry in that jurisdiction. Invitations were extended to the several lodges and commanderies in the northern part of the state, and at Chicago, to be present. The committee of arrangements consisted of Bros. John C. Cushman, W. W. Hill, O. H. P. Bailey, Henry G. Thayer and Martin H. Rice. Arrangements were made with the railroad for extra trains for the accommodation of visitors, and nothing left undone to ensure success. The morning of the day appointed dawned with every appearance of rain, but these soon passed away, and at 8 o'clock a. m. the brethren of Plymouth lodge assembled at their lodge room, and headed by the silver cornet band, Firemen and Lodge of Old Fellows, proceeded to the depot to receive the delegations as they arrived, and escort them to the quarters previously assigned them.

At the head of the procession was the Chicago band; the other bands were placed at the head of the different divisions. The procession marched to the Seminary grove, where in the beautiful shade had been prepared about one-third of a mile of tables, arranged parallel with each other, leaving sufficient space between them for the columns of march. In the sight, as division after division marched in at the center and filed right and left to take their places at the tables, was most magnificent to behold. The dinner was served under the direction of D. F. Ray, Esq., Chief Steward, formerly of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

In preparing to feed this vast multitude, citizens generally joined with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Firemen, contributing in the most liberal manner. The ladies are especially entitled to praise for their contributions, and the important services they rendered. The whole arrangements for dinner were said by all to be the best they had ever witnessed on an occasion like this. More than two thousand persons partook, and there was an abundance for all. At 1 o'clock the procession was again formed and marched to the court house square. As it passed Masonic Hall the officers of the Grand Lodge fell in the rear.

At the conclusion of these exercises the procession was reformed, and after crossing the grand lodge to masonic hall, marched to the Parker House, where all but the Knights Templars broke ranks. After performing evolutions, with a precision that elicited the admiration of all present, the Sir Knights broke ranks and the exercises of the day were ended.

There are many things connected with the ceremonies of this occasion worthy of a more extended notice than is embraced in the above report.

The music by the bands in attendance was excellent. The singing was good. The Masonic ceremonies were performed with promptness on the part of the officers. The address gave satisfaction, and the "Anvil Chorus" was highly applauded. The lowest estimate heard made of the number present when the corner stone was laid, was six thousand. All who came from abroad were provided for during the day, and returned home highly pleased with the attentions they had received. All those who assisted in carrying out the programme, as laid down, are entitled to much praise. To Bros. Cushman and Thayer of the committee of arrangements for their indefatigable labors the craft owe a lasting debt of gratitude. May they reap their reward.

## THE MASONIC CEREMONIES AT PLYMOUTH.

The imposing ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new court-house, now in process of erection in Plymouth, drew together a very large number of the immediate vicinity as well as from a distance. The entire proceedings were characterized by harmony and good feeling, throughout, and everything passed off in the most pleasant manner. There were large delegations from Chicago, Laporte, South Bend, Fort Wayne, Warsaw, Bourbon, Luwold, Tynes City, and all the surrounding villages. Five splendid bands of music, one each from Chicago, Fort Wayne, Warsaw, Bremen and Luwold, made the air alive with a "murmur of sweet sounds." Two hundred Knights Templar, with their rich and costly trappings, gave to the procession a decidedly military aspect; and Blue Lodges were present almost without number, as were also the Odd Fellows Lodge, and Fire department of Plymouth. We also noticed in the procession an organization which we presume consisted of the mechanics engaged upon the work of erecting the new building, that carried a splendid banner, and were gayly decorated with a silken apron similar in style to that worn by the masonic fraternity. A splendid free dinner was given to visiting lodges, and other strangers, in the handsome grove just west of the town, where all that could be desired for the refreshment of the inner man. Judge Osborn, of Laporte had been selected to make the speech, on the occasion, but for some reason that we did not learn was unable to be present. His place was supplied by Hon. C. H. Reeve, who delivered an address of which we heard only one expression, and that was of unqualified praise. After the ceremonies were over, the Knights Templar passed through a review, in front of the Parker House, and in the evening the Chicago Band gave a grand concert and ball in Balcany Hall, at which a very large crowd was present. We have briefly alluded to the proceedings of the day, as, were we to enter into a detailed statement, it would require much more space than we have room for. The citizens of Plymouth were certainly not entitled, and so far as we could discover, most fully received, the highest commendations for the creditable manner in which everything was gotten up, and

the liberal spirit manifested by all of the residents of the place. We think we state nothing but the fact when we say that we think it was the most successful thing of the kind ever before held in northern Indiana.—Northern Indianian.

The corner-stone of the new court-house at Plymouth was laid on Thursday, with imposing ceremonies—the affair being in charge of the Masonic fraternity. It is estimated that as many as one thousand members of the craft were in attendance. Laporte county was represented by about one hundred of the brotherhood, and there were large delegations from Fort Wayne (50), Chicago (80), Valparaiso (40), and other places. A splendid dinner was served in the Seminary grounds, over 1,500 guests partaking of the banquet. Five brass bands filled the air with music, there was inspiring singing by the Glee Club, and Hon. C. H. Reeve delivered an appropriate address—Judge Osborn, the selected orator of the day, not being able to be present.—Laporte Herald.

A grand time was had at the laying of the corner-stone of the new court-house at Plymouth last Thursday. Large numbers of Masons were present from various parts of the state. We desired to attend the celebration and give a more lengthy report of the proceedings, but were unavoidably detained at home. A large delegation was present from this city.—Laporte Argos.

The proceedings attendant upon laying the corner-stone of the new court-house at Plymouth, on Thursday last, were full of interest. Extra trains were run by the railroads centering there, and at an early hour the streets were filled with people from the adjoining towns. The procession which was the largest and most magnificent Masonic display ever witnessed in the state, was composed of the following bodies: Chicago Commandery, with Nevans & Dean's band, of Chicago; Fort Wayne Commandery, and band, of Fort Wayne; Laporte Commandery, of Laporte; South Bend Commandery, of South Bend; lodges of Free and Accepted Masons from Laporte, Valparaiso, Knox, Walkerton, Lakeville, Rochester, Warsaw, Bourbon, Bremen and Argos; Odd Fellows from Warsaw, Pierceton, Bourbon, Larwill and Argos; Chicago stone-cutters' association, and men employed on the building. The number in attendance was not less than 10,000. The ceremonies were conducted by M. H. Rice, Grand Master of Indiana. An address was made by C. H. Reeve, of Plymouth. The building will cost \$80,000.—South Bend Register.

Parties who went from here to attend the Masonic celebration at Plymouth last Thursday, state that the attendance of people from all parts was immense. The number of bands was quite large, one being present from Chicago. Two hundred Sir Knights took part in the exercises. The public dinner furnished is pronounced to have been unsurpassable.—South Bend National Union.

## CLASSIFICATION, GRADE, AND COURSE OF INSTRUCTION OF THE PLYMOUTH GRADED SCHOOLS.

### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

#### "A" GRADE.

Oral Lessons.—The five senses; different parts of the human body; common objects, their use, form, size, color, etc.

Reading and Spelling.—Webb's Dissected Cursive and Word Method; Third Reader. When words have been thoroughly learned, they should be spelled both by letter and by sound.

Drawing on Slates.—Figures, letters, words, and other objects, placed upon the blackboard by the teacher.

Physical exercises, singing, verses and maxims repeated singly and in concert, as recitations throughout the day.

Number.—Counting by means of objects, from one to one hundred.

#### "B" GRADE.

Oral Lessons.—Domestic animals; trees; primary colors. Ideas of length developed by actual measurement of objects.

Reading and Spelling.—Second Reader; words spelled both by letter and by sound. The names, form and uses of the different pauses should be learned; Primary Arithmetic commenced.

Number.—Counting Roman numerals to C; reading and writing Arabic numbers to one hundred; addition and subtraction taught by means of objects; addition and subtraction tables through the fingers.

Drawing.—On slate and blackboard, letters and simple figures; printing and forming script letters.

Singing; physical exercises; exercises in articulation.

#### "C" GRADE.

Oral Lessons.—Long Measure finished; Cloth Measure and Square Measure learned.

Reading and Spelling.—Third Reader; spelling lessons from the reading book.

Number.—Primary Arithmetic completed and reviewed; exercises in reading and writing Roman numerals; mental exercises in addition and subtraction.

Drawing and Writing.—The teacher should write words upon the blackboard, and require the pupils to reproduce them upon their slates.

### INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

#### "D" GRADE.

Oral Lessons.—Divisions of time and their names; lines and angles; abbreviations. Circular and Time Measures; Long, Cloth and Square Measures reviewed.

Reading and Spelling.—Third Reader completed and reviewed; Fourth Reader commenced; spelling lessons taken from the reading book, arithmetic, etc.

Arithmetic.—Ray's Part Third to decimals.

Reading and Spelling.—Fourth Reader completed; spelling, as before.

Arithmetic.—Ray's Part Third to decimals.

Geography.—Cornell's Primary finished. Map drawing.

Drawing and Writing.—Copy Book No. 2; singing; physical exercises, &c.

#### "A" GRADE.

Oral Lessons.—Historical sketches; kinds and properties of water; laws of motion; lessons in grammar continued, with construction of sentences.

Reading and Spelling.—Fifth Reader; written and oral spelling. Spelling lessons should be taken from reading book, arithmetic, geography, &c.

Arithmetic.—Ray's part Third to percentages.

Geography.—Cornell's Intermediate to map of Europe, with map drawing; drawing; writing; copy book No. 3; recitations and declamations; lessons in composition.

### GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

#### "B" GRADE.

Oral Lessons.—Air; water; respiration, circulation and digestion.

Reading and Spelling.—Fifth Reader completed; written and oral spelling continued.

Arithmetic.—Ray's Part Third to duodecimals.

Geography.—Cornell's Intermediate completed and thoroughly reviewed, with map drawing.

Grammar.—Harvey's Introductory completed and reviewed.

Drawing, writing, copy book No. 4; compositions, recitations and declamations; singing and physical exercises.

#### "A" GRADE.

Oral Lessons.—Electricity; sound; light; heat, and historical sketches.

Reading and Spelling.—Sixth Reader; written and oral spelling.

Grammar.—Harvey's, to rules of syntax.

Arithmetic.—Ray's Part Third completed.

Geography.—Cornell's Common School.

History.—History of the United States to the Revolutionary war.

Compositions; declamations; recitations; written reviews and abstracts; drawing; writing; singing.

### CIRCULAR.

Classes will be formed for those students who wish to pursue studies other than those in the regular course.

### TEACHER'S CLASS.

During the fall term there will be a class for the instruction of those who are preparing to teach; also during the winter term for those wishing to teach summer schools.

### EXAMINATIONS.

Public examinations of all the schools will be made at the close of each term. Examination for promotion to take place at the close of the spring term.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

#### DUTIES OF THE PRINCIPAL.

1. The principal, acting under the direction of the school board, derives his power therefrom. To him shall be committed the general superintendence of the schools and school property, and he shall devote such time to teaching and examination of classes as may be determined by the board.

2. It shall be his duty to superintend the classification of pupils; to direct modes of discipline and instruction, and enact such special rules for the government of the schools as shall conform to their highest needs.

3. He shall have power to appoint staff or occasional meetings of all the teachers, for the purpose of mutual consultation in regard to the wants of the schools, and the best method of imparting instruction and securing wholesome discipline.

4. He shall visit the different schools under his charge as often as his duties will permit, and see that all the rules and regulations of the board are duly enforced; shall carefully observe the teaching and discipline of the teachers, and shall report to the board whenever he shall find any teacher deficient or incompetent in the discharge of his or her duties.

5. He shall attend to cases of misconduct reported to him by any teacher, and in difficult and important cases he shall report the matter to the board.

6. Teachers are required to make themselves familiar with the rules and regulations adopted by the school board, as they will be held reasonably responsible for their observance.

7. All teachers are required to devote themselves faithfully, and during school hours, exclusively, to the duties of their office; to labor for the advancement of their pupils in study, and for their moral and social well-being.

8. Teachers are required to be prompt in their attendance at teachers' meetings; and those who are absent or tardy without reasonable excuse, shall be reported to the school board.

9. Teachers shall not dismiss their schools before the usual time, or absent themselves therefrom, or employ a substitute, without the consent of the principal.

10. Teachers will be held responsible for the good order in their respective rooms; shall carry out the wishes of the principal in all matters relating to classification and methods of instruction, and shall aid in preserving order in the halls and rooms of the building.

11. Teachers are required to be in their respective rooms twenty minutes before the opening of school, in the morning and afternoon, and to keep such school records as are required by the principal, with care and accuracy.

7. Teachers will be held reasonably responsible for injuries done to the furniture or rooms wherein they teach, and shall take all possible care that no damage is done to either.

8. No teacher is allowed either to admit a pupil into a school or dismiss one therefrom, except as directed by the principal or school board.

9. When pupils have been absent or tardy twice without excuse, teachers shall send to the parent or guardian a written notice of the fact.

### DUTIES OF PUPILS.

1. Pupils are required to be punctual in their attendance, and devote their time exclusively to the proper duties of the school room.

2. Sickness, necessary absence from town, or other urgent reasons, shall be deemed the only satisfactory ground of excuse for absence or tardiness.

3. In cases of continued failure in recitations, or in examinations, any pupil may be placed in a lower grade; and those absenting themselves from any regular examination without a satisfactory excuse, shall not be permitted to enter their respective classes again without permission from the school board or principal.

4. Pupils are required to obey promptly these regulations, and all others of order established by the principal and teachers.

### Plymouth High School.

#### COURSE OF STUDY.

##### FIRST TERM.

First Year. English. Classical. Higher Arithmetic. Latin Grammar. Harvey's Eng. Gram. History U. S.—Am. Physical Geography.

Second Year. Algebra. Caesar. Geometry. Greek Grammar. Natural Philosophy. Ancient History.

Third Year. Astronomy. Virgil. Chemistry. Latin Prose Composition. Mental Philosophy. Analysis. Analytical and Spherical Trigonometry. Prose Composition.

Fourth Year. Arithmetic completed. Latin Grammar and English Grammar. Reader. History, Universal. Botany. Algebra.

Fifth Year. Geometry. Cicero. Natural Philosophy. Greek Grammar and English Literature. Reader. Ancient History.

Sixth Year. Physiology. Virgil and Latin Prose Composition. Chemistry. Analysis and Greek Prose Composition. Mental Philosophy. Ancient Geography.

Seventh Year. Natural History. Latin Grammar and Prose. Botany. Universal History. Algebra. Cicero. Greek Reader. Ancient History.

Eighth Year. Trigonometry. Cicero. Science of Govt. Greek Reader. English Literature. Ancient History.

Ninth Year. Philosophy. Virgil and Latin Prose Composition. Moral Science. Analysis and Greek Prose Composition. Ancient Geography.

Tenth Year. Natural History. Latin Grammar and Prose. Botany. Universal History. Algebra. Cicero. Greek Reader. Ancient History.

Eleventh Year. Trigonometry. Cicero. Science of Govt. Greek Reader. English Literature. Ancient History.

Twelfth Year. Philosophy. Virgil and Latin Prose Composition. Moral Science. Analysis and Greek Prose Composition. Ancient Geography.

Thirteenth Year. Natural History. Latin Grammar and Prose. Botany. Universal History. Algebra. Cicero. Greek Reader. Ancient History.

Fourteenth Year. Trigonometry. Cicero. Science of Govt. Greek Reader. English Literature. Ancient History.

Fifteenth Year. Philosophy. Virgil and Latin Prose Composition. Moral Science. Analysis and Greek Prose Composition. Ancient Geography.

Sixteenth Year. Natural History. Latin Grammar and Prose. Botany. Universal History. Algebra. Cicero. Greek Reader. Ancient History.

Seventeenth Year. Trigonometry. Cicero. Science of Govt. Greek Reader. English Literature. Ancient History.

Eighteenth Year. Philosophy. Virgil and Latin Prose Composition. Moral Science. Analysis and Greek Prose Composition. Ancient Geography.

# HARDWARE.

## HARDWARE & STOVES.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE PURCHASING

## HARDWARE!

## BUCK & TOAN,

No. 9, Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind.

ART not receiving direct from the Manufacturers and Importers, a general assortment of

## HOUSE TRIMMING

AND

## HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

And an endless variety of useful

## FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Cook Stoves, and some that don't cook. Parlor Stoves for sitting rooms, sitting room Stoves for Parlor, Elevated Oven Stoves, and Green that have not been elevated. Chains of all kinds. Rat Traps to catch Mice and Mice Traps, &c. catch Mice

## Tinners Copperers and Ironers

—AT—

## WO KINTHESHOP.

ALL KINDS OF

## SHELF AND HEAVY