Educational Column.

J. F. LANGENBAUGH.

TEACHING GRAMMAR.

In reference to the usual study of the English language, there is a wide spread dissatisfaction. In many districts throughout the entire State, the mere mention of composition writing and English grammar produces feelings akin to disgust, not only among the pupils, but also, we are sorry to say among the patrons and parents. Nearly all the children in our schools are said to be learning grammar, and yet how few even of those who have gone regularly through all the definitions, rules and exceptions, can be said to have a real or practical knowledge of the subject. Now no one can claim that this arises from the difficulty of grammar, but from the inverted, unnatural and cumbersome methods so generally employed in teaching it. We might quote page after page of authority to show how wide spread and growing is the conviction, that the present system in the study of our language is altogether inverted. It is said, that, "Our grammars are burdened with useless and unnecessary rules, remarks, distinctions, divisions and abstractions," and for this reason grammar become uninteresting and tasteless to students. The arrangement of most of our grammars is the worst possible for the purpose of teaching beginners. A majority of teachers to-day blindly follow the order of text books; and though every recitation should furnish evidence that this is an error, fail to appreciate it. Grammar, as generally taught, consists of memorizing definitions, declinations, rules and conjugations, and in applying them to parsing, and in corrections of examples of false syntax. Pursued in this manner it is an artificial and arbitrary system built up apart from the ground upon which as a science it must rest. Composition or the application of the principles of grammar should go hand in hand with the presentation of the science. No pupil can properly learn grammar, except through composition. There is no other door to the temple. It should be taught in all our schools as one of the most important daily exercises. Grammar, or that which underlies it, should be the first thing taught in the primary departments. Let the child be taught to print, also to write the names of the objects around him. In a very gradual manner let him be led to express his thoughts on slate or paper. Let it be a daily exercise. It is astonishing to one not familiar with the results of this system, how much can be accomplished with small pupils, and how early they will learn to express their thoughts on paper. As they advance in judgment some of the simple principles of the science may be taught them, and the skillful teacher pursuing this course will take great care to present only a single principle at a time, and dwell upon it. Rules of syntax and the arbitrary marks of grammarians should be the very last thing taught.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Parrhassius was a Greek painter, born in Ephesus, flourished about 400 B. C. The story told by Seneca, that Parrhassius, when painting a "Prometheus Chained," put an Olynthian captive to the torture, in order to obtain from him the proper expression of bodily suffering, has been proven to be utterly unfounded.

Olympus Mount is a lofty group of mountains in Greece, lying partly in Macedonia, and partly in Thessaly, of which latter country it forms the N. E. boundary line. It terminates on the S. at the mouth of the river Peneus, on the shore of the Thermaic gulf. Its highest peak has an elevation of 9,754 feet. Its modern name is Elymbo. In Greek mythology, Mount Olympus was the residence of Jupiter and the chief celestial deities, and the clouds which visited the summit were supposed to conceal the entrance to the vault of heaven.

The Island of Patmos, or as it is now called Patmo, is one of the group called the Sporades in the Grecian Archipeligo, twenty miles south of the west extremity of Samos, and about the same distance west of the coast of Asia Minor. It consists of an irregular mass of barren rock, two miles in circumference. In the time of the Roman Emperors it was used as a place of banishment. It was to this island that St. John, the apostle, was exiled by the emperor Domitian, A. D. 95, and here he wrote the Alpocalypse, and perhaps his gospel also.

The Orangemen are a secret political society of the British Empire, whose official designation in its own record is "The Royal Orange Institution." It is composed exclusively of Protestants, and its professed objects are to support and defend the reigning King or Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the succession to the throne in the present royal family so long as it remains protestant.

Priam was the last king of Troy, and according to the legend, 5th in descent from Jupiter. He was the son of Laomedon, and in his youth was taken prisoner by Hercules. According to Homer he had 50 children. During the sacking of Troy by the Greeks he was slain at the foot of an alter, by Pyrrhus.

Whatever each man worships inwardly, is his God, whether he knows it or not. He who has a ruling passion, worships one God, good or evil.

The Texas *Tribune* says; "the late 'atmospherical freshness' has brought on many cases of Coughs and Colds, and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is in greater demand than ever." Price only 25 cents.

Pastime.

Counsel to witness—"You are a nice sort of a fellow, you are!" Witness—"I'd say the same of you, sir, only I'm on my oath."

"Sandy, what is the state of religion in your town?" "Bad, sir; very bad. There are no christians except Davie and myself, and I have my doubts about Davie."

A lady told her little son, who was teasing for something to eat, to wait until breakfast. With a tear in his eye, he burst out: "I jest honestly sometimes think you're a stepmother!"

A little boy was shown the picture of the martyrs thrown to the lions. He startled his friends by shouting: "Ma! Oh, ma! Just look at that poor little lion way behind there. He won't get any."

Why is it that five-sixths of mankind, when cutting open a slapjack and finding a roach therein, instead of feeling a flood of pity at the fate of the animal, go around for the cook with a slung shot up their sleeve.

Burdette says: "Time levels everything except a man's back. He humps that up. And I don't see why, either. It doesn't appear to make the back any stronger, and it certainly doesn't make it any prettier. But I suppose Time knows his business."

A little girl visiting a neighbor with her mother was gazing curiously at her hostess' new bonnet, when the owner queried: "Do you like it, Laura?" The innocent replied: "Why, mother said it was a perfect fright, but it don't scare me." Laura's mother didn't stay long after that.

In a primary school not long ago, the teacher undertook to convey to her pupils an idea of the uses of the hyphen. She wrote on the blackboard "Bird's-nest-," and pointing to the hyphen asked the school, "What is that for?" After a short pause a little Fenian piped out, "Plaze, ma'am, that's for the burd to roosht on."

Saved by Cold Water.

A Windham county correspondent tells the remarkable story of a man in Canterbury, who, sick with some kind of fever, was pronounced by the local physician to beyond hope of recovery. A neighbor was called in to watch with the sick man, and as there seemed no possibility of the patien 's living through the night, the watcher insisted that the family should all retire early, promising to call them immediately if any unfavorable change occurred. As soon as he was left alone with the presumably dying man, the attendant commenced feeding the patient with cold water, a table-spoonfull at a time, continuing the process until an ordinary water-pail full had actually been administered. The fever thus drowned out, the sick man fell asleep, awakening late in the morning to call for food. He was allowed to eat what he wanted, continued to improve, and in two or three days was up and about his business. The remarkable case is well attested, and there seems to be no doubt of its substantial curacy, as recorded above. The water used was obtained from a well adjacent. —*Hartford (Ct.) Post*

Leadville's Future.

Correspondence Evansville Courier-Journal.

Leadville will continue to be a prosperous mining camp, settling down to a town of a few thousand inhabitants, but will, in my opinion and from what I can gather, never be the city that some have predicted. Nothing will grow here. There is no soil and there is ice formed every night in the year. It rains every day from the middle of June until the last of September all the time, I learn, in the afternoon, but the mornings are frosty and icy. There is absolutely nothing to sustain it but the mines, and when these become located and all the paying leads are found, and the day of prospecting is over, then will Leadville settle down into a prosperous and thrifty town, but never a live, booming city. It is too high up for a health resort, and those looking for health would do well to stop some three or four thousand feet below. There is not a foot of ground within four miles of Leadville, in the direction where ore has been found, that is not now taken up, and an attorney informed me (using his expression) "that all of the mining region within four miles of Leadville was shingled over four inches deep," meaning conflicting claims.

Plucky Maids.

In the western part of Kansas, near the Colorado line, resides a farmer named Kay, a new-comer from West Virginia. He has a very spirited daughter, about 15 years of age, who is very fond of horseback riding. A few evening since, Miss Kay, in company with a friend, the daughter of a neighbor, were riding over the prairie when, a rain coming up, they took shelter in a school-house. They were in there but a few minutes, laughing and chatting, when a couple of tramps came in, also seeking shelter from the storm. One of the men—a brutal-loooking fellow—cried out:

"Here's a go—two pretty girls; let's have a kiss and then take their horses!"

The consternation of the girls can be more easily imagined than described. They were fully six miles from home, and a mile, at least, from any habitation. Succor was impossible, and they had to depend on themselves for safety. Fortunately, they were equal to the situation. There was that in the looks and appearance of the men which indicated a willingness to comit the most dreadful crimes. It is not, therefore, surprising that for a moment the girls' hearts sank within them, and their blood almost froze with terror. But it was for an instant, only. The men advanced, as if to put their purpose into execution, when Miss Ray seized a small stove stick which lay at her feet, and with all the force of terror and despair, struck the foremost scoundrel a blow on the head, which felled him as if he had been shot. The other ruffilan, in no wise ambitious of a similar greeting, stepped aside, and the girls fled out of the house, mounted their horses and were soon in a place of safety. An hour or two later, Mr Ray and two of his neighbors visited the school house in search of the miscerants, but they were gone. There was a pool of blood where the scoundrel fell, and marks of it in several places about the room, showing that the blow which Miss Ray dealt was a severe one. But for the pluck of the girls, another horror, similar to many recently perpetrated, might have been added to the tramps' long catalogue of crimes.—*Denver News.*

Interest.

No blister draws harder than interest does. Of all industries none is comparable to that of interest. It works all day and night, in fair weather and in foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It gnaws at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its film, as a fly is bound in a spider's web. Debts roll a man over and over, binding hand and foot, letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is but one thing on a farm like it, and that is the Canada thistle, which forms new plants every time you break roots, whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower the father of a million seeds; every leaf is an awl, every branch a spear, and every flower like a platoon of bayonets, and a field of them like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and vegtable curse. And yet a farmer had better make his bed of Canada thistles than attempt to be at ease on interest.

Learn About the Pulse.

Every intelligent person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then, comparing it with what it is when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child—as now and then a person is born with a peculiar slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of 7, about 80; and from 20 to 60 years, it is 70 beats a minute, declining to 60 at four score. A healthful grown person's pulse beats 70 times a minute; there may be good health down to 60: but, if the pulse always exceeds 70, there is a disease; the machine is working itself out. there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself; as in consumption, when the pulse is quick, that is, over 70, gradually increasing, with decreased chances of cure, and it reaches 110 or 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over 70 for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected.

Practical Hint to Shoppers.

One fine morning, when Franklin was busy preparing his newspaper for the press, a lounger stepped into the store, and spent an hour or more in looking over the books, and finally taking one in his hand, asked the shop boy the price.

"One dollar," was the answer.

"One dollar," said the lounger, "can't you take less than that?"

"No, indeed, one dollar is the price."

Another hour had nearly passed when the lounger said:

"Is Mr. Franklin at home?"

"Yes, he is in the printing office."

The shop boy immediately informed Mr. Franklin that a gentlemen was in the store waiting to see him. Franklin was soon behind the counter, when the lounger addressed him thus:

"Mr. Franklin, what is the lowest you can take for that book?"

"One dollar and a quarter," was the ready answer.

"One dollar and a quarter! Why, your young man asked me only a dollar."

"True," said Mr. Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to have taken a dollar then than to have been taken out of the office."

The lounger seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parley of his own making, said:

"Come, Mr. Franklin, tell me what is the lowest you can take for it?"

"A dollar and a half."

"A dollar and a half! Why, you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter."

"Yes," said Franklin, "and I had better have taken that price than a dollar and a half now."

A British Disease.

The most marked peculiarity that will impress the American traveler when he walks the streets of London for the first time, is the great number of excessively fat people whom he everywhere meets. He at first supposes these persons to belong to the nobility on the same principal that he would pronounce them aldermen or bankers if seen in Boston or New York. In brief, he labors under the popular though mistaken impression, that obesity is invariably the combined result of laziness or high living; while in reality it is a constitutional disease. Until very recently there was no known remedy for this uncomfortable disease, and its victims were obliged to submit to the vexation and not infrequent mortification that it occasions. Allan's Anti-Fat is the only remedy for this disease, and removes the abnormal condition by purely natural means. Ask your druggist for it.

Farm and Home.

The average shrinkage of corn in a year is about 25 per cent. It would, therefore, be as profitable to sell corn at 75 cents per bushel after harvest as at $1 the next summer.

To Remove Stains from Varnished Furniture.—Sprinkle common cooking soda over the stain and moisten with cold water. Then rub with a soft cloth and in a short time every trace of the stain will disappear. Wash off the soda and wipe perfectly dry.

To Make Hens Lay.—One of the best things is charcoal. Wood charcoal will not do. Burn ripe corn until charred, and feed it, and you will find the pale combs will become red, and that busy songs will be heard, and the average yield of eggs will be greatly increased.

I urge farmers to associate that they may have their inspiration kindled. Farm life developes steadiness of character; but isolation not only dries up human sympathies, but the intellect becomes moldy, unless a spirit of inquiry is awakened at some time of life.—*Hon James Wilson of Iowa.*

Household Weights and Measures.—Wheat flour, one pound is one quart. Loaf sugar, broken, one pound is one quart. White sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart. Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart. Eggs, average size, ten are one pound. Liquid measure, sixteen teaspoonfuls are half a pint.

Furiture Polish.—An excellent furniture polish is made of ten cents worth of beeswax, placed in a tin cup and melted in a hot oven. Into this pour two ounces of turpentine and let it stand to cool. Apply it briskly to the furniture with a woolen rag, and give it a finishing touch with an old silk handkerchief. This polish is almost equal to a coat of varnish.

Sprouting Potatoes.—Sprouting the white potato will advance the crop two weeks. They should be cut so that about two eyes are allowed to each piece, and these should be planted in hot-beds with very thin covering of soil; or it is better to plant in boxes and set these in a hot-bed, so that after they are properly sprouted they can be at once carried to the place of planting. If the nights should be anyways cold, protect with a thin covering of straw when the plants make their appearance above ground. Some persons, who want a large quantity sprouted, cut the potatoes as desired and spread them on boards, boxes or crates in a dark place, and when sprouted, say from an inch to an inch and a half, expose them to the light, moistening two or three times a week with tepid water. They should be planted out so that there is not more than two inches of soil over the top of the sprouts.

Gems of Thought.

He that telleth thee thou art always wrong may be deceived, but he that says thau art always right is surely a liar.

Men live mostly for the present. Few seem to care for the future, and yet the future is the all in all of human existence, because it is eternal.

He whose ruling has self for its end, is a self-idolater, and worships, not an ideal, but a block, like the stupidest of heathens.

"Little by little," sure and slow,
We sink in our future of bliss or woe,
As the present passes away.
Our feet are climbing the sta ready bright,
Up to the regions of endless light,
"Little by little, day by day."

Men differ in their honest opinions and it is natural that they should. Just as much as colored glass will cause anything light to be tinged with whatever color the glass may be.

We do not expect a man to appreciate the beauty of a landscape, if the man has been blind from; birth and if God did not write his moral law in each human soul, Bibles and preachers would be useless.

Two of the most precious things on this side of the grave, are reputation and life. And yet, strange to tell, the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the first, and the weakest weapon of the second. Be more anxious, therefore, to deserve a good name than to possess it.

It is a first principle of genuine faith that falsehood and error are not so good as truth, however edifying they may seem. As a beautiful vision they may have an enobling tendency; yet if they be confidently accepted as true while they are not true, the falsehood is sure to propagate evil.—*F. W. Newman.*

As a rill from a fountain increases as it flows, rises into a stream, swells into a river, so symbolically are the origin and course of a good name. At first its beginning is small; it takes its rise from home, its natural source, extends to the neighborhood, stretches through the community, and finally takes a range proportioned to the qualities by which it is supported; its talents, virtue and usefulness the surest basis of an honorable reputation.

The merits of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup are acknowledged by all who have ever used it for the diseases of Infancy. Price only 25 cents.

A college professor once said that "he who *expects* to *rate* high in his class, must not *expectorate* on the floor." Much of the hawking and spitting was, no doubt, caused by catarrh, which the professor knew could be readily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Pensions.

Persons wishing blanks for arrears of pensions can procure them at this office. We have them on hand and will furnish any quantity desired.

A Sad Story of Saxe.

The sad statement is made that John Godfrey Saxe has succumbed to melancholia, and that he is an affecting example of mental suffering. As a poet and lecturer Mr. Saxe has given so much pleasure to so many that the fact of his intellectual disorder will excite much sympathy and regret. Mr. Saxe first appeared as a poet in the old *Knickerbocker Magazine*, in 1843. His first deep mark was made in a poem called "Progress," a satire, and since then he has become well known as a humorous poet, sketch-writer and lecturer. Born in Franklin county, Vt., in 1816, Mr. Saxe was admitted to the bar in 1843, in his 27th year. Not long after he removed to Burlington, Vt., and became editor and owner of the *Sentinel*, which he managed with success and popularity. He was the formal and fun-loving candidate of a hopeless minority for Governor for several years in succession. About fifteen years ago Mr. Saxe removed to this State, practicing law in New York and residing in First place, Brooklyn. Reverses have overtaken the gentleman of late years, and painful illnesses have befallen him members of his family. He denies himself to his dearest friends. His gloom is absolute and beyond relief.—*Albany Argus.*

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS
THEY ARE WORTH THEIR
WEIGHT in GOLD
READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

A TORPID LIVER

is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Billious Fever, Ague and Fever, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Colic, etc.

Tutt's Pills exert a powerful influence on the Liver, and will with certainty relieve that important organ from disease, and restore its normal functions.

The rapidity with which persons take on flesh, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. When the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Sold Everywhere, 25 Cents.

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Sick Headache

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

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CALL ON US at our New Store if you wish to purchase Goods in our line or have anything to sell to us.

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Single Buggy $12 to $15

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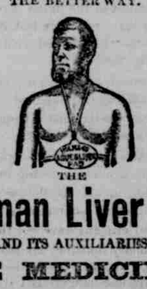
THE BETTER WAY.



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Holman Liver Pad

AND ITS AUXILIARIES.

THE MEDICINAL

BODY & FOOT PLASTERS,

AND

Absorption Medicated Foot Bath.

They cure by absorption rather than drugging the system. They have proven beyond peradventure the cheapest, the most pleasant, convenient, surest and most satisfactory remedies, also permanent and thorough system-regulator in the world, and are applicable to the infant, youth and adult of both sexes. Experience has led us to honestly believe that there is no disease that can be kept in subjection, or that can be modified, by the use of medicine, but that can be acted upon in a far more satisfactory manner by the HOLMAN REMEDIES (the Pad, Plasters and Medicated Foot Baths, known as absorption salt). It is also believed that there is NO disease that medicine can cure, but that can be cured more promptly and effectually by this treatment. Certain it is that times without number, diseases universally acknowledged beyond the reach of medicine have been cured solely under the action ALONE of these remedies. And the work was done so quickly, with so little inconvenience to the patient, that in many cases the pain was gone before he or she was aware. More than a million witnesses bear testimony to these statements. These are no idle words or misrepresentations, but are susceptible of proof. In the name of humanity try them.

The following are some of the many diseases the LIVER PADCO. remedies will cure:—

Fever and Ague,	Kidney Troubles,
Bilious Disorder,	Irregular Action of the
Liver Complaint,	Heart,
Intermittent Fever,	Rheumatism,
Periodical Headaches,	All kinds of Female Weaknesses,
Dyspepsia,	Sick Headache,
Ague Cake,	Lumbago, Sciatica,
Chill Fever,	Pain in Side, Back, Stomach, Shoulders and
Dumb Ague,	Muscles,
Bilious and every kind of Fever,	Lassitude,
Diarrhœa, Catarrh,	Billious Colic.
Jaundice, Neuralgia,	

All these have their origin, directly or indirectly, in the Stomach and Liver. If you doubt it send for Dr. Fairchild's Lectures.

Price, $2. Special Pad, $2. The Holman Plasters, Foot be the same, 50 cents; Body, 50 cents each. Medicated Foot Baths, 25 cents a package; six packages, $1.25. If your druggist does not keep them, send price, either the money, postal order or registered letter, and all will be sent you by mail, free of charge, except the salt, which is sent by express at the expense of the purchaser.

The following communications explain themselves:

CAMBRIDGE, ILL.

Messrs. Bates & Hanley:

I have been wearing one of the Holman Pads. It has relieved me from complaints of long standing, improved my health wonderfully, and I feel like a new woman. I will thank you to send another to my address in this city, and by so doing I believe I would carry happiness to hundreds of families. Yours truly,

MRS. C. N. CARR.

AURORA, ILL., May 1st, 1878.

Gentlemen: I have been a great sufferer with a malaria in the stomach, and also with dumb ague. Having spent thousands of dollars to get cured, but all to no purpose, until about the 1st of March last I was induced to try one of Holmans Pads, which has entirely cured me, and I am now engaged in selling these Pads, and doing all I can to spread the glad news of this cure and induce others to try it. S. G.

PEORIA, ILL., June 1.

Messrs. Bates & Hanley:

I purchased one of your Holman Pads for both my wife and mother, who were suffering with Billiousness, Constipation and Dyspepsia. The Pad has completely cured them. Yours, J. WILE ER.

PEORIA, (ILL.) *Transcript.*

Address either of the following offices:

134 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Mechanics Block, Detroit, Mich.
Hall Block, Toledo, Ohio.
418 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Best's Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

BATES & HANLEY, Agents for the Northwest.

160 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

We have for sale 160 acres of first class farm land, situated in Barbour Co. Kan. This county is finely located well watered and timbered—in fact the best timbered county in southwest Kansas. The land is one mile from county seat; it is level and soil deep and rich. Price $800; small payment down, balance to suit purchaser.

H. CORBIN & CO.
Or Republican office, Plymouth, Ind

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For First-Class

FARM WAGONS,

AND

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He manufactures and keeps on hand all kinds of Wagons, Buggies, Sulkies, &c. Also,

Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing

Promptly and Cheaply Executed.

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"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
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Recorder	J. L. Place.
Surveyor	A. C. Neth.
School Superintendent	W. E. Bailey.
Commissioners	Hiram Ranck
	Howard Barnaby
	James Abrams

Regular sessions of the Commissioners' Court first Mondays in March, June, September and December.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Circuit Judge	Sidney Keith.
Circuit Prosecutor	B. D. Crowford.

Sessions of the Circuit Court, 1st Monday in March, 3d Monday in May, 5th Monday in September and 3d Monday in December.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor	Amasa Johnson
Clerk	David E. Snyder
Treasurer	James A. Gilmore
Sup't Public Schools	Roscoe A. Chase

City Council meets second and fourth Mondays in each month.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Preaching 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. H. V. Reed, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12:15 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Seats free G. A. Little, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Corner LaPorte and Center streets. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:40 p. m. G. W. Bower, Pastor.

REFORMED CHURCH. Services in the Lutheran Church the first and third Sundays in each month at 10:30 a. m., and at the Jacoby Church at 2 p. m. J. B. Henry, Pastor.

ST. THOMAS' Episcopal Church. Divine services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:30 p. m. Seats free. J. J. Faude, Rector.

CATHOLIC (St. Michael's) CHURCH. First service, 7:30 a. m. Second service at 10 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m. G. Zurweilen, Pastor.

MASONIC.

PLYMOUTH COMMANDERY, K. T., NO. 26. Stated conclaves the second Thursday in each month. J. W. Houghton, E. C. C. E. Toan, Recorder.

PLYMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 18, R. A. S. M. Stated convocations the second Wednesday in each month. J. F. Langenbaugh, T. I. M.

PLYMOUTH, CHAPTER, NO. 49, R. A. M. Stated convocations the first and third Mondays in each month. J. W. Houghton, M. E. H. P.

PLYMOUTH, LODGE; NO. 149; A. F. & A. M. Stated communications first and third Fridays in each month. A. L. Reeve, W. M. J. Brownlee, Sec.

KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 535, A. F. & A. M. Stated communications the first and third Tuesdays in each month. David Hull, W. M. C. S. Sutphen, Sec.

PLYMOUTH CHAPTER, EASTERN STAR meets the first Wednesday of each month at Masonic Hall. Sarah Burch, W. M. Mrs. C. O. Smith, Sec.

ODD FELLOWS.

AMERICUS LODGE, NO. 91, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. Resident and visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. H. G. Thayer, N. G. H. B. Reeve, Sec.

PLYMOUTH ENCAMPMENT, NO. 113. Stated meetings second and fourth Mondays in each month. H. Speyer, C. P. J. A. Fisher, Scribe.

FIRE COMPANIES.

ADRIATIC ENGINE CO. Stated meetings second Tuesday in each month. W. H. H. Cullen, Sec. F. K. Barnhill, Foreman.

TORRENT HOSE CO. Stated meetings second Tuesday in each month. J. W. Lamer, Foreman.

PROTECTION HOOK AND LADDER CO. Stated meetings first Tuesday in each month. J. E. Houghton, Forman.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

PLYMOUTH BUILDING LOAN & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, NO. 1. Board of Directors meet first Monday of each month. D. B. Armstrong, Pres. C. E. Toan, Sec.

PLYMOUTH BUILDING, LOAN & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, NO. 2. Board of Directors meet first Monday in each month. W. B. Ross, Pres. H. A. Brown, Sec.

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Rochester	12 55am	10 15am	2 05pm	7 45am