

The Republican.

J. W. SIDERS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17th, 1879.

The Republicans kept out the wild cat schemes of the Greenbackers in Congress Monday, and the inflationists are angry and threaten vengeance.

New Jersey seems to have followed the example set by Ohio. A large number of towns, heretofore Democratic, have gone Republican. This will be another check on the Southern fire-eaters.

Mr. Hendricks says that he will never again take the second place on a Presidential ticket. He probably thinks that a ticket with S. J. Tilden's name at the head cannot succeed, and he is "mighty correct" in his opinion.

The anger of the ex-Confederates, in and out of Congress, is great, because Bragg, the Union general of Wisconsin was placed at the head of the War Claims Committee, where he will stand as a snag for all Rebel claims to wreck upon.

The LaPorte Argus says Senator Reeve seems disposed to smash some rather inferior political furniture at Indianapolis. We have thought for a period of time that the only thing gained by that asylum investigation was a bad reputation for those engaged in it.

"Frank Sundown," the Argos correspondent of the Plymouth Democrat, has probably taken the contract to destroy the Democratic party in Marshall county. He has a big job on hands, but we wish him success, and any assistance that we can give him will be cheerfully rendered.

Last Monday about 3 o'clock, a terrible cyclone struck Collinsville, Illinois, a town about eleven miles from St. Louis, demolishing ten buildings, ruining thirty others, and damaging some seventy-five dwellings and business houses. Only one person was killed, but several were badly injured.

The Democrats of Indianapolis held their convention Saturday. A negro acted as Vice President, and a negro was nominated for City Marshal. If the exodus of negroes from the Southern States continues, "we may expect that a negro will be the Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1880."

Umbertini, the "Zulu" chief, has shown by recent military movements that he possesses a brain which improved by culture would place him in the front rank of military men. His management of his forces shows that he understands how to fight a superior force of disciplined men. He attacks at a moment when they are placed at disadvantage, kills as many men as possible, destroys or captures supplies, and then retires to his own fighting ground.

An attempt was made Monday morning, to assassinate the Czar of Russia, while he was taking his morning walk, near the palace. Five shots were fired at him, but none of them took effect. The man who fired the shots was arrested. The Czar has been warned several times recently by anonymous letters that he would be killed if he did not begin the work of redressing the intolerable wrongs under which the writer declared the Russian people were suffering. It is said that the Czar is a firm believer in destiny, and does not think he can be killed until his time comes to die.

Samuel J. Tilden is sending out his editorials for Democratic papers, to prepare the way for his nomination in 1880. Some of the papers that supported him in 1876, fairly refuse to publish them. The Vicksburg Herald says, "he made a mistake in sending them to this shop, we shall oppose Tilden's nomination with all our power." The Lewiston, Idaho, Democrat, one of the most radical Democratic papers in that state tells how Tilden managed the campaign of 1876, and says no one can doubt that he knew all about the Oregon transaction and the other dispatches. It is evident that Tilden will have to shell out liberally before he gets the support of a portion of the Democratic press.

The Republicans in Congress are fighting for a free ballot, for the right of each man to vote once on each election day for the man or the party of his choice. The Democracy in opposing this are inflicting far greater injury on those they seek to benefit than on the proscribed Republicans of the South. The shot gun, the rifle, and the black snake whip have already cost the South millions in undeveloped resources, and wealth, which a policy that would have encouraged emigration would have brought them. A persistence in this insane course reminds us of the days when they rebelled against the government, thinking that they could thus make slavery more secure. Those men who are exulting in the belief that they have their heels on the necks of the colored men and the poor white men of the South, but at the very moment when they think their triumph complete they will be

bitterly disappointed. It needs no prophet to foretell this. History time and again has shown that wickedness in a nation does not go unpunished. The men at the North, be they Democrats or so called conservative Republicans, who aid those men in their wicked acts will share in their disgrace.

Senator Reeve and the Benevolent Institutions.

Senator Reeve's letters in the Indianapolis News, in regard to the legislative investigations, have attracted wide attention. In his last letter he takes the position that the legislative department possesses a politico-judicial power. He says:

"The law has created certain offices, provided for electing or appointing the officers, and prescribed the duty of each officer in relation to each office. This is legislative. It then proceeds to invest the acts of the officer under the law pre-creating the duties of his office, and this is judicial. The parts in power appoint a majority of their own political faith on the committee to make the investigation, and this is the partisan political feature in contradiction to the feature of public policy involved in the proceeding, and represented by the whole committee as a deputized body. The findings of the committee are reported to the Legislature for its action, and that action is not by resolution, or enactment of further laws based on that report."

After showing that this is the highest civil power that government can exercise, that in this country the law is all the government we have, that the citizens respect the law in proportion to the elements within the law and the dignity and fairness with which it is enforced, he proceeds to show that the committee of ten appointed to investigate the benevolent institutions did not investigate, because they did not listen to the evidence that was presented, only two or three of them being present at a time, and consequently that they, as a jury, could not give a decision. He shows, too, that no time was given the officers to make a defense or disprove the charges brought against them, although they might have possessed overwhelming evidence in answer to these charges. He shows that the committee did not complete its work, and says:

"It makes no difference whether the officials charged be guilty or innocent, corrupt or honest. The State, by its committee, could only show them to be guilty or corrupt by a proper charge, proper examination and proper legislative action, to be shown by its journals, and, until it so appears the officials are presumed to be honest; and, if the State proceeds to investigate and does not complete its work, then it has abused its power and violated the guaranteed rights of the citizen as well as of the official."

After showing the absurdity of either of the papers being the report of the committee, he says:

"The State of Indiana is a proud State. Her people are a proud people. Her voters send legislators to the capital to do their duty, be they Democratic or Republican. Her citizens cannot safely tolerate abuse of power or neglect of duty in the legislature. They cannot permit any official to be censured, much less condemned, by such a proceeding as this. If they do, no man is safe in public or private position. No Democrat can permit it; for if such a precedent as this is to be established, and Democratic officials be as honest as angels and as perfect in official duty as archangels, and Republicans come into power and follow such a precedent, Democratic officials may be censured or condemned without cause or chance for defense, and the politico-judicial powers of the government in the hands of a fragment of a legislative committee of investigation may be more tyrannical than an African king, and in its conduct sink beneath the rules of dignity, decorum and law that attend the court of a police magistrate or the commission that assesses damages on a ditch."

"It was in view of all this, that I declared in the name of my party that so far as this pretended investigation is concerned, the management of the insane asylum has not been shown to be other than honorable. As to myself, I regard public business as I do private, when you get the right man for the place, keep him there as long as you can. When you find a rule, or plan, or routine that works well and successfully, keep it in operation. While the principal officers of the government should be in partisan harmony with the head of the government and with each other, the subordinate and employes should be men fitted to perform the duties required. The 'spoils of office' should not be used like the spoils of war. War is for destruction, and disservice to expedients are proper, and the conversion of 'spoils' is a part of the law. But administration of government looks only to preservation and permanency, the very opposite of the end in war, and time expedients are not proper and conversion of 'spoils' is a sacrifice of expediency and honor to mere expediency. Of course, this is my own view and I cannot bind my party by it, however much I may desire it to believe as I do; but philosophy and derision—or should I underlie—all administration of government as well as enter into the provisions of every law that goes upon the statute, those laws being the government to be administered."

It is for uttering such sentiments as those that a few old "moss back" papers are trying to read Charles H. Reeve out of the Democratic party. These extracts give but a feeble idea of the letters he has written. We wish we had room for the whole of the last letter. We are glad to know that Senator Reeve has the manliness in making laws to contend for what he believes will benefit the people, regardless of the claims of a few men of his party that want office. If the legislators of all parties would fight manfully for what they believe to be right, it would be better for the parties and the people.

Dr. Confer's Letter.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS CONTINUED.

The department for girls in the reformatory is in the same building with that of the woman convict department, yet they are kept strictly separated from each other, no communication or intercourse is permitted. This department is generally kept full from the effects of increasing population and consequent increase of crime. Girls are sent there from every county in the State, generally for minor offences, and in many instances to keep them from the baneful effects of vice, to which many girls are exposed at a very tender age. They are taken from jails, many are here because of their profanity and for being incorrigible at home, some had married clandestinely at the age of fourteen years and were arrested by their guardians, some were the children of prostitutes, others again have been taken from married men; many were abandoned by their promiscuous lovers with whom they had run away and were left in strange places without money or friends. The number in the house at this time is one hundred and forty-seven, ranging in age from six years to seventeen. They are received in degrees and conditions of mental and physical depravity, far beyond the comprehension of the general public. Youth offers a feeble resistance and but few obstacles to its prostitution when assailed by degenerate men and women, hence, children are sent there whose minds are corrupted by the most repulsive thoughts and their frail bodies polluted with loathsome diseases; these are kept by themselves until the necessary improvement of their mental and physical condition is effected, after which they are brought into the association of the family circles of the house, of which there are a number adapted to the ages of the girls. About one half of those received are unable to read write. They are placed in school under the care of kind and motherly teachers, who exercise the most rigid supervision over them consistent with their improvement. They are made to realize the companionship of friends and to feel at home, not the homes that some of them had left, but a home where kindness and christian charity takes the place of debauchery and vice; a home where the young mind is taught to expand and develop its faculties for usefulness in reciprocal harmony with the moral world. Daily exercise in the school room, in the chapel, and in the open air in company with their teachers, rapidly effects their reformation. Their numerous and superior comforts in the institution soon wear them from the remembrance of their former haunts, rendering these repulsive by mere contrast. When they arrive at a proper age they are carefully instructed in all the departments of housekeeping, learning each branch separately and thoroughly before being advanced to the next. Cooking, baking, washing, ironing, sewing, knitting, cutting and making their own garments as well as many kinds of garments for the stores and private families in the city, as well as for the prisons, the boys, the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan's Home. From these sources and from families who have their washing done there, ample work is found to keep the inmates profitably employed during their residence in the institution. After the girls are sufficiently skilled they are hired out to work, places are selected for them by the superintendent, who carefully assures herself of the respectability and capability of the parties to properly care for and protect the girls from improper associations. The girls are sent out on tickets of leave for a trial which binds them to the institution, with which they are kept in constant communication as well as with friends at home. The ticket is renewed every year, or until the girl is discharged by the expiration of her term.

If a girl, conduct is not in accordance with the rules of the institution she is returned and kept until a reformation is thoroughly effected. I listened to a number of the girls recite their compositions in the school room, they appeared to be fully up with the children of our common schools of the same age. Some of their compositions displayed enjoyment, pleasure and contentment which could hardly have been expected of their peculiar situations. One of them, ten years old, developed the idea that she had been raised in the country; she very earnestly recited "that she loved to play on the green grass among the flowers of spring, to see the sun rise and set behind the trees, and to listen to the birds sing." On inquiring I found she had come from Blackfoot county at seven years of age, and had resided in the institution a little more than two years. The very many ennobling and christian influences brought to bear upon the young minds of these girls, after residing in the institution some time, has the effect of rapidly re-claiming them from the life of sin and shame and of raising them to a position of respect and esteem. The novelty of the position, the comforts enjoyed (in many instances superior to any thing they ever experienced before), together with the respectable associations, by which they are constantly surrounded and the kind and motherly supervision exercised over them, induces them to yield a willing obedience to the rules as well as a cheerful compliance in the discharge of their daily duties, well knowing that all these things must contribute to their present and future happiness. In passing through the hall we encountered a large and powerful black girl engaged in polishing the floor

with a rubber. The superintendent remarked that she had recently run away (the only case of the kind they ever had), she had been captured and brought back; Mrs. Smith took the girl by the back hair and jerked her back in a manner we thought more painful than pleasant, then gave her two or three smart slaps on her cheeks and asked her if she would ever run away again. She promptly replied she would not.

The bakery in the basement of the building was the very perfection of cleanliness and order. The bread that was shown us, having been baked by three girls who preside over that department, was equal to the best baker's bread.

The architect of the building insisted on having one room for a guard room, where a sentinel could be posted day and night with a telegraph wire extending to the U. S. arsenal, some half mile away from which assistance could be summoned in a moment, as he thought it would be impossible for Mrs. Smith to control the desperate characters sent to the building without a resort to bullets; but said she, here is the room and the only kinds of bullets necessary for me to control the most vicious of women, at the same time she unlocked and opened a room one side of which was lined with one pound bars of yellow soap. It was remarked she must have uncommon confidence in the harmlessness of her inmates. She replied it was by that seeming confidence that she was enabled to keep them in subjection, punishment creates fear and hatred, whilst kindness is followed by respect and obedience.

Thirty of the inmates of this house have married in the last five years, and are settled down in life as useful members of society. A number are sent out as teachers, and many more are employed as housekeepers and servants. A few of the girls placed there, after receiving the benefits of the institution for years have not held out faithful, but of those who fall, the numbers are very low. Seventy-eight per cent, are known to have succeeded and remained steadfast to the principles inculcated in the institution, and in a few instances some of those who have gone out and married are now furnishing homes to their weak and fallen sisters, who are also being reclaimed from vice and immorality through the influence of the reformatory for women and girls.

Neighborhood Notes.

The Elkhart starch mills use 1800 bushels of corn each week.

James Sanders, an old and respected citizen of Peru, died Friday night.

William Stauffer's planing mill at Middlebury, Elkhart county, was destroyed by fire Friday.

D. W. Scott formerly senior editor of the Elkhart Union is suffering from a virulent cancer.

Pulaski county has the fewest number of days of public school of any county in the State except Starke.

Harry Haas of the South Bend Bill Poster is out of the penitentiary and has commenced suit for divorce from his wife.

Valparaiso claims a population of 7000, and a school attendance ranking fourth in the list of cities of this State.

Six young Shetland ponies imported by Messrs. J. M. and J. F. Studenbaker, have arrived at South Bend. They were so small that the whole half dozen were quartered in one stall.

W. W. Garner, of the Starke County Enterprise, who was used by the superintendent of the poor farm for two thousand dollars a damages, because he said the superintendent treated the inmates of the asylum cruelly, proved his charges, and did not have to pay a cent.

The confidence men are still selling wind-mills, hay forks, patent churn dashes and various other patents in adjoining counties. They always fail to deliver the machines, but purchasers always find a note at the bank by which they have agreed to pay from five hundred to seven hundred dollars for nothing.

The Indianians says that the emigration from Kosciusko county this season to the west is simply immense; that no less than three persons who had loved not wisely but too well, were arrested during last week, and that the Warsaw school board has contracted with Prof. Wheeler as Superintendent, for another year.

A special to the Indianapolis Journal from South Bend says: "Richard Cummins was arrested on Saturday for intoxication and was found to have counterfeit coin to the amount of \$8 on his person. His premises, south of the city, were searched Sunday and to-day, and metal, pieces of broken mold and the ladle in which the metal was melted, were found. In addition the officers caught James Jones, alias Baldwin, there. He is the man who escaped about a month ago, after being acquitted on the charge of counterfeiting, and while being held for the Michigan authorities, who wanted him on several charges. Both men are in jail awaiting examination before the United States Commissioners.

The New York Graphic's special from Washington, says a gentleman traveling with Gen. Grant, writes home that Grant says he will not be a candidate for President under any circumstances, and at the proper time will make his intention known. He does not wish to re-enter public life, and will decline a nomination for any public office. At present, however, he does not wish to appear as publicly deciding that which has not been authoritatively offered.

News of the Week Condensed.

The Home Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., has stopped business.

The majority of Judge Cole, Republican, in Wisconsin will be over 23,000.

The Commissioner of Pensions has \$2,000,000 with which to start payments of arrears.

A great fire raged in Cairo Egypt Sunday and Monday, and an immense amount of property was destroyed.

The senate Thursday, by a vote of 35 to 28, admitted Charles H. Bell to his seat as senator from New Hampshire.

The ten-dollar 4 per cent certificates are selling faster than the 4 per cent bonds did several months of last year.

A new division of the Pension Office, to pay arrears of Pensions, has been organized, and is in working order.

John P. Phair, hanged in Vermont on Thursday last, left a statement declaring his innocence, and that justice was not done him.

Chinese papers are giving much attention to the late Anti Chinese bill and veto, treating it very calmly as to their action in case of the bill's passage.

The Chinese Six Companies decline to contract for Chinese labor to replace the negroes emigrating from the South, saying they have nothing to do with it.

Sufficient evidence has been adduced in the trial of the Nebraska man-burners, now going on at Hastings, Neb., to hang all but one of the gang engaged.

The brig Gipsy sailed from New York Monday, with an expedition fitted out to search for the Spanish treasure said to have been lost off the coast of Venezuela many years ago.

Five Hartford life insurance companies will, it is reported, withdraw their money from and quit business in Indiana, in consequence of the adverse legislation of the recent session.

The ice in the straits of Mackinaw and also in St. Clair river is quite compact, though steamers are now attempting to force a passage through the latter. Mackinaw promises to hold out two weeks longer unless warm rain comes.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that the United States steamer Jamestown, now at Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., be got ready in ten days and proceed to Sitka and relieve the Alaska. He has authorized the employment of all the workmen necessary to execute the order. The Jamestown will be fully armed well manned, and will give full protection to the inhabitants of Sitka.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, at Leadville, writes that miners are seeking to the rich carbonate fields of that region at the rate of \$30 a week. Ore is taken out worth \$3 per pound. It is thought the locality of the camp will yield \$50,000,000 of precious metals per year, and there are valleys and ranges adjacent to the camp enormously rich in mines which have not yet been fully explored.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, APR. 12, 1879.

Unless I am greatly mistaken in my estimate of public sentiment as reflected by visitors here from all sections of the country, the formal announcement by the Democratic majority of both Houses of Congress of its submission to and alliance with the little handful of Greenbackers in matters financial, will not strengthen that party with the masses of intelligent voters. The financial resolution adopted at the Democratic caucus of Wednesday evening is interpreted here as a notification that the financial tinker is to have the shackles hereafter imposed, stricken off, and that his genius is to be allowed full scope in shaping our money legislation to the end of the session; that all the disquieting questions which were thought to have been so happily settled by resumption, are to be reopened by one fell swoop. An unbiased comparison of the present prosperity of any of the great industries of the country with their status at any time within the three years immediately preceding resumption, will probably show them in most cases to have been perceptibly benefited by the formal commitment of the government in favor of a stable currency and a monetary system by which values can be calculated with some degree of certainty. This being granted, there seems no good reason in the view of the average business man why we should go back to the old days of uncertainty, bankruptcy, disaster and ruin, simply that a few men in Congress shall have an opportunity to make good the promises that are much better broken than kept. The feeling is that we are making reasonable progress back to our old prosperity on a better foundation than we have had since the outbreak of the war forced the government from its moorings out on to the sea of inflation which has neither bottom nor shore. Nevertheless, a certain element of Congressmen, Republican and Democratic, seem disposed to strike hands with the few Greenbackers who appear uncertain in what direction to look for fame, if they are not permitted to carry out the programme they announced to their constituents before election. It seems a great pity to all concerned that these men can't see the opportunity lying all about them in other directions, by improving which they could make

for themselves lasting reputations, rather than seek to resurrect the skeleton of inflation. The resolution in question demanded the substitution of greenbacks for national bank certificates; and is said that among an avalanche of financial bills prepared and waiting for the occurrence of "bill day" (14th inst.), the demand for unlimited coinage is one of their most constant features. The Democratic Greenback defeat in Ohio and Michigan, in the April elections, seem to have made some of the farthest sighted of the former, rather shy of a coalition with the latter. But the great majority seem very like Barkus, in return for the aid of the Greenbackers in matters political. As the latter are called on to give very little for a great deal, it cannot be supposed they would long hesitate over the items offered them. But I fancy some of them who were elected as and by Greenback R-publicans, as in the case of the Iowa members, will hear a good many things not complimentary to them from their constituents when those voting in favor of the political riders to the army appropriation bill, become known.

Within the past year four Southern military companies have visited this city, all of them displaying State colors, and some of them very suggestive of the part their respective states took in the late war, but no national emblem. Many construed this as gratuitously insulting to the government, and the President was severely criticized for consenting to review them under the circumstances. A recent repetition aroused indignation to such a high pitch that a public meeting was called and vigorous expression was given to the feeling animating the participants. The effing visitors took the hint, displayed the Stars and Stripes, and left us cheered and applauded all along their line of march to the boat.

Knex.

Pen and Scissors.

Elison declares that his electric light is a success, and that within two months he will convince the world of the fact.

In appointing the financial committee of the House, Speaker Randall surrendered to the inflationists, and Congress is to be flooded with wild-cat bills.

The emigration fever has reached the colored people of Virginia. Farmers have tried to induce the negroes to remain, but those who have money are preparing to go West.

Recent letters from Mr. Welsh, United States Minister to Great Britain, received within a day or two, show that all the rumors about his coming home are inaccurate. He has no such purpose.

Paul Boyton the swimmer, arrived in Memphis Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, having gone from Cairo in four days and five hours. Fully 15,000 people lined the wharf to greet the voyager. He remained in Memphis till Monday.

Captain Charles O. Wood has filed with the governor his report as inspector of the Indiana legion. There are sixteen companies in the legion, forty officers and 850 enlisted men with 1,800 breech-loading rifles. Out of a list of twenty five independent companies, but two are now in existence, the Logan Grays of Evansville and the light guards of Evansville.

The commissioner of pensions has made his first requisition upon the treasury for money appropriated to pay arrears of pensions, and has had two millions of the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year placed to his credit. He will commence this week to fill out blank checks, and they will be sent to pensioners in the order in which their applications were filed. Only three and a half millions can be paid out before the 1st of July, which will cover all accounts that the present clerical force can have time to examine.

MOHAWK, Feb. 25, 1879.

WM. M. GILES & CO., 120 West Broadway, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find a check for one quart of your Liniment. I use it for almost everything, and I know it to be the best I know of or have ever seen tried. It prevents all dislocations from bruises, and in neuralgia, headache, &c., it is king. When you struck Iodine Ammonia, you struck a bonanza, and a big one, too. Send the Liniment to the address of H. H. RANNEY, Mohawk, N. Y.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of William C. Shierley for the use of William Seldford and John Seldford and against the Marshall County Agricultural Association, I will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, THE 10th DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1879,

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

All the right, title and interest of the Marshall County Agricultural Association, and to a place or parcel of land situated in Marshall county, State of Indiana, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of a tract of land, containing eight (8) acres, more or less, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the east side of the Michigan road, where the east and west center line of section twelve (12) Michigan Road intersects the east line of said road twenty (20) rods; thence east parallel said east center line line and twenty (20) rods distant, sixty-four (64) rods, more or less, far enough to contain a parallelogram, containing eight (8) acres. Thence north parallel with the east line of the Michigan road to said center section line twenty (20) rods; thence west on said center section line to the place of beginning. Thence east parallel with the center section line of section twelve (12) Michigan Road thirty-three (33) rods, more or less, to the east line of said section twelve (12) Michigan Road, and thence south-easterly on a line parallel with the east line of the Michigan road twenty (20) rods to the place of beginning, and containing four and seventy hundredths (4.70-100) acres, more or less.

Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption. JOHN W. ANSLLEY, Sheriff of Marshall county.

NOW
—IS THE—
TIME
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Spring Dry Goods!

We can safely say that never before has been such a complete line of Prints, Dress Goods, White Goods, Hosiery and Notions shown in Plymouth, as now can show you.

In Prints we have the choicest patterns and best makes.

In Dress Goods we can give you all the latest Patterns Out, in both cotton and worsted makes.

We also carry Summer Silks and Trimming Silks in all shades. In White Goods we have a complete line of white dress goods. Table Linen, Towels, Napkins and Curtain Laces.

In Hosiery we have in Ladies', Gents' and Children's sizes any thing you may want, from 5c a pair and up. In Notion Department we have Embroideries, Lace, Ruchees, Buttons, Ties and Boas. You will find it to be your interest to look over our immense stock before purchasing, as we don't allow any one to under sell us.

KLOEPFER & BOFINGER.
P. S.—We also have opened a large lot of Parasols, very cheap.

BECKER & WOLF.

We want everybody to Remember

The People's Drug Store,
Which is in
Room No. 8,
—OF—
Hoham's Block,
—ON—
Laporte street,
—IN THE—
City of Plymouth,
In the County of Marshall, and in the State of Indiana.

1870. 1879.

POE & CHAPMAN,
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PATENTS
and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address: GILMORE, SMITH & CO., Stationers of Patents, 2000 Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

BECKER & WOLF.

NOTICE!

We still stick to our last seasons text—Practice what we preach, perform what we promise—this is all our friends or the public will demand. We have adhered faithfully to these principles pleased all our old customers and gained nearly as many new ones, and got the credit of managing our business in first class style.

NOTICE!

Many good things perish because they are not made known. Don't be a afraid of advertising. We have a splendid stock of goods which to be appreciated need only to be seen.

NOTICE!

We wish you would come in and inspect our stock of Dress Goods. We are certain that you would appreciate our efforts to show first class goods. Cashmeres, Alpacaes, Silks and Colored Silks, Summer Blacks, Brocades, Silk Poplins and domestic dress goods, at prices beyond competition.

NOTICE!

Kindly accept this invitation and bring your friends. We want to show our stock of Ladies', Children's and Misses' Hosiery, consisting of plain and clocked balbriggan Hose, in white, unbleached, striped and solid colors. Lisle thread, and over one hundred styles of cotton hose, at prices that no other house can touch. If any one questions this claim, the matter can be fully solved by sight and comparison.

NOTICE!

Having a reputation to maintain with people whom we spend a lifetime, and meeting the same customers from year to year, makes it necessary to provide only first-class goods. We have such, and will be pleased to show our friends at any time. Our selection of Laces, Embroideries, Corsets, Gloves, Ties, Bows, Ribbons, Trimming Silks, Satins and Velvets. Moderation of Prices is the Rule, not the exceptions.

NOTICE!

Gentlemen, of all creeds, we wish to draw your attention to our stock of Clothing for Men's, Youths' and Boys', made and trimmed equal in every respect to merchant tailor work. Hats, Caps, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Summer Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves. We will try to please you, and will consider it no trouble to show our goods. You will not be urged to buy, we feel positive, however, that you cannot resist the temptation to purchase without any windy arguments.

BECKER & WOLF.

Spring Suits in every style and quality for Men and Boys at BECKER & WOLF'S.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, &c., at Becker & Wolf's.