

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE,
S. L. HARVEY, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865.



Sherman and Stanton.

In his examination recently, before the committee on the conduct of the war, General Sherman deals some rather heavy blows at Secretary Stanton, which go home to the mark with damaging effect.

It will be recollected that one of the reasons assigned by Stanton for the disapproval of the convention between Generals Sherman and Johnson, was, that he (Sherman) had been forbidden by Mr. Lincoln and Stanton to treat with the rebels on civil or political questions. General Sherman in his examination shows conclusively, that Stanton knowingly lied when he made the statement, and testifies that both Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Stanton had previously encouraged him on two occasions, one at Savannah, and the other in Georgia, to treat with the civil authorities on subjects of civil polity, that Stanton was present in the room at the time of the conference in Savannah and approved of what was done, and that both Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Stanton had been fully advised of the views entertained by General Sherman in relation to the political questions involved in the treatment of the South, and that Mr. Lincoln at least approved of his policy and was desirous of having the letter containing those views published to the world. Now if these things be true, how contemptible mean and little, must Stanton forever appear in the eyes of all honorable men, and how completely was General Sherman justified for refusing to recognize him the other day at Washington. We honor General Sherman for his courage, military ability, and the manifest statesmanship displayed in his examination, as well as for his manly independence in snubbing the double dealing and false hearted Secretary of War.

An Insult to those attending the Sanitary Fair.

The Chicago Times of Monday last, says of the Fair in progress there: "Bayonets guard the entrance and exits, and bayonets patrol the building. In time it will be hoped that our municipal police will be sufficient to keep order."

Why is not the municipal police of that eminently loyal city able to keep order now? Why must the masses of the people be constantly reminded of the pomp and paraphernalia of military authority at the city of Chicago? Do democrats constitute the only, or even the principal ones who are in attendance; or are the republicans who attend so rude and disorderly that the presence of the military is required in order to keep them in subjection? We do not believe that either is the case, but on no other hypothesis can we see any necessity for the state of things described by the Times. We suppose that the commandant at Camp Douglas is ambitious to render himself conspicuous, and to keep up the impression as long as possible that the military is superior to the civil authority, and that those who manage the Fair are willing to gratify him rather than incur his displeasure, not knowing exactly as yet whether it would be safe for them to do so.

STANTON'S CENSORSHIP OF THE NEWS.

This country is groaning under almost numberless wrongs and abuses, but perhaps not one of the least is the censorship and control of the telegraph, which has become a part and parcel of Stanton's official business. When armies were in the field, and information liable to be given to the enemy, there was some excuse for this surveillance, but not even then for the extent to which it was carried; but now the whole matter is utterly indefensible. Yet Stanton keeps up his authority just as in time of war. The power he handles is tremendous. He can absolutely make history. As he filters the news through his office, so we all have to take it. He has sent us at least three different accounts of the capture of Jefferson Davis, until the whole story of disguise is set down to every candid man as a clumsy and silly fabrication. It has been rumored that Stanton will soon be compelled to vacate his position. We should rejoice to believe the report to be true. He cannot go a minute too soon.—N. Y. Day Book.

The LaPorte Herald says a little son of Mr. Samuel Carter, aged two and a half years, was drowned in Clear Lake last Monday forenoon under very painful circumstances. Some boys were fishing at the lake in the rear of Mr. Carter's residence and the little fellow stepped into a boat a few feet from them and it is supposed that in leaping over the boat he fell out. He was found a short time afterwards floating on his back quite dead, the water having doubtless filled his lungs, causing immediate death. He was a fine, healthy boy of much promise.

An Illustrious Dead Head.

The excursion fitted out at public expense to carry Congressmen and their wives on tours of pleasure has succeeded in cost, in magnificence, and extent, the tour of the loyalists of the old world. Government vessels, freighted with champagne carrying crews and rations, are not the only manifestations of the new spirit that is instilled in our Government!—Speaker Colfax a Western editor speculator, &c., has taken a tour to the Pacific States. In old times a member of Congress made his journeys in the stage coach, chewed his tobacco, drank his whisky, and speculated in town lots, without any one caring about it. This man Colfax, it is discovered, "goes as a Missionary from the East to the West, carrying the messages of love and patriotism." His business, also, is to "create and foster new bonds of Union, of interest and of affection between the great sections."—An old editor, Mr. Colfax travels as a "dead head," and exults in the privilege of free passage. But see how the trivial circumstance of a mail contractor giving a Congressman a free ride (with a view to extra next winter) is elevated by the terms in which the Springfield Republican speaks of it:

"Appreciating this view of the value of his excursion to the national life and prosperity, looking upon it as something to awaken new ties between Eastern capital and Western labor, and a stimulus to the loyalty and nationality as well as to the prosperity of both, Mr. Colfax, and the owner of the overland Stage Lines, has placed his private coach at Mr. Colfax's disposal, and tendered him every facility for making the excursion leisurely, intelligently, and comfortably."

We may whisper that a reporter of the Republican is a dead head on the same journey—we beg pardon—is "a missionary of love and patriotism going on an excursion of value to the national life and prosperity," and is "to awaken new ties" between Eastern capital and Western labor—ties on the Pacific Railroad doubtless whose sleepers need awakening!

The Secretary of War has also given Mr. Colfax (and other dead heads) Government authority! The military commanders on the route are instructed to tender him every assistance and favor! He will be guarded through all the dangerous parts of the route. He will stop for several days each at Denver, Salt Lake City, and Austin, and after spending a month in California, will probably make a tour through Oregon, and return by the same stage that carries him from our extreme western border, and which is to accompany him throughout the trip, via the Territories of Montana and Idaho. The whole journey will occupy four months, beginning about the 20th of May, and ending with the return of Mr. Colfax and the rest of his party the last of September.—*Albany Argus.*

From Europe.

New York, June 4.

The steamer Pennsylvania, which left Liverpool early on the morning of the 23d, and Quebec on the 24th, arrived here to-night. The news of the Mexican emigration schemes in the United States, attracts attention. The Daily News remarks: "If Johnson intended to give France cause to declare war, he would not now be disbanding the armies and selling ships. It is probable, however, that the throne of Maximilian may be endangered by the help which Juarez may get from the American people in ways which will give Napoleon no right to remonstrate with Johnson."

The Morning Post says: "Reliable information leads to the inference that so far as Johnson is concerned, he has no intention of interfering, either in Mexico, or what is more important, in Canada affairs."

A characteristic letter from Garibaldi is published, earnestly hoping for friendship between England and America.

D'Israeli issued an electioneering manifesto for the conservatives in the extension of the franchise. He goes for the admission of most all the classes.

It is stated that the French government revoked the measure limiting the twenty-four hours stay of American vessels in French ports.

The Patrie has reason to believe the attention of the French government is occupied with news of clandestine enrollments in America, and that, if necessary, it will adopt energetic measures against American volunteers. Admiral Didot left Brest in the frigate Themis, with instructions on the subject, as soon as Napoleon returns, about the end of May. £230,000 sterling had arrived in England.

The French government was much displeased at Prince Napoleon's speech at Ajaccio. The Emperor will return the end of May.

Gen. Sherman's Speech at Washington, Wednesday Evening.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

The friends of General Sherman serenaded him this evening, at his private residence, near the Capitol, when he came to the front door, and in a conversational way said he supposed they wanted him to make a speech. He did not want to make one, because if he did he might get excited and say something that might better not be said; for, said he, when I speak I speak to the point. If a man minds his own business I let him alone, but if he crosses my path he must get out of the way. [Cheers.] I want peace and freedom for every man to go where he pleases, to California, or to any other portion of our country, without restriction. Every man should do as he pleases, holding himself accountable for his acts, and I shall hold myself responsible for my own acts. [Voice in the crowd:—] "How about going to Mexico, General?" You can go there if you like, and you can go to the— if you want to. [Laughter.] He was interrupted several times by irrelevant questions about his operations in Georgia and South Carolina, which he answered in a humorous way. Those present shook hands with the General and then retired.

The majority against the new state constitution in St. Louis county, will reach 5,000. This indicates the defeat of the constitution.

The Sentence Passed upon Bowles, Milligan and Horsey Commuted to Imprisonment for Life.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 2, 1865.

General Orders, No. 38.

The sentence of General Court Martial, as promulgated in General Orders No. 27, dated Headquarters District of Indiana, Indianapolis, May 9th, 1865, having been further commuted, by telegram, of which the following is an extract, to-wit:

WASHINGTON, May 30, '65, 9:30 P. M.

Major General Hovey:

The President of the United States orders that the sentence of death, heretofore passed against Horsey, Bowles and Milligan, be commuted to imprisonment, during his life. The penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, is designated as the place of imprisonment.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Now, therefore, in accordance with said telegram, William A. Bowles, Lombard P. Milligan and Stephen Horsey, citizens of the State of Indiana, will be confined at hard labor during the terms of their, and each of their natural lives, at the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. The prisoners will be sent under guard to said penitentiary, with a copy of this order, together with said General Orders, Nos. 27, and 37, current series, from these Headquarters. Lieutenant Colonel John H. Gardner, 17th regiment, V. R. C., Commanding Post, Indianapolis, Indiana, will cause this order to be executed.

By Command of Major General Alvin P. Hovey.
OFFICIAL: J. W. WALKER,
Major and Assistant Adjutant Gen.

From Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, June 4.

Files of late Georgia papers are received. The Columbus Enquirer of the 29th contains a report of a public meeting held in that place. A number of prominent men were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the present sentiment of the people, reporting as follows:

First, the war being over, it is the duty of all to submit to the power of the United States; second, they earnestly desire to have peace and order restored, and some steps adopted to restore the state to its old position; third, they regard the assassination of Abraham Lincoln with abhorrence; fourth, they request that the United States troops be retained in the country until peace is fully re-established; fifth, they earnestly solicit other counties to meet and adopt similar resolutions.—*Geo. Johnson, R. L. Mott and J. L. Mouton, were appointed a committee to visit Gen. Wilson, and obtain permission to go to Washington to lay the resolutions before the government.*

The Macon telegraph chides the people of the state for not manifesting more interest in its future welfare and rehabilitation.

The Villedgeville Recorder says it is both to believe it is the settled policy of the government to continue military rule over the people of the southern states for an indefinite period.

The wheat harvest has commenced in south Georgia. It is thought there will be enough grain for domestic consumption.

Work has been started on the South Carolina railroad, between Augusta and Branchville.

In Augusta every person sending or receiving a telegraph message is required to furnish evidence of having taken the oath of allegiance.

Large portions of the 24th corps were soon to be mustered out. There would be a grand review previous thereto.

From New York.

New York, June 4.

A Richmond letter says a member of the English parliament has offered Gen. Lee a splendid residence in London and a sum of money, the interest of which would support himself and family for life.

President Johnson's amnesty proclamation made the rebel citizens of Richmond feel very sorely. Gen. Heath had voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance.

Large portions of the 24th corps were soon to be mustered out. There would be a grand review previous thereto.

Trial of Jeff. Davis—Gov. Brown Released.

New York, June 5.

The Tribune's Washington special says: "It is not true that Jeff. Davis has been brought from Fortress Monroe. The President on Saturday told a congressman that it seemed desirable that Davis should be tried by a civil court for high treason, as a perpetual reminder that treason was our highest crime, and he was willing to spread before the world the secret testimony in the assassination case, and trust to their verdict as to Davis' complicity."

Gov. Brown has been released, and will go home under a pledge to work earnestly for the restoration of Georgia to her allegiance."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

The Mexican question once more attracts attention. Gen. Steel having been ordered to the Rio Grande with an army of observation of 30,000. The foreign ambassadors are greatly perplexed at the movement. It is understood that Count Montalvon will demand an explanation from the state department.

Dr. Samuel Cox, of lower Maryland, charged with harboring Booth and Harrod, has been released from confinement. Col. Greener, proprietor of Vanness Place, in Washington, and his wife, have also been released.

Rumors of change in the cabinet are renewed. It is conceded that Stanton must go out, and the radicals are very confident that Butler must go in. Forney is industriously at work hurrying the chances of "the beast," in the expectation that his own will be improved thereby. We have no idea that President Johnson intends to give either of them a seat in the cabinet. Butler is a worse man than Stanton, and a much better one than Forney. A bold, unblinking thief is not nearly as dangerous or despicable as a confidence

man Forney, in his Forest letter, placed himself first among the confidence men in the country, and he has maintained the reputation admirably in Washington, by assailing those who assisted him when he was honest, and defending the rogues who are now his associates. Butler robs openly and by daylight. Forney wheedles perquisites from those who are foolish enough to trust him. We do not believe that any "pressure" which can be brought to bear on the president will avail for the selection of such men in the changes which will probably be made.

Gen. Grant's Congratulatory Address to the Armies.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Gen. Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies:

"WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON D. C. June 2."

"General Orders No. 108.]

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the heat of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have attained the supremacy of the union and the constitution over the armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace, on a permanent and enduring basis, on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's record in defence of liberty and right in all time to come.

"In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens."

"To achieve these glorious triumphs and to secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen, and posterity, the blessing of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the perilous legacy with their lives."

The graves of these a grateful nation bestows with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken family.

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant General."

New Advertisements.

H. B. DICKSON. HENRY WOODBURY

THE IRON AGE

Has come again: at least the

IRON

has at H. B. DICKSON & CO'S HARDWARE

STORE, IN THE SOUTH ROOM OF THE

NEW BRICK BLOCK, PLYMOUTH, IND.

Where it can at all times be SEEN and

BOUGHT in almost any shape, size, quantity and

quality from an

AMERICAN COOKING STOVE

to a COFFEE HEATER, or from a crow bar to a

paper of 4 or 5 tacks. They have

STOVES

Of every kind: Elevated Ovens, Square, Parlor

Sheet Iron, Box, fancy or plain, with complete

TRIMMINGS

to match. SHELF GOODS of every description.

House Trimmings, DOOR and WINDOW hang-

ings; Glass and Sash; Carpenters' tools.

NAILS

By the Keg or Pound; Mill saws, Log and Dog

Chains; the best Axes in the West.

Tin, Brass, and Hollow Ware

Of all kinds;

PLOWS, SHOVELS,

and all manner of Agricultural utensils, including

Forks that load and unload hay by horse power a

CUTLERY,

FISH HOOKS & LINES,

ROPE, WIRE, BELTING

AND COW BELLS,

IRON AND

STEEL IN BARS,

ROLLS, SHEETS

AND BUNCHES

Etc., &c.

In fact every thing that any one ever thought of

buying in a Hardware Store, and a thousand things

NEW STOCK

constantly arriving, which they propose selling

CHEAPER

Than the same can be bought at any other place

this side of Pittsburgh.

All kinds of tin, sheet iron, copper and brass

ware made and repaired on reasonable terms and

short notice.

H. B. DICKSON & CO

June 1 1865—93n38—4f.

LIQUORS.

PURE LIQUORS for Medical and other pur-

poses, can be had at my Store, one door

North of the Branch Bank.

J. F. VANVALKENBURGH.

Plymouth, May 18, '65.—4f

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
THIRD SERIES.
230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note

Two cents per day on a \$100 note

Ten cents per day on a \$500 note

20 cents per day on a \$1000 note

\$1 per day on a \$5000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The notes of this third series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3/10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The third change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens from every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

First National Bank of LaPorte

First National Bank of Warsaw

First National Bank of Valparaiso.

By T. Cressner, Branch Bank, Plymouth.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

v1C37—3mo.

Tyrrel Brothers.

NEW GROCERY

Provision Store.

BOURBON, INDIANA.

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Bourbon and vicinity to our splendid stock of everything in the Grocery and Provision line, all of which has been bought for Cash at the present time, thereby availing ourselves of the recent decline.

All Will Be Sold Very Low For Cash.

If you want salt go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Lard go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Pork go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want White Fish go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Mackerel go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Dried Beef go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Sugar, Tea or Coffee go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want all kinds of Spices, Dried Fruits, Dye-Staffs, Wood and Willow Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Candies, &c., &c., go to Tyrrel Brothers.

In short, if you want anything and everything in the Grocery and Provision line go to Tyrrel Brothers.

We will always have on hand a full stock of everything belonging to our trade, which we will sell as low as any firm between Fort Wayne and Chicago.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.

OUR MOTTO:

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

You will find us on Main street, in McEndorfer's New Store Building.

TYRREL BROTHERS.
Bourbon, May 18th 1865.—m6.

SCHEENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRICKE PILLS

The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck, just after recovering from Consumption, many years ago. Below is a likeness of him as he now appears.

When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds; at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.

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When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds; at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.

DR. SCHEENCK'S

Principal Office and Laboratory at the N.E. corner of SIXTH and COMMERCE Streets, Philadelphia, all letters for advice or business should be directed.

He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine lungs with the Respirator, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free.

In New York at No. 32 BOND Street, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

At the MARLBORO' HOTEL, Boston, January 18 and 19, February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 19 and 21, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 19 and 20.

The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

The History of Dr. Schenck's own cure and how he was cured of Consumption.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks. It was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Parrish must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparent hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated; the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the right lung and the lower lobe healed with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations weekly with the "Respirator." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerful tonic, and healing in itself. It contains no opiates, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion. One bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well to take a dose of Schenck's Mandricke Pills to cleanse the stomach.

The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandricke Pills a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion follow.

The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant, no bad effects like when using Bourbon Whisky, which disorders the stomach, torpers the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, drops sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.

The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tonic to the stomach, which few medicines possess the power of doing.

The MANDRICKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn-out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption.

AGENTS.

BOSTON—George C. Goodwin & Co.
NEW YORK—Dumas Barnes & Co.
BALTIMORE—S. S. Hance.

PITTSBURG—Dr. George H. Keyser.
CINCINNATI—F. E. Sore & Co.
CHICAGO—L. & S. Smith, and H. Scott.

Also, sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

v10n25—4f

GOOD NEWS
—FOR—
MARSHALL
County!

Wool ending and Spinning at Tippecanoe Factory, Tippecanoe, Indiana.

Mr. A. BOYD

Will receive wool for carding, and spinning at Plymouth, office at Shoemaker and Boyd's Grocery Store. Wool received and returned the same week. We have a large

ASSORTMENT

—OF—

BLANKETS,
CASIMERE,
JEANS,
SATINETTS,
TWEADS,
WHITE AND PLAID FLANNELS

in great varieties, which we will exchange for wool at the factory.

Cash paid for wool at the market price.

N. B. & P. S. ALLEMAN.

v10n25—4f

GREAT PANIC.

Save your money by buying at the

LOW PRICE STORE.

RICE & BRO., Successors to Rice and Smith, are now receiving the Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all kinds of