

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.AUDITOR OF STATE.
CHRISTIAN G. BAUGER, of Clarke.TREASURER OF STATE.
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.ATTORNEY GENERAL.
JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington.SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

The Bloodletters and Jeff. Davis.

Scarcely a republican paper reaches us that does not invoke the powers that be in favor of taking the life of Jeff. Davis. Now that the government has completed its arrangements for his trial by the law for treason, and the ease set for hearing in June, the radicals are fearful of his acquittal, notwithstanding Chief Justice Chase, as unscrupulous a radical as the worst of them, will preside at the trial. They see that his acquittal is almost a certainty, and hence are much disgusted with Andy Johnson for not having him tried by a military commission "ordered to try, and organized to convict" him. These blood-thirsty sons of Satan are not satisfied with the blood of hundreds of thousands slain during the rebellion, which themselves and their counterparts in the south were alike instrumental in bringing upon the country. Hate still rankles in their fiendish hearts and their constant cry is "blood, more blood." What good could possibly come to the country by hanging Davis? What harm could possibly ensue by leaving him to the tender mercies of his own sad memories? The people of the south have had enough of rebellion, and Davis is powerless for evil. Besides this, the best legal talent in Europe and America unite in declaring that he cannot be convicted, of treason without outraging all the doctrines and principles of National and Inter-State law. Had he been taken in armed opposition to the government and during the continuance of the rebellion, tried by military commission and executed, there might have been some apparent reason for the act, but even then he was entitled to the rights of a belligerent, and hence could not in justice, have been executed. This was probably the reason why the President refused to allow his trial in that manner.

We can see but one good end to be accomplished by his trial now, and that is the judicial settlement of the question "What constitutes treason?" Perhaps another incident to this, will be the disabusing of the public mind of many of the radical notions infused into it during the last five years, by a set of unscrupulous and unprincipled, political thieves and gamblers so rife in the land. So far as we are personally concerned we care little for the fate of Davis, except as the principles and practices established in his case may affect the liberties of the people. His is but a single life worth no more and no less to him than were the hundreds of thousands of lives destroyed by the war, to their possessors. We append hereto a few samples of republican expressions relative to this subject, to show the spirit that animates the party who arrogate to themselves all the morality and piety of the country, and claim to be in such close proximity to the veil that divides this from the spiritual world, that they can distinctly "hear the whisperings of the infinite." We must be excused, however, if we suspect that the "whisperings" which they often hear, are nothing more or less than the echoes of their own evil thoughts and wishes:

Jeff. Davis is to be tried at last by Judge Underwood, at Norfolk, Virginia. We hope the court will be as lenient with him as the one which tried Mrs. Surratt were with her.—*Northern Indianian*.

Jeff. Davis, has been indicted for treason in the United States Circuit Court, for the district of Virginia. We do not know what chance there is for an impartial trial in the Old Dominion, but we do know that his trial should be so conducted as to secure the infliction of such a penalty, as treason and traitors deserve under the law. *Porter Co. Valer*.

"J. D."—The celebrated J. Davis, Esq., now a resident of Fortress Monroe, Va., has been indicted for treason, in the U. S. District Court of Virginia, and it is said his trial will commence in July.—God luck to him. May he find a halter strong enough to "hold him."—*Pera Republican*.

JEFF. DAVIS.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia, which recently met at

Norfolk, found a bill of indictment against Jeff. Davis for treason, and he will be tried next month. The chief difficulty will be to find a jury, as there are none but fools who have not already formed an opinion as to his guilt or innocence.—*St. Jo. Valley Register*.

Jeff. Davis has been indicted for treason in the U. S. District Court of Virginia, at Norfolk, and will be tried, it is said, at the present term. We predict his acquittal. The object of trying him by a jury of semi-secessionists, the only kind that will be accepted by the defense, is to acquit him.—*M. C. Republican*.

Negrophobia in Congress.

What is the first duty of Congress? According to the radicals, it is to feed, clothe, protect and legislate for negroes.

Not long since there was a riot in Memphis in which negroes and whites participated, and which is pretty generally known to have originated in the reckless and outrageous conduct of the blacks. Acting under the advice of their abolition allies in the north and at Washington they became dangerous to the community and in many instances carried threats of violence into actual execution. The whites became incensed and the blacks more and more insolent until a collision ensued in which the blacks were worsted. Their allies in Congress forthwith appointed a committee to visit Memphis, avowedly to ascertain the facts, but in reality to whitewash their colored proteges and place them before the world in the light of innocent sufferers.

This is to be done of course at the public expense—the expense of the toiling millions of white men. We do not recollect any similar instance in the history of the country, although riots have frequently occurred among whites in different places. Congress has appropriated nearly twelve millions of dollars during the present session for the Freedmen's Bureau, which is to be expended in feeding, clothing, and educating negroes and in the erection of school-houses for their children. We believe that Congress has never yet undertaken to feed and clothe poor white men nor to educate their children at the expense of the Government. Does Congress think negroes more deserving than whites? Let the laboring white men think of these things.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, (Radical), the Supreme Court of the United States stands as follows:

"Of the eight Justices, three out of four of those appointed by the President, viz: Messrs. Weller, Swayne and Davis, and one of the older ones, viz: Mr. Swayne, are understood to be in sympathy with Congress. Justices Nelson, Grier, Wayne, Clifford and Field on the other hand, are believed to be in sympathy with the President."

Pleading Insanity.

Under the above caption the Chicago Tribune, thus hits off the somewhat fashionable plea of insanity so frequently put in by offenders against the majesty of the law:

The recent novel and decidedly dangerous treatment of the man Hopps—dangerous to the community, not to his neck—suggests a few parallel cases. How would such records as the following read of transactions in the Police Court?

"An Irishman was brought up on the charge of breaking his wife's head with the handle of a broom, thereby seriously endangering the life of the woman, and breaking the broom handle in two. The outrage was admitted on the part of the defense, but it was claimed that the prisoner was insane, inasmuch as he cherished a delusion that brooms were manufactured for that purpose. The plea was accepted, and the man was acquitted. Application was made by the prosecution to have the person of the defendant secured in some asylum, to prevent a recurrence of the offense. The justice, however, refused to grant it, on the ground that as the broom handle was broken, the object of his delusion was removed, and the man must now be considered perfectly sane. He therefore ordered the prisoner to be liberated."

"Another singular instance of this obliquity of moral vision was brought before the same Court, where a youth named Timothy Sharpe was accused of picking the pocket of one Thomas Jones. The young man seems to have cherished the insane delusion that the money in Jones' pocket belonged to himself, and seizing a favorable opportunity he appropriated the same. Several eminent physicians testified that Sharpe was unmistakably insane when the supposed theft was committed, and that the cause of his insanity was the fact of the money being in Jones' pocket. The proceeding accordingly moved that an investigation be made into the present state of the prisoner's mind, with a view to have him removed to the Asylum at Jacksonville in the event of his still cherishing such delusions. The motion was overruled by the Court, who considered such a course entirely unnecessary. It was clear to him that the 'object of delusion' had been removed from Jones' pocket, so that the prisoner could no longer be regarded as insane. He therefore ordered Sharpe to be liberated."

COLD COFFEE.—Coffee, if kept from meal to meal, with the intention of renewing for use, should not stand in tin. Let it be poured into an earthen dish, and the coffee pot be washed and dried each time of using. There are few things that will take a flavor more readily than coffee. When in the berry, it often imbibes the odor or spices and liquors, which in transportation may be placed near it, to such an extent as to result in entire loss to the owner. Ship loads have been spoiled, which the use of a little knowledge might have been secured from injury.

We saw a few days ago an item in a Cleveland daily, stating that a lot of twenty or more negroes had been shipped into a city of the State of Ohio, to be placed in shops along with white laborers, and that more was expected. So it will continue. These fanatics labor first to make the negro dissatisfied with his present relations and then induce him to come to the North to compete with white labor. The Northern States will be overrun by these colored men, within the next two years, and the laboring men now will be compelled to work in competition with them, and side by side in their daily toil, if Republican policy shall prevail. It is time the masses were roused up to the importance of this question.—*Dem. Standard*.

We are under obligations to our friend Mayers of the firm of Nussbaum & Co., for a copy of the *Daily Ranchero*, published at Matamoros Mexico. It is a spirited seven column sheet, published in the interest of the Imperial government. That our readers may have an idea of the feeling prevalent there, we reproduce the following from the columns of the *Ranchero*:

That Policy.

The army and Navy Journal, a paper which feeds upon the offal of war, is out again on "Our Mexican Policy." The belligerent attitude of the Journal toward this country would appear a little remarkable were it not for the fact that it is equally anxious for war anywhere and with anybody. It does not make a specialty of this country by any means, but it clings to the idea that if a fight cannot be got on up elsewhere one certainly can be had with Mexico. It laments deeply over the domestic dissensions in the United States, as thereby the work of slashing away at the Gordon knots with the sword will be prevented. We feel to pity the Journal, over the existing state of affairs; and inasmuch as its occupation depends upon war somewhere we could almost wish that there were one between the United States and Mexico. It would be so delightful and profitable to sit back there in New York and publish in the Army and Navy Journal all those terrible accounts of bruised heads and perforated bodies on the plains of Mexico!

The object of a war upon this country, the Journal does not stop to define. In fact, it does not appear to have any idea of what is to be the result of such a war, whether or not it should be attended with success. That is not the question. War or no war, is the issue, and upon it the Journal lives and flourishes or dies to be forgotten. Whilst our sympathies are aroused in behalf of this feeder upon the offal of carnage and slaughter, we cannot close our eyes to the consequences of a war of races so urgently demanded by that New York Cannibal.

The most serious objection we have to the Journal and its parasites and satellites is that, studied falsehood and deception lie at the bottom of every line published by them. They raise false issues to inflame public mind in the United States, and keep hidden the inevitable consequences of the unholy work which they are endeavoring to urge forward. They accuse the Federal administration of holding the blood-stained American people in check, and thereby preventing the immediate restoration of the Mexican republic. They should have said that the administration was striving to avoid a war with the world, whereby the work of conquest, of a war of races, of destruction to Mexican nationality was being defeated. That, thereby, soulless filibusters, disbandoned and abandoned army officers, contractors and soldiers, were being kept from at once inaugurating the work of exterminating this people, this government, this nationality.

They talk of restoring the Mexican Republic, when they know that such a thing never existed. They know that within the last forty years, seventy-five different rulers have held sway over the Imperial Halls of Montezuma. They know that, during that time, there have been seventy-five times seventy-five local revolutions in this country. And this is the Republic which they "rapid, impatient, not to say, headlong Americans," are so anxious to re-establish! In the name of Beasts Butler let this be denied. Even he would seem to own that the American people were so entirely lost and abandoned as to desire the return of any country on earth to so deplorable a condition. And all this without a dollar accruing therefrom to the United States, nor a silver spoon to Butler! All this, without the hope of sending one ship-load of merchandise from the United States to distracted Mexico!

But we can realize that the federal North Americans feel that Mexico, like the South, belongs to them. And when we contemplate the sad havoc made upon the south by the northern hordes, where ties of kindred blood bind those people together, will we conjecture the result of a war by that people upon this country. It means a war of races, and the extermination of one or the other. It means conquest. It means the absorption of Mexico. It means the swallowing up of this country, and this people, and the complete obliteration of both people and name.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

"The House Committee on the Freedmen's Bureau agreed to report a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of Congress, to investigate the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau system, to travel through the Southern States and take testimony and report to Congress."—*Telegram*.

These Republicans are sharp fellows after plunder, but not very thoughtful about the sufferings of the people. They first take the negroes out the care of their masters. It cost something to do that! They then create a bureau of masters for them, under whose tender management the negroes die faster than they can be buried, and the Government pays the bureau eleven millions a year to be getting the negroes out of the way. What next? Why, it seems, Congress creates an itinerant negro committee to bureau the Bureau. And what next? Why jobs among them sixty thousand extra, and more too, for printing. And what then? Why the people may work on hour a day, to raise money to foot the bills.—*Herald*.

The Way They are Doing It.

We saw a few days ago an item in a Cleveland daily, stating that a lot of twenty or more negroes had been shipped into a city of the State of Ohio, to be placed in shops along with white laborers, and that more was expected. So it will continue. These fanatics labor first to make the negro dissatisfied with his present relations and then induce him to come to the North to compete with white labor. The Northern States will be overrun by these colored men, within the next two years, and the laboring men now will be compelled to work in competition with them, and side by side in their daily toil, if Republican policy shall prevail. It is time the masses were roused up to the importance of this question.—*Dem. Standard*.

The resolutions of the Hagerstown meeting will be received with content by the ultra abolition leaders, and those who would not believe that the influence exerted by the Phillipsites, Tiltonites and Cheeverites is of small importance, should remember that these are the men who laid the foundations of the Republican party, and that they have ever been the first to declare the principles and policy which would lead it to success.—*Chicago Times*.

The News.

MONDAY, May 21.—The reconstruction committee's constitutional amendment will be taken up in the Senate to-day. Senator Fessenden opens the debate.

Gen. Henry Mann was appointed collector of internal revenue at Chicago, on Saturday, by the President. His nomination was sent to the Senate and by that body referred to the finance committee. Judge States has not yet been appointed collector of this port.

The Grant house, at Franklin, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Two girls perished in the flames.

J. P. Chapman, formerly of the Indiana State Sentinel, known throughout the country by the sobriquet of "Crow, Chapman, crow," died in Indianapolis yesterday afternoon.

In the House on Saturday no business of any importance was transacted. Several speeches were made on the condition of the country.

The Radicals in Maryland.

On the 14th instant there was a mass meeting of radicals at Hagerstown, Maryland, which was addressed by Horace Maynard, Senator Creswell, Hon. Frank Thomas, General Garfield, and other well-known radical leaders. The subjoined resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That we are alike opposed to granting suffrage to the negro in Maryland and representation of non-voting negroes by rebels, and therefore we fully and completely indorse the constitutional amendment to the Constitution, basing representation on the voting population, and all laws forever prohibiting the leading rebels from holding any office of confidence or trust."

"Resolved, That we firmly believe that safety and perpetuity of the republican government, both State and National, depend on the retention of power in the hands of loyal men and therefore that we adhere to the doctrine that none but loyal men should govern a State, even if their number should be less than 5,000."

The first resolution declares for the pending constitutional amendment because it repudiates negro suffrage, and alleges that it bases representation on the voting population, and forever prohibits the leading rebels from holding any office of confidence or trust. As there are now many indications that the radicals in Congress have determined to pass the amendment and go before the country with it in the next general elections, the construction given to it by the prominent leaders in that party in the Hagerstown meeting is of much interest. They first emphatically condemn the leading idea of the radical party and commend the amendment for ignoring it. They next aver that the amendment bases representation on the voting population. That is not true. The South will accept a proposition to make the number of voters the basis of representation if thereby her people may be insured against disfranchisement and all difficulties in the way of admission be removed. The amendment proposes to make the number of voters the basis in the Southern States, and to make the entire population the basis in the other States.—It is therefore not only in contradiction of the general principle indorsed by the meeting, but it would prove partial and oppressive in its workings. The resolutions mistake the character of the amendment. They were framed to meet popular sentiment in Maryland, or what was supposed to be the popular sentiment of the radical party in that State. Such a construction of the amendment would not answer the purposes of the party in Massachusetts, nor would General Garfield take the stump in Ohio declaring himself to be in favor of the amendment because it repudiated "manhood suffrage." The resolutions show the difficulties that will confront the radicals in their effort to uphold their plan of restoration. Each State will require a different explanation of it, and the inconsistencies and subterfuges to which they will be driven will more severely than ever before task their capacity as thimble-riggers. Their first effort has disclosed a split in Maryland.

Governor Swann was announced as one of the speakers who would be present and address the meeting. In a letter to the *Baltimore American* he says he gave no authority for the use of his name, and concludes his letter thus:

"I look upon the war now being waged upon President Johnson as ungenerous, unwise and uncalled for, and I believe that its longer continuance will greatly embarrass the national prosperity by keeping alive a state of uncertainty and distrust in the public mind, both north and south, certain to eventuate in financial trouble affecting the tide of immigration now flowing in upon us—the domestic commerce between the States—and exercising a most destructive and paralyzing influence generally upon all the great interests of the country."

Ex-Governor Bradford was also advertised as among those whose attendance was expected. In a card to the same newspaper he says the announcement was without authority. How keenly the radicals felt the refusal. Messrs. Swann and Bradford to indorse the congressional plan of reconstruction and their adherence to President Johnson, may be inferred from the subjoined comment by the *Baltimore American*:

"The time has arrived when the Union party must have no concealments of its views and purposes. What has heretofore been in doubt is now made stubborn fact by this definition of the views of the Governor, and as he has thrown his influence into the scale with those who are endeavoring to sell out the party in Maryland, the issue must be accepted and manfully met at the threshold. We must now go to the coming contest with new leaders, as most of those whom we have hitherto trusted reposed in them."

It is not in Maryland only that the radicals must go into the coming contest with new leaders, because most of those whom they have hitherto delighted to honor have forsaken them. To bring the discordant elements in the Republican party to a hearty support of that which all of those elements detest and have openly condemned, is a task such as has never before been undertaken by a political party in this country, and if successfully accomplished, will prove a skill in the leaders of that party and a subservience to discipline in the rank and file which no present indications promise. If the President was not supported by the Cabinet and by several of the most able of the Republican Senators, and by some of the most widely-circulated newspapers in the party which elected him, we believe that his policy is so plainly just and for the best interest of the country that it would be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people.

The only hope which the radicals had for a successful battle with him was a faithful adherence to the principle for which they professedly began their assault upon him. There was in that much that was specious and seemingly just. When they abandoned it, they cast away the only pretence which would have enabled them, with a show of plausibility, to appeal to the sense of justice in the people which, through misguided sympathy, has given the Republican party all its triumphs.—

The resolutions of the Hagerstown meeting will be received with content by the ultra abolition leaders, and those who would not believe that the influence exerted by the Phillipsites, Tiltonites and Cheeverites is of small importance, should remember that these are the men who laid the foundations of the Republican party, and that they have ever been the first to declare the principles and policy which would lead it to success.—*Chicago Times*.

The Position of President Johnson.

A point of objection taken by Mr. Johnson, in his vetoes, and speeches, and conversations, is that before any great radical changes are made, or important measures passed, by Congress or the States affecting the whole of the States and people, all the States should be represented in Congress. This he brings out, distinctly, in his Colorado veto.

Johnson's position, then, may be stated thus:

He is, for first, admitting Southern representatives, restoring the Union, and then acting upon important measures afterward when they can be consulted upon together, by all the members of the family to be affected by them. This is right.—This is the Democratic position.

On the other hand, Congress and the Republicans are for keeping the Southern States out of the Union, till the old Government is overthrown, and a new one toggled up, to which the South shall be forced to submit, without having been consulted in its formation. This places the President and Republicans in exact hostility, square antagonism. The President says, admit Southern Representatives at once, so that the family can all be together in consultation, then talk about your great measures and radical changes in the Government. The Republicans say, exactly the reverse, viz., we desire to change the Government first, and then talk about admitting the South afterward. There they are. The Democrats step to the side of Johnson; the Republicans to the side of Congress. Where's Morton?

Are the Negroes Free? This question may well be asked, in the light of the acts and practices of the Freedmen's Bureau, as we gather them from respectable Southern journals. It seems, from the operations of the agents of this Bureau, that they have assumed the ownership of the negroes of the South and trade them off for a consideration—using, or rather abusing, the military power of the Government to force them to a compliance with their demands. It seems to have grown into regular system that those agents should first excite difficulty between the freedman and his employer, and then, under the plea that the former has violated his contract, send him off to other States, where the agent has a contract to furnish a stipulated number of hands at a fixed price.

The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle declares that these long faced hypocritical rascals about slavery, "habitually arrest negroes about all their cities at the point of the bayonet—tear them from their families and old associations—and make contracts to send them to some distant field of labor." The same paper says that in no instance within its knowledge have the Southern people attempted to control the freedmen against their will. They leave them to work when they please, how they please, with whom they please, and where they please. It continues:

By a law of the State, their status, as free men, has been recommended, and the right to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to hold and convey property, to make contracts, to marry, to inherit, and to will property, to testify in the courts, and to do all other things necessary for their protection as freemen, have been conferred upon them. Protection by law has been given to the same extent as to white people, in the enjoyment of person and property, and they are liable to the same extent for infractions of the law; tried by the same courts under the same code, before the same juries, and subject to the same punishments as whites are. This we have done, and not grudgingly.

With this state of facts, who are the real friends of the negro? Who are the real traders now—the people of the South or the Northern representatives of the "great party of human freedom?"—*Mo. Rep.*

It is currently reported that Mr. Hoss is to be taken off the track by the Union State Central Committee, as the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that Mr. Andy Wallace is to be substituted. His wall-paper style of spelling has induced this change. There is no doubt that Andy is just as well qualified to take charge of the educational interests of the State, as he is to be at the head of the benevolent institutions.

Gold in New York, on Saturday, opened and closed at 130 1/2.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the late John Noll deceased, are hereby notified that the same must be settled forthwith. LAURA NOLL May 24, 1866. (11)

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our improved Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Badollet. All other cheap machines are infragments and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Chase, 111 Broadway, New York, or Chicago, Ill. [is-v11 637-13]

RAILROAD NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Rochester and Chicago Railroad company, will be held at the Court House in Rochester, Fulton County, on WEDNESDAY THE 6TH OF JUNE, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for said company to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

M. FRENCH, President. Attest: Wm. Stronach, Secretary, pro tem.

OLD CAST IRON WANTED!

The highest cash price paid for Old Cast Iron, delivered at the Plymouth Foundry. W. J. ADAMS & CO. v11n37-6m

TIPPECANOE TOWN WOOLEN FACTORY.

Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Dyeing Cloth Dressing, &c. Done in the best manner; BLANKET WEAVING, Of the best kind. PLAIN and PLaid FLANNELS, CLOTHS, JEANS AND BLANKETS, EXCHANGED FOR WOOL. MR. A. VINNEDGE Will receive Wool at Tippecanoe, and return it manufactured free of charge, at his Furniture Store, on La Porte Street. N. B. & P. S. ALLEMAN. v10 m35-1f

FOR YOUR INTEREST, READ! READ!

AT RICE & BROS. OLD STAND, ON THE Corner opposite the Parker House, can be found a Fresh Stock of GROCERIES Which has been purchased since the great decline, and can, therefore, accordingly be Sold Very Low. My stock consists of everything that can be enumerated in a 1st Class Store, in part of Tea, Coffee, Fish, Rice, Salt, Pepper, Spice, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Dried Beef, Canned and Country Hams, Salt Pork, Canned Fruits, Peaches, Pine Apples, Cherries, Canned Peas, Tomatoes. GREEN CORN, CANNED OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SARDINES &c., &c., &c. And in fact everything that is needed to complete and excel as a grocery. Hoping that I can by attention to your interests derive a share of your patronage I subscribe myself, Resp. yours, W. H. McCONNELL. (v11n36-1f)

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

TO THE PEOPLE: In consequence of the recent disastrous fire we have removed our LARGEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS, consisting of DRY GOODS, READY Made Clothing and BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS YANKEE NOTIONS, LADIES AND GENTS FURS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, In fact everything usually kept in a country store To G. S. CLEVELAND'S OLD TORRE ROOM on LaPorte St And next door to C. H. Reeves Law Office

WHERE WE WILL SELL OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT FIRE PRICES, Regardless of COST.

We return our thanks to our friends and the public generally for their former liberal patronage, and respectfully invite them to give us a call at our new Store Room before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to close out our present stock and will make it to their interest to give us an early call. J. M. DALE, & CO. P. S. Don't forget the place—G. S. CLEVELAND'S old Store Room on LaPorte Street. v10n28-1f