

# THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867.

## Reconstruction.

From recent developments in the south, it is rendered highly probable that the people there will accept the plan of reconstruction, leaded them by Congress. Primary meetings have already been held in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and other states looking to that end. Should the terms be accepted, it will not be because they are agreeable or just; but because the influential men of the south believe them the best that can be obtained; and in the hope that again represented in Congress, they can better resist offensive and unjust legislation, than in their present condition. It is also probable that the negroes will, for the most part, set with their former friends and masters, instead of following the lead of northern radicals who are seeking the assistance to ruin the south beyond hope of redemption. We have always believed, that if the negro to be enfranchised, it would be but a short time until he would abjure his professed friends of the radical persuasion, and act in concert with those to whom he has heretofore looked up for advice and aid. The result of recent meetings in North Carolina and elsewhere in the south, gives assurance that the radicals will be sorely disappointed in their expectation of securing the votes of the freedmen. Should this prove to be the case, the days of radical rule will soon be ended, and then there will be some chance to return to a constitutional course of government, and thus secure a portion, at least, of the political rights of the people north and south. It is well known that the present party in power, pay no regard to the constitution and laws of the country, when they stand in the way of radicalism; and this is known as well in the south, as in the north. It is this knowledge that will induce the south to accept, at all, the odious terms of reconstruction imposed by a radical congress.

## Marshall County

The election in this county last Monday passed off quietly, so far as we are informed. In this township a very tight vote was polled. The following will show the result here:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.	
Osborne, (dem)	382
Schlarb, (rep)	322
SHERRIFF.	
Edwards, (dem)	422
Buck, (rep)	287
CONSTABLES.	
Nichols, (dem)	422
Kelsey, (dem)	420
Mathewson, (dem)	416
Robinson, (rep)	288
Aspley, (rep)	289
Croop, (rep)	236
SUPERVISOR.	
Hastinger, (dem)	231
Armstrong, (rep)	173

The Republicans carry three townships: Bourbon, Tippecanoe, and Union; the other seven townships Democratic. Next week we will publish the official vote.

The Republican last week, in an ill-tempered and badly written article, undertook to excuse itself for not continuing its advocacy of a prohibitory liquor law, by charging us with advocating the cause of intemperance. The editor knew he was stating a falsehood when he made the charge, and the only proof he brought, or attempted to bring, in support of the charge was the fact that we are and have been opposed to prohibition, preferring the law as it now stands. If this is evidence against us, it certainly is as good evidence against the editor of the Valparaiso *Vindicator*, who last week published an article in favor of the present law, and charged the prohibitory law men with having done much to retard the cause of temperance in this State. Now we suggest to the editor of the Republican that he turn his batteries for a time upon his radical confere, and when all is reduced to proper subjection in that quarter it will be time enough to open up again upon us. We commend the article in the *Vindicator* to the consideration of the Republicans, and hope the Valparaiso man will continue to hold up to the gaze of its readers the illegal and injurious position taken by the editor of the Republican and his co-laborers in behalf of an impracticable and exploded theory.

Ben. Butler recently made a speech at Washington in which he asserted that Mrs. Surratt was condemned and hung on insufficient evidence, and declared at the same time his belief in her innocence. Ben's speech created quite an excitement among his radical brethren, and the result was that he got pretty badly snubbed. Democrats all along contended that the execution of Mrs. S. was little better than murder, and by so doing were sadly abused by those who claimed to possess all the loyalty in the land. The old adage that "when rogues fall out honest men get their dues" is in process of verification, but unfortunately the dead cannot be restored to life, hence Mrs. S. though murdered by an irresponsible, illegal, military mob crew, is gone, a victim to the folly, fanaticism and wickedness of those who should have been her protectors, while we who remain may reap the reward of the rogue's quarrel.

# Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

A telegraphic dispatch from Indianapolis dated March 31, says:

The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana, after a full interchange of views, has decided to coincide in the determination of the National Democratic Committee, not to hold a National Convention until next year. Hence no steps will be taken to appoint delegates to the Louisville Convention, called for July next. The committee can see no object in holding a Convention before next year, unless to adopt a platform, and as upon the questions before the country there is no difference of opinion among conservative citizens, there is no necessity for a formal expression of their views just now.

The Indianapolis  *Herald* speaking of the action of the Central Committee, says: "There is no difference of opinion among Democrats and conservative citizens in regard to the great questions before the country, and consequently there is nothing to be gained in assembling to adopt a platform, a custom which would often be better in the breach than in the observance. Whatever steps may be necessary to make more efficient the organization of the party, can be done through the agency of the National Committee, for there the work will have to be done, convention or no convention. A revolution is evidently going on in the public mind, and the best way is to let it work itself out."

Congress has finally taken a recess until the first Wednesday in July, when it will not be a quorum present it will adjourn until December. The impeachment committee will meet about the first of May and continue in session until they conclude their labors. Before the recess last week the committee was instructed to make their report upon the re-assembly of Congress in July. It is now generally thought that the impeachment business is pretty well played out, the President having manifested a disposition to carry out all the radical measures of Congress. True, he occasionally vetoes some important measure, but only those that can safely be carried over his veto, and he is also re-nominating almost all of the postmasters and other officers removed by him during the last vacation, only one here and there amongst his appointees being confirmed by the Senate. We presume the nomination of radicals and the impeachment question have a direct and intimate relation to each other.

The President has signed the bill giving to Tennessee radicals under the control of the notorious Brownlow, 10,000 stand of government arms. The President seems to be affected with a mental strabismus; he looks and talks one way while he shoots in an entirely different direction. We need to give him credit for some honesty of purpose, but his recent official conduct justifies, we think, a strong suspicion that he is a most consummate demagogue. He writes and talks good sound democratic doctrine, and nets in the interest of his radical masters. Having proved conclusively that the military despotism organized by Congress as a reconstruction measure, is not only unconstitutional, but unwise, unjust and utterly destructive of the principles of civil liberty; instead of using means to present the question to the Supreme Court for its decision, he engages in the business of enforcing the enactment without question. The radicals care little for his vetoes so long as he vigorously aids them in forcing upon an unwilling people a despotism more oppressive than that of any other government under Heaven.

## Corruption in Indiana.

There is no doubt that Indiana suffers more from the corruption of her officials than any other State in the north-west. Her people are loaded with taxation; large appropriations are made to keep up radical newspapers and to employ means to perpetuate radical power. The State printing is an item that costs the State an immense sum annually—thousands of dollars are paid out upon favorite pets of the party. So extravagant and corrupt have they been that the more honorable of the republican papers have protested in the name of honesty against such bare-faced extravagance and corruption. The New Albany *Commercial* alludes to the State printing as follows:

"We have for years had an opinion about the State printing, and believe that Indiana has squandered immense sums of money to keep up party organs, and to bolster up men who owned them. We know that our State is far behind other States which have long ago abolished the plan we still retain, with all its corruptions and facilities for swindling. We have not clamored for a change, nor officiously intruded our opinion upon the republican party or the public. The present State printer knows well enough that we forbore at his request to press this question upon the public, while he was a candidate, and yet his editorial blubbers of treachery and ingratitude."

The *Journal* heads its article "Sham Virtue Exposed." The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "The State has paid \$25,000 to \$40,000 per year. It preserves its virtue in a splendid and beautiful temple, built out of the profits of the State printing and binding. It has just had an appropriation made, we understand, of \$25,000, wherewith to retain its virtue for the coming year. The *Journal* is very virtuous. The enormous bills it has filed with the State Auditor are all certificates of its virtue. Now if it costs Indiana \$100,000 to keep the Indianapolis *Journal* virtuous for three or four years, what will it cost for twenty? And, horrible thought, what if the *Journal* should lapse, should fall from virtue and go to open prostitution, like any other daily? Nothing short of absolute bankruptcy could ensue."

The radicals will never abolish the "plan they still retain," with its "corruptions and facilities for fraud." The only way to "abolish the plan," Mr. *Commercial*, is

to elect democrats in their places, and thus save the State thousands of dollars annually.

## BOURBON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOURBON, April 2, 1867.

The election for township officers passed off very quietly, and resulted in the election of the entire republican ticket by an average majority of about 30. The names of the officers elected are as follows:

Trustee, Matt Erwin.  
Justice, H. W. Hight.  
Constables, H. Bayler, H. Dunham.  
The I. O. O. F. announce a public installation of officers on Saturday evening next. Last Friday afternoon Wm. Keizer, employed as Sawyer in the steam mill of Asher & Slough, was seriously but not fatally injured by a piece of a slab thrown from the circle saw with great violence striking him in the abdomen. He was placed under the medical treatment of Dr. Linn, and at last accounts his case was not considered dangerous.

Mr. Caleb Baldwin and Miss Rebecca Stiver were married on Sunday morning by Rev. C. W. Thiamon.  
Wm. Scott, Esq., whose clothing establishment has already attained a favorable notoriety, proposes to enlarge his rooms and employ a large force of No. 1 workmen in order to meet the increasing demand for "home-made clothing." Mr. Scott is all right on the "goose," and a hazard nothing in saying his establishment will be the second to none in this part of the country.

I am informed that the firm of Heller & Galentine has been dissolved, and that N. W. Galentine will continue the dry goods business at the old stand. Mr. N. last winter, the retiring partner, expects to leave us and go into business another place. He is an energetic business man, as the substantial improvements made by the firm which he was partner will amply testify, and wherever he may go he will carry with him our best wishes for long life and prosperity.  
Over six hundred thousand feet of lumber and timber were shipped from this point in the month of March.

## From Washington.

Washington, April 1.

## THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON OVER THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Secretary Seward is delighted over the proposed Russian treaty, but there is not much chance that the senate will agree to it, as a two-thirds vote is required. It was taken up in the committee of foreign relations this morning, and considered, but final action was not reached. It is believed that Sumner favors it.

Secretary Seward told a friend that the \$7,500,000 to be paid for the Russian territory would only take half what McCulloch saved in March. He referred to the fact that the national debt was reduced \$15,000,000 last month.

## THE MISSOURI MILITIA BILL.

A bill placing certain regiments of volunteers in Missouri upon the same footing as other soldiers in that state, as regards bounties, is probably lost, and in a curious manner. It was passed by both houses, and was supposed to have been sent to the President, who was willing to sign it. Saturday morning it was found that the bill was missing. No trace of it was discovered till this morning, when it was found in the desk of Senator Ross, member of the Senate committee on enrolled bills. The president has doubt as to his right to sign it after an amendment, but the attorney general thinks he has the power. The question is to be submitted to the cabinet to-morrow.

## SECRETARY McCULLOCH—WHAT HE EXPECTS TO DO.

Secretary McCulloch is happy over his debt statement for the last month. He says, if congress will let him alone, he will bring gold down to 115 or 120 by December, and without a stringent money market. His idea is that the government and the banks can easily resume specie payment within two years, and without any panics or troubles among business men.

## THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.

Judge Underwood, of the United States district court for Virginia, had an interview to-day with Atty. Gen. Stanberry and Chief Justice Chase, respecting the trial of Jeff Davis. Judge Underwood is anxious to have the case tried in May.

Gen. Schofield says that, even if so disposed, he could not interfere with the United States courts.

## THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL TESTED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

It is in contemplation by several southern men, now in Washington, assisted by eminent legal advisers, to test the constitutionality of the military reconstruction act, by bringing an issue directly before the supreme court at its present term. The proper documents have already been drawn up and have been duly signed by the petitioners, praying for an injunction against Gen. Pope, commanding one of the southern military districts, and against Andrew Johnson, a citizen of Tennessee, and president of the United States, restraining them from enforcing said act on the ground that it is unconstitutional, and therefore void and of no effect.

It is not improbable that on Friday next, which is known as "motion day" in the supreme court, the application for the injunction will be made, though the counsel who have been appointed to have not yet given their opinion as to the feasibility of the step.

Reverdy Johnson maintains that the motion for an injunction will be denied at once, on the ground that the supreme court has no jurisdiction in such a case. In his opinion, the case will have to come up from a lower tribunal, on an appeal, before the highest court in the land can take cognizance of it.

Other legal authority, consulted to-day, assumes the ground that the injunction is asked for by citizens of the states, and not by the governments, and that, therefore, original jurisdiction in the case does not lie under section 2, article 3, of the constitution. Should there be a concurrence of opinion among constitutional lawyers against the question of jurisdiction the gentlemen praying for the injunction may not present it to the supreme court, but will await a case now being made up in Alexandria, which will come up through the district court of that state, on a regular appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

The great Paris exposition was informally opened last Monday. At 11 o'clock the doors were opened, and by the time the Emperor arrived there were 5,000 persons inside, and at least 100,000 had assembled on the outside. When the guests assembled in the art gallery, America made a fine show, but the English display was much greater. The superiority of the American display, however, was conceded. They were the boldest of the day.

# CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Glorious Democratic Victory.

HARTFORD, April 2.

The returns of the election in this State are nearly in. The following is the result within a fraction:

The Democratic State ticket is elected by 700 majority.

The Democratic majority on Congressmen is 1,800.

Average Democratic majority on the whole ticket, 1,200.

Hotchkiss, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the second district, by 2,500 majority; Hubbard, Democrat, in the 1st district, by 500 majority, and William H. Burdum, Democrat, is elected in the 4th district by 500 majority.

The Republicans elect Starkweather, in the 3d district, by 1,700 majority. The legislature is republican by a small and reduced majority in each house. Returns from all but 12 towns in the State foot up, English 35,798, Hawley, 31,915.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn  *American* has the following in relation to one of the early Governors of Indiana:

"We have ever had a poor opinion of Governor Ray since the day appointed for the execution of Fields, in May, 1827. He was then accidental Governor. Fields was sentenced to be hung for killing a man sent to arrest him. He was old, and had served his country faithfully, so that there was great sympathy for him. The old man was taken to the place of execution, and had ascended the scaffold. The Governor arrived, and from the scaffold in the most pompous and disgusting manner commenced his speech by saying:

"To err is human—to forgive divine."

After a few ill-timed remarks, not applicable to the occasion, and probably stolen from some Fourth of July oration, he read the pardon to Mr. Fields. It was the first time we ever saw a live Governor, and it so demoralized all our preconceived notions of the dignity of the man who held that exalted position, that we have ever since had a subdued idea of the unapproachable dignity of Governors."

## The Fenians.

Yesterday's news per Atlantic Cable reports another outbreak in Ireland. A dispatch dated London, April 2d, says a dispatch from Dublin reports that British troops found several Fenians fully armed in the vicinity of that city. The troops fired upon them, killing one, and capturing another.

The N. Y.  *Herald*'s Ireland correspondent says:

"There will be another Fenian rising immediately after the intensely severe weather moderates. Snow has fallen without a day's intermission for 15 days and nights."

The elements constituting the Republican party in Congress are not as harmonious as their followers could desire.

Scarcely a day passes in that body that signs of insubordination do not crop out pretty freely. The leaders are not agreed on many of the important measures proposed in that body of antagonisms, and consequently pitch into each other with a vigor and persistency quite refreshing to democrats and conservatives. Stevens and Butler are fast coming into disrepute, and the result, it is hoped, will be favorable for the cause of the people as opposed to rump dictation.

## Connecticut.

The Democracy of Connecticut have sent terror to the hearts of the radicals. They elected their Governor and three out of four members of Congress, by an average majority of 1,200. Last year the radicals carried the State by 530 majority. In Washington it creates much comment. A dispatch from the capital says:

The Connecticut election overshadows everything else of public interest here. The  *Hartford* looks upon it as the turning of the political tide.

The  *Chronicle* says the lesson it teaches will not be lost upon the Republican party, and declares that the Congressional loss will be made up in Tennessee in August. Quite a number of gentlemen called upon the President to-day, and congratulated him on the result.

## A Sensible Black.

It begins to look as if the "loyal black allies" of our Republican friends had more sense in political matters than the white branch of their family. Thus, for instance, at a negro meeting in Columbia, South Carolina, one Beverly Nash, a colored orator said:

There is less prejudice everywhere south of the Potomac, against the colored man than there is north of it. [Applause.] I saw in Washington, a few days ago, men more violently opposed to our advancement than any gentlemen here, and we know that the States of New Hampshire, Ohio, and perhaps some others, have refused to admit political equality which exists and has been accorded in South Carolina. It is our duty, therefore, to identify ourselves with this soil. Here we have grown from childhood to manhood. Many of us, white and black, have been brought up together; we love the people, we respect their honor, we know their worth, and I ask whether, under these circumstances, having the power to do so, we ought not petition Congress to remove the disability which shuts out that portion of our people from the elective franchise, in whom we have such long tried confidence.

If we are to have a convention of the State for the purpose of changing its constitution, let it be a convention full of intellect and power. If the black man is allowed to cast a vote, let him rest that vote upon a standard of ability, and not be contented to see a body of men who are not competent to discharge the high duties that will be required of them. We know the old saying, that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." If, therefore, you elect ignorant men, you will have a bad constitution. Give us, then, the good men of the State. I would rather trust him who took up arms and went to the battle

# Another Indian Massacre.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

A letter from the wife of a distinguished army officer at Fort Belvoir, confirms the capture of Fort Belvoir, Col. Rankin, his wife, children and the whole garrison were slaughtered, numbering 80 souls.

Col. Rankin had represented for fully four months his inability to resist a prolonged attack by the overwhelming force of Indians brought against him.

Private letters say he anticipated his fate, and made good his promise that he would defend the position to the last man. He repulsed with his small force an attack of from 2,000 to 3,000 Indians, killing 300 and wounding over 1,000 before he was killed. He is supposed Col. Rankin shot his wife to prevent her falling into the hands of the Indians.

## Lumber.

Up to the present time during the month of March, we have had fine sleighing, and our loggers have had plenty of time to finish up their winter's work. Double the amount of business has been done in the woods per day during the last three weeks than at any previous time during the winter. We are at present, unable to compute the amount of logs hauled and taken from the mills in the Pinearies on the "OH Wisconsin" and its tributaries during the winter, but it has been much larger than any previous season, and cannot fall short of 100 million feet. If the season should prove to be a favorable one, and lumber bring a good price, we may expect to see business brisk, and everybody, and everything in a prosperous and flourishing condition.—*Wausau (Wis.) Pilot*, March 23d.

The Boston  *Post* says that "it is a singular fact that Tennessee, which Congress singled out as a special pet and favorite, has been the scene of more disorder and difficulty since the war ended than have occurred in all the excluded states."

Taking into consideration the fact that a half-crazy rascally is at the head of the State, the "disorder and difficulty" are not to be wondered at.

## MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Walnut township, Mr. GEORGE FOGLE, of Kosciusko county and Miss EMILINE LEWIS, of this county.

On Saturday, March 31st, 1867, by J. G. Osborne, Esq., at his residence in Plymouth, Mr. ELI H. MILLER and Miss CATHERINE BALSLEY.

Also, by same, March 23d, 1867, Mr. WM. HOLLOWAY and Miss ELIZABETH LEARMAN, of Stark Co.

## New Advertisements.

PAINTING, GRAINING, PAPER-HANGING, &c.

ARMSTRONG & TYNER, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Graining-Paper Hanging, &c. Stop in at A. B. Elliott's wagon shop.

DR. W. J. JACOBY, Physician and Surgeon, Office over R. B. Dickson & Co., Hardware Store.

SPECIAL TO FARMERS.

FOR SALE. A splendid farm of six acres, 100 rods, under cultivation; good 2-story frame dwelling, with a roomy and splendid cellar; good orchard, fine fruit, peaches, plums, cherries and small fruits; stable, cribs, saws, house, fine sheds, excellent well, coal measure, the barns and heavy timbered land, excellent soil, remaining water, and in every way a desirable location. Will be sold in two lots if desired. It is well situated, in good quarters of a mile from railroad station, and is well adapted for school and church. Timber enough on the place to build a house. Owner is a merchant, unable to farm, and prefers his mercantile business. Hence will sell cheap. A rare chance for a fine bargain.

Apply to C. H. REEVE, Land Agent.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the heavy business, was dissolved on the 31st inst., by mutual consent. The business will be conducted hereafter by Wm. Schofield at the same place.

WM. SCHOFIELD.

## Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John S. Thompson, deceased, late of Marshall county, Indiana. Said estate is subject to the claims of creditors. Dated at Indianapolis, Ind., March 29th, 1867.

DAVID J. THOMPSON.

STATE OF INDIANA.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

In Court Case, August Term, 1867.

Joseph Times

Cable Lumber.

The plaintiff in the above entitled case, by his attorney, has filed in my office his complaint against the defendant and praying, by the affidavit of a competent person that the defendant, Almon Palmer, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, he is therefore hereby notified the plaintiff of said complaint against him, and unless he appear, answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said case, on the first day of the next term of said court, to be held and held at the Court House, in the town of Plymouth, on the second Monday of August next, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in his absence.

JOHN C. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

Home Corbin, P.M.'s Office.

STATE OF INDIANA.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

In Common Pleas Court, June Term, 1867.

Fanny Palmer

Almon Palmer

The plaintiff in the above entitled case, by her attorney, has filed in my office her complaint against the defendant and praying, by the affidavit of a competent person that the defendant, Almon Palmer, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, he is therefore hereby notified the plaintiff of said complaint against him, and unless he appear, answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said case, on the first day of the next term of said court, to be held and held at the Court House, in the town of Plymouth, on the first Monday of August next, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in his absence.

JOHN C. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

A. C. Capron, P.M.'s Office.

# Grand Gift Concert.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

MORRISON'S OPERA HALL.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 4, or sooner if tickets are all sold, for the purpose of building a

MONUMENT

IN

Crown Hill Cemetery,

IN HONOR OF

OUR FALLEN HEROES.

Authorized by the Government. Let every body patronize this noble institution. It is the duty of every good citizen of the State to contribute something to this movement.

NO. OF TICKETS, 250,000 AT \$1 EACH. No. of presents, 32,000; value at \$12,000.

Single ticket.....\$1.00  
Two tickets to agents.....2.00  
Ten tickets to agents.....10.00  
1st. Cash gift to agents.....\$20.00  
2nd. Gift to agents of Books.....\$20.00  
3rd. Gift to agents of Maps.....\$20.00  
4th. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
5th. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
6th. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
7th. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
8th. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
9th. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
10th. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
11th. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
12th. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
13th. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
14th. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
15th. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
16th. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
17th. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
18th. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
19th. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
20th. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
21st. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
22nd. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
23rd. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
24th. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
25th. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
26th. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
27th. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
28th. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
29th. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
30th. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
31st. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
32nd. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
33rd. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
34th. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
35th. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
36th. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
37th. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
38th. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
39th. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
40th. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
41st. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
42nd. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
43rd. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
44th. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
45th. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
46th. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
47th. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
48th. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
49th. Gift to agents of Pens.....\$20.00  
50th. Gift to agents of Ink.....\$20.00  
51st. Gift to agents of Paper.....\$20.00  
52nd. Gift to agents of Stationery.....\$20.00  
53rd. Gift to