

Plymouth Democrat.

J. McDONALD, Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, **THOMAS A. HENDRICKS**, of Marion.
For Lieutenant-Governor, **Alfred P. Edgerton**, of Allen.
For Secretary of State, **REUBEN C. KINE**, of Boone.
For Auditor of State, **JOSEPH V. REMUSDAFFER**, of Franklin.
For Treasurer of State, **JAMES B. REAY**, of Marion.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court, **NOAH S. LARUSE**, of Cass.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court, **M. A. O. PACKARD**, of Marshall.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, **JOHN R. PHILLIPS**, of Davies.
For Attorney General, **ROL. CLAYPOOL**, of Putnam.
For Electors at Large, **JOHN R. COFFIN**, of Huntington, **BATLESS W. HANNA**, of Vigo.
For District Electors,
First District—**Thomas R. Cobb**, of Knox, **Continent**—**R. S. Spruill**, of Vanderburg.
Second District—**C. D. Dabbs**, of Martin, **Continent**—**James G. Howard**, of Clarke.
Third District—**James G. Davis**, of Decatur, **Continent**—**Edmund C. Devors**, of Jennings.
Fourth District—**James R. Reid**, of Fayette, **Continent**—**Benjamin L. Smith**, of Rush.
Fifth District—**John M. Ford**, of Marion, **Continent**—**Cass Rydell**, of Lincoln.
Sixth District—**A. B. Cason**, of Lawrence, **Continent**—**Samuel R. Hamilton**, of Sullivan.
Seventh District—**T. F. Davidson**, of Fountain, **Continent**—**B. D. Dally**, of Carroll.
Eighth District—**James P. McPherson**, of Grant, **Continent**—**N. R. Linsday**, of Howard.
Ninth District—**John C. Collier**, of Allen, **Continent**—**Samuel A. Smith**, of Day.
Tenth District—**O. H. Mah**, of Elkhart, **Continent**—**E. Van Long**, of Noble.
Eleventh District—**not appointed.**

TRIED AND TRUE.

There is a disposition among many, at the present day, to regard lightly those who nobly stood by their principles during the late reign of terror,—who suffered imprisonment and banishment, and in some cases, death, rather than deny their faith. This should not be. What does not the country and the democratic party owe to such men? They have stood by us through evil and good report, in prosperity and adversity, in joy and sorrow. With pen and voice, at the risk of life and liberty, they have maintained those principles which democrats believe to be the only safe-guard of the nation. And now, after all this sacrifice on their part, are we to quietly let them sink into oblivion, with no mark of recognition or reward for their services? For the credit of our party, we hope not.

Many republicans, disgusted with the corrupt practices of their party, and with the low estate to which it has fallen, are coming over to our ranks. While we welcome these recruits with joy, and rejoice with them at the prospect of the "good time coming," when the present era of misrule, public robbery and military despotism shall cease, yet we are not of that class of democrats who would kill for them the "fatted calf," or clothe them in "white raiment." Rather let them act as door-keepers than high-priests. Because they have worked against us in times past, and have not been rewarded by their own party, are they to put on democratic principles as a garment, and bear off the honors from deserving men in our own party? When this manner of rewarding fidelity to principle shall obtain, then will "sore-heads" be entitled to great rewards, and renegades deserve much praise.

There is but one true way of regarding this matter. If a man is possessed of ability enough to merit the "slings and arrows of outrageous" radicalism, he is certainly more worthy of trust than the soldier of a day, with no scars, save, possibly, a "sore head."

In common with many other democrats, we must say that we regret that Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was not chosen United States Senator from Ohio, instead of Judge Thurman; not that we love Thurman less, but Vallandigham more. There may be, however, some prudence and "policy" (we hate the word) in choosing between as good democrats as Vallandigham and Thurman, because Vallandigham's time may not yet have come, but if it has not, it is the fault of the "policy" portion of the democratic party and none of his; but, between good democrats who have always stood by their principles, and disappointed office-seekers from the republican party, there can be no comparison. The time for pressing good democrats into supporting renegades for important positions is past, and honest men who are coming to us from the opposition party, are doing so from principle, and because they disliked the teachings and practice of that party, and an attempt on the part of democrats to deceive them with a semi-republican only disgusts them.

A STRAW.

Hon. SEN. YLER COLFAX positively declines having his name used as a candidate for governor of this state. There are few who doubt Schuyler's ability as a wire-puller, or under-estimate his vaulting ambition. He would much prefer the position of governor to that of congressman, and very naturally, too; but as he thinks he has a "sure thing" on this district, he contents himself with the reflection, that "a bird in the hand," is he ever so lean, "is worth two in the bush," he they never so fat. That Mr. Colfax would accept the nomination for governor, if he thought there was the ghost of a chance for his election, does not admit of a doubt; and that he declines it is a sufficient expression of his opinion as to the result of the coming elections in this state. We accept this as a good omen.

THE COMING FIGHT.

From all parts of the country are heard the notes of preparation for the great political battle of 1868, on the results of which hangs the destiny of this nation for future ages. Never before in the history of this nation has so grave responsibilities rested upon the people as now. A crisis in our existence is at hand, from which there is no escape. The life and liberty of the nation is at stake and must be decided in the coming contest. During the late terrible war, brought upon the country through the wickedness of political demagogues, the most of whom are leaders of the party now in power, it became necessary for the government to borrow large sums of money. It therefore issued its bonds drawing interest payable in gold, and to offer greater inducements to the capitalists to purchase, congress passed a law exempting them from taxation, thereby enabling those who invested in them to escape the enormous taxation caused by the war, so much of their property as should be invested in those bonds. They were thrown upon the market and bought up by the bankers and brokers at a discount, paying therefor in greenbacks, which at the time of the purchase were worth only forty cents on the dollar in gold. Since that time the purchasers of these bonds, known as the bond-holders, have been drawing semi-annual interest on them in gold, equal to about twelve per cent. in greenbacks, and during that time the bond holders have not paid one cent of taxes. Yet, not satisfied with the enormous profits they have realized upon their purchase, these bond holders insist that the bonds for which they paid greenbacks shall be paid in gold, dollar for dollar. And that while the laboring people toil and sweat to earn the money to pay them the interest, they, the bond holders, shall bear no part of the burden of taxation.

The people having become restless under their burdens and showing signs of insubordination, these bond holders have entered into a conspiracy to bind the people hand and foot by congressional legislation, and for all time to come make them the serfs and slaves of the moneyed power which has for the past six years controlled the government. To carry out their plan they have, through their agents in congress, taken all power away from the president. They are now engaged in crushing the supreme court, and endeavoring to make general Grant military dictator over the south, by which means they expect, if they succeed in electing Grant president, to override all opposition, obliterate the constitutional limits and powers of the general government, and place the entire country in the hands of eastern aristocrats, to whom the people thereafter must pay their tribute. One important step in their programme was the re-instatement of the blood-thirsty Stanton in the war office, which they easily accomplished through the treachery of Grant. They are advancing with rapid strides, and the coming conflict between them on the one side, with Grant as their candidate and tool, and the laboring men of the country led by Ohio's favorite son, on the other, must forever decide our destiny. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery. Our chains are forged; their clanking may now be heard on Wall street and at Washington. Let every man who has left within him one spark of that spirit which animated our fathers, prepare at once and in earnest for the fight. Liberty is at stake in the contest, and if the people fail, then the sun of our former glory will sink into the darkness of a starless night, and on our ruins will be inscribed the epitaph written for all republics before us: "They were, but they are not."

A KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) dispatch says that a bill has just passed the house of representatives of that state, repealing the law extending suffrage to foreigners, after a residence in the state of six months. This act is caused by the fact that foreigners, in Tennessee, have generally voted the conservative ticket. The radicals have referred to Tennessee to prove that their "plan" of reconstruction is productive of the best results. But this act of the radical legislature of that state, is only another of the many instances exemplifying the determination of that party to give the negro political superiority over the foreign population of the south. Their programme is to ultimately disfranchise all who oppose their nefarious schemes at the ballot-box; and in this, as in every other respect, to fetter the conscience of the individual. Such legislation is of the most dangerous character, tending to destroy the purity of the ballot-box, and the subversion of free government. The same purposes that are sought to be attained by a man named Pool, in Springfield, Lawrence county, a few days since. It seems that Phillips and Pool visited a house in Springfield, the character of which is not above reproach, and while there, other parties came in, and a difficulty having originated, Pool fired his pistol and by mistake shot Phillips instead of one of the other parties. The ball entered Mr. Phillips's body just below the navel. He was removed to his home in Jonesboro, and at last accounts the ball had not been extracted and he was lying in a critical condition.

REMINISCENCES.

NUMBER TEN.

Our readers will recollect that the third commissioner's district in Marshall county was called Green township, that the west six miles were struck off in 1837 and called Union township, and that the east seven miles were struck off in 1842 and called Tippecanoe, leaving Green township proper seven miles north and south, by eight miles east and west. Quite a number settled in the territory out of which Green township was organized, as early as 1834 and 1835. Sidney Williams, a blind man, the last we heard of him, kept a tavern where Argos is now located. We recollect when passing there in 1835 of admiring his sign, which had the picture of a lion painted on it, and that of an American eagle picking out one of its eyes. Mr. Williams was the proprietor of "Sidney" which name was afterward changed to Argos. Among the first settlers in that township were S. B. Patterson, John A. Boots, Abel C. Hickman, George Owens, Enos Ward, John Compton, Stephen Marsters, Fielding Bowles, Jesse Roberts, Ewel Kendall, Robert Blair, H. J. Brown, A. W. Roberts, Frederick Dyingier, Elias Trimmer, John Williamson, Daniel Pittinger and David Collins. The only one of the above named persons now residing in the county is A. W. Roberts; all except three or four have been "gathered to their fathers." To let one's mind ramble back to the early settlement of our county and see how few of those pioneers still remain among us, is calculated to produce a melancholy class of feelings rather than otherwise.

The south three miles of said township west of the Michigan road land were reserved when the other lands were sold to the government by an Indian named Anabunabee. After the government bought this reserve it was mostly pre-empted, and was afterwards taken to assist in building the Wabash and Erie canal. If our recollection is not at fault the government gave every alternate section of land from one end of the canal to the other to build the same. Where lands had been sold before granting the charter for the canal the company was allowed by the government to select other lands in lieu of those which had been sold.

Anabunabee's, Niswanger's, and McMenon's reserves were all taken for that purpose. The east part of Anabunabee's reserve is mostly hickory barrens, and is among the very best lands in the county for wheat and clover; the west part has more white oak, and is interspersed occasionally with a marsh or wet prairie. The north part of the township west of the Michigan road has some waste land along Wolf creek, which runs through that part of the township, with the exception that the land is very good and well timbered. Mr. Timothy Barber, who afterwards fell from a wagon and was killed, built a mill at an early day on Wolf creek, and afterward sold to Mr. Clark Bliven, who being fearful one night that the dam would be swept away, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned.

On the east side of Michigan road is probably as good a body of thick timber, with but slight exceptions, as there is in the county. Owners of land, in a state of nature in that part of the township at this time are asking from thirty to forty dollars per acre. Section 29, township 32, north range 4 east, which is claimed by the heirs of Cyrus Tabor, of Logansport, is presumed to be as good a section of land as there is in the county. When that part of the county is cleared up and improved, it will be second in point of beauty and fertility to no other portion of the county.

In the year 1836 Green township was divided. All west of the Michigan road land, except fractional sections 24, 25 and 26, constituted said township; all east of that, and two miles taken off from the west end of Tippecanoe township was called Walnut.

Mr. Joseph H. Rhodes laid out an addition to Sidney, which he called Fremont; afterwards the name was changed to that of Argos, which bids fair to be a sprightly country village. Mr. Maxon, Mr. Williams, Mr. Lowry, Rhodes' heirs, Gordon & Bucher, Worthington and D. Rulback, have each made an addition to the town.

The house committee on foreign affairs will report during the week next a bill, concerning the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, as will give entire satisfaction to naturalized citizens of the United States.

Mr. McCarty, the defeated candidate for congress from Utah, has arrived in Washington, for the purpose of testing the seat of Mr. Hooper, the delegate elect from that territory.

Noah Smith, principal clerk of the senate, died in Philadelphia, on the 19th. Senator Guthrie left his home in Kentucky on the 10th for Washington. He will take his seat in the senate for the first time this season, on Tuesday; his health is still very feeble.

The senate will soon take up the bill reported from the committee on territories, providing for the admission of Colorado as a state. Since the vetoing of a bill for a similar purpose, in August last, the population of the territory has materially increased, and for this and other reasons the friends of the measure are sanguine of success.

A girl, named Elizabeth Story, was arrested at Chicago, on Saturday, charged with attempting to poison her father, mother, brother and two sisters, by putting strychnine in their coffee.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1867.

ED. "PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT."—This day in the fashionable circles of the Garden City, shall be evermore "marked with a white stone," as the orientals say. The grand event of the season comes off to-night, and it is to be called Gilmore's charity ball. Such a furor over a social event has never been known in Chicago. We are here in an excellent frame of mind for almost any distraction from the painful dullness which beclouds our business sky, and even if we had other things than the ball to think about, Chicago people are always alive to the prospect of doing anything, no matter what, better than any body else has ever done it so, as it is promised that we shall eclipse all the balls ever witnessed in the United States, we go in, "neck and heels" to insure a consummation so devoutly to be wished. The whole family of Gummy-lags, who is worth half a million, any quantity of the Fitz Fozzels, who possess untold wealth (of aristocratic pretensions) and in fact everybody who has any just claims to be anybody, will be there. The tickets cost only \$20 each, so that arrangement will keep out the *canaille*, the plebeians. It will be a glittering vision of jewels, silks, satins, broadcloth, patent leathers and white kids,—a glimpse of a fairer land of brilliant decorations, dazzling light, voluptuous music, odors which lead the senses captive and beauty worthy of a muskman's paradise. Such a gorgeous affair could only find place in the Crosey Opera House. If Farwell Hall had not been burned down, its floor would have been temptingly large; but then there might have been such dampers on the festivities as having to print the list of dances and engagements on the backs of tracts and having to engage the police headquarters for supper rooms, associations (Y. M. C. A., and otherwise) which would have been unpleasant,—besides, the Y. M. C. A. might have frowned upon these Terpsichorean sports. All things considered, the Crosey Opera House was "Hobson's choice, this or none,"—and indeed the same saying might be applied to Gilmore, the getter up of this huge affair. He is a Bostonian; but good things, you know can come out of Nazareth, and he has shown himself worthy of Chicago. He has taken all the responsibility and labor of arranging for this grand ball,—bringing on here a hundred or so of his Boston band, all first-class musicians and all the proceeds, over actual expenses are to be devoted to Chicago charities. He hopes to "get square" on concerts yet to be given here by his band. The cost of flooring over the great auditorium of the Opera House, level with the stage, cutting doors to supper hall and new cloak rooms, music decorations, printing, etc., will amount up probably to eight or ten thousand dollars. Even this should leave a handsome return for the charities.

I spoke of the dullness of trade just now. It is really alarming. The prospects are that the spring trade will open late. In the interim money is extremely stringent and business is positively dead. The accounts which we receive from all parts of the country are equally depressing. Even as far off as New Orleans, there is no improvement. I met this morning, a merchant who had just received from a correspondent in that city, a letter informing him that money is now worth three per cent. per month; that business houses are failing by the score, and that in one day, at one leading bank, two hundred and twenty-five hitherto reputable firms went to protest.

Active preparations are now being made for the formation of Grant clubs, and already three or four are in active operation. Leading republicans head the movement, but candid compels me to say that the people do not seem to back them up very enthusiastically. It is pretty definitely decided that we are to build a huge wigwag for the accommodation of the republican convention in May next and until that body meets public fervor is not very likely to be awakened by Gen. Grant's non-committalism. In saying this I simply state impartially what I hear upon me fact, irrespective of party interests.

Some of our modest and millineries are trying to "rush the season" by introducing already some new spring fashions,—not exactly spring, but the transition state from winter, a sort of "second widowhood" of the year. Dark colors are, however, very largely in the ascendant this year, and even the rich plaids and handsome cloths in colors are generally disregarded. There is quite a rage for India and Paisley shawls, and the only new thing which I note in the cloak-palot or mantle lines is the "Metternich" mantle of blue velvet, scarf-cut in front, loose jacket behind, deep alcove laced or full all round. While upon this subject of fashions let me call to the attention of your lady readers an elegant, novel and most advantageous invention just introduced by an enterprising Chicago firm; a chart system for cutting ladies and children's dresses by measure. It is known as the "Royal Chart," and although such things have been attempted before, this is the first ever produced which would give a perfect fit. Professional dressmakers bear ready testimony to its pre-eminent excellence as a perfect and infallible guide for cutting and fitting, and it has already taken the highest premiums at the great fairs in this country and in Europe in which it has been exhibited. Any one

can learn to operate in a few minutes from the printed instructions accompanying each chart, and to insure as a result the most elegant "fit" imaginable. These "Royal charts" are made by Mr. James McCall, of Glasgow, Scotland, and the sole agents in the northwest for their sale, are Messrs. West, Farrar & Conly, No. 106 Lake street, Chicago, who import them direct. Especial advantages are offered to ladies' clubs ordering twenty-five or more of them; as an admirable combination of fashion and economy they cannot but prove popular.

The spread of the small pox in our city has, it is reported, been effectually checked by the energetic action of our Board of Health. There are still some straggling cases, but there is no such epidemic as is affirmed by the papers in some rival cities to exist here.

A horrid case of crime was reported over in the north division on Saturday last. A girl named Elizabeth Story, only sixteen years of age, endeavored to kill her whole family, consisting of father, mother, two sisters and a brother, by putting strychnine in their coffee. Since her arrest she has strenuously asserted the crime to be her mother's; but she is bad, literally a young devil, and the evidences of her guilt are quite conclusive.

Judge Van Buren has done an excellent thing in his new way of treating confidence men. He has punished two of them as thieves and sent them to the penitentiary as such, a violent procedure which excites their extreme disgust. They could stand all the warnings against them in the railroad depots, all the exposures of the newspapers, and all the milk-and-water course of legal formalities hitherto practiced against them, but this new stroke is a death blow to their profession.

The Fenians here are quite excited over the arrest of George Francis Train, the garrulous, egotistical and irrepressible champion of their cause, and are, I understand, getting up a big mass-meeting to express their disgust of the "tyrannical British." Other people look upon it as a joke on the English,—the idea of their taking Train and thinking they had caught anybody.

Quotations at close of 'change to day are reported as follows: Flour, \$11(11)17,5 for white winter; \$8,12(12)10,35 for spring extra; Wheat, \$2,08(2)0,9 for No. 1; \$2,05(2)0,51 for No. 2; \$1,89 for No. 3. Corn, No. 1, 86(86)7 c; No. 2, 83c; New, 82(82) c. Oats 58(58) c. Rye, \$1-52 for No. 2. Timothy seed, \$2,35(2)2-40. Mess Pork \$20. Lard, 12c. English meats, and, in fact everything, quite dull; money close, and exchange scarce and firm.

Arrest of George Francis Train.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.
The World has received the following: "On Wednesday, Jan. 18, 9:45 A. M., Mr. Train was arrested by British Government. He was seized on the stairs immediately upon arrival out. Have told the Derby cabinet that the American ultimatum is the payment of the Alabama claims and release of American citizens of war. George Francis Train is the World to-day says, relative to George Francis Train: "It is the duty of our minister at London to demand, without delay, the reasons for Mr. Train's arrest, and if he has committed no crime, his immediate release and satisfaction for injury. If any doubt is felt of Mr. Adams' promptitude, instructions from Washington already ought to have reached him. In a case of this kind, hesitation is cowardice. Our citizens must be made to feel that they are safe in every foreign land whose laws they do not violate."

The Tribune says, on the same subject: "We are afraid that we are not correctly informed about the imprisonment of Mr. Train. If true, then America must take decided ground. This government cannot permit the wanton arrest of American citizens by any power upon earth. If Mr. Train has been unjustly arrested, he must be returned as promptly as we returned Mason and Sidel."

The Post says: "Thus far no grounds for Mr. Train's arrest are alleged, except his participation in Fenian meetings on this side of the water. If none other exist, his arrest is a gross outrage upon the rights of American citizens, calling for an instant interposition on the part of our authorities."

The Commercial says: "The arrest must have been wholly arbitrary, and will occasion more difficulty between the two governments than 100 frothy foals like Train are worth."

A Washington special says: "The state department will demand the instant surrender of Mr. Train and all imprisoned American citizens who have not absolutely violated English laws on English soil. It is believed that the English government will make immediate reparation."

A report in diplomatic circles says the British legislators are said to have positive information that Mr. Train was sent to Ireland, by persons in this country, on purpose to be arrested, with a view of making a test question as to the right of Great Britain to arrest American citizens for language not used within the bounds of the British dominions.

London, Jan. 21.
The following particulars of the arrest of George Francis Train have been received from Queenstown: During the transit of the tender which contained passengers and baggage from the Scotia to the Continent, the name of Mr. Train, as well as that of Thomas C. Durant, of New York, who was also a passenger, was subject to the most rigorous examination by the custom officers. Nothing of an incendiary or disloyal character being found in trunks of either, they were both permitted to go ashore. As they stepped from the steamer to the wharf they were arrested, and taken before a justice of the peace in the city. The examination elicited nothing against the prisoners to warrant detention, they were discharged. Soon after their arrival at their hotel they were rearrested. Upon the completion of the second examination, Mr. Durant was discharged. The authorities, however, detained Mr. Train, and he was sent, in custody, to Cork jail. On Saturday he was brought before the court and re-examined, but remanded until Monday, Jan. 27. In the meantime the newspapers are republishing characteristic speeches of Mr. Train as forming a sort of justification for his arrest.

London, Jan. 21.—Mr. Train was discharged from arrest at Cork, this morning. He has sent the following dispatch, by the Atlantic cable to his friends in America: "I have just been released, on the intervention of Mr. Adams. I have brought suit against the British government for £100,000 damages."

Providence, Jan. 20.
A fire in Westerly, last night, destroyed Ripley and Branning's buildings, containing a grocery store and the Masonic hall, also Lewis Brothers' factory, dwelling house, and stable, and a dwelling house belonging to Miss Miles Potter. Total loss about \$200,000, partially insured.

General distress is reported among the working classes of Quebec.
Developments in the case of Henry, the liquor dealer, who absconded from Montreal last week, show a loss to the customs, through his operations of \$120,000. It is said there are some two hundred similar establishments and some reform in the system is demanded.

At a citizen's meeting in Fort Wayne on Saturday night, resolutions were adopted calling on the government to extend the same protection to naturalized as to native born citizens, when abroad; maintaining that no foreign government had power to call on a naturalized citizen of the United States for military or other service; also requesting the members of the house and senate in congress to bring the matter before their respective bodies.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 21.—The building corner of Elm and Second streets, occupied by the Cincinnati Chairmakers' union, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$10,000; insured.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Wm. J. Adams and David Zeiner, under the firm of Adams & Zeiner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the liabilities and debts due the firm will be assumed by Wm. J. Adams. (Signed), DAVID ZEINER, WM. J. ADAMS.

The undersigned wishing to continue in business, and being to a great extent dependent upon those who are indebted to him, gives notice and urges attention, that all his creditors must immediately make settlement, and shape their affairs to pay up now. 21 January 21st, 1868. WM. J. ADAMS.

H. G. THAYER, DEALER IN GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, &c., office and warehouse known as the Yellow Ware House, on the south track of the P. F. W. & C. R. W. J. F. Trowbridge, agent. We will pay at all times the highest market price in cash for corn, oats, wheat, clover seed and all articles pertaining to the warehouse and shipping trade. 20-3w

PILE REMEDY.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify for the benefit of the afflicted, that less than one bottle of

Tyrell's Pile Remedy

cured each of us of severe cases of piles of from one to twenty years standing:

Rev. J. S. Thomas, Bourbon, Ind. H. Windbigger, Bourbon, Ind. Wm. Bates, Bourbon, Ind. Elias Galentine, Bourbon, Ind. D. O. Quiley, Plymouth, Ind. Wm. B. Markham, Plymouth, Ind. Wm. Trilby, Plymouth, Ind.

For sale by Brown Bro's, T. A. Lemon, J. S. Allen & Co., Plymouth, Ind. Tyrell & Chamberlain, Bourbon, Ind. A. K. Plunk, Bourbon, Ind. Hamilton Bro's, Walkerton, Ind. Jonas Miller, Bremen, Ind. Dr. Spencer, Tippecanoe, Ind.

and druggists generally. Also by the manufacturer, L. S. TYRELL, Plymouth, Ind.

Price, \$1 per Bottle, \$9 per doz. Orders promptly filled. 20-6m

S. S. LAVEY

HAS REMOVED HIS JEWELRY STORE TO—

Cleveland, Hawley & Co.'s, and is selling at a very low price those superior

CLOCKS.

Jo. E. Lavey is a fine workman, every body says, so give him your time-pieces and have it repaired, and we guarantee you will never regret it. 20

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

On the Plymouth and Laporte wagon road, within three-quarters of a mile from Plymouth, consisting of

160 ACRES OF LAND, with good improvements—house and barn, and a good orchard. For further particulars enquire of ELIZABETH THOMPSON. 30-6w

On La Porte Street!

AT THE

FURNITURE ROOM

OR

C. Palmer

May be found the best and cheapest assortment of Goods, ever offered in PLYMOUTH. UNDERTAKING attended to with a first class Hearse, on very reasonable terms. C. PALMER, 26-1.

The American Cooking Stove

After twenty years' experience in the manufacture of stoves, we have become convinced, some six years since, that a vast amount of money was being expended by the people of this country in buying cheap and almost worthless stoves, a large portion of which was wasted; and that true economy consisted in purchasing the best stoves that could be made, notwithstanding the price was higher. We have ever since endeavored to construct the American Cooking Stove, and spared no pains or expense to make it the best and most perfect stove that could be made. We have ever since endeavored to construct the American Cooking Stove, and spared no pains or expense to make it the best and most perfect stove that could be made. We have ever since endeavored to construct the American Cooking Stove, and spared no pains or expense to make it the best and most perfect stove that could be made.

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