

Plymouth Democrat.

J. McDONALD, Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Marion.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
Alfred P. Edgerton, of Allen.
For Secretary of State,
REUBEN C. KISS, of Boone.
For Auditor of State,
JOSEPH Y. BEMISDAFFER, of Franklin.
For Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. EYAN, of Marion.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
JOHN S. LAROSE, of Cass.
For Reporter of the Supreme Court,
M. A. O. PACKARD, of Marshall.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN R. PHILLIPS, of Decatur.
For Attorney General,
SOL. CLAYPOOL, of Putnam.
For Electors at Large,
JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington,
BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Vigo.
Continuing:
JASON BROWN, of Jackson,
WILLIAM F. FRANKLIN, of Owen.
For District Electors:
First District—**Thomas R. Cobb**, of Knox,
Contingent—**R. S. Sproule**, of Vanderburgh.
Second District—**C. S. Robbins**, of Martin,
Contingent—**James G. Howard**, of Clarke.
Third District—**James Gavin**, of Decatur,
Contingent—**Elliman C. Devore**, of Jennings.
Fourth District—**John S. Beld**, of Marion,
Contingent—**Case B. Child**, of Carroll.
Fifth District—**Benjamin L. Smith**, of Rush,
Contingent—**Samuel R. Hamilton**, of Sullivan.
Sixth District—**Samuel R. Hamilton**, of Sullivan,
Contingent—**R. B. Child**, of Carroll.
Seventh District—**James P. McDowell**, of Grant,
Contingent—**John M. L. Lundy**, of Howard.
Eighth District—**John M. L. Lundy**, of Howard,
Contingent—**Samuel A. Shoff**, of Clay.
Ninth District—**John M. L. Lundy**, of Howard,
Contingent—**Samuel A. Shoff**, of Clay.
Tenth District—**John M. L. Lundy**, of Howard,
Contingent—**Samuel A. Shoff**, of Clay.
Eleventh District—Not appointed.

CONGRESS.

The position of congress is truly pitiable. In the vain attempt to carry favor with the people, congress has over-reached itself, and scarcely knows whether to advance or retreat. It is making desperate efforts to control every department of government, and does not hesitate to use all the means in its power to protect itself from the sure reward of its misdoings. The supreme court, at whose bar the legality or illegality of congressional enactments has heretofore been wont to be tried, is proposed to be bound hand and foot. Instead of the old-fashioned republican principle of the majority ruling, it is now proposed that six-eighths of the judges be required to be in favor of any proposition before they can arrive at a decision. In other words, the opinion of three men is, for all practical purposes, to balance that of five men. Congress fears that the infamously notorious acts, called "reconstruction," may be thrown back into its teeth and declared unconstitutional. Why not abolish the supreme court altogether? The N. Y. Evening Journal, (republican) speaking of this last and crowning enormity, says:

"Do the republican leaders in congress wish to justify the charge of the democrats, that they are bent upon usurpation and revolution? Have they become so indifferent to popular opinion that they are prepared to remove any obstacle which may be presented to their policy, regardless of every constitutional provision? * If a majority in the legislature can prohibit the court from passing upon any particular class of cases which have become subjects of popular excitement, then the judiciary, so far forth, is virtually abolished, and there is no appeal for the citizen from the operations of a law, however obnoxious it may be in its provisions to principles of the constitution, or however subversive of personal rights. That questions like those arising under the reconstruction bills were intended to be embraced among those for which the creation of the court was authorized, is too plain to admit of dispute."

Some two or three weeks ago Mr. Bingham suggested the propriety of passing a law to prevent the legislature of Ohio from re-districting the state! Of course congress wishes to retain the republican pet lambs in power, and of course it will not hesitate at any enormity to attain its purposes. With equal propriety Mr. Bingham might suggest that congress, hereafter, attend to redistricting each county in the United States, in such a manner that republicans only shall be elected to the office of county commissioner; and it would be still better if township lines could be arranged in a more satisfactory manner, by the wise Solons who preside over our national destinies.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

From the Cincinnati Commercial we learn the particulars of an another railroad accident, on the Atlantic and Great Western railway. The midnight train, Jan. 27, was thrown from the track near Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio. The sleeping car went down a slight embankment, turning over on its side. The passengers, fortunately, were rescued from the car, which soon after took fire from a kerosene lamp used for lighting it, and was devoured by the flames. In speaking of the efforts of one of the passengers to escape, the Commercial says:

"Mr. Chatfield was overwhelmed in the heap of mattresses and other bedding in the car, and only extricated himself after strenuous exertions. Then the car was utterly dark. There was a smell of fire, and a considerable quantity of smoke. He made his way with extreme difficulty to the rear end of the car, and found the door locked. His utmost strength was insufficient to open the door, and he had to scramble through the dense smoke and darkness, the entire length of the car, when he was so fortunate as to find the conductor, who took his hand and helped him out."

Can any railway official, or other person, inform us why the doors of passenger coaches are locked? In the case alluded to above, it was the good fortune of

Mr. Chatfield, and no fault of the company's, that he was not subjected to a terrible death. To the traveler this system of door-locking is not only a source of annoyance, but of positive fear. Of late it almost seems as though no railroad accident could happen without the attendant terror of fire. If the railways do not do away with the danger of passengers being burned to death at every petty accident, they will either have to leave their doors unlocked and give passengers a chance for their lives, or, as the Commercial suggests, furnish each purchaser of a ticket with an ax, or some other suitable implement for battering down doors. If railway companies can show any good reason for thus endangering human life, well and good; if not, in the name of humanity, let them abolish the practice.

THE RADICAL EMPIRE.

The New York Herald gets off the following capital hit; and as Ulysses Sam. G. will probably soon be pronounced dictator over the country, it is safe to say that the "kingdom" will shortly be in operation:

THE GOVERNMENT AND HOUSEHOLD OF THE GRAND RADICAL EMPIRE.—We presume we shall not violate imperial confidence by foreshadowing the character of the government and household of the new and magnificent empire proposed to be created by the radicals upon the ruins of republican liberty in the United States. Here it is:

His Imperial Highness Ulysses I.,—Monarch of all he surveys.
Imperial Mouthpiece and Keeper of the Imperial Word and Conscience—E. B. Washburne.

Minister of Confiscated Estates and General Factotum of the Imperial Mansion—Thaddeus Stevens.

Minister of Military Injustice—Edwin M. Stanton.

Minister of the Radical Rack and Political Joint Twister in General—George S. Boutwell.

Usher of the Black Rod—Fred. Douglas.

Lord High Chamberlain and Pick-up of all the Imperial Old Boots, Old Hats, and Old Clo's Generally—John W. Forney.

Imperial Staff Impacher and Knight Commander of the Order of the Sulphurous Bath—James M. Ashley.

Imperial Windmill and Chief of the Imperial Blownpipes—J. W. Hunnicutt.

Court Watchman—Henry Wilson.

Court Hangman—Ben. Wade.

Keeper of the Imperial Bedchamber—Charles Sumner.

Lady in Waiting—Anna Dickinson.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found two very interesting documents, which we earnestly commend to the attention of all. The first is the letter of Hon. A. P. Edgerton, democratic nominee for lieutenant governor of this state, in reply to an article from the Lafayette Journal. The second is a letter from Hon. J. R. Doollittle, senator from Wis., to the meeting held at Cooper's institute, on last Thursday night. These papers are well written, contain sound doctrines, and should receive a careful perusal.

INDIANAPOLIS is making strenuous exertions to secure the holding of the national democratic convention at that place. If the Indianapolis can furnish suitable accommodations for the large number of people who will be in attendance, there is no place which would suit the democracy of the north-west so well as Indianapolis.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1893.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—One of the most pleasing, possibly I should rather say, the only pleasing feature connected with the great Lake street fire on the evening of the 28th ult., has been the remarkable power of recuperation which our merchants have exhibited. You have no doubt received the extended reports of the Chicago papers and so know all about the fire itself, for instance that it raged until about midnight. Well, all the firms who were burned out had cards in the next morning's papers announcing that they had "moved" to new localities and that they were ready to fill orders and transact business as before, the little incident of the fire not having any effect in deranging their business. Strolling down street by the ruins, the passer-by would even observe a sort of grim cheerfulness in the way in which such announcements were made. At one place where the ruins are still smoking, and bricks, a little below the surface are red hot yet, one firm announces that it has "moved on account of the intense heat." Another firm whose former store is now only a fantastic ice grotto, a sort of Arctic ocean, put up on a shingle stuck in a monster icicle. "Moved—building not adapted to our wants." Another facetiously informs the public, "Frozen out,—gone to No.—" and still another with charming indefiniteness says "Used to have a store somewhere here, moved in consequence of an occurrence Tuesday evening last, to No.—"

This latter is stuck up on a board over the remains of one big block, of which not two feet of wall have been left.

Among the most prompt to recover from the great shock, was the old-established and favorably-known firm of Messrs. Merrill & Hopkins, formerly located at No. 20 Lake street, but who have now secured a magnificent new store at No. 33 South Water street. Their reputation as dealers in crockery, earthenware, glassware, table service, plated goods, etc., is wide-spread, and throughout the north-west they have in their years of trade made very many warm friends who will be glad to learn that they have not been

seriously affected by this disaster, but are again able to go on filling orders at a moment's notice, as of old, and always satisfying their patrons. Fortunately, their warehouses, located at some distance from the store, were full of goods at the time of the fire, and large consignments have since been received from the manufacturers. All the goods they now have were purchased at the lowest rates which have prevailed for many months past, and they are consequently enabled to offer them very cheap. This fact, together with the additional advantage of their system of selling assortments packed by the manufacturers, should call the attention of north-western dealers to this house.

Quite a sudden change has been made in the editorial arrangement of the Tribune of this city, by the appointment of Sam. Medill, brother of "Josef," to the city editorship, in the place of Elias Colbert, a horsecapical humorist from England, who has held the position for about four years previously. Mr. Colbert, whatever the world may say, had some good qualities. He was very industrious, pains-taking, and had a considerable amount of versatility as a writer. He had one characteristic, making bad puns. When he uttered them he italicized them with a laugh when he got them into the paper he underlined them. Now he goes into the commercial department of the paper, where puns are inadmissible. What the effect will be on his constitution, is a question which admits of even betting. Sam Medill is an active, sharp, good-looking young fellow, lucky at drawing sewing machines at church fairs, and glorious at matinees. He made a good local department for the Republican, when he was on that paper, and will, no doubt, do so for the Tribune. The best feature of the whole affair, and most advantageous to the paper, is that the change gives the commercial department to Colbert, and leaves Guy Magee free to run the financial department. Mr. Magee, although a young man, is one of the ablest financial and commercial men on the western press, and has for over a year past conducted these departments of the Tribune, with a vigor and soundness and foresight which have won for him the respect of all who had occasion to note the columns under his charge. The change alluded to will merely relieve him from a portion of the drudgery of his duties.

The play of "Udine," which made such a sensation here, was, financially, a failure in Pittsburgh, and the people who went on from here to appear in it complain loudly of the way in which they were treated by the management. The poor Chicago coryphees, who only got the starvation wages of 86 per week here, when they were taken to Pittsburgh were still worse off, the management only allowing them \$11 each for the week's performance, out of which meagre sum they had to pay their board, their meals in traveling and other expenses, altogether, leaving them very considerably on the debit side of the account.

The Grover and Marezek opera troupe opens at the opera house to-night a one week engagement.

Edwin Booth is playing to crowded houses at McVicker's, and all this week will appear only in Shakespearean characters.

Mrs. Landon, who assumes to be the rival of Ristori, is to be here next week. Her tour through the small towns of the west, up to the present, is said to have been a decided failure.

The grand "Grosser Turner Maskenball," an immense display of the wildest, most fantastic and extravagant German humor comes off to-night. A frog quadrille is to be one of its principal features.

N. Y. CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

The presidential cauldron has already commenced to seethe and bubble with the out-croppings and impurities of what promises to be the most violent exciting political canvass the country has ever experienced. The leading jockeys and "whippers-in" of the two great rival organizations which divide the sentiment and opinions of the people, are now hard at work stirring up the embers of party strife.

We shall soon be sent whirling into another blaze of periodical frenzy. There is no lack of intrigue, plot and counter-plot among the friends of the different rival aspirants. Nearly every prominent man in the State is spoken of in connection with the position. The choice of the democracy here seems to be chiefly in favor of Pendleton, of Ohio. Seymour comes next, though it is known he is not active in the canvass; and Andy Johnson follows last, backed up mainly by the Herald. The republicans, generally, favor Chase; Senator Morgan, and others, Fenton, who is not without a powerful array of influential adherents, who will back him up strongly against the field. We hear very little recently of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the rich dry-goods man of Broadway, and his candidate, General Grant, whom he has been urging forward as the "coming man."

The entire country, however, is being flooded with campaign documents by the friends of all the candidates. In all these movements finance and taxation appears to be lost sight of altogether. We hear nothing more about repudiation or canceling the government indebtedness with greenbacks. The republican policy seems to be based entirely upon reconstruction, and will put forth their nominee in May

next. The democratic policy is no candidate till the last moment. They will thus be in a position to take the chances of uniting all the opposing elements in their favor in the selection of a standard-bearer. The development of their policy will not be made, however, until some event shall occur to manifest, unmistakably, the direction of public sentiment. On the other hand the republicans go into the canvass with their candidate irrevocably designated a year in advance, which, heretofore has never failed to prove injurious, if not fatal, to every party in the country who has attempted it.

The recently appointed British representative to this country, Mr. Thornton, arrived in this city a few days since from London. After presenting his credentials to the president, he returns for a season to remain a few weeks with some American relatives of his living here. After which he will take up his residence at the capitol. Mr. Thornton's last diplomatic services were accredited to the emperor of Brazil; but previous to the vacancy caused by the demise of Sir Frederick Bruce, was on the eve of transfer to the court of Lisbon. The appointment of the new minister, who, by the way, is a man of decided talent, has been commented upon very freely by many of the London papers in rather harsh terms, exhibiting a great deal of acrimony and bitterness of feeling. This is accounted for from the fact that Mr. Thornton is what is called over there a commoner, and for that reason probably more than any other, he is looked upon unfavorably by the aristocracy of Belgravia Square and the autocrat of the Times. The major portion of his life has been spent away from home in the queen's service; hence his acquaintance and influence in England is circumscribed. The English premier, Lord Stanley, must have had sufficient confidence in his tact and ability, however, or the new position would never have been conferred upon him. The position of an English representative to the United States in diplomatic rank, is considered only a mission of the third class. The highest rank is that of an envoy extraordinary, with full plenary powers; the second, that of an ambassador; a minister third; charge d'affaires fourth; and so on, down to consul-general, vice-consul, consular agent, and commissioner, which is the lowest in grade. Lord Stanley, by accrediting a minister in rank to our government, seems to ignore entirely our claims to be considered a first class power, in a diplomatic sense. The courts of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia, all have envoys of the first rank to represent their majesty. Most of our statesmen from the back woods seem to be entirely ignorant of such matters of official diplomatic etiquette.

Going into bankruptcy, as managed under our law, is somewhat expensive, the costs and fees for a voluntary petitioner amounting to some \$180 to \$225, and for a compulsory bankrupt to between \$300 and \$500. The petitions lodged in the U. S. court for this district number 589 up to this time; ninety of these only have received their final discharge.

It requires a long purse, besides brains, to govern us now-a-days. The treasury must continually be replenished on the machine now run. The direct expenditures for governing this city at present amount to the sum of \$22,000,000 per annum. Half a century since it required only about \$13,000,000 to govern the whole United States, maintain a large civil establishment, and support a respectable sized army and navy. At present the local taxes of this city alone are so enormously heavy that when added to the state and federal taxes annually collected, it is found that the whole combined absorbs just about two-thirds of the profits of nearly every kind of industry and pursuit except banking, and real values, which formerly existed on a sound specie basis, are now rendered merely nominal in consequence. Two or three more years of this sort of taxation will amount to confiscation of property in reality, even if not in name. Not a difficult problem in figures to solve, this.

The latest novelty now is a "patent nose protector" for ladies' wear. It consists of a case lined with fur, to be affixed to the dear creature's nasal appendage. Not a bad idea for people suffering from a violent catarrh in the head to dispense with pocket handkerchiefs. American noses are not classical. American noses are generally a failure; in fact, are not Graecian, seldom aquiline, frequently retreating. Our noses are not models for statuary. In fact, we have no nationality as regards this most important feature of the face.

What a blessing in disguise, then, is the patent nose protector. American ladies in Europe, however, are creating a marked sensation this winter in all the salons, both for their beauty, gracefulness and becoming toilets, and intellectual accomplishments. Everything new in the millinery and dressmaking line is L'Americaine, nose-protectors in the bargain.

The new bonnets are called *berets*. They are round puffs or bouillons of velvet in front, and a kind of cock's comb above the chignon behind, in the centre of which is a satin rosette with long ends; they are not unlike a pair of bellows. Whether it is equipture or dress the nobler, sterner sex, seem just at present equally eager to press forward for their share of admiration. Scanty pantaloons and velvet coats, blooded horses and English drags, are the *ultima thule* of masculine fashions this winter. Some destiny in the way of a first class tailor must shape them so skillfully.

A grand daughter of George III., of England, and cousin of Queen Victoria, is living in a splendid villa at Long Branch. She is a permanent resident there and calls herself a Jersey Blue.

A new and intense color in silk goods, known as the margoly color, has recently been brought out at Stewart's. It is very rich and brilliant and has somewhat of a deep orange hue.

It is announced in England that an extensive business is carried on there in hunting up portraits for Americans, in order to make galleries for ancestors. An American agent recently in London explained that his business was to "collect ancestors," and that he had been quite successful, having picked up several good portraits, and with proper attention to busts and age, and some little hereditary additions he had matched suitable husbands and wives for two or three generations, and had exported several very well assorted families, which being provided with full credentials, were most filially

adopted, and that he was continuing his highly remunerative researches.

We noticed a few days since at a wedding reception a new practice, which we doubt not will become very popular. All the gentlemen present kiss the bride, and all the ladies kiss the bridegroom, after which the ladies and gentlemen kiss each other. We go in for this improvement most decidedly—it is very progressive.

We solicit an invitation to all the weddings where this interesting innovation will be performed.

Two or three deadly assaults by highwaymen are reported as having occurred within two or three days past. How many attempts of this kind which do not come to the ears of the police we cannot say. The latest case was that on a farmer riding home with his wife, on Long Island. He was shot through the head and dangerously wounded, and robbed of his watch and a small amount of money. His wife alarmed the neighbors with her cries, but the robber in the meantime safely escaped.

Pulmonary disease and the ills of broken down constitutions continue to be paramount among the causes of death, says our board of health. The inclemency of the season tells sadly upon the pauperized and vicious classes. The records of helpless infants that are "farmed out" to die by veiled and nameless persons, have a fearful import, showing a loss of the nursings at the rate of 83 per cent. Society should be aroused to the duty of saving still more of the innocent life which vice and cupidity now conspire to crush out by inhuman means. Private lying-in asylums and nurseries, patronized exclusively by the victims of libertines, and the willing slaves of this excessive child murder.

It would seem to be almost impossible to suppress the numerous gangs of well-dressed thieves that at present infest this city. Not a day passes but what we hear of the most audacious robberies being openly committed on some of our crowded street cars. The chevaliers travel in couples and fours, and resort to every known dodge to ply their nefarious calling. The conductors, who appear to know the principal ones, are believed, in most cases, to be in league with them, and in other cases afraid of personal violence if they inform on them. The latest dodge practised by these gentry was to raise an alarm of fire at the French theatre, at last Saturday's performance. The audience was chiefly composed of ladies, and during the excitement which ensued, rushed to the corridors, vestibules and stairways in a wild panic to escape. While it lasted many of the audience were relieved of their pocket books, watches, diamond brooches, and other articles of jewelry exposed about their persons. No arrests were made, as usual; and strange to say, no one was injured—physically, we mean.

Shad and strawberries have made their appearance in the Savannah markets, and new potatoes in Texas.

Haight, of New Jersey, twenty nine, is the youngest man in the house, and Thad. Stevens, seventy-five, is the oldest.

The forty-six banks of Boston have about forty-two millions on deposit.

Cambridge, Mass., is about expending \$15,000 for a fire alarm telegraph.

Vermont has one hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred voters.

The gross receipts for amusements in Cincinnati last year were but \$214,405, not half those of Chicago.

The South Carolina Cherokees are contemplating joining the tribes on the reservation in Indian Territory.

The Musina land claim decision of the district court of Texas is affirmed by the supreme court. It has been on the docket for twelve years.

Secretary Seward expressed a belief that Europe would soon be involved in a general war.

The last section of the Pacific railroad accepted by the government brings it to the 54th mile post, and seven thousand five hundred and twenty-five feet above tide water.

Secretary Stanton has not yet issued any of the orders which require the usual formality, "By order of the president," but continues to transact all the other business of the department.

There is talk now of re-creating the war department by congress, so that body shall in future give the secretary orders instead of the president.

The speeches of Doollittle and Morton are being printed in great numbers for the New Hampshire campaign.

The treasury department last week issued \$613,000 in new fractional currency.

It is thought that J. Ross Brown will be confirmed as Minister to China by the senate, more on account of his position in the literary world than anything else. Brown never was a politician or took any part in political affairs.

BROODING DISOBTED.—A radical editor in New York, after contemplating reconstruction bill number seven, becomes thoroughly disgusted with the action of his party, and indulges in these exquisite reflections:

"Those republicans who have thought that fidelity to party required them to defend the congressional scheme of reconstruction, as a whole, and in all its parts, find it 'hard sledding' about this time. They hardly know where they are, or what they shall be called to swear by next. To make everything sure, and cover all possibilities, they might as well modify their confession of political faith and put it in a comprehensive form something like this: 'We are for the congressional plan of reconstruction as it was, and as it is, and as it shall be, with or without end.' And to make all things safe over night, Dr. Watt's famous sleep inviter might be used in this modified form:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
My reconstruction faith to keep,
If it should chance before I wake,
The latest sort I'll try to take."

The radical lobby is becoming rather too much for that poor fellow's stomach, and his only hope of relief lies in following the crowd into the ranks of the democratic party.

A man named John Wilhelm attacked a colored barber named James Jackson, at Brookville, and nearly killed him. Jackson was sitting with his feet on the stove, apparently in a sleeping condition, when John Wilhelm struck him a severe blow on the head with a stick of wood, cutting a terrible gash.

R. B. Brown, Esq., of Wilmington, Dearborn county, has been appointed Revenue Inspector for the Fourth Collection District of Indiana.

NEWS ITEMS.

The French Army Bill is having an unfavorable effect upon public sentiment in France.

Emperor Napoleon writes to Mayor Heath, of New Orleans, to acknowledge receipt of certain photographic views of that city. The Emperor adds: "You have partly retained our laws, our customs, and our language, and I entertain hopes that the links will be made stronger by commercial intercourse."

Of all things it might be supposed that rats would be safe from the depredations of thieves, yet a woman has just been arrested in Paris for stealing one. It belonged to a street showman.

Only four hundred and forty shocks of earthquake have visited the island of St. Thomas, since last November.

Gen. Marquez, nicknamed the "Mexican Leopard," has turned up in Cuba, under the assumed Italian name of Leoncio Marchetti.

The net profits of the Paris Exposition were \$400,000.

There is talk of another Spanish insurrection, and 50,000 American breech loading rifles are sent for by the Spanish Minister of War with which to quell it.

Prussia thinks of establishing a penal colony on the west coast of Africa.

Bismarck brown as a favorite fashionable color, has been cast aside in Paris for the Metternich green.

In a late letter Charlotte Cushman is announced as leaving Florence for Rome, to make the latter city her permanent residence.

A lady is announced to make her debut in Paris who will appear masked. She will sing one piece. All Paris is crazy to know who she is. It is said it is Mrs. Lorrill Ronalds of New York, very wealthy and said to be superior to any cantatrice living.

Rev. Geo. W. Bush of the Central Ohio Conference committed suicide, on Monday last, by hanging himself.

The trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, in session at Richmond, have voted a considerable sum to that city to be expended for charitable purposes.

Mrs. Hartigan, who had her legs cut off by an Erie Railway locomotive in Jersey City, a few days since, has died from the effects of her injuries.

It is said that the articles in the *National Intelligencer* directed against Gen. Grant, were dictated by Montgomery Blair.

Fifteen hundred Mississippi freedmen went to go to Liberia. They find they can't live there without work.

The Cunard steamer Persia has been withdrawn from the line plying between New York and England and sold to her builders. Her captain says he has crossed the Atlantic in her 352 times.

The German Emigration Society says that 115,829 Germans came to New York last year.

The business in the locomotive shops of Paterson is slightly better; but at least a thousand mechanics and laborers are idle. The committee of citizens are giving relief to two hundred and two families.

They are hauling up the keepers of brothels in Cincinnati, and fining them \$50 paid costs.

The German element in St. Louis has triumphed in opposition to the law prohibiting the sale of lager beer on Sunday.

Theodore Tilton lectures in Richmond on Friday night.

There is a "live panther" in Vanderbilt county.

A Lafayette man, whose cellar and wood pile have been pillaged every night for some time, has charged every other stick with powder, and doped every other can of fruit with arsenic. He invites his friends to call.

A Madison horse has been sold for \$1,500.

The Indianapolis Journal says that at a meeting of pastors, Tuesday, the following reports of revivals in some of the Methodist Episcopal churches of that city were made: Ames church, 45 conversions and 54 accessions; Strange chapel, 8 accessions; Trinity, 13 accessions; Asbury, 23 accessions and 35 conversions; German, 10 accessions; Wesley Chapel, 51 accessions and a goodly number of conversions. There was no report from Roberts Chapel nor from Third Street, but they, too, are having refreshing seasons. In most of the churches meetings are still going on, and from all appearances will long continue.

A cynical old bachelor, who firmly believes that all women have something to say on all subjects, recently asked a female friend, "Well, madam, what do you hold on this question of female suffrage?" "To him the lady responded calmly, "Sir, I hold my tongue."

Why is a new bonnet like an old one? Because both are worn out.

Keep Your Blood Pure.

There are no remedies now before the public so well calculated to purify the blood and reconstruct (so to speak) the whole system as Robek's Blood Purifier, Blood Pills and Stomach Bitters.

GEO. KOCH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in GRAIN AND PRODUCE GENERALLY, keep for sale Salt, Coal, Lime, Hair, Cement, &c.

Warehouse adjoining the P. F. W. & C. Ry. freight house. Persons having produce to sell or wishing to buy any of the articles we have to sell, should not fail to see us before selling or buying elsewhere. 13-1211

IMPORTANT NOTICE! All persons knowing themselves indebted to me for Surveying can save cost by calling and paying up immediately. J. M. KLINER, 31st

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Robek's Blood Purifier, Blood Pills and Stomach Bitters.

GEO. KOCH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in GRAIN AND PRODUCE GENERALLY, keep for sale Salt, Coal, Lime, Hair, Cement, &c.

Warehouse adjoining the P. F. W. & C. Ry. freight house. Persons having produce to sell or wishing to buy any of the articles we have to sell, should not fail to see us before selling or buying elsewhere. 13-1211

IMPORTANT NOTICE! All persons knowing themselves indebted to me for Surveying can save cost by calling and paying up immediately. J. M. KLINER, 31st

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