

Plymouth Democrat.

J. M. DOALD, Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1893.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENRICHSON, of Marion.
For Lieutenant Governor,
Alfred P. Edgerton, of Allen.
For Secretary of State,
REUBEN C. CLARK, of Boone.
For Auditor of State,
JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Franklin.
For Treasurer of State,
JAMES H. REAGAN, of Marion.
For Chief of the Supreme Court,
NOLAN S. BROWN, of Cass.
For Report of the Supreme Court,
M. A. O. PACKARD, of Marshall.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN R. PHILLIPS, of Dallas.
For Attorney General,
SOL. CLAYTON, of Putnam.
For Electors at Large,
JOHN S. COOPER, of Hamilton.
For U. S. Senators,
JAMES W. HANNA, of Ohio.
For District Electors,
First District—Thomas R. Galt, of Knox.
Second District—J. S. Brown, of Marion.
Third District—John G. Howard, of Clark.
Fourth District—James H. Reagin, of Marion.
Fifth District—John S. Brown, of Franklin.
Sixth District—John S. Brown, of Franklin.
Seventh District—John S. Brown, of Franklin.
Eighth District—John S. Brown, of Franklin.
Ninth District—John S. Brown, of Franklin.
Tenth District—John S. Brown, of Franklin.
Eleventh District—John S. Brown, of Franklin.
Twelfth District—John S. Brown, of Franklin.

"BEHOLD! HOW BRIGHTLY BREAKS THE MORNING!"

The result of the elections on Monday must fill the heart of every well-wisher of his country with joy! The night has been long and horrible—the black night of tyranny, of oppression, of shriekings and groanings over men murdered in unholy strife, of fraud and corruption and the thousand evils and crimes which flow from an unscrupulous use of an almost supreme power by bloody and unhalloved hands; but the dawn is breaking in the east, and soon the broad light of day will illumine the land, and under the mild and equal rule of democratic principles our country will again resume her upward and onward march toward that bright goal—a white man's government! From Connecticut we hear the glad tidings of victory—a victory accomplished in the teeth of all the money and promises which were so freely lavished by the radicals. Michigan catches the refrain and replies in thunder tones against negro equality! and from all quarters where elections have been held—from Ohio, Illinois, and our own Hoosier state—comes the cheering intelligence of democratic gains and triumphs! Well may the opponents of radical misrule, and the lovers of good government rejoice at the prospect which these results open to their longing eyes. The duty of the hour, then, is to work—not with the half heart that retreats before the onset,—but with a whole soul and high resolve to do and to dare for the redemption of our once happy land!

STATUS OF THE IMPEACHMENT FARE.

On last Saturday, at 3:15, Butler, known as the "Beast," announced to the "old court of impeachment," that the case, on the part of the house of representatives, against the president, was substantially closed. This announcement occasioned much surprise, as the public have been anxiously waiting for the proof of the president's criminal intent, without which no honest jury can decide against him. Three days were granted the president's counsel in which to prepare their defense, which is known to be almost entirely documentary. Mr. Stanberry, one of the president's counsel, made the remark when the prosecution closed their case, that he would not be afraid to submit the president's case to an impartial jury without rebutting testimony or argument. The court will convene again to-day, and it is anticipated that the trial will close within a week.

We do not assume the prerogative of lecturing democrats relative to their political duties, but it does seem as though the democrats of Union township, with a clear working majority of at least 30, might elect a trustee once in six or eight years. It is very strange that there is no democrat in that township on whom the party can combine their strength. We suggest to them that at their next township election they nominate a republican and elect him, instead of permitting the republicans to make the nomination for them.

Is the seventh district of this state there are numerous radical candidates for congressional honors, prominent among whom are Godlove S. Orth, present M. C., and Col. W. C. Wilson. The latter gentleman has been stumping the district for the nomination, advertising as a special attraction, that the "drummer boy of the Rappahannock"—Robert Henderson—would be present with his drum. This was taking rather an unfair advantage; but Mr. Orth's friends are also on the alert. A correspondent of the Lafayette Courier proposes some naughty questions to Mr. Wilson. The correspondent wishes to know "what was who left the union party, went over to the democrats, and made open demonstration and betrayed his former friends in a celebrated speech at the general election of 1890?"

assessor, and afterwards postmaster, by his master Johnson, as a reward for his treachery, and when he found he could not be removed from the postmastership, betrayed Johnson, and asked the union voters to endorse him for lieutenant-governor? He concludes after this fashion: "If he will just make out a list of his wants, it may be best to supply him, and then if there is anything left for those who stood firm in every hour of trial, we can give them a chance. Peter denied his Master, yet repented and was saved. Judas betrayed his master and was lost. Julius Wilson can't get the support of true men in this district—soon."

Happy family!

THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut Democratic by 2,200!

Michigan Gives 30,000 Majority Against Negro Suffrage!

Large Democratic Gains.

Gov. ENGLISH is elected, in Connecticut by a majority of over 2,200 votes, a gain of over 1,300 since last year. The radicals will have a majority in the legislature, owing to the manner in which the state has been gerrymandered.

In Michigan the new constitution, embodying negro suffrage, is defeated by over 30,000 votes. Prohibition, which was voted on separately, is also defeated, but the majority is not yet ascertained.

Kalamazoo and Flint both elected democratic mayors, with large gains. The returns on township officers are scattering.

In Wisconsin the republicans have elected S. T. Dixon, chief justice, and Byron Paine, associate judge, by 3,000 to 4,000. Milwaukee gives a democratic majority of 2,200 on mayor. The republicans lose three aldermen and five councilmen, and elect but one member out of 27 of the common council. Lacrosse dem. by 100. In Madison the republicans gain 800.

In Illinois the democracy have redeemed Rock Island, carrying the city by 77, a gain of 172 over last March. Jacksonville shows democratic gains, as well as many other small precincts.

In Cincinnati the democrats elected a portion of their ticket, while the highest majority given by the opposition is a republican loss, as compared with last fall, of 1041. Sanluis democratic by 200.

The returns from Indiana are meagre, but so far as heard from, large democratic gains are the rule. The democrats have carried the day at Evansville for the first time in several years. In Kendallville the democratic ticket is elected by a gain of 80. Laporte county shows large democratic gains. Valparaiso is democratic by 100, a gain of 75. Elkhart also exhibits large gains. "Lay on, Macduff!"

The election in this county shows pretty conclusively that radicalism hereaway might as well acknowledge itself dead and decently interred. With scarcely an effort the democracy have a majority of about six hundred on trustees. Next fall our majority will amount to eight hundred. In this township the rails moved heaven and earth to defeat the democratic ticket, and the result is a democratic majority on trustees of 181—with one exception, the largest majority ever given in the township. Our candidate for supervisor in this district was defeated for the reason that republicans all over the township voted en masse for Mr. Haslinger, while democrats outside of town voted for men in their own districts. In Union township there are more democrats than republicans, but still the latter have carried the spring elections for the past five years. If democrats suffer themselves to be wheedled into the support of republicanism by the oily promises of their candidate for trustee, they should not expect outsiders to count their democracy as being excessively sound. The following are the majorities in the several townships:

Center (dem.)	181
Union (rep.)	21
Green (dem.)	4
Bourbon (rep.)	58
Tippencanoe (rep.)	92
North (dem.)	33
Polk (dem.)	33
West (dem.)	150
Walnut (dem.)	170
German	74
Democratic majority	595

Grant and Butler.

It is curious to see the way Grant and Butler fight shy of each other. General Grant reported never to have written the paragraph of his reported Butler's army "bottled up and corked" between two rivers—the same being ascribed to the united intellects of staff officers Rawlins and Bledau. But it was a popular epigram, and Grant was no reason to regret it for a while. At last, when Butler, indomitable over all things, returned to congress again, and Grant loomed up as a candidate for the presidency, the latter began to comprehend that what seemed to be a smart thing in the moment of commission was a long thing in the influence and issue. Still more is this apparent now, when Butler has become a manager of the impeachment, and altogether the most formidable man as a political opponent in the republican party. Grant is known to heartily regret as a most judicious and irrevocable thing, the dragging he gave Butler. He and Butler speak to each other, and Grant never refuses any request Butler may make. But the old feud swirls in a long hair. His military pride will not allow him to be reconciled. Butler's genius and audacity are such that sometimes I wonder whether Grant is not in turn "bottled up and corked" himself, so constantly does he feel the eye of his enemy upon him. The moral of all this is: Economize your nicknames. Look out when you make laughter of a man, that he is a laughing man. And, above all, never say "do up, then baldhead."

THE STATE.

—Pera has forty weeks' public school during the year.

—The Peak family bell-ringers performed at Goshen on Wednesday night, April 1.

—The Goshen Democrat reports the attendance at church, for the "first time in 101 these many years," of a number of gentlemen of that place, and thinks the millennium at hand.

—A recent enumeration of the inhabitants of Goshen presents the following figures: Males, 1,681; females, 1,688; total, 3,369.

—A democratic club organized at Goshen.

—A troupe of Japanese acrobats and jugglers were to give an entertainment at Pera last Saturday evening. Little "All Right," and "Daniel Webster," are members of the troupe.

—The Peru Republican makes a favorable report of the wheat prospects in Miami county.

—Work is soon to be resumed on the Baptist church at Peru. The foundations were laid last fall. When completed, it will be one of the finest church edifices in the state.

—The average attendance at the Peru free schools is 450, being about 90 per cent. of the number enrolled. Eight teachers and one superintendent are employed at an average cost of \$4,400.

—The South Bend Register gets enthusiastic over the peat beds adjacent to that village.

—A new Methodist Episcopal church has just been completed and dedicated at Warsaw.

—A gentleman writing over the signature of H. C. Carter, in the Winamac Democrat, gives some good reasons for his course in renouncing radicalism and embracing democracy.

—A foot race at Valparaiso—\$10 lost and won.

—The Julius Cornet Band, of Crown Point, have procured a splendid band-wagon, and have gone crazy on the strength of it.

—The Valparaiso Republican reports a case which has just been decided in the courts at that place, in which a grandfather, from Ohio, claimed the custody of a child of six years, which had been raised by its relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Larue, in Porter county. The court decided in favor of the grandfather, who immediately took possession of the boy. The child screamed, the lady fainted, and the grandfather ran down Main street with his burden, pursued by an excited crowd. The old man took refuge in the Gould house, and departed on the midnight train unmolested.

—A man went to a livery stable in Huntington, the other day, procured a steed, "traveled," and neither has since been heard from.

—The irate principal of a public school at Huntington writes a long letter to the Democrat, of that place, in which the father of one of his pupils receives a severe castigation. The father in question refused to write a written excuse for his boy for non-attendance,—the principal wrote him a note, which the father had published, as he claimed, verbatim. The principal claims that a number of the words were misspelled in the publication of his note, which were all right in the original, and accuses the parent of "forgery." The editor unkindly publishes the principal's letter precisely as written, spelling, punctuation, and all, and the result is not flattering.

—At Richmond, March 23, the anniversary of Richmond Commandery Kist Temple, No. 8, resulted in one of the most pleasant reunions of the season.

—Three scoundrels have been arrested at Brookston, by detectives, for taking up rails on the Valley road, in order to throw the cars from the track.

—An attempt was recently made, by incendiaries, to burn the Elliott house at Richmond.

—Burglars are operating in Fulton county.

—Wheat prospects are good in Fulton county.

—The Laporte Herald & Union publishes a card signed by 126 prominent republicans of that county, requesting W. H. Salisbury to permit his name to be used in connection with the office of county treasurer. This mark of esteem should be very flattering to Hank. He is an "A. I." fellow, as all who know him can testify.

—Dr. Collins, the spirit man, of Laporte, has made another trial of the Davenport trick of being tied with ropes, and again failed to release himself.

—Eld. M. N. Lord, pastor of the Episcopal church at South Bend, has resigned his charge. He removes to Erie, Penn.

—Prof. Owen, the glass-blower, is at South Bend.

—Theatricals, by Miller's troupe, are who rage at South Bend.

obstruct free passage, subjects the parties so loading to a fine for violation of the city ordinances relating to obstructing the streets, and the penalty will hereafter be enforced.

—The South Bend Register publishes the following item of interest to horse thieves:

—HORSE THIEVES TAKE NOTICE!—The St. Joseph county Regulators and Detectives, organized for your detection and conviction, are ready, at a moment's notice, to pursue, arrest and punish you. The following are the names of the members. Here follow names to the number of 165.

—The Banner office, at Ligonier, is to have a new power press. Success, Bro. Stoll.

—Prospects for wheat in Noble county are very flattering.

—\$100,000 have been appropriated by the commissioners of Elkhart county for building of a new court house.

—Five cases of voluntary, and one of involuntary, bankruptcy, have occurred in Lake county.

—A theatrical troupe are to play "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" at Columbia City. What a jolly set of toppers they must be, to be sure!

—The Post, Columbia City, says a boy named Peter Cole procured a pair of boots with a forged order on his father,—was arrested on Monday, two weeks ago,—broke jail on Tuesday, and was recaptured—was indicted by the grand jury on Wednesday, and on Thursday was tried, found guilty and sentenced to the house of refuge for five years. Rather rapid, that.

—There are forty-six prisoners in the Marion county jail, nine of whom are women.

—A communication has been laid before the city council of Indianapolis, offering to pay \$1 per year for the exclusive use of the lamp posts in the city, for advertising purposes.

—Two hundred and five arrests, for various crimes and misdemeanors, were made in Indianapolis during the month of March.

—Seventy-five yards of the canal embankment, at Indianapolis, have been washed away. It will take two or three weeks to repair damages.

—It is stated that Samuel E. Tilford, late editor of the Putnam Republican Banner, has severed his connection with the radical party, and come out fair and square on the democratic platform. There is room for more. Come on, gentlemen.

For the Democrat.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

ED. DEMOCRAT.—If additional evidence were needed of the hypocrisy and corruption of the present congress, its legislation within a very brief period furnishes it in so clear and unmistakable a manner that it cannot be misunderstood by the country. It is conceded by all, without distinction of party, that the national debt is a burden of the greatest magnitude, and that western interests are suffering severely from enormous taxation, chiefly because of the exemption of capital from bearing its just proportion in defraying the expenses of the government; and the agricultural and laboring masses of the west were justified in demanding a reduction in taxes on articles of consumption principally used by them, and retrenchment in public expenditures. But congress has disappointed the just expectation of the people and committed a blunder that is scarcely less than a crime. There has been a joint congressional committee on retrenchment in existence for two years, and yet the expenses of the government have not been reduced one dollar. It has been apparent for many months that the internal revenue receipts have fallen off to an alarming extent. It was formerly the custom of internal revenue commissioner Rollins to announce daily by telegraph the magnificent receipts of the day previous; lately he has failed to send any financial bulletins at all. This decrease is directly attributable to the collusion of revenue officials with dishonest manufacturers, and a lamentable failure to enforce the law. The expenditures of the government for the month of February exceeded the receipts ten millions of dollars. The appropriation for the army and navy per annum is nearly one hundred and forty millions, and for the civil service one hundred millions. While the existence of the freedmen's bureau—an institution that has outlived its usefulness, if it ever possessed any—is prolonged one year from July next, and a liberal appropriation will be made for it. The self-stultification of this and the reconstruction acts so evident that it is needless to point it out. The negro is entrusted with the political power of ten states by the latter, and yet if the freedmen's bureau is of any practical utility, it is an acknowledged on the part of congress that the negro is incapable of self-support and must be fed and clothed and cared for by the national government. Was there ever a greater absurdity? A population helpless, dependant on the bounty of the nation, unfit to make a contract for a day's work without the assistance of a bureau officer, invested with power to control elections and frame laws by which tax payers are to be governed, is an outrage upon free government that ought to mantle the cheeks of its perpetrators, infamous as they are, with the crimson blush of shame. And while congress was extending the bureau a year beyond the time when it would expire by limitation

under the previous law, Senator Sherman, a leading member of the republican party, was introducing a bill to repeal the act granting a bounty to widows of deceased soldiers, as a measure of economy. "Oh," say the radicals, "we must retrench." Yes, retrench, by appropriating millions of dollars to sustain healthy, able bodied negroes, but deny the pittance of bounty to the poor helpless widow whose husband fell on the field of battle or died of disease superinduced by privation and hardship, in the camp and on the march.

The recent act of congress removing the tax from domestic manufactures, except a few articles is a master stroke of financial folly. Out of about one hundred and eighty millions raised by the tax on manufactured articles in 1886-87 less than sixty millions came from articles which are alone retained on the tax lists. Does any one suppose that the manufactures exempted from taxation will lessen their price, while the present prohibitory tariff is left in operation? If they do they delude themselves. It must be remembered that the duty upon the articles which produce them, is, at an average 48 1/2 per cent. in gold. The exempted articles are as follows:

Root and shoes	\$ 5,500,000
Wool	12,500,000
Cattle	1,500,000
Cotton	12,500,000
Woolen fabrics	12,500,000
Iron manufactures	12,500,000
Furniture and wood manufactures	12,500,000
Steam engines &c.	12,500,000
Sugar refined	2,500,000

The main object of this measure is to benefit the New England woolen and cotton manufacturing companies, and the New England wooden screw manufacturing company, corporations, that have declared dividends on capital invested, of from 60 to 75 per cent. per annum, even when paying a revenue tax of 5 per cent. The manufacturing interests are so signally favored by this act as to suggest the thought whether congress is not expecting to reap some political advantage for the radical party by its passage.

We have another striking illustration of the radical method of retrenchment, in the increase by congress of 20 per cent on the salaries of its employees, and it is proposed to give a similar increase to department clerks. While we are burning the candle at both ends, the secretary of the treasury predicts a large increase of the public debt. In the light of these facts—and such they are—truths supported by incontrovertible testimony, is it not the duty of honest men to labor earnestly for a change of law makers, and consequently a change of policy.

N. C. A. R.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, April 6th, 1893.

In my last letter to you I did not quite finish the chapter of stirring incidents in the great railroad war still going on, in which Chicago is deeply interested, particularly those connected with the Rock Island road's struggles, so I shall give you another chapter to-day, and endeavor to make it as concise as possible. But to be clear, I must commence a little way back. In preparation for the June election of 1887 of the Northwestern R. R. Co. Tracy, (president) and the directors of the R. I. road made up a pool with Keep, Drew's colleague and backer, and his friends, to buy stock and get control of the N. W. road. They got a lot of the stock, but Ogden and the directors of the Northwestern took the alarm in time and beat them at the election. Nothing daunted, the same parties made up another pool for the same purpose, and this time bought in some \$13,000,000 of stock. They had a "big thing" in prospect. They planned to consolidate the R. I. & C. & N. W. roads, effecting a junction of the former with the latter some 30 or 40 miles this side of Des Moines. This would give them a practical monopoly of the travel and traffic of the vast, rich country between here and Omaha and from the line of the R. I. road to the lakes. It would give them control of the connections of the Union Pacific road,—with the carrying out of Drew's plan of a broad gauge on the Michigan Southern and running it in the interest of the Erie road, would in effect have things their own way across the continent. It looked too big, and the Rock Island men rather thought that for their own safety they had better divide the pie, and by extending their own road to Omaha, and reaching there the U. P. road, have rival lines. So they quietly sold out all the Northwestern stock they had to the other half of the pool,—issued \$4,000,000 of new R. I. stock and sold it at once at 97 1/2 cts. (half a cent below the market price).—to obtain money for the extension. Keep took the alarm, saw that he was "sold out" and, by his orders, his brokers, Rufus Hatch at their head, got out injunctions in New York, on the basis of some R. I. stock which they suddenly captured, restraining the R. I. directors from using the money raised from the new stock and from making the proposed extension. But Rock Island was not going to be beaten so easily. A bill was quickly rushed through the Iowa legislature legalizing the issue of stock, and authorizing the extension, and also a supplementary act which postponed the next June election of the R. I. R. Co. for one year. Then the directors met, one by one the eastern directors, on whom injunctions had been served, resigned, and one by one their places were filled with active, untrammelled westerners, who dashed an attempt to enjoin them here, jumped over to Iowa, gave out contracts for grading and laying track of the extension and got men

to work on it at once. So the road is rapidly going ahead from Des Moines in the direction of Council Bluffs. Recovering from their momentary shock, the "Keep" party, in the name of Mr. E. R. Farnshaw, of New York, have now brought action here, praying for the appointment of a receiver of the road, and alleging that the lively movements which I have recorded were fraudulent, and to the prejudice of the stockholders. Here the matter again rests for the time being. The allegation that the extension is injurious to the stockholders, is sheer nonsense. It is only dangerous to the interests of the men who wish to have a monopoly of the railroads of the north-west. To the R. I. road the value of the extension is manifestly great, and it is also most desirable for the people at large, to whom the competition of rival lines is ever advantageous. Public sympathy is decidedly on the side of the R. I. road.

A squabble in the highest degree injurious to the interests of commerce, is now going on here between the lake vessel owners and the shippers of grain, over the question of "shortage." It seems that the elevator men here have a cheerful way of lading vessels "short,"—giving say 19,800 bushels of 20,000, the amount ordered by the shipper, as is proven on the re-weighing of the grain in Buffalo and now the shippers seem determined to make the vessel men responsible for this advantage. The courts have decided that they are not so, and common sense shows that the elevator men here are the parties who should stand the loss, or to speak more correctly, make good the deficiency; but the shippers are determined to force a new bill of lading upon the vessel men, making them responsible, and the vessel men have resolved not to carry another load of grain for which such a form is required. So matters are at a stand still. Feeling on the subject runs very high. One of the five tickets for the annual Board of Trade election, which is held to-day,—is nominated and supported exclusively by those who are in favor of retaining the old form of bill of lading.

A mysterious and horrible crime was perpetrated here a few days ago. A woman, believed to have been a Mrs. Grier, who has since been arrested for the outrage, managed to entice a Miss Comstock out on a lonely road, and deliberately set to work to pound her brains out with a mallet. The girl's recovery is very doubtful, and Mrs. G. has been held for trial in \$20,000 bail. The cause of the crime is supposed to have been jealousy, Mrs. G. taking an interest in a young man who is engaged to marry Miss C.

The latest grand triumph of mechanical ingenuity which has come within my notice and one, to my thinking, of more practical benefit to the world than the famous "steam man," is a new attachment to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, which actually makes button holes, and makes them better, handsewer, and twenty times faster than by hand. Already the "Wheeler & Wilson" had become famous as the best family machine in the world, taking prizes at every place where it was called into competition with others—its last triumph being the taking of a gold medal, the highest award at the Paris exposition,—but now that it achieves what has hitherto been deemed an impossibility, the making of button-holes,—what may not be expected of the future. West, Farrar & Conly, the agents here for this invaluable machine, have recently entirely re-fitted, furnished and decorated their magnificent establishment at No. 106 Lake street, making it one of the most artistically beautiful business palaces in the west, well worthy of the great business they carry on. They have now exhibition and sales rooms on the first floor, instruction and reception parlors on the second, and work rooms on the third, all more like the rooms of a rich private mansion than a public store.

The great billiard match between McDewitt and Foster for the championship of America is to come off on Wednesday night, and already two thousand tickets of admission have been sold, at \$2 each. It is alleged that Foster has been "throwing off" in some exhibition games in the past few days to influence betting, and there is a great deal of excitement among billiard players about it. McDewitt has recently been making some enormous advantages.

The Merchants Union Express Co. was robbed of between \$20,000 and \$30,000, a few days ago, by Mr. G. S. Herbert, (an old New York confidence man, and more recently a saloon keeper here,) and J. R. Whittaker, one of the company's messengers. Whittaker, who is quite a young man, says that Herbert persuaded him to the crime. The officers caught them dividing their spoils and recovered all, or very nearly all that was stolen. Both fellows will undoubtedly "do the state some service."

To be turned out of a home, improved by years of labor, would be a great hardship, yet there are hundreds of men in Marshall county at all times subject to this misfortune.

A very large number of titles to land in this County are perfectly worthless as they stand; but many of them can be corrected and perfected at a slight expense. Do you, know reader, that the title to your land is good? You may find too late that it is not.

By calling at our Abstract Office you can satisfy beyond a doubt.

CORBIN & VANDERKAM, Abstract Office, over the Bank.

Ways of Committing suicide.

Wearing thin shoes on damp nights in rainy weather.

Leading a life of encubage, stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in a round of unnatural excitement by reading trashy novels.

Going to balls in all sorts of weather, in the thinnest possible dress. Pacing till in a complete perspiration, then going home in the damp air.

Sleeping on feather beds, and in seven by nine bed-rooms.

Marrying in haste, getting an unconfidential companion, and living the rest of our life in mutual dissatisfaction.

Eating without taking time to masticate the food.

Allowing love of gain to so absorb our minds as to leave no time to attend to our health.

Following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made of it.

Tempting the appetite with noiseties when the stomach says no.

Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing.

Blacksmiths who wish to purchase coal for their winter use can be supplied with the best quality of Pittsburgh coal, by calling on Koch & Co. at the new warehouse.

FARMERS AND LUMBERMEN'S ATTENTION.—FOR SALE.—Oval's Patent Bob-Slides; the best in use Call and see for yourselves.

CELANDER & REEVES, At the Red Warehouse.

The highest price paid for produce at the new warehouse of Koch & Co.

Agents Wanted. Eight or ten good, active young men can find good winter's jobs by applying soon to

H. B. REEVES, or R. M. MORRILL, at the Red Warehouse, or can address for information box 325, Plymouth post office.

Look this Way! If you are out of employment, and wish to travel, apply at the Red Warehouse, and

H. B. REEVES, or R. M. MORRILL, at the Red Warehouse, or can address for information box 325, Plymouth post office.

Koch & Co. keep fresh Onondaga Salt, both wholesale and retail.

Dr. Wm. Carus Von Kessler, (FORMERLY SURGEON OF THE SAXONY ARMY.)

Office: Professional services to the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity. Office for the present, at Mr. Thompson's former residence, in south Plymouth. Journey at Brown Box's drug store.

Farmers Take Notice. Good and reliable farmers can be furnished with any amount of hay seed, on conditions made known at our store. The raising of hay seed is very remunerative to farmers, and it seems to be entirely ignored in this country. Those who wish to engage in raising the same should call on us.

L. NUSSBAUM & CO.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Marshall circuit court, at its February term, 1893, in a proceeding in partition, wherein Nathan Hibbs was plaintiff and Jackson Hagaman and others, were defendants, I will on

Saturday, the 18th day of April, 1893, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., at the court house door, in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, offer for sale public sale, the following real estate in Marshall county, and state of Indiana, to-wit:

Part of the east half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township thirty-four (34) range two (2) east commencing at the north-west corner of said east half, thence east thirty (30) rods, thence south one hundred and six (106) rods, thence west thirty (30) rods, thence north to the place of beginning.

Terms.—To be sold at not less than two-thirds of the appraised value. One-third cash in hand, and the remainder in two equal payments of six and twelve months from date of sale; the purchaser giving his notes with good first-hand security, with interest, without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

M. A. O. PACKARD, Commissioner.



I HAVE FOUND IT
The Cheapest and Best
Clothing
In Northern Indiana, at
WM. SEAR'S
Great Clothing Store
Bourbon Ind.

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. Wimbler, Bourbon Ind.
Wm. Bates, Bourbon Ind.
Elias Galentine, Bourbon Ind.
P. O. Quiver, Plymouth Ind.
D. B. Marks, Plymouth Ind.
Wm. Tibby, Plymouth Ind.

For sale by
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