

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

The Jacobin candidates for representative from Marshall and St. Joe and Marshall counties have opened the campaign in the most startling manner.

Evidently not possessing general information enough to discriminate between a member of the legislature and a county commissioner, they are ignoring national politics, and in fact politics of any character, almost entirely, and playing on a harp of a single string, and that string is "county affairs," "only this and nothing more."

After an excessive amount of mental labor, (perfectly wonderful in them) they have arrived at the conclusion that the taxes of Marshall county are too high! That the per centum of Marshall county is higher than that of LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart or Kosciusko! And while they do not attempt to show how they as members of the legislature will remedy the evil, they insist on the votes of taxpayers "because this is thus." Truly a wonderful argument, and a wonderful pair.

They present facts and figures to show most conclusively that Marshall pays most enormous taxes, and without a figure now at our disposal in reference to the subject we venture the statement that Marshall collects less county tax than either LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart or Kosciusko; and also that the per centum is higher. These brilliant champions of economy, and profound mathematicians, are well aware of the fact that the taxable property of Marshall county is assessed at a much lower figure than that of either of the other counties above named; and that as our population approximates to them, the expense of doing the county business is almost as great, and that therefore with very nearly the same expenditures and less property to tax, our per centum is, of course, higher, but our tax is not so high. And one of the Jacobin candidates for commissioner has also commenced expounding his part. He starts his audience (which he assembles on the sidewalk of our most public streets, to the disgust of a majority of his fellow-townsmen) with the statement that the democrats propose to "build a new court house at an expense of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and have already appropriated eighty thousand dollars of the money!" He either simply makes the statement in pure ignorance, or wilfully lies; which we hold ourselves in readiness to substantiate in any and every manner. As he is a Christian we give him credit for being a fool instead of a knave, i. e. more fool than knave.

An aspiring young Jacobin, who has more zeal than knowledge, astonished a small assemblage a few days ago, with the original statement that the "Commissioners had fooled away the county funds in building too many school houses!" Rather good, connected with the fact that the commissioners have no more to do with building school houses than the man in the moon has; and the further fact that the young man is a member in good standing of the "intelligence, God-and-humanity party!"

And still another "street-talker" says the poor expense has been too large! The inference then is that the poor should be turned loose to beg and starve. Well, perhaps as they are all white people they had. If they were Congo negroes, and we were taxed to the bottom dollar to keep up a bureau, for the purpose of feeding them until election time, it would be all right and proper.

In all their programme, so far as the same is yet developed, the Jacobins of Marshall county do not attempt to specify an act of a county officer of this county who has either misappropriated, or stolen, or failed to fully report and account for every dollar received in an official capacity.

We would suggest to the most wonderfully wise managers of the Jacobin interest in this county that they meet and get up a new story and more available programme; and at the next meeting they take in a few of the older heads. We never knew them to commence so badly as they have this year. The boys are "uncommon" willing, but not so very sharp.

When they get through with county affairs, we will ask them to turn their attention momentarily to a few other little things some of the people have been thinking of recently,—subjects of interest to taxpayers.

Finish up, gentlemen, and we will try and keep track of you, and try and preserve your veracity for you. If you make a mistake we will endeavor to correct it at once.

The manager of the Jacobin concern over the way seems to desire a continuance of our biography of Jap. Packard. We have other matters of more importance claiming our space this week, but as soon as we have a little room to spare we will accommodate our neighbor. We are right well acquainted with the history of Jap, and it will afford us great pleasure to "write it up," especially as it will accommodate our neighbor. Don't be impatient, we will attend to the matter thoroughly, neighbor, and if not to your entire satisfaction, it shall certainly be no fault of ours,—only be patient and you shall have it all.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS
Congress has at last taken a breathing spell, and at the same time given the country one.

The proceedings of that body seem to grow more infamous with each succeeding session. The months passed in the session just closed have produced no one single act that is even remotely beneficial to the white people of America, unless we except the bondholders, Jacobin office-holders and whisky-rings. Taxes are higher instead of lower; money is scarcer instead of more plenty; the rich are richer and the poor are poorer than when the session first convened. Millions of dollars have been thrown away on the impeachment; the freedman's bureau is made more expensive instead of being abolished; the standing army has not been reduced, and in no one thing has an action been taken to lighten the burdens of the taxpayers; to restore the government; to render the fundamental law of the land supreme, or to promote the happiness of any class of people save office-holding and office-aspiring Jacobins and negroes.

A congress without brains, without purpose and without honesty, if the adjournment were for all time to come instead of a month or so, then indeed might the people breathe free and "rejoice with exceeding great joy."

The radical journalists of this district seem considerably concerned and slightly exercised over the fact that C. H. Reeve, Esq., of this place was presented by his friends as a candidate before the convention at Wabash, for congress. And not satisfied with heaping epithets on general principles upon that gentleman deem it their privilege to misrepresent and falsify his position. The charge is openly made that in the remarks made by Mr. Reeve before the convention, he advocated repudiation. Now this is simply an unqualified lie, and the authors of it know it to be so, and any and every man repeating it repeats, either ignorantly or wilfully, a lie. Mr. Reeve never made a speech in his life that favored repudiation or was susceptible of such a construction by any man with sense enough to go at large.

When a party, through its press, resorts to unqualified falsifying and downright lying—to speak plainly—that party may be justly considered tolerably "hard up;" especially a party of "great moral ideas" and "engaged in the interests of God and humanity."

True Jacobins profess their inability to define the real position of the democratic party on the financial question. If they are honest in their statements, and really cannot see the policy of the democratic platform and leaders, then they simply enunciate and exhibit themselves as the most unqualified numskulls and beetle-heads that ever before organized in any force. Any school-boy acquainted with the first principles of the English language cannot fail to comprehend the position of the party after reading the platform. It does not admit of the possibility of a double construction by any honest man of common sense. When it declares that 5-20 bonds are payable in greenbacks, it means that they are payable in greenbacks and not in gold.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.
CHICAGO, July 27, 1868.

Happy am I that I may record a fall in the mercury. For several days past, we have had comparatively comfortable weather—not cool enough to encourage any idea of fires or overcoats, but a decided improvement on what we have had. To my unspeakable disgust the change in the temperature reveals to me how shamefully I have been swindled in my thermometer. The cussed thing can't be boiled up above 85 oriced down below 85.

From all directions there come to us the most encouraging reports for the prospects for harvest; and it is believed that the crops of this season, through the whole northwestern country will be unusually large.

The wool convention, to be held here on August 4th, 5th and 6th, is expected to be one of the most successful and beneficial special enterprises of its class ever gotten up here. It is intended to be not merely an exhibition of various grades and specimens of wools, with a lot of talk about southdowns, merinos, etc., but to be an occasion which shall bring together wool growers and manufacturers for the discussion of matters of vital interest to both, and the opportunity of forming the acquaintance of each other. A prominent feature of the exhibition will be the specimens of American woolen manufactures. It may not be generally known, but is nevertheless true that at several northern woolen mills excellent woolen clothes are made for \$74 cts per yard, better in quality and equal in appearance to Scotch or Canadian goods of their same class which are sold for \$1.25 and \$1.50 in the market. To introduce their wools to the public will be the principal feature of the exhibition.

The walls of a China manufactory in Harley, England, having become cracked and full of crevices. It was found on examination that it arose from the fact that the bed of coal under the soil had taken fire. Immense quantities of water were poured on it, but without avail. A similar coincidence exists in Sarrebeck, where the fire under ground extends several thousand feet square, and on the surface there reigns a continual spring. Even in the winter the trees remain green, and flowers are frequently found.

"GRANT AND COLFAX VS. JEWS AND FOREIGNERS."

"ART. II. WHICH IS THE PARTY OF RATIONAL LIBERTY AND PROGRESS?"—CONTINUED.

Under this head I shall include both the first and second of Mr. M.'s continued articles!

The first was devoted to the gathering rays generated by the enlargement of the "terrible word humanism."

No new argument was produced, but a strenuous effort upon his part was made to draw to a focus such rays and only such as would mostly conduce to the establishment of his common will theory upon the basis of "humanism." The common will theory was a trick to induce his readers to believe the physical and mental equality of races, and that the white race has no pre-eminence over the negro, who "must vote for, and be voted for" and hold office in common with the white man. We are now no longer left to doubt the meaning of Mr. M.'s doctrine, and since the radicals concur with him we are confirmed in the opinion that he promulgates radicalism as it truly is. Radicals, generally, are too apt to adopt a spurious style of oratory, the end of which is—when their cause is such that it cannot be supported even by special fallacies—to say something, when there is in fact nothing to be said, so as to avoid the ignominy of being silenced. "To this end," says Whately in his Elements of Rhetoric, "the more confused and unintelligible the language, the better, provided it carry with it the appearance of wisdom and of being something to the purpose." Had Mr. M.'s article the resemblance of profound wisdom, and being something to the purpose, we might cite it as a fair specimen of spurious oratory, but being deprived of such resemblance it comes under that kind known as "Utopian oratory." This, then, is the kind of oratory Mr. M. has reference to when he says "the genius of the republican party is to build up the frame of their constructions from below, from primary principles." That is, the republican party, with a view to deduce facts from primary principles, adopts Utopian oratory; thus it follows that in all their reasonings they select Utopian assertions for the foundation of their "constructions." Hence they commence with vision and must end in vision. In a mathematical problem an error at the commencement will lead to error *ad infinitum*. So in argument, if the primary principles are Utopian the deductions will be Utopian *ad infinitum*. "It seems," says M., "the democratic party is rather inclined to construct from above down." That is the democratic party commences with facts and deduces therefrom principles that admit of practical application. They know that which men most seek for are general facts—the linking together of causes and effects. Facts are to the intellect what the rules of morals are to the will. The mind must be thoroughly acquainted with facts before any correct generalizations can be made, for generalization is the act of bringing to application individual facts. The Utopian argument will not admit of generalization because no facts are involved. Thus, Mr. M., we kindly accept the *a priori* argument and leave to you the Utopian, and are glad that you do not misunderstand our method. In pursuance to Mr. M.'s request I would with pleasure write my thesis in German if it were possible to have it published in that language, but for want of German type and a German compositor I am obliged to use the English language. It has been through the request of German citizens of this place that I have undertaken the reviewing of Mr. M.'s "assertions," and so long as my thesis written in the English language meets their approbation I presume it will so appear.

The last article written by Mr. M. is characteristic for its veracity and moral ideas. He argues that "the children of white emigrants were sold into slavery on arriving at New Orleans;" that "no free negro could go south without being sold into slavery;" that "slavery was the cause of Texas separating from Mexico." Thus you see the radical party is not content to let the dead carcass of slavery alone, but must resurrect it that they may have something to harp about. In short Mr. M. would impress it upon his constituents that slavery is still the issue of the day if he could but make himself more fully. Slavery is dead and no democrat wishes to see it revived. They are cognizant of its evils and influence in a free country. Then why, Mr. M., argue a subject which exists but in name? No one can be benefited by discussing it and I would not notice the points alluded to were it not to show how grossly you have misrepresented them. By white emigrants is to be understood Europeans; then American slavery consisted of Europeans as well as Africans, Europeans were sold as slaves, the supreme court decided the the European a property, it said the slave-holder might take to territories his European slaves. Such are the conclusions which must follow Mr. M.'s assertion, he cannot deny them, but another radical writer who had not lost all honor for truth verifies the statement of white slavery by saying "so white at least as to pass themselves off as such," thus in a word he denies European servitude, and had Mr. M. examined carefully the civil code of Louisiana he would not have ventured so boldly to found one of his "moral ideas" in New Orleans.

No free negro could go south without being sold into slavery—is another of his popular ideas. According to the census of 1850 the free negroes numbered in the slave states 228,138, and in the free states 196,116, making an excess in favor of the slave states of 32,022. Why this excess, Mr. M.? According to your position there would not have been any free negroes in the south, but unfortunately for your case we find 32,022 more there than in your free "America." Did you not know this when you penned your assertion? Or have you wilfully misrepresented the case? I am inclined to the opinion that you could not have been so ignorant of the census of 1850 as to have committed the error. Then we conclude that you did it on purpose. This is the way you propose to build your construction, is it? Had you read the declaration of independence by the people of Texas, at Goliad, September 20, 1835, you would not have said of Texas what you did, because you would have learned that slavery was the cause of separation. What object have you then in that self-assumed style of making many assertions and proving nothing. How do you suppose to inspire your readers with confidence in you by such allegories? I am convinced that an intelligent German will accept the truth from an American citizen before an untruth from a foreigner. So keep on Mr. M., you will soon have many disciples to your lofty moral teachings.

Mr. M. dwelt to some extent on the right of congress to legislate for the people of the territories until they became states. It is upon this principle the radicals claim the right to legislate for the south. They regard those states that were in rebellion as territories belonging to the United States. Now for argument let us admit this to be the case; that is regard those states not as states, but as territories belonging to the United States, would congress then have the right to legislate temporarily for the southern people? The radicals say yes, the democrats, no. One of the best methods, by which we can understand the intention of the framers of the constitution is by their actions in convention at the time it was adopted. In the federal convention August 22, 1787, Madison submitted a clause to article 1, sec. 8 of the constitution, which read, "To institute temporary governments for new states arising therein." It is claimed, the framers of the constitution intended to invest congress with the power of government over territories, why was this proposition of Mr. Madison struck out which conferred that power in express terms? It is difficult to explain this action upon any other hypothesis than that they intended no such power to be lodged in the federal government; for it cannot be supposed that they were so fond of implications as to strike from the frame of the government which they were preparing express words, in order to have powers inferred. We then cannot believe as radicals do. Mr. M. cannot point us to a single word in the constitution which confers such powers as he maintains. We then must conclude that the radical's legislation for the south is in every particular unconstitutional. And as Jews and foreigners are lovers of the constitution, they cannot support the party that ignores it.

Mr. M. says that he establishes the diagnosis of radical remedies "scientifically" upon the principles of anatomy, physiology, and elementary pathology. Will not some kind physician assist Mr. M. to explain the meaning of "pathology"? As it is we cannot see clearly the scientific diagnosis. Again he says: "As a man of medical education, Mr. Vero, you will coincide that the *indicatio sympathetica* will do a palliative but that the rational physician pre-eminently reflects upon the *indicaciones, causalis, and morbi, resp. radicales*." It is not often that a scientific man uses the word "*sympathetica*" for *sympathiae*. The phrase properly written would read *indicatio sympathiae*—indication of sympathy. In the next place he uses *resp.* as a Latin abbreviation; hence we regard it as abbreviated from the Latin word *respondi*—putting off. The word "*and*" does not sound Latin-like. "*Morbi*" is the genitive of *morbis*—a disease. "*Indicaciones*," by giving it the proper ending will make good Latin. "*Causalis*"—causal—is a Latin adjective. No doubt the writer meant the Latin noun *causa*—cause. "*Radicales*"—of radicalism—comes nearer being Italian than Latin. Hence we see that the rational physician reflects upon the indication, causal, and of disease, putting off of radicalism. The phrase properly written would read the indication and cause of the disease of radicalism. Go on, Mr. M., for the further you get the more we learn of your "elementary pathology" and scientific abilities. VERO.

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—The Public Ledger of Philadelphia, a paper of the largest circulation and influence of any daily in the United States, neutral in politics, says of Horatio Seymour: "It must be said to his credit, as well as that of the convention, that Governor Seymour is a man of eminent ability, largely informed upon the public affairs of this country, experienced in official affairs, and of irreproachable integrity and morality in private life. Although a lawyer by early education, he has been for many years a dairy farmer on a large scale. He is credited with great judgment in managing men and affairs."

NOTES BY THE WAY.

NUMBER II.

In our former article we proposed to give some further notes, commencing with the village of Nelson. A short distance west from that place the Northwestern road crosses to the north side of Rock river—the river at this point running nearly east and west. Three miles further west, on the north side of the river, is the beautiful little city of Sterling, estimated to contain six thousand inhabitants. The streets are like those of too many other western towns, too narrow. The county seat was formerly there, but the Morrissons were rather too sharp for the Sterling boys, and got it away from them. Sterling contains some seven or eight churches, and a most magnificent school-house which cost the sum of forty-five thousand dollars; the old court house is used as a ward school-house. The city extends along the river some two or three miles. Before the rail road was built steamboats came up to this point, and it was understood that the east end of the town would be the business part; but when the rail road was built, the depot was located a mile or more west of the steamboat landing, and business left the upper part of town, or nearly so; since then steamboats have ceased to run up as high as this place.

On the south side of the river opposite Sterling, a little village has sprung up which is called Rock Falls. It has some thirty houses, a post office, school house, a large mitten factory in which it is proposed to furnish employment for from sixty to one hundred girls; there are also several stores and groceries, and a flouring mill is being erected. The river at this point is said to be eighty or ninety rods wide. There is a dam across the river at the lower part of town. The water-power is excellent. There are some fifteen or sixteen different mills and machineries, at this point, propelled by water, and preparations are being made for several others.

A little below the dam is an island of some two or three acres, with a bridge extending to the main land. We heard a capital joke while there. It seems there is a lodge of Good Templars at Sterling, who have different rules and regulations from many other lodges, as it appears from the punishment they inflict on members who violate their laws. One of the order last spring got very thirsty, and concluded he would imbibe a little. As soon as it was ascertained that this was the case, his brethren marched him through the streets to the music made by cow-bells and tin-pans, down to the river and ducked him severely, and told him to "go and sin no more."

From this point the river bears southwest and empties into the Mississippi at Rock Island. Some fifteen miles west of Sterling is Morrison, the county seat of Whiteside county. It contains three or four thousand inhabitants. We had a poor opportunity to see the town, as the train only halted a few minutes. The next town of any note is Fulton, on the east bank of the Mississippi, and if we mistake not, it is one hundred and twenty-one miles from Chicago. It has been rather a sprightly town, much the size of Morrison, we should think. Once upon a time there was a splendid building with a stone front erected at this place for a tavern, but Lyons, which is immediately across the river on the Iowa side, has far outstripped Fulton, which is comparatively lifeless. The building which was erected for the tavern is now used for a military school. From Sterling to Fulton the country alternates between dry and wet prairie, the latter predominating near Fulton; at this point Racine road crosses the Northwestern. About three miles below Fulton the rail road crosses the Mississippi, which, at this point, is said to be three-fourths or a mile wide and seventy-five feet deep. There is an island about midway in the river, over which the road runs. Crossing that part of the river west of the island is an iron span in the bridge to let boats pass, turned by steam. On the west bank of the river is the city of Clinton,—contains six thousand inhabitants—is well laid out—streets are broad and run at right angles. We understood that Clinton and Lyons had taken up, or were about to take up, their charters, consolidate into one city and have street cars run from one place to the other. We saw several steamboats ploughing through the "boisterous deep," and there were a great many rafts of pine timber and lumber lying in the river. We visited some of the saw-mills on the river bank which forcibly reminded us of a machine which was said to be invented for the purpose of dressing sheep. The individual who reported that he seen the machine, said that the sheep, after being killed, were thrown into a kind of sink and immediately disappeared. Afterwards, in walking around the machine, he discovered that the meat came out wet, well cooked, and ready for eating, the wool came in broadcloth, the bones into buttons, and the tallow into candles, etc. At the mill referred to the logs were drawn out of the river into the mill, and the first process was to cut them into the desired lengths; they are then thrown on a carriage where they have a set of gang saws; once running through will prepare the log for turning down, and another gang makes it all into lumber,—slabs are made into lathing or saw-

ed for firewood. The logs are worked up into lumber of almost every description.

P. S.—We forget to state, in the proper place, that renters in that part of the country pay one-third in the half-bushel. ERRATA.—In article No. 1, for Lafayette read Lafox; and for "25 acres of corn" read 25 acres of flax and 50 acres corn.

HANDS OFF.—A good story is told by a New Orleans paper, of an individual who presented himself to the chief of the police, with a loud complaint of certain boys in the habit of throwing stones into his house. One, he said, had only last evening struck his daughter on the breast. Was the young lady badly hurt? inquired the chief. No, not badly hurt herself, replied the complainant, but the stone broke three fingers on the hand of a young gentleman who is paying her special attention!

—When hard has become strong, slice a potato and boil with the lard; this will render it fresh again.

CHEAP LANDS
IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

The Indiana & Illinois Central Railway Company

offer for sale about 900 acres of unimproved lands in Marshall county, AT A GREAT BARGAIN. They are located as follows:

The S. E. QUARTER OF SEC. 20, TOWNSHIP 33, RANGE 1 EAST, 160 ACRES. This is on Forge Creek, near Zeiner's mill, and is part good mowing meadow and part timber.

The S. W. QUARTER OF SEC. 5, East of Lake of the Woods, and The East Half of the N. E. QUARTER OF SEC. 36, all in TOWNSHIP 34, RANGE 3 EAST, 240 ACRES.

The W. half of the S. E. q. of the S. E. q. of sec. 19, 19, town 34, range 4 east, containing 200 acres. This land is very heavily timbered with valuable timber, on Yellow river, about three miles south of Bremen, on the road to Bourbon, adjoining the farm of Henry Knapp. There is a chance to make money on this piece.

The N. E. q. of the S. E. q. of the S. E. q. of sec. 36, town 35, range 2 east, containing 240 acres. This land lies north of Lake of the Woods, is mowing meadow, with some timber—will make a good stock farm.

The S. W. q. of the S. E. q. of sec. 10, town 32, range 2 east, 40 acres. This land is part mowing prairie, and part white oak timber, and lays about a mile west of Argos.

TITLE PERFECT.—Taxes.—One third of the purchase money cash, the balance in one and two years with six per cent. interest, secured by mortgage on the land, the purchaser to pay the taxes for 1868.

For price or further information call on T. Cressner, at Plymouth, Mo. or Address JOHN R. EIDER, Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having purchased the livery stable of ALLEMAN & ROSE, is fully prepared to meet every want of the livery business. He has better horses and finer bargains than has ever been kept in Plymouth, which he is prepared to furnish the public on the most reasonable terms. Travellers conveyed to any part of the country on reasonable terms.

S. L. HARVEY.

SALT, SALT, SALT.

STONE COAL. STONE COAL.

LIME, LIME, LIME.

WATER LIME. WATER LIME.

PLASTERING HAIR. PLASTERING HAIR.

CALCINED PLASTER. CALCINED PLASTER.

SHINGLES, SHINGLES, SHINGLES.

At wholesale and retail at

Yellow Warehouse,

H. G. THAYER.

CASH! CASH! CASH!

I will pay the highest market price in cash for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, and all kinds of seeds at the yellow warehouse.

H. G. THAYER.

C. H. REEVE,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Insures Property, Stock and Lives, Cash Capital over

FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

In the best joint Stock Companies in the United States.

PLUMOUTH, INDIANA.

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THIS THURSDAY EVENING

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BALCONY HALL.

"JACK SHEPPARD,"

The Notorious House-Breaker.

ALSO

The Musical Farce of the

"MOUNTAIN LOVERS,"

There will be a grand

Afternoon Performance