THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

D. E. Van Valkenburgh.

Thursday, July 29, 1869.

A SLIGHT ERROR.

Our neighbors of the *Republican* in their anxiety to solve the question as to who caused the rottenness in Denmark, and to free their own party from the blame of such an atrocious proceeding, shoot wide of the mark in their attempts at statements of fact. As their line of argument rests on an error, or a misconception of facts, their deductions and conclusions are necessarily erroneous. There is no good reason why the editors of the *Republican* should be ignorant of anything pertaining to the recorded acts of the late board of trustees of Plymouth corporation, unless they seek their information among the falsehoods circulated previous to the late town election; for surely the records will not furnish facts such as they deal out to the public for truthful statements on that subject.

The last issue of the *Republican* makes the startling announcement that "somothing is rotten in Denmark," which it proceeds to prove by a statement that the late board of trustees appropriated and paid one hundred dollars in aid of the construction of the bridge across the river at LaPorte street (East street), and that this statement is true, whatever may be said to the contrary.

We quote its exact language:

"We happen to know that the corporation board allowed bills, and its clerk issued orders to workmen engaged in constructing the bridge."

The only rottenness perceivable to well informed person on the subject lies in the statement of the *Republican*. In other words, there never was any such appropriation made by the board of trustees. They did appropriate one hundred dollars, to be expended *on the street* leading to the bridge which had been built by private subscription. It is true that an appropriation was asked to aid in the construction of the bridge, but it was refused; and the appropriation for the bridge was not payable until the completion of the bridge. The oppositon which this appropriation has encountered from certain would-be prominent citizens, is amazing to contemplate. Perhaps no act of the late board occasioned so much hard swearing, from lips unused to profanity, as this one. That the board acted with the best of motives, few will doubt; and if every act of former boards had been as judicious as this one, our corporation would be in a better condition to-day. The residents and property-owners who live in the vicinity where this appropriation was expended had for many years paid their corporation and road taxes, without receiving one cent's worth of public work, or money to improve the streets in their vicinity; while other portions of the town, with no great public, and much less local need, have received back fully as much as they paid, and in some instances more. And it is for making this appropriaton, founded on justice to the tax payers of that portion of the town, if not on public necessity, that certain of our citizens keep a ceaseless, slanderous, senseless warfare on the late board of trustees, who only ask to be judged on their merits as citizens, and of their official acts by the record they have made.

THE *Republican* speaks very disrespectfully of the present board of trustees of Plymouth corporation, when it says they "purblindly content themselves by remaining in obscurity, for it is an obscure and torpid authority that publishes its ordinances and fails to execute them." The *Republican* cannot surely be ignorant of the fact that the present trustees were selected through much tribulation, from the very cream of all parties, in whose persons were combined all the elements of greatness and purity necessary for the most successful and satisfactory administration of our municipal affairs. No mercenary considerations, or vulgar love of office, induced them to accept the trust which their fellow-citizens, whose municipal interests were being trampled in the dust, almost forced upon them. For men who have sacrificed everything for the public good, to be pierced by arrows from the hands of their friends, is a little more of perfidy than politics generally holds.

—Senator Morton was, it is said, mainly instrumental in ousting J. D. Defrees from the government printing bureau, and in obtaining the appointment of Mr. Clapp, the present incumbent.

—All the county treasurers have settled with the auditor of state.

For the DEMOCRAT.

"How are the Mighty Fallen."

ED. DEMOCRAT: This was made the subject of an article which appeared in the M. C. *Republican* of July 15. Its first characteristic was braggadocio for the negro-equality men, but fortunately empty boasting never carries any weight with it, therefore it is *nihilod rem*. The second aimed to prove that the phrase "all men," in the Declaration of Independence, meant negroes, and that "all men are created equal." The only proof cited to convince the public that "all men" included negroes was that the "negro had a vote in North Carolina." That is to say that anything that can vote can be classed under the head of "all men," and because they vote, they are men, and since they are men they are equal in all attributes pertaining to man. Now, Mr. Fleming's poodles can vote,—that is, they can hand in their ballot to the proper officer,—therefore "all men" include poodles. The gentleman's argument amounts to just this of the ballot alone effects what he has claimed for it. But he goes on to quote from the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among those are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among all men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, All men—man and woman—are created equal in attributes of body and mind. This is the only sense in which they could be created equal. If negro equality men deny that it does not mean this, then they must admit that the inequality may be so great that all men cannot be endowed by their creator with right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, inalienable save in their consent, then some men must be governed with their consent. Suppose in the United States a community of helpless idiots and among them others who are comparatively Napoleons. Now this very inequality makes it impossible that the right of government over these idiots must be in their consent. The strong must and will govern them without their consent, and thereby control their "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" for the good of the community. You may think that I have taken an extreme case and say that everybody will admit that sane persons must govern natural fools; then, sir, some men are created natural fools, then you also admit that some are created a dregree above the natural fool, and some to various degrees. The negro comes in the same scale and he will always remain inferior in body and mind to the higher types of mankind; then, sir, we cannot accept your doctrine of equality as self evident. How the editors of the *Republican* became "sweet on the negro" is more than we can tell, but they becoming sweet with that kind of sugar is no reason that democrats should follow in their foot paths. Go on, ye brave and mighty scented with the negroes sweet perfumery, and when in your travels should you chance to fall "*sweet on the negro*," remember that you once was great and mighty but now *fallen*. Then will you cast your eyes to Heaven and wonder, "Indeed, how are the mighty fallen." ***

For the Democrat.

"Oh, Where Tell Me Where."

—*Old Song.*

What has gone with the board of trustees, lately exalted, by an over-excited class of thoughtless people, from obscurity to the position of law-makers for a corporation, who choosing the arguments of disaffected and disappointed political demagogues, remarkable only for unparalleled baseness, attracted to their political standards enough of unconscious voters to elect themselves?

Where are the promised reforms that were to follow their election?

Where the exemption from taxation, so loudly urged by these mongrel hounds, who kept up such unceasing pitiful howl against those they succeeded in office? Where is that highly vaunted economy, to be developed to the benefit of all as a compensation for suffrage? Are we to have that unbounded license now, to set at defiance the calls of the tax collector, that was promised as right and legal under the dominion of the old board? Are the laws which protected delinquents then to be the shield to the unwavering faith of citizens in the powers of the corporation now?

Are the courts of LaPorte county to be the sanctuary, the goal of immunity and safety to the doubting minds of money usurers, who, though protected by municipal laws, give nothing toward their maintenance? Say, oh! say, when will our patron saint of legal lore advance his standards toward the Mecca of our taxable hopes, that we may embark with his caravan of legal depositions, affidavits, certificates and other voluminous paraphernalia of pettifogging machinery to the LaPorte courts to be shrived of our delinquencies to Plymouth tax list? Why this tomb like silence of the corporate authorities who promised so much before election and have yielded so little after? They do hold secret and almost nightly conclave in some sequestered retreat far from the haunts of men, but from their dark lantern deliberations no sound or voice proceeds, no ray of light illumes that dark abode to the outside world; from these modern Solons no messenger has yet appeared to gratify the increasing curiosity and anxiety of their waiting friends or frowning foes. I think I see them round and round their cauldron go,

"In the poison'd entrails throw.——***
Witches mummy: maw and gulf.
Of the ravin'd salt-sea shark;
Root of Hemlock digg'd i' the dark."

Say! "you secret, black, and midmidnight hags, What is't you do?"

BARNACLE.

AN OVERLAND TRIP TO OREGON.

Twelve miles further on we cross Bear river on a ricketty bridge, ascend a long grade, and get our finest view of Great Salt Lake with its light blue waters glittering in the sun. Promontory Mountain to our right rising high above the other bluffs 12 miles distant and Monument Point a solid rock looming up out of the bosom of the lake some half mile from shore, and in shape an irregular cone. Here is pointed out far away in the lake the place where the old emigrant road of 1850 used to be; the lake has been steadily rising of late years, and has gained some 9 feet in highth since 1860. As the lands about its margin are very low, a rise of a foot or two often involves the submersion of considerable tracts, and there are several Mormon farms near Spring Bay, whose dimensions have already become seriously contracted, and which are threatened with certain destruction if the lake continues to rise. Many theories have been put forth to account for this, and the most natural explanation I have heard is that the fall of rain and snow has been very much in excess of the evaporation of late years. A few mild winters and hot summers would soon reduce the lake to its old proportions, I understand the water of the lake is gradually altering its composition and becoming less dense by reason of the great volume of fresh water being constantly poured into it by the mouniain streams. We passed Promontory Monutain at 5 p. m. The summit of this mountain is the place which was designated by Congress as the meeting of the Union and Central Roads. Hundreds of laborers were at work on its sides and summit, blasting, rock cutting, and grading, and the grim old mountain looking down as if in contempt, at the puny creatures at work on its sides, and as if to say go on with your incessant labor night and day. blast me, cut me, thrust your picks into my sides, work, dig, delve as you will, you puny little things, you will have to die, sooner or later. I shall live on and on after you and your employees are dead and buried. One mile beyond Promontory Mountain, and directly north of and opposite Monument Point we came to the eastern end of the Central Pacific. As the track had only been brought up to that point, a few hours before there were no buildings of any kind except the boarding cars for the laborers and these had been attached to a construction train which had gone back west some fifty miles to Desert Point for ties and they were not expected back before 8 p. m. Therefore we were deposited together with all our traveling effects under a pine tree at the western base at Promontory Mountain, and near the eastern edge of the Great American Desert that stretches in one vast waste from here to the eastern base of the Humboldt mountains and near Elko, 200 miles west. Upon arriving here we found that the other stages had preceded us, and that all the passengers had arrived. Here at the end of the track was a sight not often seen, and never to be forgotten: The white tents of the Chinese laborers dotting and nearly covering the western slope of the mountain,—hundreds of workmen of all nations and tongues; grading, digging, "depositing ties" and laying iron. In laying the track a large hand-car is used, about 15 feet long, and with 6 wheels; on each side of this, and on each end are two loops made of chains, a dozen rails on each side are slipped into these loops, a crank is turned, this throws the loops forward, and slides out two rails, one on each side. These are taken and spiked to the ties by another gang of men,—the car is then shoved on to the next length, and the same process is repeated. This car is followed up by a small flat and a dummy engine, with a complete blacksmith shop, where all the iron is welded, and the rails are riveted together with huge bolts. This traveling shop also does all the repairing of the dirt-carts, and all other repairing that is needed.—This makes the road complete and finishes the process. In this manner, track can be laid easily and with great rapidity. To show the rapidity with which it is laid, it is said that one day (as was the case on the Union Pacific) a strife sprang up between the telegraph men, and the track layers. All day long the battle raged, and when darkness closed in on the combatants the camp fires of the telegraph men were some half mile behind those of the track layers. Dozens of men were busily engaged in putting up telegraph poles and wires, while ever anon could be distinctly heard the explosion of the blasts which were being let off on the other side of the mountain.

O. M. P.

THE STATE.

—The telegraph announces the death of Albert Lange, on the 25th, at his residence in Terre Haute, after a brief illness. Mr. Lange was an old and highly respected citizen of that city. He was for several terms Justice of Peace and afterwards Mayor of Terre Haute. In 1860, he was elected Auditor of State, and served one term. The strict integrity, fine business qualifications and intelligence of Mr. Lange, gave him the respect and confidence of the community, and he discharged every public trust committed to him with fidelity and honor.—*State Sentinel.*

—The New Albany *Commercial*, an ultra radical print, pays the following tribute to the worth and ability of Mr. Hendricks:

If there is any thing in the signs of the times, politically, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, is likely to be the next democratic candidate for the peresidency. It is very evident that the west will go up to the national democratic convention almost, if not quite, unanimous for him. He is probably the best type of the western democrat, a gentleman of real ability, a sagacious politician, and having a long and valuable experience in public affairs, the democracy could select no man as their candidate, who would carry more strength into a campaign than Mr. Hendricks.

—Fifteen thousand copies of the road law have been issued by the secretary of state for the benefit of supervisors.

—Princeton, Gibson county. with her 2,000 inhabitants, supports but one drinking saloon now.

—Miss Sarah P. Morrison, of Indianapolis, is the first lady graduate of the Indiana State University.

—A United States army recuiting office has been opened in Indianapolis.

—The House of Refuge has one hundred and two inmates.

—The Free Lover's Convention, at Indianapolis, will come off about the last of July.

—From all reports, the crops of this season in Indiana are the heaviest ever reaped in this state.

—Three cases of wife whipping were tried by the city Judge at South Bend, lately.

—The tomato worm has made its appearance in Harrison county. A large number of hogs have died of the disease.

—The Michigan city *Enterprise* says "A convict escaped from the prison last week, but was recaptured about two miles from the institution"

—Benjamin Rosway, an industrious young man, and the support of an aged mother, was drowned, from the cramps while bathing at Lawrenceburg on Monday week.

—The New Albany *Commercial* says there are ninety-five persons in Franklin township, Floyd county, delinquent on the tax duplicate, out of voting population of about one hundred and forty.

—The New Albany *Ledger* says that one of the best known and most active Radical citizens of Floyd county returned from Washington a few days ago, utterly disgusted with the insolence of Washington negroes and the manner in which they and their white allies conduct affairs at the national capital. He was not at all enamored of Mayor Bowen's plan to introduce negro children in the public schools.

—Charles Bacom, twenty-one years of age and just married, was split in two pieces by a circular saw at Lynn, Randolph county, last Wednsday.

—Patoka township, Gibson county. in which Princeton is situated, has voted $50,000 in aid of the New Albany and St. Louis Railroad.

—Texas cattle are again pouring in to this State. Fifty car loads of "long horns" passed over the Bellefontaine Railroad on Saturday.

—The number of students at Notre Dame, South Bend, this year was over five hundred.

—A company of Cleaveland capitalists own twenty thousand acres of block coal lands in Clay county.

—Mishawaka claims a population of 4,500. A positive count would, perhaps reduce the number claimed.

—The Terre Haute Journal says that out of the fifteen interments in the city cemetery last month, eleven were infants.

—Mrs. Elbert Hawn recently died of milk sickness near Jefferson, Clinton county. One of her children has been sent to Lebanon for treatment.

—The Methodist church of Hartford City has voted to make no distinction on account of color.

—Lafoliette's ghost has been seen in Crawfordsville.

—Julius Anderson of Zionsville disappeared on the 29 ult., and has not been heard from since.

—The strike among the Lafayette coopers has ended, the men having gone to work at the old prices.

—When a Fort Wayne wife told her husband, last week, that she should leave him and fly to the waiting arms of their ex-boarder Carter, at Sandusky, bereft husband gave her $300 and two children, and sent her off in good spirit.

—The Vincennes Sun says over thirty gentlemen and ladies were received into full membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of that city, July 4.

—One of the Americans recently executed in Cuba, a Mr. Speaksman, was an Indianian, and a citizen of Aurora.

—At the sale of personal property belonging to Mr. Omer Tousy's estate, at Lawrenceburgh, twenty-six shares of fifty dollars each in the Indianapolis Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, sold for $218 per share.

—Jacob Snyder, who lives near Greencastle and is eighty-two years old, celebrated the 4th of July on Monday, the 5th, by cradling thirty-three dozen bundles wheat, which he also helped to bind and shock.

—A strip of land thirty by two hundred feet and covered with trees is gradualy sinking from the surface of the earth one mile south of Fort Wayne The supposed cause ascertained to be an underground lake or river wearing the earth away. It creates much interest among our citizens.

—Colonel L. S. Shuler, warden of the Southern Penitentiary, reports his institution in excellent condition, the discipline good, and the prisoners in good health. In the government of the prison, the cat, and other modes of corporal punishment are rapidly giving way to moral suasion, and found to work beneficially.

—In the New Albany market the first new wheat sold at $1.15 per bushel.

LEGAL ADVERT'S.

SURVEY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned surveyor of Marshall county, Indiana, will on the 27th day of Aug. 1869, at the request of Eli Moore, proceed to survey the lands and establish the corners thereto, in sec. 8 township 33, N. of R. 4 east.

Nonresident owners of lands in said section, who fail to meet me on the south line of said section, and defray, or provide for defraying their proportion of the expense of said survey, will be returned by me to the auditor as delinquent, and such delinquencies placed on the tax duplicate for collection, according to law.

M. H. RICE, S. M. C.
By J. P. Hawkins Deputy.

SURVEY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned. surveyor of Marshall county, Indiana, will, the 23d day of August, 1869, at the request of G. H. Short, and John R. Scott, proceed to survey the lands, and establish the corners thereto of sec. 31, township 34 N. of R. 1 east.

Nonresident owners of lands in said section, who fail to meet me at the residence of John Stringer, in said section, on the above named day, and defray, or provide for defraying their proportion of the expense of said survey, will be returned by me as delinquent, and such delinquencies placed on the tax duplicate for collection according to law.

M. H. RICE, S. M. C.
By J. P. Hawkins Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall common pleas court, in favor of Elizabeth M. Conkling and against Lewella S. Conkling and Lewella M. Conkling, to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on

Saturday, August 7, 1869,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, (to-wit):

The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, of section 19 in township 35, north of range one east, containing fifty-nine (59) acres more or less, also forty-one (41) acres off of the north side of the south west quarter of said section 19, in the same town and range, containing in all one hundred acres, in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to appraisment and redemption.

15 DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C.

LEGAL ADVERT'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the clerk of Marshall common pleas court, in favor of Andrew Short and against Samuel Jacobs and Abigal Jacobs, to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on

Saturday, August 7, 1869,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in Plymouth, marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate (to-wit):

The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter and also twenty (20) acres off of the south end of the north-west quarter, of the south-west quarter, of section eight(8), in township thirty-three (33), north of range four (4) east, containing sixty acres more or less, situated in Marshall county, and state of Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash without regard to appraisment laws, subject to redemption.

45 DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the clerk of Marshall common pleas court, in favor of Charles E. Bowman, and against Alexander Joyce, Mary Joyce, Byron W. Morehouse, and John Hindel, to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on

Saturday, August 7, 1869,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to wit:

Lot number three and four (3 and 4), in Croup & Coars second addition to the village of Pearsonville, now called Inwood, also beginning at the south-east corner of Croup & Coars second addition to the village of Pearsonville, now called Inwood, running thence east one hundred and twenty (120) feet, thence north sixty five (65) feet, thence west one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the east line of said addition, thence south on said line sixty-five (65) feet to the place of beginning, situated in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash without regard to appraisment laws, subject to redemption.

DAVID HOW, Sheriff M. C.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the September term of the commissioner's court of Marshall county, Indiana, apply for a license to retail vinous, malt and spirituous liquors in less quantities than a quart. The location on which I propose to sell is on lot no 9 Martin's addition to the town of Bourbon, Bourbon township, Marshall county, Indiana.

A. J. BALMAT.

MANITAU VALLEY DRAINING COMPANY—ELECTION NOTICE.—A meeting of the members of the Manitau Valley Draining Company will be held at the Court House, in Knox Stark County, Indiana on Saturday the 21st day of August 1869 between the hours one and six o'clock p. m. For the purpose of electing directors of said company, and for the transaction of such other business of the company as shall be brought before the meeting.

JOHN GOOD, JOSEPH SHAW, MERIRTT HORNER, THOS. HOUGHTON.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS,

A SAFE BLOOD PURIFIER,
A SPLENDID TONIC,
A PLEASANT BEVGRAGE,
A CERTAIN CURE
and
PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.

The Zingari Bitters are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician, Dr. Cheopsus, who, after years of trial and experiment discovered the *Zingari Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the Zingari Bitters are composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Colic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its First Stages, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c.

In the prevention and cure of the above diseases it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country will testify. Let the afflicted send for circulars containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physician.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

F. RAHTER & CO., No. 6, Front St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Recommended by Ex. Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Robert J. Fisher, Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Joel B. Danner, Hon. Wm. McSherry, and others, of Pennsylvania. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. (39-1y)

DR. HECKELL'S
VEGETABLE
AGUE CURE

In Pills Convenient for Use.
Contains no Quinine.
Produces no Dizziness.
No Ringinging in the Ears.
One Dose in a day sufficient.
Cures Ague in all its forms.
No Unpleasant Taste.
Safe for the Youngest Children.
No change of Diet required.
Exposure or unusual exercise will not destroy its Efficacy.

MEYER BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
Ft. Wayne, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo.
For Sale by all Druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE FARMING & THRESHING COMMUNITY.

LA PORTE THRESHING MACHINES.

I am now selling the LaPorte Threshing Machine. Warranted to give satisfaction, or no sale. Those wishing a good machine will do well to call on me at Wolf Creek, or address me, by letter, at Plymouth. 4d3 STEPHEN LOUDEN.

THOSE in debt to me in any way are notified to call at once and make arrangements to pay or give satisfaction in some way. If you dont call soon you will be called on. I fear I will be compelled to resort to very unpleasant means to settle with those who neglect or refuse to settle. I MUST HAVE MY BOOKS SETTLED, AND MUST HAVE MONEY. H. B. DICKSON.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

On and after April 26, 1868, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: [Train leaving Chicago at 7.50 P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.10 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS	EXPRESS.	EXPRESS.	EXPRESS.	EXPRESS
Pittsburgh.	6.45 A M	9.30 A M	2.10 P M	1.55 A M
Rochester..	8.20 "	10.40 "	3.25 "	3.05 "
Salem.....	10.58 "	12.25 P M	5.05 "	4.52 "
Alliance....	11.35 "	1.15 "	5.55 "	5.45 "
Canton.....	12.32 P M	1.58 "	6.37 "	6.27 "
Massillon...	12.54 "	2.18 "	6.55 "	6.45 "
Orrville....	1.33 "	2.53 "	7.28 "	7.18 "
Wooster....	2.06 "	3.23 "	7.54 "	7.46 "
Mansfield...	4.03 "	5.00 "	9.30 "	9.21 "
Crestline Arpe	4.45 "	5.30 "	10.00 "	9.45 "
	6.00 A M	5.50 "	10.15 "	10.00 "
Bucyrus....	6.36 "	6.25 "	10.41 "	10.26 "
Up S'dusk'	7.20 "	7.03 "	11.16 "	10.57 "
Forest.....	7.53 "	7.37 "	11.45 "	11.27 "
Lima.....	9.10 "	8.52 "	12.55 A M	12.28 P M
Van Wert..	10.27 "	10.03 "	2.01 "	1.37 "
Fort Wayne	12.05 P M	11.40 "	3.20 "	2.55 "
Columbia...	12.57 "	12.27 A M	3.57 "	3.33 "
Warsaw....	1.50 "	1.30 "	4.50 "	4.17 "
Plymouth...	2.50 "	2.30 "	5.55 "	5.09 "
Vaparaiso,..	4.30 "	4.11 "	7.23 "	6.32 "
Chicago.....	6.30 "	6.20 "	9.20 "	8.20 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	EXPRESS.	EXPRESS.	EXPRESS.
Chicago....	8.20 A M	9.20 P M	5.50 P M	4.50 A M
Valparaiso.	10.02 "	11.03 "	7.28 "	6.36 "
Plymouth..	11.28 "	12.31 "	9.15 "	9.00 "
Warsaw....	11.20 P M	1.30 "	10.05 "	10.07 "
Columbia...	12.57 "	2.15 "	10.46 "	11.00 "
Fort Wayne	1.55 "	3.15 "	11.30 "	12.05 P M
Van Wert..	2.58 "	4.23 "	12.33 A M	1.27 "
Lima.....	3.54 "	5.22 "	1.32 "	2.40 "
Forest.....	4.58 "	6.29 "	2.35 "	4.18 "
Up S'dusk'	5.18 "	7.39 "	2.55 "	4.51 "
Bucyrus....	5.55 "	8.00 "	3.34 "	5.54 "
Crest'n (A.	6.20 "	8.48 "	4.00 "	6.15 "
(D.	6.40 "	10.17 "	4.15 "	10.00 A M
Mansfield...	7.08 "	10.42 "	4.45 "	10.40 "
Wooster....	8.36 "	11.13 "	6.20 "	12.40 P M
Orrville....	9.00 "	11.30 "	6.46 "	1.13 "
Massillon...	9.30 "	12.30 P M	7.18 "	1.56 "
Canton.....	9.47 "	12.20 "	7.34 "	2.19 "
Alliance....	10.30 "	1.00 "	8.25 "	3.10 "
Salem.....	11.00 "	1.20 "	9.05 "	3.50 "
Rochester..	12.45 A M	2.45 "	10.45 "	6.95 "
Pittsburgh..	7.45 "	3.50 "	11.50 "	7.20 "

J. M. KIMBALL, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

MATRESSES,

Spring Beds, and

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

Having unequaled facilities, we are enabled to offer our goods at

EASTERN PRICES,

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