

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 62 to 64; corn, No. 2, 28 to 30; oats, No. 2, 18 to 20; rye, No. 2, 25 to 27; butter, choice creamery, 20 to 22; eggs, fresh, 16 to 18; potatoes, per bushel, 15 to 25; brown corn, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton for common to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 67 to 69; corn, No. 2, 21 to 23; rye, No. 2, 20 to 22; oats, No. 2, 18 to 20.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 71 to 73; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26 to 27; oats, No. 2, 18 to 19; rye, No. 2, 30 to 32.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$2.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 72 to 74; corn, No. 2 mixed, 20 to 22; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20 to 22; rye, No. 2, 30 to 40.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 70 to 72; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26 to 30; oats, No. 2 white, 22 to 24; rye, No. 2, 37 to 38.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 70 to 71; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26 to 30; oats, No. 2 white, 21 to 23; rye, No. 2, 37 to 38; clover seed, \$1.35 to \$1.45.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 62 to 64; corn, No. 3, 28 to 30; oats, No. 2 white, 20 to 22; barley, No. 2, 31 to 33; rye, No. 1, 37 to 39; pork, mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 73 to 75; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34 to 35; oats, No. 2 white, 22 to 24.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 1 hard, 76 to 78; corn, No. 2, 37 to 38; oats, No. 2 white, 24 to 25; butter, creamery, 15 to 22; eggs, Western, 11 to 12.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	9 15	39 3	7
Pittsburgh	7:00 AM	1:10 PM	7:30 PM
Allegheny	7:20 AM	1:30 PM	7:50 PM
Canton	7:40 AM	1:50 PM	8:10 PM
Massillon	8:00 AM	2:10 PM	8:30 PM
Wooster	8:20 AM	2:30 PM	8:50 PM
Manchester	8:40 AM	2:50 PM	9:10 PM
Crestline	9:00 AM	3:10 PM	9:30 PM
Fredericktown	9:20 AM	3:30 PM	9:50 PM
Urbana	9:40 AM	3:50 PM	10:10 PM
Van Wert	10:00 AM	4:10 PM	10:30 PM
Ft. Wayne	10:20 AM	4:30 PM	10:50 PM
Acrolia	10:40 AM	4:50 PM	11:10 PM
Columbiana	11:00 AM	5:10 PM	11:30 PM
Larwill	11:20 AM	5:30 PM	11:50 PM
Perrinton	11:40 AM	5:50 PM	12:10 PM
Paoli Lake	12:00 PM	6:10 PM	12:30 PM
Warsaw	12:20 PM	6:30 PM	12:50 PM
Etta Green	12:40 PM	6:50 PM	1:10 PM
Barberton	1:00 PM	7:10 PM	1:30 PM
Harwood	1:20 PM	7:30 PM	1:50 PM
Plymouth	1:40 PM	7:50 PM	2:10 PM
Grovetown	2:00 PM	8:10 PM	2:30 PM
Hannett	2:20 PM	8:30 PM	2:50 PM
Davis	2:40 PM	8:50 PM	3:10 PM
Hanna	3:00 PM	9:10 PM	3:30 PM
Wanatah	3:20 PM	9:30 PM	3:50 PM
Valparaiso	3:40 PM	9:50 PM	4:10 PM
Wheeler	4:00 PM	10:10 PM	4:30 PM
Hobart	4:20 PM	10:30 PM	4:50 PM
Liverpool	4:40 PM	10:50 PM	5:10 PM
Clarke	5:00 PM	11:10 PM	5:30 PM
Chicago	5:20 PM	11:30 PM	5:50 PM

Eastward.

29 8	1 6	50 38	AM
Chicago	7:30 AM	12:30 PM	7:30 PM
Clarke	7:50 AM	12:50 PM	7:50 PM
Liverpool	8:10 AM	1:10 PM	8:10 PM
Hobart	8:30 AM	1:30 PM	8:30 PM
Wheeler	8:50 AM	1:50 PM	8:50 PM
Valparaiso	9:10 AM	2:10 PM	9:10 PM
Warsaw	9:30 AM	2:30 PM	9:30 PM
Etta Green	9:50 AM	2:50 PM	9:50 PM
Barberton	10:10 AM	3:10 PM	10:10 PM
Harwood	10:30 AM	3:30 PM	10:30 PM
Plymouth	10:50 AM	3:50 PM	10:50 PM
Grovetown	11:10 AM	4:10 PM	11:10 PM
Hannett	11:30 AM	4:30 PM	11:30 PM
Davis	11:50 AM	4:50 PM	11:50 PM
Hanna	12:10 PM	5:10 PM	12:10 PM
Wanatah	12:30 PM	5:30 PM	12:30 PM
Valparaiso	12:50 PM	5:50 PM	12:50 PM
Wheeler	1:10 PM	6:10 PM	1:10 PM
Hobart	1:30 PM	6:30 PM	1:30 PM
Liverpool	1:50 PM	6:50 PM	1:50 PM
Clarke	2:10 PM	7:10 PM	2:10 PM
Chicago	2:30 PM	7:30 PM	2:30 PM

JOSEPH WOOD, General Manager, Pittsburgh, Penna.
E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, 124 1/2 Pittsburg, Penna.

LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.
12:03 p. m. Daily except Sunday.
6:27 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.
9:48 a. m. Daily except Sunday.
12:03 p. m. Local, daily except Sunday.
5:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

C. E. HUGHES, Agent, Plymouth, Ind.

Taxicola Tablets.

Made exclusively from the leaves, barks, and roots of tropical plants that have a specific action on the liver and kidneys. No poison, no mercury, no quinine, no gripping, no purging. Taxicola kills malaria instantly, and is

NATURE'S SPECIFIC

for Torpid Liver, Chills, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Debility, Backache, Sallow Complexion and all the ills produced by malarial poison or a deranged and torpid liver.

It acts gently, yet promptly and powerfully, restoring the liver and other organs to healthy action, cleansing the system from all impurities, producing new, rich, red blood, rounding out the form with new sound flesh, giving health, strength and vitality to every portion of the body.

Give this new and splendid remedy a trial. Box containing 50 Tablets, 50 cents.

B. F. JACKSON & CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
For sale in Plymouth by
The People's Drugstore.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PUPIL AND TEACHER.

Scolding, Nagging and Punishing Are the Poorest Tools a Teacher Can Use—How to Treat Dull Pupils—Object of Discipline.

Routine of First Weeks.
If at one time more than another patience is required in the schoolroom, it is during these first two or three weeks of the term. There is so much to be done before everything gets in the smooth-running, orderly state we desire, so many things to explain and teach.

The beginning of the term was a great trial to me when I commenced teaching, but after a few sessions I began to see how useless it was to expect the whole machinery to be in working order in two or three days. I learned not to despair even when, at the end of two or three weeks, the general orderliness of the room was not satisfactory.

Be patient. Remember that the children are unaccustomed to your ways, perhaps are strangers to the school and district. They may be trying, to their ability, to please you, and yet fail utterly to reach your standard.

Be cheerful. Scolding, nagging and punishing are the poorest tools you can use. Inspire the children with a desire to be orderly in every detail, quiet, courteous, helpful, thoughtful for the comfort of others, trustworthily—in short, to do their best in all things. In addition to the inspiration of a love of order, drill of different kinds is necessary—taking slates, standing up, coming to and going from class, position of attention, position when asking or answering questions; in regular questions, when the pupil should always stand, and that without flogging on desk or seat when addressing the teacher—lining, marching, etc. All these movements should be automatic. A command should be divided into two parts, the first consisting of a cautionary word; the second, the action word. For instance, "Quick—march!" "Stand—up!" "Right about—turn!" No motion is made until the second, or action-word is heard, and then all move together.

Like many other good things, this schoolroom drill has been carried to great and foolish extremes, which have been injurious to the children and of no possible benefit to the work; but a moderate amount, especially with little children, is necessary if we would avoid much confusion and disorder. Without doubt, quiet, steady, orderly habits reflect positively on character. I believe disorder would be impossible in a class in which pupils had been trained to stand, march, pass and take books, slates, etc., with uniformity and precision. The habit of prompt and exact obedience is the cornerstone of the temple of order.

It pays one to devote considerable time during the first week or two to these external matters. Thorough drill should be given in standing, marching, dismissing, distributing and collecting books, etc. This done, there will not be the same necessity for frequent reminders, such as: "Stand straight up!" "Quietly!" "In step!" "Sortly!"

During the term, if the children become careless, have a ten-minute practice after 4 o'clock.

A word or two regarding the general work of the term. Try the experiment of making a specialty of one subject this session. It may be Composition, Vertical Writing, Geography, or any other subject. Make special effort in it; all branches of the school work will profit by the "hobby," if it be a good one.

Do not think that you have no time for anything beside teaching. You will do much better work if you are improving your mind in some other direction. Make time for reading, and give educational works their just share. Don't lose interest in your work. You may be sure that the children will meet you half way in any whole-hearted plans for improvement or reform.—The Educational Journal.

Object of Discipline.

School discipline is not for punishment, but for moral effect. The teacher's authority is not the thing to be vindicated, but the pupil's character is to be formed. The moral effect upon the pupil, upon the school as a whole, upon the community, and upon the future through the pupils are the ends to be sought. The school has a work to do that cannot be done by the teaching, but it never so efficient. There is an influence to be exerted upon the character that can only come through habitual discipline of the school in the true sense. Not through a system of punishments, not through a system of rewards or checks, but through the direction of the conduct, the choices, and activities of the pupils are teachers to accomplish this character work.—Journal of Education.

The Dull Pupil.

Do we not make serious mistakes in that we are always ready to censure the slow pupil? Here is little Olga, naturally timid, and seemingly dull. She is constantly failing. The teacher takes great pains to notice it, and when she calls her arithmetic class she keeps before her mind the too oft repeated failures of the child. On calling for 4x5, all hands are raised save one; the child notices her teacher looking at her, and immediately becomes confused. Sarcasm and disgust are plainly written on the teacher's face. With "of course, Olga, you don't know; you never do!" she passed on. Is not this a cruel thrust? Do we consider what we are doing? Do we not let us make the dullard believe he "never

knows," but help and encourage him with kind words and gentle ways. Let us cheer him on to quicker ways; encourage him with gentleness and sympathy. How much better for Olga if her teacher had said, "What, Olga! Don't you know? I'm sure you can answer as well as the rest. Now think a little while, and let me see your hand, too." Thus, by encouraging, we give them faith in themselves, and strength to do what before was seemingly hard. Dear comrades, if we have an Olga, do not let us chill all that is best in her, but help along a thousand times rather than hinder once.

"It is not so much what we say. As the manner in which we say it."—Primary Education.

The World's Rivers.

Not all these facts may be found in your geography.
The Tigris is 1,150 miles long.
The Tiber is only 230 miles long.
The world-famed Orontes is only 240 miles long.
The Zambezi, in South Africa, is 1,800 miles in length.

Slow rivers run at the rate of three to seven miles an hour.
Twelve creeks in the United States bear the name of the Rhine.

Every ancient city of note was located on or near the sea or a river.
The Ganges is 1,570 miles long and drains an area of 750,000 square miles.

The Hudson River, from its mouth to the lakes, is 400 miles in length.
The Mississippi and its tributaries drain an area of 2,000,000 square miles.

The branches of the Mississippi have an aggregate length of 15,000 miles.
For over 1,200 miles the Nile does not receive a single tributary stream.

The River Jordan had its origin in one of the largest springs in the world.
In islands of too small size to have rivers, creeks are dignified by that name.

The Connecticut, the principal stream of New England, is 450 miles in length.
During a single flood of the Yang-tse-Kiang, in China, 600,000 persons were drowned.

The most extensive protective river works in Europe are at the mouth of the Danube.
The Rhine is only 900 miles long, but drains a territory nearly double the area of Texas.

The Irish, in Siberia, is 2,200 miles in length and drains 600,000 miles of territory.
The Nile, from its delta to the great lakes of Central Africa, is over 4,000 miles in length.

The Thames of England is 220 miles long. The river of the same name in Canada is 100.
There are twenty creeks in this country which have been dignified with the name of the Tiber.

The Columbia River of Canada is 1,400 miles in length; the stream of the same name in Oregon is 600.
The Arkansas River is 2,170 miles long, but at various points in its course it is very thin for its length.

The Potomac River is only 500 miles long and in its lower course is rather an estuary than a stream.
The British islands are better provided with rivers than any other country of the same size on the globe.

The Mississippi, at the point where it flows out of Lake Itasca, is ten feet wide and eighteen inches deep.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Teaching to Think.

Good teachings secures good thinking. One with limited capacity can feed facts to children as he would swill to swine, and then ask questions to see what they retain, as he would weigh swine to see what they have gained. It requires both tact and talent to lead a child to think keenly upon a single fact, as it does to get reliable speed even from a blooded colt. It is not enough that the mind be active when the facts are received, which is the standard with too many would-be education leaders. This merely secures good movement, but neither speed nor endurance. A child must keep up his thinking when he is out of the teacher's hands. Who ever has driven what is known as a "door-yard" horse, that prances furiously while you are trying to get into the carriage, and is equally ferocious when you would get out, but cares naught for the urging of voice or whip when on the road, has a good conception of the mental activity of children who are taught to dance attendance upon a teacher when she is having them "observe" under her eye, but gives them no training in strong or sustained thinking. Thinking is working one's knowledge into something no one else would produce with the same facts and conditions. The teacher who plans to have twenty children see the same thing in an object or event, and think the same things about it has not the faintest conception of what thinking really is.—Iowa Schools.

One of John Randolph's Similes.

Much new material is embodied in the article "John Randolph of Roanoke," by Powhattan Bouldin, in the Century. The following simile by Randolph is found in a note to a speech which he delivered in Congress:
A caterpillar comes to a fence; he crawls to the bottom of the ditch and over the fence, some of his hundred feet always in contact with the subject upon which he moves. A gallant horseman at a flying leap clears both ditch and fence. "Stop!" says the caterpillar; "you are too flighty, you want connection and continuity; it took me an hour to get over; you can't be as sure as I am, who have never quitted the subject, that you have overcome the difficulty and are fairly over the fence."

One of John Randolph's Similes.

Much new material is embodied in the article "John Randolph of Roanoke," by Powhattan Bouldin, in the Century. The following simile by Randolph is found in a note to a speech which he delivered in Congress:
A caterpillar comes to a fence; he crawls to the bottom of the ditch and over the fence, some of his hundred feet always in contact with the subject upon which he moves. A gallant horseman at a flying leap clears both ditch and fence. "Stop!" says the caterpillar; "you are too flighty, you want connection and continuity; it took me an hour to get over; you can't be as sure as I am, who have never quitted the subject, that you have overcome the difficulty and are fairly over the fence."

One of John Randolph's Similes.

Much new material is embodied in the article "John Randolph of Roanoke," by Powhattan Bouldin, in the Century. The following simile by Randolph is found in a note to a speech which he delivered in Congress:
A caterpillar comes to a fence; he crawls to the bottom of the ditch and over the fence, some of his hundred feet always in contact with the subject upon which he moves. A gallant horseman at a flying leap clears both ditch and fence. "Stop!" says the caterpillar; "you are too flighty, you want connection and continuity; it took me an hour to get over; you can't be as sure as I am, who have never quitted the subject, that you have overcome the difficulty and are fairly over the fence."

One of John Randolph's Similes.

Much new material is embodied in the article "John Randolph of Roanoke," by Powhattan Bouldin, in the Century. The following simile by Randolph is found in a note to a speech which he delivered in Congress:
A caterpillar comes to a fence; he crawls to the bottom of the ditch and over the fence, some of his hundred feet always in contact with the subject upon which he moves. A gallant horseman at a flying leap clears both ditch and fence. "Stop!" says the caterpillar; "you are too flighty, you want connection and continuity; it took me an hour to get over; you can't be as sure as I am, who have never quitted the subject, that you have overcome the difficulty and are fairly over the fence."

One of John Randolph's Similes.

Much new material is embodied in the article "John Randolph of Roanoke," by Powhattan Bouldin, in the Century. The following simile by Randolph is found in a note to a speech which he delivered in Congress:
A caterpillar comes to a fence; he crawls to the bottom of the ditch and over the fence, some of his hundred feet always in contact with the subject upon which he moves. A gallant horseman at a flying leap clears both ditch and fence. "Stop!" says the caterpillar; "you are too flighty, you want connection and continuity; it took me an hour to get over; you can't be as sure as I am, who have never quitted the subject, that you have overcome the difficulty and are fairly over the fence."

One of John Randolph's Similes.

Much new material is embodied in the article "John Randolph of Roanoke," by Powhattan Bouldin, in the Century. The following simile by Randolph is found in a note to a speech which he delivered in Congress:
A caterpillar comes to a fence; he crawls to the bottom of the ditch and over the fence, some of his hundred feet always in contact with the subject upon which he moves. A gallant horseman at a flying leap clears both ditch and fence. "Stop!" says the caterpillar; "you are too flighty, you want connection and continuity; it took me an hour to get over; you can't be as sure as I am, who have never quitted the subject, that you have overcome the difficulty and are fairly over the fence."

One of John Randolph's Similes.

Much new material is embodied in the article "John Randolph of Roanoke," by Powhattan Bouldin, in the Century. The following simile by Randolph is found in a note to a speech which he delivered in Congress:
A caterpillar comes to a fence; he crawls to the bottom of the ditch and over the fence, some of his hundred feet always in contact with the subject upon which he moves. A gallant horseman at a flying leap clears both ditch and fence. "Stop!" says the caterpillar; "you are too flighty, you want connection and continuity; it took me an hour to get over; you can't be as sure as I am, who have never quitted the subject, that you have overcome the difficulty and are fairly over the fence."

CHARGES CHANGED.

NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Simpson to Preside Over Fort Wayne District—Names and Places of the Other Methodist Elders—Complete Itinerary Is Announced.

North Indiana Conference.

The North Indiana conference closed its week's session at Richmond Tuesday with the reading of the appointments of ministers for the ensuing year, as follows:

Fort Wayne District—F. T. Simpson, presiding elder; Angola, M. F. Kemper; Auburn, J. K. Walts; Avilla, C. E. Davis; Bluffton, C. U. Wade; Bobo, G. Cocking; Ceylon, W. A. Griest; Chubbuck, J. M. Haines; Coesse, N. P. Bartin; Decatur, E. T. Gregg; Fort Wayne, Berry Street, C. C. Cissel; Fort Wayne, Saint Paul, M. C. Cooper; Fort Wayne, Trinity, E. F. Albertson; Fort Wayne, Wayne Street, H. W. Bennett; Fremont, O. E. Wilcox; Garrett, A. S. Wooten; Geneva, D. G. Murray; Harlan, Lewis Reeves and D. I. Hower; Hoagland, C. Tinkham; Huntington, F. G. Brown; Leo, R. C. Jones; Markle, J. M. Stewart; Monroeville, M. E. Murray; New Haven, Grant Teeters; Ossian, S. C. Norris; Poneto, E. J. Magor; Roanoke, C. M. Holloper; Spencer, E. M. Foster; Uniondale, L. C. Zimmerman; Wolf Lake, D. D. Smith.

Goshen District—C. G. Hudson, presiding elder; Albion, T. F. Frech; Bristol, L. E. Knox; Butler, C. E. Disbro; Butler circuit, G. H. Kemp; Coruna, E. J. Speckel; Elkhart, J. H. Jackson; Elkhart circuit, A. J. Duryce; Goshen, First, A. S. Preston; Goshen, Fifth Avenue, B. Sawyer; Hamilton, U. A. Foster; Hudson and Ashley, E. B. Westhafer; Kendallville, M. J. Magor; La Grange, C. H. Browne; Leesburg, W. M. Pierce; Ligonier, W. M. Nelson; Lima, M. F. Stright; Middlebury, W. D. Smith; Millford, W. P. Herron; Mishawaka, B. A. Kemp; Nappanee, A. S. Wooten; New Paris, C. E. Parsons; Orland, J. A. Sumwalt; Osceola, C. H. Murray; Tokopa, A. McKee; Valentine, A. A. Turner; Wakarusa, A. L. Weaver; Waterloo, F. L. Erlonger; Wolcottville, J. T. Fetter.

Kokomo District—M. S. Marble, presiding elder; Alto, W. W. Martin; Arcadia, J. W. Welch; Atlanta, J. E. Eary; Bunker Hill, F. A. Fish; Center, J. L. Hutchens; Cleora, M. J. Walts; Converse, J. O. Bills; Elwood, T. M. Guild; Galveston, T. J. Johnson; Goldsmith, W. G. Bogue and E. Tripper; Greentown, O. S. Harrison; Jolietville, Martin Cause; Kokomo, Grace, W. D. Parr; Kokomo, Markland Avenue, D. H. Guild; Logansport, Broadway, E. L. Semans; Logansport, Market Street, W. R. Wones; Logansport, Wheatland Street, M. M. Harland; New Britain, E. A. Sarah; New Waverly, P. S. Stamm; Noblesville, F. M. Stone; Peru, E. E. Neal; Point Isabelle, J. H. Walters; Russiaville, O. V. L. Harbour; Santa Fe, J. M. B. Reeves; Circleville, T. A. Graham; Sharpshoot, J. F. Radcliffe; Sheridan, C. H. Wilkinson; Tipton, D. C. Woodport; Walton, S. H. Stokes; Windfall, David Wells; Westfield, E. A. McClintock.

Muncie District—H. N. Herrick, presiding elder; Albany, W. S. Stewart; Albany circuit, Eli Davis; Alexandria, H. A. Davis; Anderson, Indiana Avenue, J. C. Darwin; Anderson, Meridian Street, G. N. Eldridge; Anderson, Noble Street, P. E. Powell; Anderson circuit, G. H. Meyers; Blaine, Earl H. Bryant; Dunkirk, G. B. Work; Eaton, G. W. Greene; Fairmount, H. M. Johnson; Farmland, Sylvester Billheimer; Fortville, F. M. Lacy; Frankton, J. D. Croan; Gas City, M. Pelt; Gaston, J. H. Slack; Hartford City, L. A. Books; Ingals, E. L. Jones; Jonesboro, W. R. Sumner; Lapel, R. C. Jones; McCordsville, T. C. H. Beall; Mill Grove, J. Z. Barrett; Montpelier, H. C. Smith; Muncie, Avondale and Whiteley, C. W. Coons; High Street, George H. Hill; Madison Street, H. N. Phillips; Muncie circuit, R. S. Reed; New Burlington, J. F. Bailey; Parker, James E. Ferris; Pendleton, E. F. Hasty; Pennville, W. E. Grose; Perkinsville, J. J. Fred; Red Key, C. W. Lynch; Selma, B. S. Holloper; Summitville, J. A. Raley; Upland, John C. White; Yorkton, C. W. Shoemaker.

Richmond District—A. E. Mahin, presiding elder; Cadiz, H. H. Compton; Cambridge City, J. H. Harwell; Centerville, E. F. Naffberger; Charlottesville, A. Con; Dublin, C. W. Smith; Fountain City, J. P. Chamness; Greenfield, M. E. Nethercut; Hagerstown, A. G. Neal; Kennard, E. N. Sandfurr; Knightstown, C. E. White; Lynn, C. A. Rowand; Middletown, W. H. Pierce; Newcastle, H. J. Norris; Philadelphia, S. E. Harter; Portland, L. M. Krider; Richmond, First Church, W. H. Daniel; Richmond, Grace Church, L. J. Naffberger; Richmond, Third Church, C. H. Metts; Richmond, Fifth Street Church, C. B. Wilcox; Ridgeville, J. W. Bowen; Saratoga, M. C. Pittinger; Spiceland, F. L. Houghby; Trenton, J. L. Ramsay; Union City, A. W. Lampart; Williamsburg, H. Lacy; Winchester, J. W. Cain.

Warsaw District—J. A. Lewellen, presiding elder; Akron, W. W. Brown; Andrews, C. Harvey; Bippus, S. C. Heston; Bourbon, J. A. Patterson; Claypool, W. F. Dingel; Columbia City, C. O. King; Denver, J. M. Baker; Etta Green, S. F. Spitz; Inwood, D. S. Jones; La Fontaine, J. W. Tillman; Lagro, J. D. Belt; Larwill, W. B. Freeland; Macy, I. W. Singer; Marion, First Church, J. M. Driver; Marion, Grace Church, J. S. Cain; Mentone, M. H. Mott; Mexico, R. H. Smith; North Manchester, J. B. Ford; North Webster, A. M. Patterson; Pierceton, J. B. Allen; Roana, I. R. Goodwin; Silver Lake, W. T. A. White; South White, S. A. White; Van Buren, J. B. Cook; Wabash, S. Light; Wabash circuit, J. I. McCoy; Warren, H. Berge; Warsaw, J. A. Beatty; West Marion, J. E. Erwin.

England's envoy to Argentina, Francis Pakenham, a nephew of Sir Edward Pakenham, who was killed at the battle of New Orleans, has just been transferred to Stockholm. He is the senior British diplomat in active service, has spent over twenty-five years in South America, and was for a time employed at the legation at Washington.

One peculiarity of pearls is that, unlike other precious stones, they are liable to decay. Occasionally a valuable pearl changes color and seems to be attacked with a deadly disease and crumbles into dust.

THE NAME OF THE NEXT
President of the United States
WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN
The New York Weekly Tribune.
OF NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

Public interest will steadily increase, and the question how the men whose votes turned the scale at the last election are satisfied with the results under the administration they elected, will make the campaign the most intensely exciting in the history of the country.

The New York Weekly Tribune,
the leading Republican family newspaper of the United States, will publish all the political news of the day, interesting to every American citizen regardless of party affiliations. Also general news in attractive form, foreign correspondence covering the news of the world, an agricultural department second to none in the country, market reports which are recognized authority, fascinating short stories, complete in each number, the cream of the humorous papers, foreign and domestic, with their best comic pictures, fashion plates and elaborate descriptions of woman's attire, with a varied and attractive department of household interest. The "New York Weekly Tribune" is an ideal family paper, with a circulation larger than that of any other weekly publication in the country issued from the office of a daily. Large changes are being made in its details, tending to give it greater life and variety, and especially more interest to the women and young people of the household.

A SPECIAL CONTRACT enables us to offer this splendid journal and "The Semi-Weekly Independent" three papers a week, for
ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.25,
CASH IN ADVANCE.
(The regular advance subscription price of the two papers is \$2.25.)
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

Address all orders to **THE INDEPENDENT, Plymouth, Ind.**

Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Best, Room 2 Tribune Building, New York City, and a sample copy of The New York Weekly Tribune will be mailed to you.

New York World
New York World, Both Papers
(Thrice-a-week Edition) One Year for
AND THE
SEMI-WEEKLY INDEPENDENT.
\$1.65
CASH IN ADVANCE.

The Thrice-a-week World
Issues 6 pages three times weekly. Published at the very heart of the world's great news center, with an editorial corps of news gatherers, commentators and literateurs unequalled by the staff of any of the world's great papers, it supplies its readers three times each week with the cream of current news, criticism and comment, the choicest of literary gems and the brightest of miscellany and current humor. It contains all the crisp, fresh qualities of a daily, with the attractive special features of a weekly. The World is the greatest and best of Democratic family newspapers. It will make a specialty of 1896 campaign news which even now grows interesting and will keep its readers thoroughly posted.

The THIRCE-A-WEEK WORLD
AND THE
Semi-Weekly Independent,
FIVE PAPERS A WEEK.
BOTH PAPERS
\$1.65
CASH IN ADVANCE.

Address all orders to **THE INDEPENDENT, Plymouth, Ind.**