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## ANNIVERSARIES

APRIL 20

Today is the holiday of St. James.  
Louis Napoleon III died in 1808, this date.

Rome was founded by Romulus in 753.

Eliza Barton, "Maid of Kent" was executed.

The Welland canal opened for navigation in 1822.

In 1893 the failure of Australian joint stocks banks for \$60,000,000.

APRIL 21

Prince George, of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, of England, was born in 1653.

Charlotte Bronte was born in 1816.  
Alexander the Great died in 323.

Diogenes, the Cynic, died in 323.

King Henry VIII, of England, acceded to the throne in 1509.

The mint was established at Denver, Colo., in 1862.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHARLES C. VINK, of Bourbon township, is a candidate for the office of county treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention, to be held June 8, 1896.

THOMAS M. WALKER desires to announce himself as a candidate for re-nomination for the office of county recorder, subject to the decision of the democratic convention, to be held June 8, 1896.

WILLIAM J. RANKIN, present incumbent, will be a candidate for the office of treasurer of Marshall county, Indiana, subject to the decision of the republican nominating convention, to be held June 11, 1896.

J. C. WARNEZ desires to announce himself as a candidate for re-nomination for the office of county surveyor, subject to the decision of the republican convention June 11, 1896.

OUR population since 1866 has increased 92 per cent, our commerce and trade have doubled, but our volume of money has actually decreased 15 per cent. Is there any wonder we are having stringent times?

WITH a population of 35,819,281 in 1866 the volume of money amounted, in round numbers, to \$1,863,409,216. According to the statement of the secretary of the treasury in 1895, with a population of about 69,000,000, there was \$1,574,534,557 outside of the treasury vaults; \$288,874,659 less money for nearly double the population.

world, and its price is fixed here instead of across the water. Statistics tell us that the average export of corn from 1870 to 1890 amounted to 3.8 per cent. of the production of this county, which certainly would not exert much influence over the market price here. But, again, what do we learn? We see that in 1880 when we had 34.2 bushels per capita, corn was selling at 39.6 cents per bushel. In 1889, nine years later, with per capita of 34.3 bushels it fell to 28.3 cents in price. In 1892 we produced only 24.9 bushels per capita which brought the enormous price of 39.4 cents per bushel, nearly as much as in 1880 when the production was about 10 bushels more, per capita.

These statistics are taken from the United States reports and prove positively beyond a doubt that the theory of over-production is advanced by our single standard people for no nobler purpose than to divert the minds of the people from the truth, or else because of ignorance of facts themselves.

## A MARKET IN ENGLAND.

Alberta Cattle Quickly Sold—Railroad in the Far North.

James Reilly, of Calgary, Alberta, is making a tour of the sound cities for the first time and is staying at the Northern while in the city, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Mr. Reilly has been twice mayor of Calgary and is engaged there as a cattle raiser. He says they have splendid pastures and a ready market in England for all the cattle they raise. The average price on the ranch to-day for 4-year-olds is \$40. They all go to England.

"You do not send any to the United States?"

"No, because there is both a duty and a quarantine against us. We would like to have closer relations with the United States, and especially better and closed railroad communication. We are on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, just north of Montana, and a railroad directly to the south of us would be of advantage to both countries."

"You will have one north of you soon, Mr. Reilly."

"Yes, I believe the Great Northern enterprise will go through. It will parallel the Canadian Pacific from 200 to 300 miles to the north. A branch will come to Calgary. A charter is now being sought for our city to run a line to Hudson's bay by English capitalists, and we are disposed to look upon that proposed line as the great cold-storage route of the northwest, to carry our fruits, butter and perishable products to the markets of Great Britain. No, we do not expect to use the line all the year round but for five months in the year we believe the scheme is a good one."

"Last year our shipments to Great Britain amounted to \$1,000,000, and with better transportation facilities the country would grow up and the exportation be enormous. It is the finest dairy and stock raising country I have ever seen."

## THE LOCOMOTIVE WHISTLE.

The Story of Its Development from a Little Tin Horn.

When locomotives were first built and began to trundle their small loads up and down the newly and rudely constructed railways of England the public roads were for the greatest part crossed at grade and the engine driver had no way of giving warning of his approach except by blowing a tin horn. But this, as may be imagined, says a writer in Cassier's Magazine, was far from being sufficient warning.

One day, in the year 1833, so runs a story of the origin of the locomotive whistle, a farmer of Thornton was crossing the railway track on one of the country roads with a great load of eggs and butter. Just as he came upon the track a train approached. The engine man blew his tin horn lustily but the farmer did not hear it. Eighty dozen of eggs and fifty pounds of butter were smashed into an indistinguishable, unpleasant mass and mingled with the kindling wood to which the wagon was reduced.

The railway company had to pay the farmer the value of his fifty pounds of butter, his 960 eggs, his horse and his wagon. It was regarded as a very serious matter, and a director of the company went to Atton Grange, where Geo. Stephenson lived, to see if he could not invent something that would give a warning more likely to be heard. Stephenson went to work and the next day had a contrivance which, when attached to an engine boiler and the steam turned on, gave out a shrill, discordant sound. The railway directors, greatly delighted, ordered similar contrivances to be attached to all the locomotives, and from that day to this the voice of the locomotive whistle has never been silent.

**A Scientific Remedy.**  
For a long time Brazilian Balm was a puzzle to the doctors. It cured so many diseases that seemed contrary to each other—diseases which were supposed to require a directly opposite treatment. The secret was at last revealed when it was discovered that the Balm is a most potent germicide; that it kills disease germs or microbes in any part of the system. This discovery proved that its cures were purely scientific and in harmony with the latest revelations of bacteriology. For nearly all germ diseases, as Catarrh, Hay Fever, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Typhoid and Scarlet Fever, Piles, Measles, Chicken-pox, Rheumatism, Mumps, Lockjaw, and other germ diseases attended with inflammation and fever, it has proved itself for 10 years a perfect and reliable antidote.

The same may be said in regard to corn, but with more effect, as the price of wheat is fixed in the Liverpool market, and, too, the price of wheat in India, Australia, and South America has a tendency to reduce the price in this country. But with corn it is different. The United States is the only great corn-producing country in the

## A GREAT TRIAL.

J. Lolomaugh Arrested for Being Intoxicated—A Stupendous Array of Witnesses.

Tuesday considerable interest was manifested in the case of John Lolomaugh, arrested for being drunk on the public highway. The array of legal lore was Bender & Reeve against the prosecuting attorney. It was truly remarkable, especially when the spectators would glance over the assembled witnesses.

It seems that Johnnie, owing to the ill health of his wife went to Joe Haag's store and bought a half gallon of cider last Sunday evening. Some difficulty had arisen between him and another family that lived in a mansion on the other side of the river. John, according to the prosecution, loaded himself with this cider (which Haag swore would not make a goose drunk) and marched over onto the other side of the stream to have an understanding.

Now, Johnnie said he drank only one glassful and one of his witnesses said he drank two. But at any rate the law was set in motion, Lolomaugh was up for drunkenness. It was a great trial and worth a man's while to listen to the evidence, all originating from a family fracas.

The judge had a tough time keeping Haag from "chipping" in, and after the evidence was all in there was not much to consider. Our friend Bender "warmed the jacket" of the prosecution for taking a fellow up, who, in his general appearance, denotes that he has no more gumption than the law allows him, and tried to explain to the court how the defendant when under the mysterious influence of some kind of an unexplainable emotion, he would stagger like a drunken man; and we guess that is about right.

The prosecution inferred that it "cut no ice" even if he had been drinking lemonade, the witnesses for his side of the house said he was intoxicated, and that settled it. He did not propose to go to the expense of producing X-rays to learn whether the prisoner had drunk cider or river water, as there would be very little difference in the

effect upon the prisoner's mental ability.

There were so many knotty problems in this unfortunate case that Justice Reeves was compelled to withhold his decision until 1:30. He then, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict of "guilty," fixing the fine at 1 cent, the prosecuting attorney, constable, and all other court officials throwing off their fees. The defendant instead of "planking" down his 1 cent, took an appeal.

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And the flutter of the winglet of the dovelet is abroad,  
And the quacklet of the ducklet in the brooklet we can  
hear,  
And the rootlet of the piglet will presently appear.

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## SHOES.

We Are Still Slaughtering the Prices on Shoes.

The shoes that we are cutting the prices on are the Plout Shoes and Brooks