

The Weekly Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1877.

THE COMMUNIST CITIZEN.

And How His Brethren Applied the Doctrine, "Property is Theft."

It was a worthy citizen,
And chief of the commune,
Was sitting alone, despondent,
In a faded, beer saloon,
Singing to himself a small song
To a melancholy tune.

And he sang: "Regard my blackened eyes;
Behold this swollen nose,
I smart and ache from wounds as well
That I may not disclose,
Further than this—they are not in front,
And were inflicted by foes."

"My rebellion lured me on
An orator to be,
And made me leader into those
Whose watchwords are the three
Familiar words, whereof the first
Is it not liberty?"

"In beer I dealt as well as blood—
I made the business day;
Clattered the glasses ceaselessly
From dawn till twilight gray;
Nineteen good kegs of beer I drew
With my red right hand each day."

"For 'starving workmen,' somehow,
In workless seasons dear,
If not with wealth to feed their wives
And clothe their children dear,
Can always find the money for
Their whisky or their beer."

"Enthusiast, idler, ruffian—all
Took hitherward their wings
To reconstruct society,
Withouten priests or kings;
To anarchize all government
And generally smash things."

And talk and thrash, and thrash made trade
Till I, the communist,
Who urged the massacre of all
In riches who exult,
Became myself what I would call
A 'bloated capitalist'."

"Two thousand dollars I had here
A single hour for me,
A 'godly pile,' said I, with a smile,
For a communist to show
Who brands all property as a crime,
And is capital's deadly foe."

"'Twas late, and I alone, when I
Came stout communist there,
Ho, citizen, down with the kings,
And priests and all society;
Hurrah for liberty, fraternity
And equality!"

"Draw and set up for us the beer
In white and amber food;
Drink deep—Ah! that I thus might quaff
Some downy, rosy, red blood,
And grind his corpse with my red right heel
In the burning city's mud."

"All men are brothers, all property's theft;
What's mine belongs to thee,
And what thou hast thou must divide
With us thy brothers three;
Hurrah for liberty, fraternity
And equality!"

"Amen! I cried in rapture, 'that
Is the creed of duty for me,
Fit high the mug with Samian beer,
Cried those communist three;
And they drank nine rounds to the reform-
Ation of society."

"Then they turned to go, I said, 'citizens,
Lend me your red right ear,
That part of your duty you've forgot
To me is very dear.
Before you go what I want to know
Is—who pays me for that beer?"

"Then one stout communist looked the door,
And one put out the light,
And the third and stoutest clutched my
throat."

"In his bristly fingers tight
'Twas, 'traitor,' he hissed, as he smote my nose,
'If the communist creed be right—
If property's theft, how darest thou ask
Our cash for thy bloated beer?
Ho, my comrades two, let us go through
This quivering rascal here,
Who, a false to the faith each communist
Should above all else hold dear."

"They stole my money they robbed my till,
They stole my beer kegs in;
They smashed the glasses, they broke the
chairs,
They mumbled me like sin:
Came officers none, for they thought that
one
Of our meetings was raging within."

"Which I how I came by these blackened
eyes
And by this bloody nose;
Why I ache and smart from wounds as well
That I may not disclose,
Further than this—they are not in front,
And were inflicted by foes."

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

CONVENTION OF THE SCHOOLS OF HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The Honey Creek Sabbath-Schools met in convention at Farmers Chapel on August 11th at 10 o'clock. The organization was effected by selecting John Cupps Pres., and W. P. Hickman Secretary.

The forenoon session was consumed in hearing reports from the schools, speeches, music &c.,

The reports of schools were as follows:
Farmers Chapel S. S. United Brethren:
No. of scholars on the roll 119
Teachers 10
Officers 6

Total 135
Average attendance 86
Mt. Zion S. S. Baptist:
No. of scholars 150
Teachers and officers 9

Total 159
Average attendance 125
Grove Sunday-school, Methodist and Bethel S. S. were both reported to be in good condition, with a larger attendance than in the past, and increasing slowly but surely.

After the reports, M. S. Dr. Elder spoke to the convention on the great object the Sunday-school work. At the close of Mrs. Elder's speech the convention took a recess.

It was noticed early in the day that great numbers of well filled baskets had put in an appearance. To explore their contents and refresh the inner man, was the object of the recess.

P. M. SESSION.

The meeting was called to order, prayer, music and speeches followed.

Mr. W. W. Byer's speech was listened to with marked attention. The subject was of a general character and was an answer to many of the embarrassments and discouraging things found in the Sunday-school work.

Mrs. Byer's essay on the care of S. S. rooms was very good. It showed how by a little labor and no expense the school rooms may be decorated and beautified, making it attractive and more cheerful. The essay was very good, and should the S. S. workers in the city visit our country schools now or hereafter, they will see the fruits of Mrs. Byer's essay.

Questions were asked and answered by quite a number.

The next meeting will be held at Mt. Zion Church, on the 2nd Saturday in September. A permanent organization will then be effected.

DRUMMOND.

His Decision in Reference to the

Strikers' Committee From Terre Haute Reviewed

By R. E. Nisbet, a Member of the Committee who was not Arrested.

And who Writes From a Shady Retreat.

Did the Strikers' Committee Stop the Logansport Train?

He Says No, Speaking Whereof he Knows.

An Interesting Communication.

(From Saturday's GAZETTE.)

The following article was received yesterday through the mails. Mr. Nisbet will be remembered as a prominent member of the strikers' committee from the Vandalia shops. Just after the strike, he wrote an article discussing the strike which was published in the GAZETTE. He promised to write a series of articles and the second was to have been published on the Saturday following the publication of the first one. But about that time Judge Drummond lit up the horizon and Mr. Nisbet changed his residence. The situation of affairs, preventing his writing, is stated in a note received before the communication. The note is as follows:

THE NOTE.

INDIANAPOLIS AUG. 14th.

MESSRS WM. C. BALL & CO.

GENTS:
Circumstances over which I had no control induced me to change my base of operations, before I could write the promised communication for your issue of the 4th inst. I have placed my thoughts on paper, and if you chose to use the manuscript I send you, do so. Hoping to see you in person shortly, I remain

Respectfully yours,

R. E. NISBET.

The communication is devoted to a review of the decision of Judge Drummond and is as follows:

THE COMMUNICATION.

INDIANAPOLIS AUG. 14th, 1877.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

As one of the late Committee of Vandalia "strikers" I think I can speak as one having authority on the question of the innocence or guilt of my late comrades in the "committee business."

As far as my knowledge of the late strike at Terre Haute extends, not one of the committee interfered in any way, shape or manner with the operations of the L. C. & S. W. Railroad. If they did, it was upon their individual responsibility, and without the knowledge and consent of the rest of the committee.

I have read Judge Drummond's charge, and the sentence of six of my friends to ninety days imprisonment for contempt of court, and after reading the testimony in the case, I cannot conceive a more unjust or unrighteous judgement.

At our daily meetings in the shop we tried to impress upon the minds of our fellow workmen the necessity of allowing roads in the hands of receivers to operate without hindrance. That we had no desire to get in any difficulty or trouble with the U. S. Courts. That the committee would not under any circumstances order or suggest the traffic upon such roads. Also that in case such stoppage occurred, either by R. E. Nisbet, or others, we were not to be held responsible as a committee, but the responsibility must rest upon all concerned in the strike, alike. When Mr. Claybrook met us in the Union depot and asked us to allow his trains to run, we told him he could move all his trains and we would not interfere in any manner whatever, but if his trains were surrounded by a mob we could not protect nor assist him in getting out his trains, because we had all we could attend to in looking after our own affairs upon the Van. and I. & St. L.

This Mr. C. cannot truthfully deny. He distinctly understood before he left the room that we were not intending to run afoul of the United States Courts or laws. Nor did we, so far as I can learn.

Mr. C. knows as well as I do that Conductor Gryson's train was stopped and ordered back into the yard by a mob of men, numbering a hundred or more, and that a large portion of them were outsiders, that is not employed by either the Van. or I. & St. L., also that the leaders of that mob were not members of the committee. We were at the time the affair occurred, in N. K. Elliot's office, and saw the crowd and train as it stopped and backed up, and one of our number, J. B. Watson I think, went down to see about it and what it meant. He took no part in it, but came back in a short time and reported the details, as far as he could learn, to us. So much for that train, which is the only one stopped by force upon the road in question that I heard of. Of the four men who led the crowd upon that occasion, two of them were outsiders, and in no way connected with us. The other two, I am sorry to say, were employees of the Van., and they never had any directions from the committee to stop or interfere in any way with that or other trains.

Chas. Mitten says he was stopped by a mob and two men got upon his engine and backed it up in the yard. Why were they not arrested as well as the committee?

W. E. Bronson says he talked with two of the committee, one named Joyce and another called Frenchy. There were no such men on the committee. Also he "did not see any of the defendants present at the stoppage of the train." He swore to the truth that time.

Mr. Claybrook says he saw the train in possession of a crowd of men calling themselves the committee, but did not see any of the prisoners among said committee. Also he did not see any of the

prisoners interfere with the running of trains, but did see a man named Joyce. Why was he not arrested? He says he saw no acts of violence committed, and knew of none being committed. The committee treated him respectfully; knew that they detailed men to guard railroad property, &c. Yet the committee are in jail for stopping that same train, arrested upon the affidavit of Mr. C. who can swear to nothing. Sentenced to three months imprisonment upon evidence which ought to have caused their honorable discharge. Compelled to subsist upon prison fare and associate with criminals, to leave their families to live as best they can until their return.

For what? Simply that the court wished to make an example of them.

An example for whom, or what purpose? Does the court think that in case of future trouble between railroad companies and employees, that none could be found who would act as a committee?

Or does it think it necessary that some one should be jailed, whether guilty or not, to frighten people in anticipation of the labor question coming to the surface again in the shape of strikes?

I think there are men to be found in every department of a railroad, who would serve their fellow laborers in any capacity if called upon, despite the example afforded them by Judge Drummond.

I see the erudite and profound exponent of the law declares that the price of labor is regulated by the supply and demand. Just so. But when railroad companies all attempt to cut freight rates, each under his neighbor, to haul line cars for less than what it costs for wear and tear of track and engines, for the purpose of beating down competing lines and securing the lion's share of the business, somebody has to suffer, and that somebody is the employees. For when they can no longer get their dividends out of legitimate business they look over their books to see where they can reduce expenses, and the wages of employees is always the first item marked for reduction.

The employee soon finds his necessary expenses are greater than his income. If he has a family of a wife and three or four children, and it costs him \$2.00 per day to support them and he gets for his labor but \$1.50, he is apt to look only at the sick wife or child about the law of supply and demand. He can ask for more, but he will not warrant the payment of more than he already receives. He will be politely shown the door of the President's or Manager's office and told to go elsewhere if he is dissatisfied.

He, in nine cases out of ten, cannot do that, as he is generally in debt and cannot leave his home except at a great sacrifice. He is compelled to go back to his work again, disheartened and low spirited.

Stung to the quick by the action of his employers. Taunted with his poverty by his more fortunate neighbors, he grows more and more despondent, his mind unwittingly wanders from his work and he is sharply spoken to by his foreman for his inattention to his work. Perhaps he and his collaborators say to each, "There is only one argument left us to convince our employers that we must receive greater compensation. We must strike."

They do so, and he immediately becomes a dangerous man in the eyes of the law.

True, the courts are open to him to redress his wrongs, but the courts deal in law exclusively, not justice. (By the way it is a mystery to me that more people are not committed to jail for contempt of court, for within the last week I have heard more expressions of unmitigated contempt for certain courts than I ever heard before in all my life.)

The court seems to think the spreading of the facts, touching the service requiring increased compensation, before the public, would create a sentiment in their favor, and ultimately justice would be done them. Now I would like to see or hear the learned judge or any other judge spread the public in such a way as to cause an increase in his wages. It has been tried for years. It won't work.

I see also the court in the charge to the prisoners quotes a remark of mine to Mr. Claybrook: "That there is an element in that crowd that the committee cannot control." That was the truth. But why did the court send the committee to jail?

That element, which the court admits was beyond the control of the committee, did acts of lawlessness, and yet the committee are held responsible for those acts and jailed in consequence of them.

The tone of the court seems to imply the thought that the committee caused the strike. Not so, however. The strike caused the committee and they acted simply as agents of the employers, and were instructed by and acted for them as a committee of agents.

They were not an independent body acting for themselves. The voice of the majority at the daily meetings guided them in all their actions of importance.

Now I wish to put a question. Can the court imprison an agent for acting up to, and carrying out the orders of his principal, and allow that principal to go scot free? If not, why not cause the arrest of those who proposed our names, and also those who voted "aye" when our names were submitted the assembled employees for their approval. Perhaps working in a machine shop, and associating with laboring men for twelve or fourteen years, has blinded my sense of right and justice to such a degree that I cannot see a valid reason why my friends should be confined. If any whose eye this may meet, can give a good and sufficient reason for their confinement, I should thank them for the information.

Respectfully,

R. E. NISBET.

SNEAK THIEF.

A few days since a well dressed young fellow approached a prominent merchant in this city and asked how much he paid to Hunter's Laundry for having his clothes washed. The merchant replied giving the prices he was paying. The fellow then said he was representing a better place that only charged about half as much and asked to be given a wash to show their work. The merchant gave him several articles but they were never returned. A day or two since the clothes were discovered by the merchant in a washerwoman's yard. On investigation it was found that the thief had pawned the goods to a family for a small sum and had left. Watch out for such tricks.

South end people complain loudly of watermelon thieves.

THE WILL.

The Last Will and Testament of the Late Chauncey Rose Admitted to Probate.

He Bequeaths an Additional Hundred and Seven Thousand to the Polytechnic Institute.

Also one Hundred and Fifty Thousand More to the Orphan's Home.

A Magnificent Bequest of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars to Establish a Medicinal Dispensary to Provide Advice and Medicine Free, to the Poor.

Various Private Bequests

(From Saturday's GAZETTE.)

I Chauncey Rose of the city of Terre Haute, county of Vigo, and State of Ind., being of sound mind memory and discretion, feeling the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, and desirous of disposing of my estate do make and declare this to be my last will and testament in the following manner.

(1.) My will is that the expenses of my last sickness and funeral, with the expenses incident thereto, and all past debts owing by me shall first be paid by my executors herein after named.

(2.) I give bequeath and devise to my cousin Sarah A. Hemmingsway of Terre Haute Ind., certain real estate situated in the county of Vigo and State of Ind., in fee simple with the appurtenances, described as follows: Lots No. 123 and 4 except seven ft., off the east end of said lots, being in the subdivision made by me on the 25th of April 1874, of that portion of section 22 township 12 north range 9 west between 7th and 8th street and north of Chestnut street;

in Terre Haute, the plat whereof is recorded in plat record No. 2 page 53, in the Recorder's office of Vigo county; and I also give and bequeath to said Sarah A. Hemmingsway all the household and kitchen furniture, engravings, prints and other articles of personal property, appurtenant to my residence, except the picture of myself, the desk, sideboard, maps, and books in the room used by me for an office, and such books as may be designated as belonging to the Rose Polytechnic Institute.

(3.) I give and bequeath to The Rose Polytechnic Institute, the corporation formed under the laws of the State of Indiana by articles adopted Sept. 10th 1874 and recorded in miscellaneous record No. 5, pages 282, 283 and 284, in the Recorder's office of Vigo county in said state, under the corporate name of Terre Haute School of Industrial Science which was changed to that of Rose Polytechnic Institute by amendment to said articles adopted Sept. 11th 1875 and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county the same day in miscellaneous record No. 5 pages 350 and 356, the picture of myself, mentioned in a certain paragraph and the sum of \$107,504.34 exclusive of the real estate for any sum credits rights, effects, or property, I have before conveyed given or delivered to said corporation.

(4.) I give and bequeath to the Vigo County Orphan Home, a corporation formed under the laws of the state of Ind., by articles recorded in miscellaneous record No. 6, pages 290, 291, 292, in the Recorder's office of Vigo Co. in said state the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand (\$150,000) dollars, exclusive of any sum or property I have before given or devised to said corporation.

The purposes of said corporation are to provide in one asylum or home as prescribed in said articles for the care, education, and support of orphan children, meaning thereby, any person within the age of 16 years, who are deprived of parental care by the death of either father or mother, or both of them, together with the support of aged females and that of decrepit persons. When it shall be authorized by law the care of, and support of aged males, may also be provided for at said home. The sum herein bequeathed, with any sum or property before given, may be employed for said charitable uses.

(5.) Believing that an institution by which medicines shall be dispensed, and advice given gratis, to the poor, will benefit such as reside in the county, if established and maintained in the city of Terre Haute and State of Indiana, and that such an institution or dispensary may be so established and maintained by a corporation to be formed under the laws of said State, within one year of my decease, by the following named persons or the survivors of them to-wit: Firman Nippert, Wm. K. Edwards, Josephus Collett, Saml. McKen, Eli B. Hamilton, Milton L. Durham and Uriah Jeffers. I give and bequeath to my executors hereinafter named, in trust the sum of seventy-five thousand (\$75,000.00) dollars, to be paid by them to said corporation, when organized by articles in which it shall be provided that every vacancy that may occur in said corporation body by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the surviving members at the earliest practicable time, without unnecessary delay, and thus perpetuate said dispensary or corporation. Of said sum, fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars, shall be expended and expended towards the purchase of a lot and the erection of a suitable building thereon for said dispensary, and two thousand (\$2,000) for the purchase of medicines. The balance shall be faithfully preserved as a permanent fund, the interest or income thereof only to be used from time to time for the purpose expressed in this paragraph. If any part of the interest or income may not be expended, it may, at the discretion of said corporation, be added to the principal.

(6.) I give and bequeath to W. K. Edwards the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, and to Josephus Collett and Firman Nippert each the sum of two thousand and five hundred (\$2,500.)

(7.) I give and bequeath and devise to my executors, hereinafter named in trust, all other rights, credits, effects or property, whether real or personal, that I have not herein given, or bequeathed, or devised, that I may die seized of, with full power and authority to either two of them in the surrender of them to sell, transfer, deliver or convey the same to any person or corporation at either pub-

lic or private sale before said terms and in such parcels as they shall approve, the proceeds to be applied for the use and benefit of my estate any gifts or bequests that I have made in either item or paragraph thereof, may be in part or wholly paid by my executors to facilitate the settlement of my estate, by conveying real estate in parcels or by assigning notes, mortgages, bonds, certificates of stock and other personal property or effects at a fair valuation. In case of any expenditure or payment that I may make towards, or on account of any bequest made herein by me, the same shall be considered and taken by my executors as an advancement.

(8.) The residue of my estate both real and personal over and above any devise or bequest I have made herein. I give and bequeath and devise to my executors in trust to be by them given, delivered or conveyed to the Rose Polytechnic Institute, the corporation named in the third item or paragraph hereof.

(9.) I do hereby constitute and appoint Wm. K. Edwards, Firman Nippert and Josephus Collett, of the county of Vigo and State of Ind., executors of this, my last will and testament, without being required to give bond, and each to be paid reasonable and proper compensation for services. And I do hereby revoke and declare void any former will I have heretofore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 21st day of February Anno Domini, 1877.

CHAUNCEY ROSE.

MANY WHO ARE SUFFERING

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, but which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup, but nourishes and builds up the system. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness or over exertion or from any cause whatever, a single bottle of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonal remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are unusually afflicted by change of water or diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

Sandford's Jamaica Ginger.
This elegant preparation is prepared from the true Jamaica Ginger, combined with the most aromatic and genuine essences of lemon, orange and nutmeg, and is a vasty superior to every other Extract or Essence of Ginger before the public—all of which are prepared with alcohol by the old process.

Cholera Morbus.
Cramps, Pains, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery are instantly relieved by the use of Sandford's Jamaica Ginger. It is a powerful antidote to Cholera Morbus, and is taken when the symptoms of this dangerous complaint first manifest themselves.

Cramps and Pains;
whether produced by indigestion, improper food, change of water or diet, too free indulgence in ice water, exposure to sudden changes of temperature, are immediately relieved by it. One ounce added to a gallon of

Ice water
and sweetened forms a mixture, which, as a healthy and refreshing summer beverage, has no equal. Barrels of ice water, prepared in this way, may be drank without the slightest injury, and happy is the man who finds in this a substitute for spirituous liquors for value to the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer cannot be over estimated. It is so cheap as to be within the reach of all, so finely flavored as to be enjoyed by lovers of the choicest liquors.

Dyspepsia,
Flatulency, sluggish digestion, want of tone and activity in the stomach and bowels, oppression after eating, are sure to be relieved by a single dose taken after each meal. A great want exists for a

Restorative Stimulant
free from serious objections, yet palatable, even inviting to the sensitive palate, which will create no morbid appetite for itself, and operate as an assistant to digestion, as well as perform the functions of a stimulant. Such we confidently believe to be found in

Sandford's Jamaica Ginger,
an elegant combination of the true Jamaica Ginger with the choicest aromatics. It is a potent and healthful restorative, invigorating tonic and stimulant before the public. It is earnestly recommended to the weak and nervous, to those recovering from debilitating diseases, and to the aged, to whom it imparts warmth and vigor.

Samples Free.
\$500 REWARD will be paid for a bottle of any other extract or essence of Jamaica Ginger if found to equal it in fine flavor, purity and prompt medical effect. Largest, cheapest and best. Take no other until you have given it a trial. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists, grocers and dealers in medicine and food. Dealers should purchase the original packages of one dozen to obtain the trial bottle for free distribution. WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

Wholesale agents, Gullick & Berry, Terre Haute.

ELECTRICITY
For the Million. An Electric Battery for 25 Cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER.
CURES PAINS AND ACES.

It equalizes the Circulation, It subdues Inflammatory Action, It cures Ruptures and Strains, It removes pain and Soreness, It cures Kidney Complaint, It strengthens the Muscles, It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia, It relaxes Stiffened Joints, It cures Nervous Shocks, It is invaluable in Paralysis, It cures Inflammation of the Liver, It removes Neuralgia Faints, It cures Spinal Weakness, It is Grateful and Soothing, It cures Epilepsy or Fits, It is safe, Reliable, and Economical, It is endorsed by Physicians, It is endorsed by electricians.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER
is warranted, on the reputation of Dr. Collins as an inventor, an old physician, to be the best plaster in the world of medical use. The following are the great medical agents, viz: Electricity and Medical Gums and Essences, fully justify the claim, and entitles this plaster to rank foremost among all curative compounds for all external aches and pains.

Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, carefully warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

New Advertisements.

Pianos

Organs

Magnificent New New \$650 rosewood pianos only \$175 must be sold. Fine Rosewood upright Pianos, little used, cost \$300, only \$135. Parlor Organs, 2 stops, \$45

9 stops, \$125, 12 stops only \$75. Nearly new 4 set red 13 stop sub base and coupler organs \$44, cost over \$160. Lowest prices ever offered sent on 15 days test trial. You ask, why I offer so cheap? I answer Hard Times, 1,000 employees must have work. Rooms of work commenced on me by the monopolists, battle raging. Particulars free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

25 FANCY cards, all styles with name, 10 cents, post paid. J. B. Heated, Nassau, N. Y.

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Throat Diseases, use none but

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,

Sold by all Druggists, C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

New and Thrilling! MILLIONS eager for it!

3,000 Agents Wanted for the

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A FARM FOR \$200!

In easy payments with low rates of interest.

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Full information sent free, address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

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THE NORTHERN-INDIANA

NORMAL SCHOOL