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WHITE LEAD,

Oils, Varnishes,

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JOHN RILEY, Prop'r.

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OFFICE—At LANGDON'S BAZAR, No. 6, South Side Square, Greencastle, Ind. 16-15

The Greencastle Banner.

THE COUNTY.

CLOVERDALE.

Wheat harvest is on the boom. The binders and reapers are heard in all directions.

Machine agents are all busy. James Truesdell is slowly recovering from his attack of fever.

A young man in the employ of Steeg & Berrigan, while attempting to drill out a blast that had failed to be discharged last week, had his face considerably burned by the charge which ignited from the drill.

The stone crusher moved to the last section of the south end of the Greencastle and Cloverdale road Saturday last.

The School Trustees met Saturday night and elected W. B. Sinclair, of San Pierre, as Principal of the Cloverdale schools. Metta Mullinix will have charge of the Primary department. The intermediate is still open. Mr. Sinclair and lady returned home Monday, where they will remain until the first of September.

Dr. Prichard has returned from Hot Springs, Arkansas, Monday, looking well.

MANHATTAN.

Harvey Harmless has moved into the house with Mr. Arnold.

Al Sigman has moved to Oakalla. The Manhattan and Reelsville base ball clubs got badly left in their game at Knightsville Saturday. The captain here failed to rally all his players, is the reason for the defeat.

Mrs. Narra Sullivan died at Terre Haute and was brought here and buried Monday.

Most of the wheat will be cut this week. The heads are well filled but most of it is thin on the ground.

Jerre Skelton and W. W. Gardner will thresh wheat together this season.

RACCOON.

Davis & Barber shipped last week five car loads of fine ash lumber from this place to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The saw mill has been quite busy for a few weeks.

Wheat cutting is engaging the farmers' attention this week. They think harvesting pretty warm business while the mercury is playing among the nineties.

Frank Carr has purchased a steam thrasher and will soon be in the wheat fields.

B. S. Grider has a new self binder. John Tague is still quite low with consumption.

Flora Edwards has just recovered from the measles. Others are threatened with it.

Mrs. Jessie Fall is able to ride out in her carriage again.

Mrs. Robert Howard has returned from Lebanon, where she had gone to visit her sister, Mrs. Henry, who is very low with cancer of the face.

Bertie Young is now in Boone county, teaching a class in vocal music.

Misses Louise and Anna Skillman, of Peru, have been visiting at William Skillman's.

Mr. Woods, of Roachdale, is plastering the new school house.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

Harvest is in full blast. Floyd had expected to go to Greencastle on the Fourth, but we had pressing engagements at our homes on that day.

Mrs. Wilkinson still lingers. J. H. Shinn's bees keep their bell ringing. W. L. Job is noted for his bees and honey.

CARPENTERSVILLE.

The saw-mill has shut down until after harvest.

The most of our people celebrated the Fourth in the harvest fields.

There was an ice-cream supper at Mr. Pickett's one evening last week. More than fifty persons attended.

Miss Mattie Hill is well again. William Hills will run Newton & Co's threshing engine this year.

Legs have been coming in to the mill this week.

COATSVILLE.

Ashley Crews was robbed of \$25 Tuesday night.

Dr. Yealy thrashed Bill Robinson yesterday morning. The trouble grew out of the latter's recent arrest on the charge of burglary, he being set free after an examination at Danville.

RUSSELLVILLE.

Wheat harvest began this week; prospects are pretty fair; not so large as last year, but a good crop.

The Ladoga base-ball club managed to beat our boys last week by a close rub.

Harvest hands are scarce. Dr. Straughn amputated young Mr.

Webster's arm; necrosis of the bone. He is a son of the late Bird Webster.

PUTNAMVILLE.

Andrew King is sick. Putnamville was visited with the same humbug Cloverdale was—Loten's minstrels.

Mike Leonard returned from Kansas Sunday evening, accompanied by his brother. He has a pet prairie wolf which he brought with him. John will not go back until fall. He is much pleased with Kansas.

Miss Bessie Willis has returned from an extended visit to Indianapolis; also Mrs. Alice Patterson.

J. C. Wentworth and wife of Crawfordsville, spent Friday and Saturday with Mrs. Wentworth's uncle, Andrew King.

Misses Lee Layman and Minnie Kercheval of Indianapolis, are visiting Dr. Layman.

Mrs. Kelly and daughter, of Harmony, have been visiting John Hamaker.

Tom and Food Kesterson were arrested Saturday evening, for jumping off a moving train. The enforcement of that law is needed here.

Scott Crawley came over from Terre Haute to spend Sunday with his parents.

John R. Radebaugh has taken charge of the Sooper farm until the first of September.

The committee to make arrangements for the soldiers picnic met Saturday, and decided to have it in August. Further arrangements will be made July 14th. All are invited to come to the picnic.

Dr. McNutt is home again.

Finley Leonard, who moved from here to Kansas thirteen years ago, is back for a short visit. He reports fruit very good in his part, Southern Kansas.

The express going south Monday night collided with a freight train that was running on the side track at this place. The engine drawing the passenger train was badly smashed and also two freight cars loaded with potatoes and melons. Nobody hurt.

MORTON.

Joseph Sewell is helping harvest at B. D. Carver's.

Ben Cawthorn is at his uncle's, near Crawfordsville, helping harvest.

A child of Levi Thomas, living near Lena, was buried at Union Chapel last Wednesday.

Wheat harvest is on a boom this week.

BRICK CHAPEL.

A number of our farmers were compelled to celebrate the 4th in their wheat fields.

Our Sunday school is in a flourishing condition; one hundred and thirty-one present last Sunday.

The Temperance Cause.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet in the College Avenue church at 3 p. m., July 12th, 1883.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Indiana Farmer: We made it a point in our recent trip to Kansas, to inquire regarding the working of the prohibitory law at the towns where we stopped.

In the express car of our train were a number of beer kegs, labeled stomach invigorator and several cases of bottles of bitters, consigned to different points along the line. This looked as though the law was openly violated, under the slim pretext of shipping patent medicines to dealers.

But upon inquiry it appeared that most of the stuff, which was of course beer or some other alcoholic drink was sent to private parties, to be used at their homes. At Chanute a town of some 2,000 inhabitants there was no sign of a saloon, and we were told that drunkenness was exceedingly rare in the town; so much so that when an occasional case was found the children would tell of it to each other as a matter of wonder. The result is that there are no recruits made there to the army of drunkards. The young men do not form the appetite, and when the few remaining toppers, who must have their daily dram, have ended their short career, the drinking habit will have no patrons in the place.

The good effects of the law have gone yet further. Many, who before the law went into effect were regular drinkers, have found it too difficult to keep a supply of drink on hand, and have either left the town or have quit the habit.

Our informant pointed us to a pleasant looking home near by, which belonged to a German, who once was a constant drinker, and spent the larger part of his earnings for beer. His family, consisting of son and daughter, hardly knew what the comforts of home were, and were in constant dread of their father's ill temper. Now, thanks to the prohibitory law, he is reformed, and his home is the abode of peace and happiness.

The daughter says there is no comparison between the condition of the family now and before prohibition. There are scores of such cases in most of the interior towns.

At Wellington, a young city of nearly 5,000 inhabitants, there is but one criminal in jail and has not been for months. One man at a cost of \$60 a month does all the police duty for the place, and he has an easy time at that. Before prohibition the town had eleven or twelve saloons, the jail was full of prisoners, and more convictions would have been made but for lack of room to imprison

NEW YORK STORE!

FOR BARGAINS IN

White Goods

—AND—

EMBROIDERIES,

FANS,

PARASOLS,

SHIRTING,

AND MUSLINS,

And everything in the Dry Goods line.

CALL ON

ALEX. DUVALL, JR.,

Greencastle, Ind.

the victims. No liquor is sold openly, and but little in a private way. Some weeks ago it was found that four or five dealers were selling secretly, when affidavits were filed against them, and they were compelled to pay fines to the amount of from \$100 to \$150 each. This will put a stop to such business for months to come, as the secret trade in liquors does not pay profits sufficient to stand such fines very often.

The sentiment of the people is much stronger in favor of the law than when it was first enacted. They have no thought of allowing it to be repealed, and no effort was made in this direction by the late Legislature, and any party that should make the attempt, would be overwhelmingly defeated at the succeeding election.

The defeat of Gov. St. John was due in part to the inveterate opposition of the people to the third term principle, but chiefly to the report started by his opponents, too late to be controverted in many localities, that he was the advocate of monopolies, especially the great railroad interests of the State. This lost him thousands of votes among the farmers.

Irish Citizens in the Northwest.

A recent visitor to one of the chief cities of Minnesota remarked to a newspaper reporter the other day that one fact impressed him as much as anything, and that was the sobriety, steadiness and thrift of the Irish born citizens of the Northwest. This commendation of the Irish residents of the Northwest as a class is well merited. Bishop Whipple, of the Episcopal church, in a recent conversation, said: "The Roman Catholic church in Minnesota has taken a decided stand in favor of temperance, mainly through the efforts of Bishop Ireland, and for this it deserves great credit. That its efforts have been successful is mainly due to the fact that the Irish, who form the bulk of the communicants, are among the most thrifty and respectable citizens in the State."

Seed Sown in Swoy Places.

Our experience is that efforts to publish a good Commencement report are not appreciated. The papers at Greencastle do not give one-half the space to Asbury that is given by the Bloomington papers to the State University. Our town people would rather see the paper filled with local news, and the country people care nothing about Commencement reports. The University does not extend any paid patronage to the local press. Last year a small advertisement was sent to the foreign press, but even this crumb was denied the home papers. The University can no doubt get along without the aid of the local press, and, as far as the Courier is concerned, it can keep in pretty good health without the assistance of the University.

News From Bunker Hill.

Messrs. Brush and Willite, who went out to Irwin, Colorado, in the interest of the Bunker Hill Gold and Silver Mining Company, have commenced operations in the mine. Yesterday an assay of the ore was received, and they say in connection with it that they know it to be correct, as they gave the assayer the ore themselves and remained with him until it was done. They have opened a new shaft and one of the men working in it is the same one that contracted and worked the old shaft, who says the new one shows up much better at the depth in proportion than the old one. The following are the assays: No. 1, \$92.96; No. 2, \$93.20; No. 3, \$108.64 to the ton. They write that their faith in Bunker Hill is increasing day by day.

We believe it is nothing but right that each and every soldier who fought for his country and received an honorable discharge should be on the pension rolls.

The government is amply able to give to each one the small pension of \$8 per month, as a reward for their services in the great conflict.

E. SHIPLEY, THE RELIABLE JEWELER.

25-37

Crawfordsville "Culeha!"

The euchre club met this week on Monday evening at the residence of Miss Nellie Boynton. The cheating was a trifle more desperate than usual, if possible, especially on the part of one lady who assumes to be a good Episcopalian. A violent altercation between two of the players, a lady and gentleman, had to be settled by one of the party at a second table interposing a camp chair between the enraged disputants.

Warren Republican.

By his management he has greatly strengthened his party, without insult to any faction or party, and has maintained the dignity of his office. Less fault is found with his administration than with those of his predecessors, and while a Radical of the most radical kind, he has acted magnanimously toward his foes and opponents. No man in the country will be found who would make a better candidate for the same office in 1884 than Mr. Arthur, and a great many will be candidates, with fair chances of success, who, if elected, would make far worse Presidents.

MASKS AND FACES.

The stage was bright, the plaudits rang. The play was nearly o'er; With happy voice the player sang "Love is forever more!"

THE TORN GLOVE.

BY MAJOR HAMILTON.

It was almost 11 o'clock as left my friend Alport's law office, and hurried up town. I had delayed longer than I knew, interested deeply in his account of an intricate will case, in which he was just at that time interested.

Alport deemed the fellow an impostor, and although his story had been well told, and his plan of action well laid throughout, my friend thought he had discovered proofs of its falsity. In fact, he had a bundle of papers containing the positive proof that Neil Harcourt was not Neil Harcourt, nephew of old Duncan Harcourt, testator; and it was his explanation of this case that had rendered me so late on my up town journey.

As I hurried onward, mechanically my hand sought my pocket for a cigar, and finding none—a most unusual condition of things—I glanced about for some place where I could purchase one.

Just down a side street, a light struck my eye, and moving toward it, I found a small but neat cigar store, waited upon by a girl. I entered, threw down my money, and called for cigars. The waitress, or shop girl, was evidently on the point of closing, for one light was already out, and she wore her hat and shawl; more than that, as she placed a hand full of regalia before me, I noticed that she had also drawn on her gloves, and that one, that upon the left hand, had been torn partly across the palm, and neatly mended by the insertion of another bit of kid.

I selected my cigars, lit one and walked out. An hour later, I was at home and in bed. The second morning after, I read at my breakfast table that Lawyer Alport had been murdered the night before!

To say that I was shocked would be but feebly to express my horror. Alport was a warm personal friend, my attorney, and a man with out stain. His death in the most natural way would have been a sad loss to me; to hear of his end by murder simply paralyzed me.

Leaving the table as soon as I could collect my thoughts sufficiently so to do, I at once threw on hat and overcoat, and hurried down town.

My friend's office was in Blank street, a little off from the main current of travel but this morning I found a number of persons gathered about it—neighbors, store keepers and brother lawyers—passing whom, I confronted an officer, standing guard at the office door.

He would have stayed my entrance but, as I handed him my card his face changed.

"Major Minton of the detectives?" he said, inquiringly.

I bowed. The man at once opened the door. "You'll find Captain Ross and another gentleman inside. I presume they'll be glad to see you."

I entered. As the policeman had said, I found two detectives—men whom I knew—within. Their story was soon mine.

It seemed that Alport had been in his office late; that a lady had called in the evening, and remained an hour or more; that after she had left his light continued to burn a long time—until morning probably—and that it was not until some importunate client opened the unlocked door, at about 9 a. m., that the death of the attorney was known.

He lay dead in his office chair, when found, a thin, foreign looking knife sticking in his heart. Evidently he had been struck unawares; there had been no struggle, but little blood, and no robbery that the officers could discover.

Nor was there any clue remaining. Evidently the woman had killed him, though why, was yet unanswered. No one knew the woman.

"But the reason—the motive?" said I. "Surely there must have been one. If we can find that, we may have a clue to the criminal. Without it everything is in the dark."

not robbery, as his watch and money were on his person when found."

"Hold!" said I, with a sudden thought. "Might he not have been robbed of papers?"

"Yes; but what ones? How do we know what documents he had?"

A new idea had come to me. I began at once to search for the papers which Alport had read to me two days before—the proofs in the Harcourt case.

They were gone, but I found in their stead, lying among letters and legal litter in his waste basket, a torn glove, bloody, and mended across the palm with a bit of black kid.

I drew it out with a shout. "He was robbed of some important papers that he showed to me only night before last," said I, excitedly, "and the person who killed him wore this glove!"

"A clue!" cried Captain Ross, as he reached for it. "No, no, my friend!" said I. "This is my case now. Alport was my attorney; and, now that I have one end of the thread in this case, I propose to follow it out.

The honor shall be yours, but the revenge must be mine. Leave the matter with me three days. At the end of that time I'll either give you the criminal, or turn you over all my proof and give it up.

Ross at once agreed to this plan, and my friend's body having been removed, and a coroner's jury having rendered a decision of "death by the hands of some party or parties unknown," the case was for three days in my sole care.

I naturally felt certain that I had the right clue—the missing papers and the torn glove—but I knew my business sufficiently well to understand that I could neither walk into the cigar-store where my supposed murderer was and arrest her, nor was it at all likely that I could bluff or frighten her into confession.

Moreover, I wished to know first why she should have cared for these missing papers.

That afternoon I strolled to the cigar store. An elderly German was behind the counter. In the evening I tried it again. No girl was to be seen.

I determined to learn something of her. I entered and bought some cigars. "Keep the store alone!" said I, casually, as I lit my cigar.

"Yaw." "Trade good?" "Yaw." "You ought to have a pretty girl, to help you catch the young fellows' trade."

"Yaw." I turned and walked away. Nothing to be made there.

I watched the store until it closed, and half the next day. Then I was rewarded. At about noon a girl entered, laid aside her hat and cloak, and took her place behind the counter, while the man went away. When he was well out of sight I dropped in and did a little trading.

It was the same girl, a little nervous, I told myself.

I watched her until the store closed, then followed her as she hurried homeward. She lived two miles away, near the river shore, in a small, old tenement house. She climbed to a room near the roof. I followed all the way, stumbling in the uneven halls, but looked upon, doubtless, as a new tenant a little off.

The girl entered her room, locked the door, and then I heard the voices of two talking. Evidently she was conversing with a man.

I made friends with a half boozey bachelor on the floor below, and found from him that the girl was an old tenant, but that a man had recently arrived, who occupied a room next to her and was called her brother.

I waited all night just across the street from the old tenement house.

Early in the dusky dawn I saw a man steal out; I followed him.

He went straight into the country, walking fast, and covering nearly five miles before sun-up. I followed all the way, not near enough to cause suspicion, but near enough to watch.

At last the fellow turned into a piece of woods. I turned, and just as I entered the grove, I saw him not far away, bending over a little fire.

As he heard me coming, he looked up hastily, hesitated a moment, then turned and ran.

At first I was impelled to follow, then something at the fire caught my eye, and I paused.

Papers were burning. Quickly seizing the bundle—for such it proved to be—I managed to extinguish it while still a considerable portion remained unconsumed.

I opened it. There were all the papers and proofs in the Harcourt will case—the identical papers stolen from Alport on the night of this murder!

My heart bounded. It was the third day, but the scent was very warm now. I returned to the city with all haste, but by another road, and by noon was at the cigar store. The girl appeared, and the German disappeared.

Supplied with the torn and bloody glove, I awaited my chance, and when the store was empty I entered. Having first purchased a cigar, I came close to the girl, and said in a low tone: "Is this your glove? I saw you wearing it a few days ago," at the same time presenting to her the kid, stained as it was.

The poor thing uttered a single moan, and would have sunk to the floor if I had not caught her. A glass of water stood upon a shelf. I threw a part of it into her face. Slowly she opened her eyes. "Who are you?" she hoarsely whispered.

I opened my coat and showed a star. She uttered a low shriek. "A detective! He is lost—lost!"

"My good girl," said I, "it is best for you and him, too, to tell me the whole truth. Shut the shop and come with me."

She obeyed me unresistingly, and I led her to my own office. There, in the presence of a brother officer, she told her story.

She was the wife—sad fate!—of a gambler who had sought to personate the lost heir of the Harcourt estate. So well had he succeeded that when Alport began to make trouble for him, he determined to get rid of Alport, and his proof at one blow. Dressed in his wife's clothes, he had visited Alport's office and killed him, then stolen the desired papers. The torn glove he had doubtless found in the pocket of his wife's dress, and used to wipe some slight stain from his hands, and then carefully dropped it in the waste basket. The papers he had taken home, and afterwards carried away to destroy.

He passed as his wife's brother where they lived. She had known of the murder after it was committed, but not before.

"Why did you not tell when you saw what this man had done?" said I, sternly. "Why did you seek to help him to conceal his crime?"

She looked at me a moment with wide open eyes; then a great fear spread over her face.

"Gentlemen, I did not dare to. He threatened to kill me even if I spoke to him about it."

Three hours later, Leonard Giotti, the husband, was in our hands. A full-blooded Italian, with an English wife; a desperado, if ever there was one; a coward, but a vengeful dog!

As we led him away from the examination, where he refused to answer a single question, and his wife had told her story again as she told it to me, he asked leave to speak a word to the woman. It was granted, and he drew near to her. But even as he spoke, he suddenly raised his maned hands and struck her such a blow upon the head that the poor thing sunk to the ground without a moan blood streaming from her face, while the miserable brute turned away with a sneer. "She'll not blab on me again!"

Indeed she did not! He was found guilty of murder, and hung within three months; and his poor wife died within the year, from the effects of his cruel blow.

Turkish Politeness.

The Turks, not being born poets like the Arabs and Persians, have no taste for art, but they are simple, serious, brave and grateful. You enter a Turkish cafe, and behold a dozen Mussulmans smoking steadfastly and saying nothing. Now and then one of the company raps his knuckles on the table, which is a signal to the waiter to bring him another cup of coffee, after which he relapses into a fit of pensiveness, varied by occasional aimless remarks in monosyllables to his next neighbor. But if you ask to strike up a conversation with this gentleman he answers at once with a quiet urbanity which is very pleasing. The Turk does not care a straw who you may be. His business is to be civil to a stranger, and nothing that you could say would astonish or anger him. If you laugh he laughs, softly, as if inwardly digesting your joke; if you talk nonsense you will simply confirm him in the opinion he has long held, that Turks are immeasurably superior to Franks, if you contrive to amuse him he will say naively at parting with you, "Meshallah! I am happy!" One of the many characteristics which excite the Turk's contempt of the Frank is the latter's mania for putting foolish questions for the mere sake of opening his month. Turks never become openly aggressive unless you insult their women, their mosques or their street dogs. You may wick at a Christian woman?

her business or her husband's; but neither that liberty or any other must be taken with a Musselman woman. In Anatolia the women still turn away with their faces to a wall when they see a Frank coming, this being the Mohammedan law and the best thing the Frank can do is to walk past without making any impertinent attempt to peer through the veil, for the woman might squeal and arouse the and arouse the whole quarter. As to street dogs, they are chartered nuisances, who snap, snarl, fight over offal and bay at the moon at night, but they must not be kicked. When a stranger has been long enough in Turkey to bear these points in mind, he may go about without fear of molestation, and he will find the Turks pleasant people to deal with in every way.

The Stage Beard.

The stage beard looks as much like a beard that grow there as a cow's tail would if tied to the bronze dog on the front porch. When you see a heavy black beard on a young actor, whose whole soul would be churned up if he smoked a full-bladed cigar, he looks about as savage as a bowl of mash and milk struck with a club.

General Saerman's idea of Washington recalls one of Henry's Gray's letters. "There is so much villainy going on in this place," he wrote in 1853, "that I am almost afraid to look in the glass lest I shall see the face of a rascal."

IMPORTED PAUPERS.

The New Business the British Government is Engaged in—Three Hundred Steerage Passengers Who will Speedily Return to Ireland.

New York Herald. A deputation of representative Irishmen laid before President Arthur a protest against the system of "assisted emigration." That was on Saturday. And as if to illustrate this system there came into port yesterday a vessel with 570 passengers aboard, of whom more than one-half had been shipped over by the British government. The investigation instituted by the commissioners of emigration was necessarily incomplete, but their inquiries showed that the poor law guardians had been abroad in Ireland, had gathered up all the indigent and worthless material they could lay hold of, and given two pounds here, three pounds there, clapped the heterogeneous mass into a steerage and sent it across the water.

Half starve, fishermen and strolling farm hands were not the only people recruited for the voyage. The poorhouses themselves had been relieved of their burden, and confirmed paupers who had lived there for years were sent with the others. With Commissioner Stephenson rests the credit of the discovery. The steamship Furnessia, of the Anchor Line, yesterday morning came up the bay. The commissioner had an intimation that she was engaged in the "assisted emigration" traffic and set about looking after the matter himself. He went off and boarded the vessel. According to his own account he called up the purser and the doctor.

"How many passengers have you on board?" "Five hundred and seventy."

"They are nearly all emigrants?" "Yes."

"Are any of them paupers?" "No."

"Have you assured yourself of this?" "We have no reason to believe there is a pauper among them."

"I am a commissioner of emigration," said Mr. Stephenson, "and I wish to look at these people."

The commissioner was sent below. There were the usual sights and sounds of steerage. There were the emigrants, men and women, the latter in excess, poorly but not ill clad. There were new shawls among the women, new dresses, raiment which seemingly had been provided just before shipment. The men were generally in corduroy or working clothes, with little pretensions to good appearance. With few exceptions the whole party looked poor. The commissioner went among them. He spoke to one here, another there. Who had paid their passage? With almost uniform regularity came the reply, "The government, in course."

CURIOUS DISCOVERIES.

Primed with this information the commissioner came off at Castle Garden and telegraphed to his colleagues, Messrs. Taintor and Starr responded. Then, as the emigrants formed into line and were registered in passing the clerks, each was questioned about his or her reason for coming to America, about the destination, the intention, and whether they had any relatives or friends here to receive them. Through this course of questioning some startling discoveries were made. It was elicited that a large majority of the immigrants had been shipped here by the British government. In most cases a Poor Law Guardian or secretary of "the Union" had been at the bottom of the immigration. In addition to a free passage bonus of £1 was given to a single person, £2 to a family of three, £3 to a family of five, £4 to a family of seven, and £7 to a family of nine. Those who had relatives in other cities than in New York had been promised to be sent to them. But there were dreadful and constantly recurring irregularities in the determining of these destinations. Some who wanted to go to Norwich, Conn., were checked, so to speak, to Philadelphia. Some wanting to reach the West were set down as bound for the South. Then where money had been given them to reach certain localities it was found that in most instances it was quite insufficient to pay their fares there. Some who wanted to go to Chicago or Cleveland had not near the sum required to pay car fare. They were some, and they were among the poorest and most encumbered lot, who had no relatives here, no purpose in coming, but who had been told they would be provided for on reaching Castle Garden. Several of these were women, with from one to three children, and in several instances they had been taken direct from the workhouses.

FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

After Richard passed a queer old couple appeared. The man was straight as an arrow and had a face bronzed in blotches by constant exposure. His wife was beside him, a little, brown, old-fashioned woman.

"What brought you here, he was asked. "Share, thin, 'twas all thru' the guardian Michael O'Driscoll. 'Twas wan day—for all the world this day av the big wind—"

he said, "John, 'sed he (me name is John McCarthy, you know), 'John, 'sed he, 'wada' yez loik to go t' Ameriky and see your two sons? 'I wud, 'sed I, and wid that he put me name in a book and sint for me wife Mary, and here we are."

"Where are your sons?" "I think they're in Holyoke."

"Are they able to support you?" "In faith I dunno."

The procession moved on. A woman, young in years, but old in 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 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NEWS AND INCIDENT.

Our Compilation of the Important Happenings of the Week.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Cholera is making a fearful havoc in Egypt. Friday 107 deaths were reported at the city of Damietta alone. Two thousand persons have already fled from Alexandria. The ministers voted £5,000 for the use of the sanitary commission. All fairs have been prohibited. A committee of Cairo doctors disputes the existence of true cholera in Egypt. The steamer St. Bernard, from Bombay, with cholera on board, arrived in Havre Friday and subsequently sailed again by order of the authorities. Great alarm prevails in Spain over the outbreak of cholera in Egypt. The sanitary council has advised that the maximum period of quarantine be imposed upon all vessels arriving at Spanish ports from Egypt. The council also requested the ministry to urge the British government to comply with the advice of the Constantinople sanitary conference.

Saturday 109 deaths and Sunday 119 deaths were reported from cholera in Damietta, Egypt. The doctors have nearly all fled the city.

The number of deaths from cholera at Damietta Monday was 141. There were also fourteen deaths at Mansourah, and five at Port Said on Sunday from the same disease. A death at Alexandria is suspected to have been from cholera. It is decided in Cyprus to allow no refugees from Egypt to land because of a lack of quarantine stations. Damietta is a considerable town on the eastern estuary of the Nile, which enters the Mediterranean about five miles beyond the Nile proper. It is connected by railway with Cairo, which is 113 miles to the southwest, and with Alexandria, about an equal distance in a westerly direction.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The total reduction of the public debt for the fiscal year which came to an end Saturday has been about \$137,250,000, a sum exceeding by \$18,250,000 the estimate of surplus made by Secretary Folger in December last. At that time, however, it was expected that the year's pension payments would amount to \$160,000,000, while in fact the sum of these payments has been less than \$70,000,000. The decrease of the public debt during June was \$18,008,201.

National banks are increasing at the rate of one a day.

The postoffice department shows a continual increase of receipts.

The annual saving of the reduction of the number of internal revenue districts to 80 is estimated at \$200,000.

District Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis says that Architect Hill is a bad man and that the frauds perpetrated on the government in St. Louis in furnishing stone for the new custom house were on a larger scale than in Philadelphia.

The high prices which meats of all kinds have commanded during the last two years, and which are doubtless to continue for some time yet to come, have resulted favorably in making poultry-rearing a very remunerative enterprise.

A statement prepared at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the aggregate receipts during May, 1883, were \$346,818 greater than for the same month in 1882. There was an increase of \$231,729 from spirits, an increase of \$220,527 from tobacco and an increase of \$167,363 from beer; decrease of \$84,049 from banks and bankers, and a decrease of \$188,752 from miscellaneous.

THE EAST:

Oberlin college will celebrate its semi-centennial, this week.

Twenty-one "assisted" immigrants were returned on Saturday to England on the steamer Furnessia.

A collision of passenger trains on the New York and New England railroad, near New York, Saturday. Eleven persons were injured.

John Rogers, for twenty years a prisoner at the Tombs, New York, escaped by leaping from a window twenty feet to the ground. He was uninjured.

At the recent commencement exercises at Harvard, Charles Francis Adams, jr., delivered an address in which he urged that the living languages be made at least as important in the curriculum as the dead languages.

Recently a birth was recorded at the clerk's office at Tuscola, Ill., in which the announcing physician stated that the father of the child was eighty-four years older than the mother, the former being 103 and the latter nineteen years of age. The parents are colored.

The New York Sun has begun the publication of letters written to Senator Dorsey during the campaign of 1880, for the purpose, as it is alleged, "of showing that Senator Dorsey possessed beyond any political manager the confidence of President Garfield and his associates."

At the almshouse hospital, Philadelphia, Saturday, Dr. W. H. Parrish successfully performed the Caesarian operation upon Sally Smith, a deformed dwarf, forty years of age. Mother and child are both doing well. This is the fourth successful operation on record in this country.

A deformed deaf mute was led into a court in New York, on Wednesday, by the agent of a humane society, who alleged that the monstrosity had been imported from Italy by Magdalen Cardillo, for the purpose of begging on the street, and that she and her husband had accumulated

\$500 in this traffic. The woman was sent to prison for one year.

The New York commissioners of immigration have resolved that all immigrants coming to that port from almshouses or eleemosynary institutions of foreign countries shall be reported to the collector of the port as "unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge," unless authentic history to the contrary is produced.

A special from Bradford, Pa., says: On Saturday morning a coal train with a passenger car attached, on the Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, broke in two while going up a steep grade. The severed section, consisting of seven heavily loaded coal cars and a passenger coach, immediately started down the steep grade, and while going at the frightful speed of eighty miles an hour, collided with the engine of an approaching coal train. The passenger car was well filled and the destruction of life and limb was appalling. Seven having already died from injuries, and others being fatally hurt. A relief train, with three survivors and a number of employes of the company on board, was dispatched to the scene.

THE WEST:

The wheat and oat crops in Kansas will be immense.

The Chicago Railway exposition wound up with a deficit of over \$10,000.

A Wabash train collided with a street car in Chicago Sunday, and three persons were killed.

Three hundred Chinese shoemakers of San Francisco have struck for an increase of 20 cents per day.

A religious revival is in progress at Marysville, O. Over three hundred conversions have occurred.

A runaway team at Milwaukee, Saturday, dashed through a procession of children. Thirteen persons were killed and several injured.

Saloon-keepers at Topeka, Kansas, are arrested each month and fined \$100, giving security for that amount and regularly forfeiting it.

The new dam across the St. Joseph river at Mishawaka was washed out on Friday morning. The old dam was washed out last March, and the new one was almost completed.

Saturday afternoon fifty-six boats carrying 23,000,000 feet of lumber, left Bay City, Mich., for Ohio and the east, being the largest fleet that ever left that port in one day.

The internal revenue collections in the Peoria district for the fiscal year ending on Saturday were \$13,963,170, an increase over 1882 of \$625,182. The export shipments for the year were 1,505,438 gallons, a decrease of 1,802,555 gallons.

Belle Harris, a polygamist wife of Salt Lake was two months ago committed to jail for refusing to give the grand jury the name of the father of her babe. Her case was taken to the territorial supreme court, which decided Tuesday that she must remain in prison or answer the question. The fair polygamist announces her intention to live forever behind the bars.

The Iowa Republicans renominated the present State officers. The platform pledges an endorsement of the voice of the people regarding the prohibition amendment; recognizes the power of the general assembly to regulate State commerce; announces that stability is desired in such matters as effect all productive industries, and declares in favor of the tariff revision and civil service reform.

As the result of a quarrel about some chickens between the Grant brothers and the Manning brothers, at Danville, Va., George T. Grant shot J. W. Manning, creeping upon him when he was at work in a field. Grant's mother urged on the deed. Grant fired five shots into Manning, and then beat him with his fist, and shouting, "Now, damn you, die," stamped upon him as he lay upon the ground. Manning died. Grant escaped.

The editor of the Cincinnati Price Current, Charles B. Murray, published the result of an extended investigation through the producing states of the West concerning the corn and wheat crops. He places the aggregate of wheat crop at 440,000,000 bushels, against 504,000,000 last year. The corn crop is reported in good stand generally, the acreage considerably increased, and the condition averaging well, though backward. Many sections now have drawbacks from excessive rains, which interfere with tilling. Seventy per cent of the returns report fair to good supplies old corn on hand.

A severe storm swept Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, Monday morning, demolishing buildings at Necedah, Fond du Lac, Belgium, Freedom, Port Washington, Dartford, Ripon, New Cassel, Mayville, Brownsville, Newaskum, and a dozen other towns. In Belgium and Freedom alone over 200 buildings were blown flat. At Oakfield, nine miles south of Fond du Lac, hardly a chimney is left standing. King & Erwin's barn and press was totally demolished, and the loss in the whole village is estimated at \$15,000. The storm was about two and one-half miles wide. At Port Washington, three men named Hollander, Soule and French were drowned. The schooner Ganges, off Port Washington, lost all her topmasts, and several other vessels were seriously injured. At Necedah, a \$13,000 bridge over the Wisconsin river was damaged to the extent of \$4,000.

From advance sheets of the June crop report, published by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, it is shown that the estimated increase of corn acreage over 1882 is 3 per cent, making the corn area

this year over 7,500,000 acres. The condition indicates three fourths of an average yield, or 168,750,000 less than the crop of 1882. In the northern counties the percentage of prospective yield ranges from 70 to 92; in the central counties the percentage is placed at 80, or somewhat better than last season; in southern Illinois the outlook is about the same as last year. The condition of broom corn and sugar cane is discouraging. Winter wheat prospects are not so good as in May, and, as estimated at present, is 16,000,000 bushels short. Oats are nearly up to the average condition, and the prospective yield is 100,000,000 bushels. Rye, flaxseed and barley have fallen off 10 per cent. in acreage. There will be 100,000 acres of Irish potatoes. Severe frosts have greatly injured the fruit crops.

THE SOUTH:

Three murderers were legally executed at Fort Smith, Ark., Friday.

The ranchmen of Western Texas are lamenting the scarcity of water and the parched condition of the grain. Stock is suffering.

Beirne and Elam, the Richmond duellists, met near New Hope, Va. At the first shot neither was touched; at the second shot, Elam was shot in the upper part of the right thigh, and Beirne escaped unhurt. Beirne then expressed himself as satisfied and the parties then left the field in opposite directions.

The city of New Orleans has temporarily triumphed over Myra Clark Gaines who has a judgment against the municipality for \$2,000,000. U. S. Judge Billings has yielded to the pressure, and refused to take action on the mandamus. The case will now go to the supreme court, the decision of which is at least three years in the future.

Judge Allen, of the criminal court, at Nashville, Tenn., astonished the city authorities by delivering a special charge to the grand jury in regard to the sanitary condition of the city, instructing them to make a thorough investigation of the city and indict the corporation and the owner in every case where premises were found to be in a filthy condition. Judge Allen said he was determined that the city should enforce her sanitary laws and compel every citizen to respect them. The jury made a partial tour of the city and it is understood that several indictments will be returned at an early day.

FOREIGN:

The tribes in revolt near Bagdad had a battle with the Turkish troops and 250 men were killed. It is not yet known which side was victorious.

During a fire at Winnipeg, Manitoba Friday, several kegs of powder exploded, injuring twenty persons, several of them fatally.

A panic in breadstuffs is threatened in England, because of the imminence of a cholera blockade against India. There is no relief except from the United States. Over 100,000,000 francs have already been expended on the Panama canal, and it is estimated that between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 more will be needed to complete the enterprise.

It is said that Lynch, the informer in Gallagher dynamite conspiracy case in London, is really James Gibney, a member of Thomas Davis Camp of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, New York, and that he dare not return to this country.

A sad accident occurred during the temperance fete at Sheffield, England. There were thousands of school children on the grounds. A number of them climbed upon a dray, when the horse became frightened and caused a panic among the little ones, two of whom were killed and over twenty injured.

The panic over the cholera in Egypt is increasing and the flight of Europeans continues. A commission has been formed to devise means to protect Alexandria from the malady. The festivals usually held on the anniversary of the Khedive's accession to the throne will be stopped. All ministers will be recalled to Cairo. Strict quarantine is ordered at all Turkish ports against vessels from Egypt.

Sailing Under False Colors.

"A young fellow" well known on lake vessels and steamers out of Chicago as a cook, cabin boy, etc., and known as Frank Chambers, was arrested by Officer Brennan on Wells street bridge yesterday while talking with a captain and arranging for a berth on board his vessel. Frank was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station, and when charged with being a female confessed to the fact. She is about 17 years of age, is masculine in face and voice, and her sex would never have been suspected had not the last captain she sailed with exposed her to the police. She explains her course in donning male attire by saying that it was easier to obtain work as a boy or young man than as a girl or young woman, and she got better wages and escaped the insults and the advances made on her own sex. It is not charged that Miss Chambers has ever been guilty of immoral conduct. Up to the present time her guise has been successful, and though she has sailed on various sail vessels and steamers as cook, steward, porter, watchman, cabin boy, etc., no one knew her real sex. She has had many a fight, and has made a show of stoutheadiness in order to keep up the ruse. Not long ago she was pitched into by one of the hands on the steamer where she was employed and her eyes blackened.

Frank will be tried this morning by Justice Kaufmann. What disposition will be made of the case remains to be seen.

It was stated last evening that the girl

make a clean breast of it to the court; that she first put on male attire when sailing with a captain who had a very jealous wife, and that, while not guilty of any improper conduct, she put on men's clothes so that the captain's better half would not be at all uneasy.

INDIANA ITEMS:

Shelbyville speculators lost \$50,000 in the recent Chicago smash up.

At a family reunion at South Bend last week five generations were represented.

The Corydon Democrat reports hog cholera prevalent and fatal in that vicinity.

A reunion of the Seventh Indiana cavalry is to be held at Portland on the 4th and 5th of October next.

The wheat has all been harvested in Harrison county, and the yield is much larger than was anticipated.

Wabash boasts of its trade in frogs. They furnish a staple diet at the hotels and restaurants of that place.

Charles Frost, of Cambridge City, bought a young pacer about two months ago for \$200, and sold it Friday to a Columbus man for \$1,200.

Martha King, an aged woman of seventy-nine years, arrived in Madison the other evening, having walked all the way from Lexington, Ky.

A catfish was caught in White river on last Monday, that measured twenty-six inches between the eyes, weighing 196 pounds.—Mooreville Monitor.

A family of five persons while crossing the Ohio river in a skiff, at Oldham's landing, 23 miles below Madison, were all drowned, the waves from a passing steamer capsizing their skiff.

Dudge Dyer has, in the superior court of Evansville, decided that the claims of the laborers and contractors of the Indianapolis & Evansville railroad were equal to the claims of the mortgagees.

Old Uncle Joe Mackey, a colored inmate of the county asylum, at Richmond died on Sunday, aged 109 years. He was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., and came to Richmond with his family after the war.

A Mrs. Snell, of Michigan City, whose husband was in the habit of spending most of his time at the liquor saloons, visited one of his principal places of resort and demolished everything in sight with a coal oil lamp for a club.

Uncle Sol Montgomery, one of the oldest colored men in the State, died Thursday, in Shelbyville. Mr. Montgomery was born a slave, and consequently did not know his exact age, but from the best information he could obtain he was born about 1793.

A canvass made at the editorial convention held at Logansport on last Thursday, shows that thirty Democratic editors in the state favor Mr. McDonald, and all are strongly opposed to the re-nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. Upon the question of a tariff for revenue and free trade, they are divided, but they are all opposed to protection. Col. Gray is their choice for Governor.—Indianapolis News.

A wood-chuck scalper, of St. Joseph county, presented eleven scalps to the auditor, the other day, expecting to receive \$2 bounty on each one. When he found that the bounty was but twenty cents he kicked; when he had to pay fifty cents for his affidavit he kicked harder, and when he presented his order to the treasurer and that official gobbled it up for delinquent taxes, the man was mad enough to fight.

The value of farms in Shelby county is \$635,236,111; real and personal estate for taxation, \$12,071,360; city of Shelbyville, \$1,311,110, this being an increase during the last year of \$79,300. The population of the county in 1870 was 21,892; at this time it is 28,000. The population of Shelbyville in 1880 was 3,745; it now reaches 4,600. In the county there are 147 men who are past seventy years of age. The oldest of these is Mr. John Conyers, who, if he lives, will be one hundred years old the 10th of next February.

The county superintendents met in state convention at Indianapolis Tuesday and Wednesday last. Considerable business was transacted. Complaint was made of unjust allowances by county commissioners, who allow their own bills for buggy hire, postage, traveling expenses, etc., but decline to give consideration of any appeal of the superintendents for similar recompense. Several valuable papers were read and discussion had on interesting topics and in the interest of our public schools. John W. Holcomb, State Superintendent, was elected president; L. P. Harlan, of Marion, and Chas. R. McBride, of Floyd, vice-presidents; Michael A. Moss, of Franklin, Secretary; Wm. R. Wilson, of Henry, treasurer.

Brooklyn Bridge in the Wind.

The wind was very strong on the bridge yesterday afternoon and evening—so strong that people going to New York found it difficult to make headway, while the people coming to Brooklyn could not easily walk at a dignified gait. Many hats were blown into the river, and at one time seven were counted soaring away. One old gentleman with a broad-brimmed white felt hat succeeded in keeping it in place by holding it down with both hands until his chin was required to be wiped, and then he involuntarily let go his hold on his hat, when a gust of wind carried it far down the river. The wind has no perceptible effect upon the bridge itself.

Judge Hoadg, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was born in New Haven, Conn.

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W. S. COX, Notary Public and Attorney at Law. OFFICE—Over Trade Emporium, east side Public Square. 15-14

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ST. LOUIS & ST. PAUL PACKET COMPANY'S Electric-Light U.S. Mail Line. Fine Side-Wheel Passenger Steamers Between ST. LOUIS, HANNOVER, CINCINNATI, KEOKUK, BURLINGTON, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, CLINTON, LEBANON, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. St. Paul Packet leaves St. Louis every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 p.m. Quincy & Keokuk Packet leaves St. Louis daily, Sunday excepted, at 4 p.m. Excursion Tickets at low rates to St. Paul, Lake Minnetonka and all Northern Summer Resorts. Direct and cheapest route to Dakota, Montana and Manitoba. For Illustrated Guide Book, time-tables, names and freight rates, and other information, address ST. LOUIS & ST. PAUL PACKET CO., Wharftoast foot of Olive St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS Stationery Goods! In Great Variety, Consisting of BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, POETICAL WORKS, HISTORIES, ART BOOKS, TOY BOOKS, Juvenile Books and Works of Fiction. All in the various styles of binding. Also a full line of Fancy Goods— AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, TOILET SETS, ODOR CASS, GOLD PENS and PENCILS, Stationers Goods

LANGDON'S BOOK STORE. Please call and see us. 35-34

WE Have a full and complete stock of Spring & Summer Clothing! HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, Which we offer to the generous public at the very lowest prices consistent with GOOD GOODS Give me a call, and you can readily be convinced that we will treat you square.

LEVI KAHN, THE OLD RELIABLE Clothier! And Gents' Furnisher. 19-31

THE CHEAP CASH GROCERY OF JACKSON & MATTHEWS. A. Hays' old stand, east side Public Square is the best and cheapest place to buy Staple and Fancy Groceries. Provision Queensware, Glassware, etc. We sell the celebrated WABASH FLOUR. And also the reliable Sealwood Flour. High test price in cash or ready money profited here. 46-30

JUST Received, G. Mautz, 17 E. Washington St., New Embroideries

Hamburgh and Irish Point. A handsome line of GLOVE AND HOSIERY.

New Millinery! HATS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS. CALL AND SEE THEM. 9f

To The Ladies of Greencastle and Vicinity. have taken the agency for Mrs. M. A. Ferguson's Eureka Rule for cutting and drafting ladies, Misses and children's clothing. I find it to be splendid, giving easy and beautiful fits. I am ready and willing to teach any one wishing to learn. I will also cut patterns, and cut and fit garments. Please give me a trial. Mrs. W. E. STARR. 44, East Seminary Street. 35-34

Go to the BIG DRUG HOUSE. Tons of goods, cheap. Piercy & Co.

The Greencastle Banner.
GEO. J. LANGSDALE
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
 Greencastle, Indiana.
 THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1883.
 FOR PRESIDENT, 1884,
Chester A. Arthur,
 OF NEW YORK.
 FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
 OF INDIANA.

TERMS FOR THE BANNER.
 One Copy one year \$1.50
 Six months75
 Three months50
 One week05
 Each old subscriber renewing and bringing in a new subscriber, will be allowed a rebate of 50 cents, so that \$2.50 will pay for the two. Or, two new subscribers uniting together will be allowed a rebate of 25 cents each, making the subscription of the two \$2.50. All single subscriptions, old or new, \$1.50.

The people are quick to see the difference between an honest effort and the pique which is born because of personal failure to "boss"; and they know that the worst specimens of "bossism" come from the independents, who plot to form new combinations wherein their personal influence and power may be greater than in the old organization which they could not control.
 —INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

AN INTRUDING QUESTION.

More than two months ago when the first ship load of "assisted" Irish immigrants were landed at Boston it was predicted that unless our Government took immediate steps to prevent the landing of that class of foreigners, not only England, but other transatlantic governments, would send us their pauper and criminal classes by the thousand. Since that prediction more than two thousand five hundred Irish paupers, made paupers by the injustice and inhumanity of English laws, have been shipped to these shores, and an immigrant ship arrived from Bremen at New York on Friday and debarked over two hundred poverty-stricken people from the continent. We agree with an exchange in pronouncing it an outrage upon this country, which should not be tolerated one moment, for any foreign government on friendly relations with the United States to make this country the asylum for its criminal and pauper classes. It says that the story told by some of these "assisted" immigrants proves conclusively that these deportations are being made by the consent of the British Government and by the assistance of the local authorities whence they come. But what sort of "assistance" is that which pays the steerage passage of these poor wretches and gives to each a few shillings as a bonus for leaving a community upon which they have become an expensive charge? It is far less expensive for foreign governments to pay the transportation of their outcasts to America than to maintain them at home or to ship them to Australia, and that is the reason our seaport cities are being flooded with them. Of course they become a charge upon the cities in which they are landed, and as most of them are either aged and infirm or heads of large families of young children, they must continue to be supported in part, at least, by the public. It is a noteworthy fact that for several weeks after the arrival of the first installment at Boston no others came. The first ship-load was an experiment. If these were not sent back, or if the United States Government did not enter formal protest against the practice by official remonstrance served upon the British Government, its agents would take it for granted that our Government was indifferent upon the subject, and crowd every outgoing vessel from Queenstown with assisted emigrants, until all the objectionable elements of the Irish population had been exported to our shores. No protest was made at that time, and the work of assisting the poor creatures, reduced to poverty and vice by the cruelties of English misrule, to come to America, was renewed with extraordinary vigor. It was not until three shiploads had arrived at Boston Harbor that our Government was aroused to take action to repel this invasion. Encouraged by our inaction the English agents employed in this nefarious business resolved to boldly clean out all the

cities in Ireland at a dash, and no less than ten emigrant vessels were loaded and sent out from Queenstown alone within three weeks.

We agree further with our contemporary in saying that it is an evil of far-reaching consequences. Its first result is to throw upon our charities supported by taxation, thousand of helpless people who would otherwise starve. In every State in the Union each county makes provisions for the support of its own poor and infirm. If one county, to save itself the expense of maintaining its own paupers, pays their expenses, that is, "assists" them to go to another county, they are immediately returned, if discovered. Let the same rule be adopted by our Government toward England, and, if necessary let a navy be created to enforce it. We would welcome the war rather than England's paupers and criminals.

A Washington special says that the reduction in the interest-bearing debt for the year just closed is \$125,581,250, which secures a permanent annual reduction in the interest charge of \$5,923,401. The extent to which the annual interest charge has been reduced can only be appreciated by giving the actual figures. In August, 1865, when the bonded debt was at its highest point, the annual interest charge was nearly \$151,000,000, the actual liability on this account, being \$150,978,000. The annual interest charge is now \$51,436,709, a reduction of nearly \$100,000,000 in eighteen years, the reduction of the principal for the same time being over \$1,000,000,000. When the refunding operations under the act of 1870 were completed by Secretary Sherman, which occurred August 1st, 1879, the annual interest charge was nearly \$84,000,000. Since then a reduction of nearly \$32,000,000 has been made in this item, which represents an annual saving to that amount. The available cash balance is over \$150,000,000, an increase, since June 1, of nearly \$20,000,000. The gold coin and gold bullion fund is over \$198,000,000, an increase for the month of nearly \$5,000,000. The amount of certificates now outstanding nearly \$60,000,000. The Treasury contains within a fraction of \$112,000,000 of standard silver dollars, while there are outstanding in silver certificates \$72,620,686. The net increase for the month in the number of these coins coined by the Government is about \$2,000,000. In gold and silver certificates, there are now outstanding over \$132,000,000, which, added to the volume of U. S. notes, would make the amount of Government notes in circulation \$480,000,000. Since July 1, 1882, there have been \$25,000,000 added to the stock of silver dollars in the Treasury. The standard silver dollars now in the Treasury, reduced to bulk, represents 4,032 tons, of 2,000 pounds to the ton, and if the \$28,000,000 of fractional silver be added, the weight is increased to 5,040 tons. No other government ever made such an exhibit. It is the work of the Republican party, which has proven itself as successful in finances as in war. It is the party of the future.

A pauper is a person, who, being no longer able to care for himself, and having no friends to do so, has become a public charge. This is the class that is now being sent to this country from Europe, their passage being paid by their governments. Many criminals are also coming in the same way. For the poor but honest people of those countries who are able and willing to earn their own livelihood, we have a warm and generous welcome. Our broad Western prairies offer them homes where they can live in comfortable independence; our busy work-shops offer them employment at such wages as will enable them to live in affluence, compared with their previous state. But for the degraded, the vicious, the criminal and the inmates of foreign poor-houses, we have no more room. The instinct of self-protection must draw the line somewhere.

Will the R. R.'s. again appear as an "awkward squad" at the next meeting of the Common Council?

The jury in the Saunders case at Brazil brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, with a sentence for life in the penitentiary. As soon as the verdict was announced Saunders was seen to drink something from a small vial. As he had stated before the trial that he would kill himself if convicted, it was at once supposed that he had taken poison. Physicians were summoned, who found the stuff to be morphine; but, although he had enough to have caused death, he lacked courage to swallow it. The attorneys for the defense were speaking to the court on the motion for a new trial when Saunders was observed swallowing the poison. The attorneys were immediately informed of the occurrence. Mr. Lamb asked Saunders what he had done. The reply was, "you go on with the argument; never mind me." He handed a bundle of papers to his attorneys, but did not say what they were. An examination afterward disclosed the fact that they were a dying statement, which, it is said, is of a very sensational character.

Papers which are conducted as annoyances, creating as much friction as possible, and not in vindication of some great principle and for the public good, above all personal considerations, make men of knowledge despise the press. Such is the observation of that veteran journalist, George Alfred Townsend, and it is true. Such papers are an injury to society, and indicate a want of intelligence, in proportion to their support, in any community where they are found to exist. Usually, however, as in the case of the New York World to which Mr. Townsend refers, they are maintained by the surplus cash of some wealthy individual to gratify his malice, administer to his vanity or ambition, or to increase his fortune through its influence on the stock market. Their existence is a public misfortune. The antidote is found in that class of journals which these same papers jeeringly denominate—"Republican organs."

FOR SALE!

Stock in the Greencastle and Crawfordsville Gravel Road, or will trade for property in Greencastle, unimproved lots preferred. This stock pays 7 and 10 per cent. dividend and will only be offered for a time. Now is your chance to make a good paying investment.

W. M. C. Blake & Son
 General Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agents, Greencastle, Ind.
 15-11

At Boston within the past six months the port physician has examined 23,530 assisted immigrants, many of them too feeble by reason of age or other infirmity for self-support, and must be aided by private or public charity. Most of them come without luggage and are scantily clothed. The authorities at New York are sending some recent arrivals back. If England declines to receive them, they should be landed by force. America is the refuge of the oppressed of all nations, but not of those who have become dependants upon England through the operations of her infamous policy. She should be compelled to take care of those whom she has made helpless.

After all their parade over Thomas Jefferson none of the leading Democratic statesmen of the country could be induced to assemble at Monticello on the Fourth to assist in unveiling a monument which had been erected in his honor. Their devotion to him is like their veneration for the "Constitution," to which they are so fond of referring—only skin deep.

Indianapolis speculators have been badly crippled by dealing in Chicago margins. It is said that their losses aggregate \$500,000. Some losses are reported in Greencastle.

The cholera panic has cut off the supply of grain from India to England, and if it continues the latter country would have to look to America for her supply of bread.

TARIFF TALK.

SOUND VIEWS BY A LEADING GREENBACKER.

Hon. Samuel Wallingford, late Greenback candidate for Congress in this District, writes the Bloomington Telephone as follows:

Dear Sir: As one who is interested and expects to participate in the convention at Chicago July 4th, I would like the permission of your columns in order to reach the members of my own party, to consider the tariff question, as it is sure to come up for our discussion and should be well considered. It will not do for us to put a free-trade plank in our platform. While I am willing to admit that the tariff has been and is too high on some articles, I am satisfied that a protective tariff was as wise an act of legislation as was ever enacted. For in place of as having to pay more for our goods a protective tariff opened and stimulated our manufactures and we are getting our goods cheaper to-day than we would if there had never been a tariff levied, and we are buying them from our home manufactures, thereby employing our own labor and keeping our money at home. Now for the proof. Take chloroform. It once sold in the United States for \$2.50 per pound. Our forefathers put a duty of \$1 per pound on it and that enabled home manufactures to start, and to-day with the tariff of \$1, chloroform is selling all over this country at sixty-five cents per pound. Again, take aniline dyes, for cotton and woolen goods; price before we began to make it in the United States, \$6 per pound. Now it can be bought for about \$2.50, yet free-traders insist that tariff is a tax. If so, it is a lower tax and a blessing to our people. We will now take fusil oil. The tariff on it is \$2 per gallon, and we can buy it to-day for thirty-five cents a gallon, ready for the manufacture of quinine. Is that a tax, Mr. Free-trader? If so it is much easier to pay than it was before the tariff reduced the price. We will now take bicarbonate of soda. It was sold under a system of tariff for revenue only at 4 cents per pound. There is a heavy protective tariff on it now, and it is selling for 22 cents per pound. There is the article of hydrate, or caustic potash, used in the manufacture of wood pulp for paper. Before a duty was placed on it it cost 7 cents per pound. We can buy it to-day for 34 cents. When alum was on the free list it cost us 34 cents; but when the tariff was placed on it, it caused it to be produced here and we can buy it to-day for 14 cents per pound. Free-traders say that tariff is always added to the cost of the article. Now that is not true, for there is a tariff on castor oil of \$1 per gallon; and we buy it to-day for ninety-five cents. Had there never been a tariff so we could start our home production we would yet be paying \$3 per gallon for it. Well, says a free-trader, why does it not raise the price just as much as the tariff is? It would if but one man or a certain few men were only allowed to manufacture it; but we are all allowed that privilege. So you see our home competition, after the industry is started, keeps the price down. Suppose we had never had a tariff would we not have been sending all our money to the old countries for their manufactured goods and plowing our own land to death to raise food to send there to get our money back? Foreign manufacturers would have owned our soil before now, if we had not done something to enable our manufacturers to compete with them. There is a small glass tumbler that several years ago we did not make, and they cost by the wholesale then \$1.45 per dozen. We commenced to make them, and to-day they are sold for 50 cents a dozen. We will take cut nails. Before there was a duty placed on them to stimulate our production, they cost twenty cents per pound; now we buy them for 34 to 44 cents, and every dollar we pay for them goes to our own laborers and left in circulation here. The words "free trade" sound pretty, and a great many are deluded by them who never studied the tariff question. The first free-trader in the United States was John C. Calhoun and he was in favor of a tariff until Jackson ruined his prospects for President. He then began to advocate free-trade in order to break down our eastern manufactures, form a close alliance between England, France and the South, thereby paving the way to secession. But things have changed since then. Slavery has been wiped out, and although the South was opposed to its abolition, it is proving a blessing. Cotton manufactures are springing up all over the South, they having good water power, and the climate being warmer and damper they can make a finer fiber than the East. They will finally make \$10 in manufacturing for every one they lost by abolishing slavery. And free-trade would break down all these manufactures of the South. Dan Voorhees saw this before he made his tariff speech at Atlanta. The Democratic party dare not put a free-trade plank in their platform, for that would throw a bomb-shell into the solid South; and a "tariff for revenue only" simply means nothing. They can make it as high as they please or as low as they please just the same as if it was called a protective tariff. If tariff is wrong we ought not to raise a revenue in that way. If it is right let us come out like men and not whip the devil around the stump. I am a protectionist,—protect my house, protect my wife, my children, my country, my State, and last but not least, my whole country—the United States.

Benedict Arnold, while he was employed by the American Colonies, was one of the most emphatic and apparently determined defenders of the American cause. He was successful in all his undertakings, and so ingratiated himself into the good graces of that grandest of patriots—General Washington—that he, Arnold, was appointed to the most important post under Washington's command. Judging by Arnold's record, the "Father of his country" placed implicit confidence in him, and would not believe it was possible for one of his most trusted Generals to turn on him, surrender the most important stronghold in the country, and go over to the enemy. But he soon found his warmest fears were realized, and Arnold had become one of the most noted and audacious defenders of the British cause. He took every opportunity to injure the American colonists, burning their towns and murdering the

inhabitants. He was one of the most cruel and bitter enemies America had. But when he went to England he was received with contempt and disgust, and died in a miserable hovel, surrounded with filth and squalor. All nations and people held him in the supremest disgust and he could not count a single man his friend, for no one knew how far they could trust him. He might turn on a friend at any moment.—Danville Progress.

Such is the fate of all traitors. Honorable men turn from them with loathing and contempt. After they have been used to accomplish a purpose, they are cast aside to dwell alone with the memory of their baseness. When they have some conscience left, as in the case of Judas Iscariot, they go and hang themselves. Others live as an awful example.

The business of the country is learning to have faith in Arthur's administration. As long as he is at the head of affairs there is security for all interests. Doing nothing rashly, but always at the right time and in the right way, he is proving himself just such an Executive as the country needs at this juncture.

Senator Harrison will participate in the Ohio campaign. He thinks that civil service will be an issue in 1884, but that the Democrats can not be brought to face the tariff question. Disgust with Democratic misrule he thinks will have much to do with the result of that election.

There is now lying before us the first number of the Reelsville Optic, a handsome little sheet, published by Albert B. Fox, at twenty five cents a year. We hope that it will gain fame in the land, prove long-lived, and make a fortune for its owner.

To save what we have made is the issue of the next campaign. Shall the glorious results of the past twenty-five years of noble endeavor be swept away by restoring the Democracy to power? is the question for the people to ponder.

S. H. Elrod is already taking a prominent part in Dakota politics. He will be ready to represent the State at Washington by the time it is admitted into the Union, and none could do it more worthily.

All Europe is in a panic over the threatened invasion of the cholera.

Richmond Palladium.
 Dorsey is disgusted with the Republicans and threatens to turn Democrat. It is fortunate for men like Dorsey that there is a Democrat party to receive them.

Fowler New Era.
 The people have witnessed the honest efforts of a Republican administration to prove the guilt of men of its own political household against whom accusations were made in legal form and they will be in no hurry to get rid of such a party. Under the very nose of a Democratic administration Democratic leaders attempted to steal and destroy the nation's life, and would have succeeded had not a Republican administration and a patriotic people at its back interfered.

Crawfordsville Argus.
 Mrs. S. C. Wilson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. H. Brown, in Greencastle.

New York Observer.
 The concentration of wealth, whether in railroads or land—furnishes undeniable cause for apprehension, and the labor disturbances in our cities are not without alarming significance. It is wise and right to call attention to the situation, and to provide against any perils which it may involve; but for the sake of awakening interest on the subject it is not wise to exaggerate its threatening aspects, or to stimulate a spirit of unrest among the laboring classes.

Noblesville Republican-Leader.
 While there is no likelihood that the tax on spirits and tobacco will be taken off, but will remain permanently, we have great faith in the wisdom of President Arthur's suggestion to Congress last winter to abolish the whole system of revenue collections, and turn the matter over to a bureau of the Treasury Department.

Indianapolis Times.
 The Republican party of Pennsylvania is more united now than it has been for many years and Democratic hopes in that State are at an end. Senator Stewart, who was the Independent candidate for Governor last year, says that the party is stronger than ever, and that he knows of no Independent who is not now as earnest and honest for party success as any member of the party. In the next campaign there will be no party dissensions, but the party will move forward like a gigantic power to crush the Democracy.

All the best grades of Boots and Shoes can be found at Burnett's and at prices as low as the lowest. Don't fail to examine his stock. 16-12

Hays & Condrey,

121 Washington Street,
 Dealers in

GROCERIES,
FRUITS,
Vegetables,
Country Produce,
 Queensware and Glassware.

In fact everything usually kept in a first-class GROCERY STOCK. Market price paid for

PRODUCE.

Goods Delivered
 To any part of the city free of charge.

FRESH BREAD EVERY DAY.
 25-24

THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.

Insures against

Fire and Lightning,

Also Wind-Storms,
 Cyclones and Tornadoes.

Losses Paid, \$19,000,000.

L. D. Crawley,
 DISTRICT AGENT,

20-32 GREENCASTLE, IND.

New York Store,

(Established 1853.)

SILK DEPARTMENT.

BLACK SILKS are selling very largely, and have excellent values at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. These goods cannot be excelled in color and finish. We have Satin Rhodanes and Satin Marcellines that are very desirable.

COLOR SILKS. We claim to have the largest and most complete stock of colored Silks in the State, and it is very seldom that we cannot fill any request for any color. We have a nice line of changeable Silks.

SUMMER SILKS. All the very newest styles can be found at our counters.

BROCADE SILKS. We have opened another line of Colored Brocade Silks at 75 cents. Our last lot had a very quick sale.

Pettis, Bassett & Co

INDIANAPOLIS. 19-34

THE BEST PUMP!

IN THE WORLD,
 \$25 REWARD!

For a cistern that it will not purify in ten days.

I am the agent for Kershner's Water Elevator and Purifying Pump, which is not only a good machine to raise water, but is the best in the world for purifying it. For this reason it is especially adapted to cisterns, making their water sweet and pure.

I will put the Pumps in anywhere on short notice, and at reasonable prices. In this, as in all other cases, the best is the cheapest, one of the excellencies of the Kershner Pump being its durability. **JESSE RICHARDSON,** Greencastle, Ind.

I refer to the following persons who are using these Pumps: G. W. Corwin, S. A. Hays, Wm. Bridges, J. C. Albin, Dr. A. C. Fry, Ed. Huffman, Jesse McCoy, C. J. Kimble, H. H. Mathias, F. A. Arnold, J. H. Torr, Robt. Lockridge, Daniel Langdon, John P. Allee, Willis G. Neff, Elias Garner, Vicent H. Day, Wm. M. Sellers, Wm. Fussler, J. F. Fee, Vol Smith, Wm. Tucker. 20-19.

CASTORIA

For **Infants and Children**
Without Morphine or Narcotine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks, What cures their fevers, makes them sleep? **It's Castoria.**

What babies fret, and cry by turns, What cures their colic, kills their worms. **It's Castoria.**

What quickly cures Constipation, Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion? **It's Castoria.**

Farewell then to Morphine Syrup, Castor Oil and Paregoric, and **It's Castoria.**

Centaur Liniment.—An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c., and an instantaneous Pain-reliever.

B. F. Hays & Co. GRAIN.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

GENTS' FURNISHERS

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, &c.

Laundry Agents.

Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.

South Side Public Square.

WANTED!

at Harris & Co's.

FLOURING MILL

GREENCASTLE.

We are paying the highest market price for **WHEAT** and all other kinds of grain.

We also sell and deliver, anywhere in the city,

Block and Anthracite Coal

HARRIS & CO

THE MAILS.

CLOSE:

South	7:55 a. m.
North	8:30 a. m.
East (Van)	7:55 a. m., 2 p. m. and 2:55 p. m.
West (Van)	8:25 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 5:10 p. m.
Portland Mills	7:30 a. m.
Belle Union	1 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

OPEN:

From the South	4:00 p. m.
North	4:30 p. m.
East (Van)	2:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., and 6:00 p. m.
West (Van)	2:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m., and 6:00 p. m.
Portland Mills	6:00 p. m.
Belle Union	12:30 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Something of Interest to Little Girls.

Here is something that will interest every little girl that wears a No. 1, 1 1/2 or 2 Shoe. P. R. Christie has over one hundred pairs of Misses walking shoes of the above mentioned sizes which he is **SELLING AT COST**. They are nice clean new Shoes of the latest and prettiest styles. Here is an opportunity for every wise woman, who wears either one of these three sizes, to buy a pair of nice low cut walking shoes as cheap as they can be bought by the case from the factory. There is no humbug about this, just the simple truth.

Remember the sizes—No. 1, 1 1/2 and 2, at Christie's Shoe store, West side of the square.

MRS. DR. JOHN E. EARP,

Teacher of the Organ and Piano.

Practice on Piano can be had at residence on Locust street, east of the University.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

J. W. Week is at home.

T. G. Bowman is in town to-day.

Mr. Marshall continues to improve.

A picnic party went to Fern, Tuesday.

Prof. C. V. Martin is visiting at his father's.

Frank Talburt has returned from Minnesota.

Miss May Sells, of Indianapolis, is at Dr. Moudy's.

Albert Johnson of Jeffersonville, is in town visiting J. A. Crow.

Our Stars were beaten in the baseball game at Danville Friday.

Joseph C. Baker spent the "Glorious" in Thorntown with an uncle.

H. C. Allen and family, of Indianapolis, are at W. A. Smock's.

William Johnston and family, of Indianapolis, are at John Ireland's.

Capt. Gelwick underwent a painful operation for hemorrhoids Saturday.

Commander Steele wants a full meeting of the Post next Saturday night.

Steele-Brothers get the contract for plastering the Central National Bank.

Mrs. A. Birch and a party of young ladies went a picnicing to Fern to-day.

The Christian church had a lawn festival at D. E. Williamson's yesterday evening.

Mrs. Samuel Woodruff has been very sick. Mrs. Susan Farrow continues to improve.

Frank Wimmer, of Hagerstown, a student of Asbury, is lying at his home dangerously ill.

Harry Seacare, Chester Seacare, and Miss Jennie Gregg, all of Danville, are at Capt. Blake's.

Gasper Renick is in Mississippi this week on business connected with the carriage factory.

County Treasurer Grogan has been seriously sick with a fever, as is also Mrs. G. W. Black.

T. T. Moore now possesses a \$25 breech-loading rifle, as the champion marksman of the city.

Miss Jennie Curtis accompanied the Misses O'Hair to their homes in Paris, Illinois, Saturday.

John Bark and his daughter Frances have gone to Minnesota. The latter will remain all summer.

We have received from A. O. Lockridge the thirty-second report of the State Board of Agriculture.

Col. Matson and family will spend the summer at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. They go next week.

Mrs. Rankin and her daughter Rose, who had been visiting friends here, returned to Indianapolis Saturday.

Mrs. Anna Southard entertained a party of lady friends Thursday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Tingley.

The Heading factory is in great need of timber. Farmers will find this a good place to dispose of their inferior timber.

Mrs. Ida Mahan Clements, accompanied by her children, of Adrian, Minnesota, is visiting the family of John Irvin.

Mr. Brown, a graduate of the Kokomo High School, was here yesterday seeking a situation as teacher of our colored school.

J. H. Torr, who had been dangerously sick for six weeks, was able to come to town yesterday, as was also the venerable J. P. Cox of Coatsville.

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J. H. Priest's Raspberries constantly on hand; leave orders at either store. One on the N. W. corner and the other on S. E. corner Public Square.

N. B. Do not forget that our terms are CASH. Now is a good time to buy Sugar for the fruit crop and Sugar and Coffee for the harvest, while the goods are cheap.

ALLISON & WYSONG.

"X. Y. Z."

PRICES IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

GO TO

ALLISON'S.

It is a Fact!

That Brattin buys WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES and SILVERWARE in larger lots than any other dealer in the State, therefore buys and sells cheaper (quality considered), so that when in search of anything in that line, remember that—

BRATTIN'S IS THE PLACE!

Greencastle, Spencer and Danville, Ind

Anything in the Watch, Clock or Jewelry line made or repaired.

Soldiers Reunion.

The committee having charge of the Soldiers Reunion in Warren township met at Putnamville Saturday, there being a full attendance. They decided to have the picnic sometime in August, and all soldiers are invited to attend. Committees were appointed to look after the various details.

Asbury University.

Dr. Earp has received the degree of D. D. from Dickinson college, the institution from which Bishop Bowman graduated, and in which he recently preached the centennial sermon. He has visited Goshen and Greenfield the past week, and Dr. Gobin Brazil, in the interest of the DePauw fund, and they both report moderate success.

Maj. Birch will speak at Rockville next Sunday in behalf of the De Pauw fund.

The Fourth.

It being the height of wheat harvest, the greater part of the population of Putnam county was unable to participate in the celebration of the Fourth; but there were enough present to make the affair a decided success. Major W. H. Calkins arrived the night previous, and was the guest of Col. Matson. At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning the firing of anvils ushered in the day. Shortly after ten o'clock the procession was formed and paraded the city in the following order:

Grand Marshal Cooper and his aids on horseback.

Brazil Band.

Maj. Calkins, the orator of the day, Lieut.-Gov. Hanna, President, Col. Matson and committees, in carriages.

Mayor Miller and citizens in carriages.

Brick Chapel Sunday school and delegation in carriages and wagons.

Common Council.

R. R. R's.

Fred Weik, Fire Chief, and Fire Department.

Weik & Co., groceries, driven by ye ancient young man, one wagon.

The "When," clothing, one wagon.

Harris & Co., flour, one wagon.

J. W. Cole and his assistants in open barouch.

Cole Bros., lightning rods, pumps and young ladies, fourteen wagons, carriages and drays.

Knightsville Band.

Wilson, flowers, one wagon.

Callender & Son, flour, one wagon.

Buggy and two colored individuals.

Browning, butcher, buggy, two wagons and two clowns.

Stevenson & Crow, hardware, one wagon.

Hibbitt, harness, one wagon.

J. F. Hill, Domestic Sewing Machine, four wagons.

Kimble & Son, furniture and colored glee club, one wagon.

Reeves & Haspel, butchers, one wagon.

Piercy & Co., drugs, one wagon.

American Express, one wagon.

Tom Abrams, groceries, one wagon.

Pat Ash, stone, one wagon.

New York Store, dry goods, two wagons.

P. Hays, Eldredge Sewing Machine, one wagon.

Weik & Co., grocers, one wagon.

G. W. Corwin, dry goods and young ladies, one wagon.

Jesse Richardson, purifying pumps, one wagon.

Hays & Condrey, groceries, one wagon.

Charley Kiefer, groceries, three miniature wagons.

J. L. Williams, dog cart.

Reaick & Co., hardware, two wagons.

Osborn, wood and coal, one wagon.

G. W. Cahill, drayman.

Bill McNary, poor house superintendent.

Citizens in vehicles.

After the parade picnic parties occupied the College campus until 1 o'clock, when music by the band called the multitude to the stand, where Lieut.-Gov. Hanna, the President of the day, announced the programme. Dr. J. P. D. John read the Declaration of Independence, and then Gov. Hanna introduced Maj. Calkins, who spoke for about one hour, his address being received with applause. It was in full harmony with the occasion. He said

that he was glad to be at the Athens of Indiana, and that he was proud of his State. It was not as old as some of his hearers, nor was it one of those that cast off the British yoke, but it was one of the earliest daughters of the Nation. If we do not keep the fire of patriotism burning it will smoulder and finally go out; it is well, therefore, that we come together once a year and renew our allegiance to our country. We sometimes hear grumbling, but this is a safety valve. He liked to grumble himself. In despot countries they not only could not grumble, but they could not assemble together to criticise the Government. He spoke of the great difference between us and them in this respect. He also spoke of our wonderful progress, illustrating it in detail, and said that it is the spirit of tolerance and individual liberty which has given us this progress. Here we talk of universal manhood and liberty; in despotisms they talk of the divine right of kings. He then showed how our country grew up while Europe was absorbed in the Napoleonic wars; otherwise it would not have been permitted. This is a land where the humblest born, and those nursed in poverty, may rise to the highest station. It is the people's government. He believed in the right of the people to govern, and despised the nobility; he despised the "divine right" of others to rule their fellows. He closed by a most forcible appeal to his hearers to be true to their country.

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HIBBEN'S MILLINERY HOUSE!

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HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, Etc.

At reduced prices to close the season. We are the leading Millinery House in Putnam county. We buy Hats by the case, Ribbons by the carton, Flowers and Feathers by the dozen boxes, which enables us to sell our goods 25 per cent. less than any other dealers. We carry no old stock, and now commence our great closing out sale to make room for our immense Fall Stock at

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NOTES.

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The Brick Chapel delegation numbered 213, and took the first prize, \$20. Cole Bros. took the prize for the best display in the parade.

Maj. Calkins went from here to California, being joined on the way by his wife.

The Knightsville band—

"You may reckon it music
Or call it a noise,"
Be that as it may,
It tickles the boys.

They all grin when that band begins to play.

It was a Cole day notwithstanding the heat.

James Paxton dislocated an elbow by falling over a guy rope on the Public Square at night.

During the morning a Danville baseball club played our Blues, beating them by a score of 22 to 7.

John Cain won the foot race prize.

Real Estate Transfers.

Furnished from R. F. Corwin's Abstract Office:

R. N. Walls to Wm. Berrigan Sr., 4 acres in Greencastle tp., \$300.

Frank P. Ratcliff to John W. Puster, 5 acres in Clinton tp., \$1644.

Hannah Harris to Charles Luetke, lot in South Greencastle, \$800.

Wm. Parker to Wm. Bittle, land in Greencastle tp., \$1100.

Benj. F. Furney to Susan Furney, 160 acres in Washington tp., \$900.

Thames Loan & Trust Co., to W. R. & M. M. McElroy, land in Washington tp., \$2600.

Emma P. Brame to Charles L. Yates, lot in East Greencastle, \$1250.

James M. Sloan to Same, lot in East Greencastle, \$1.

James Matthews to Thomas Bayne, land in Greencastle tp., \$800.

Susan J. Washburn et al to Sarah Sibitt, lot in East Greencastle, \$3800.

Albert E. Crow to Wm. E. Stevenson, lot in Greencastle, \$2750.

Julia A. Clayton to Michael Maloney, lot in South Greencastle, \$100.

Thomas Bayne to Howard Barnaby, land in Greencastle tp., \$700.

The Public Schools.

County Superintendent Smedley attended the meeting of the Superintendents at Indianapolis last week. The discussions related to practical subjects which will have a most beneficial influence on the schools.

The convention adopted the following as the rule for licensing of teachers: A license for six months shall be granted on a general average of 70 per cent, not falling below 60 per cent. in any of the eight statutory studies. A license for twelve months on a general average of 80 per cent, not falling below 65 per cent. in any one of the eight branches, or in theory of teaching and success.

A license for twenty-four months on a general average of 90 per cent, not falling below 75 per cent. in any of the eight branches or theory of teaching.

A license for thirty-six months on a general average of 95 per cent, not falling below 80 per cent. in any of the eight branches, nor below 90 per cent. in the theory of teaching or in success.

In graded schools in towns and cities: The same general averages shall be required as set forth in the general scheme. The minimum for any study shall be 20 per cent. lower than for other license. Theory of teaching shall be marked on a scale of 200. No person shall be admitted to the benefits of this scale, except on presentation of a written request from a town or city school-board, with a statement that said board desires to employ said applicant for a certain grade, named or described. Upon the license issued to such applicant the county superintendent shall state the grade or kind of work for which such applicant is licensed.

Greencastle Banner

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

TERMS FOR THE BANNER.
Six months, \$1.00
One year, \$1.50
Twenty-five cents additional when delivered by carrier.
Advertising Rates.
Locals, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.
Locals among news items, 20 cents a line each insertion.
Locals in black face type, 20 cents a line first insertion; 10 cents each additional insertion.
Locals in capitals, 10 cents a line first insertion, 7 1/2 cents each additional.
Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.
Obituaries, or "In Memoriam" notices, 50 cents a line.
Orders of thanks, 10 cents a line.
Disrupt and long-time advertisements at special rates.

One of the handsomest residences on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, has been purchased by the friends of General Sheridan, and will be presented to him when he goes to Washington to succeed General Sherman.

WHILE Mr. P. J. Sheridan is rusticiating in this country a number of unfortunate people, whom a head constable named Wynne swore Sheridan had got together on his Irish tour in 1879, have been committed—four for murder and six for conspiracy to murder. This Wynne swore he had a warrant for the arrest of Sheridan for organizing murder, but that he escaped before it could be put into execution. A Roman Catholic solicitor stated that "wherever he went murder and infamy went in his train," and, in the words of a great ecclesiastic, "hell was not hot enough or eternity long enough to punish such men," who planned murder and left their dupes to bear the consequence.

MULEY HASSAN, Sultan of Morocco, and "Absolute Ruler of True Believers," is probably one of the richest sovereigns in the world. Unlike other millionaires, however, he does not invest in negotiable securities, but, like a monarch of the "Thousand and One Nights," he hoards it in underground vaults, with which the greatest bank and trust vaults of civilized cities can not be compared. The treasures of gold, silver and gems are buried 100 feet deep, surrounded by tenfold walls of alternate stone and metal fifty feet thick. They are reached only through a subterranean labyrinth of the most intricate description, and are guarded by a band of armed Africans, who, having once entered this service, never again ascend to the light of day. They live and die in an Aladdin's garden.

THE decision to educate the children of the captured Apaches at the Indian training school is a proper one, providing due regard is had to parental feelings in special cases. Many of the offspring of Sioux warriors and others who have fought the white men are to be found in the schools at Carlisle and Hampton, and they have made remarkable progress in the ways of civilization. The disposition to test the value of these schools by taking as pupils boys and girls who have such antecedents is worthy of commendation. Yet a greater boon for the Indian race would be the establishment of a general common school system in their own haunts and homes. Then, instead of the slender results to be expected from the two Indian schools at the East, a general advance in education could be looked for; and soon there will be graduates enough of Carlisle and Hampton to greatly aid such a work.

In 1871 Great Britain had a population of 31,200,000, and raised 3,800,000 acres of wheat. In that year her imports of wheat were 44,116,800 centals; of flour 4,457,600 centals; of corn 18,855,200 centals, and of potatoes 952,000 centals. In 1880 her population had increased to 34,150,000; her wheat area had decreased to 3,000,000 acres; her imports of wheat had grown to 61,791,000 centals; of flour she imported 11,827,200 centals; of corn 41,692,000 centals; and of potatoes 10,841,600 centals. It will be seen that while the population from 1871 to 1880—nine years—increased 9 1/2 per cent., the wheat area declined over 21 per cent. also, that during the same period the imports of wheat increased about 40 per cent; flour 163; maize 121, and potatoes nearly 100 per cent. In the four years ended Dec. 31, 1880, the population increased from 32,750,000 to 34,150,000, or a small fraction over 4 1/2 per cent. but during these four years the value of the meats, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, poultry and fish imported rose from \$150,500,000 to \$199,200,000, or 37 1/2 per cent.

A KANSAS letter says: "We have many people here who are not satisfied, and they are principally women. They do not find good houses and improvements like older States, their husbands expend their money for lands or stock, implements, etc.—often to the neglect of home comforts—and thereby cause much unhappiness though unintentionally in most cases. It is hard to leave a nice home among the trees and move into a 'shell of a house' out on the broad prairie, with no fences, no carpets, subject to the raids of pigs, chickens, and all farm stock, and the wind during half the time sweeping and whirling around, about and through the house like mad. No wonder so many Kansas houses contain dissatisfied women. It does seem that husbands ought to pay more attention to their homes, and not so much to outside affairs. A few dollars expended in paint, a few days devoted to planting trees and making yard fences would be of a thousandfold more advantage than the same time and expense applied on farm work. It is probably true that nine out of ten removals from the State are caused by the dissatisfaction of housewives, and no one will have the heart to censure them. There

are many things to object to in Kansas, as in other States, and human nature is ever ready to find fault. It is too hot, too cold, too wet, too dry, or too something, almost everywhere, but the fact remains, that those who go to work and try to succeed, make money, have pleasant homes, and become in a short time independent."

A manufacturer of cotton-seed oil, in speaking of its illegal use in adulterating lard, said, "It don't hurt the lard any; it improves it; but the lard spoils the oil. There is no necessity for mixing them. While oil for cooking purposes is ahead of lard, it can be measured exactly, and that is more than you can say for lard. Besides there is no water in it, and there is in the best prime steam lard. The process of making cotton seed oil is as clean as that of making pound cake, and the oil is going to take the place of the best lard. It is better to cook with for a variety of reasons. Lard contains a heavy percentage of water; oil contains none. One pound of oil equals fully two and one-half pounds of lard."

Why the Play Was Interrupted.

Some of the nice children on Commonwealth avenue recently proposed to surprise their parents with a dramatic performance, with the distinct understanding that no adult was to witness a rehearsal or ask about the nature of the play written by a young miss of ten years who was to assume the role of heroine, assisted by a lad of the same age. On the night of the performance the parents of the children assembled in the drawing room of one of the large residences, and waited for the drawing aside of the portiers with commendable patience. The first scene represented the wedding of the hero and heroine and the departure of the former for the wilds of the West, where he was to reap his fortune in raising cattle and mining. This went off finely, and the portiers were closed with a loud burst of applause. A lapse of ten years was supposed to have passed between the first and second acts, and when the act commenced the young husband had returned, and his wife, not looking a day older, greeted her spouse in a formal manner, and even asked him to remain and dine with her, which he consented to do. While seated at the table eating ice-cream the husband told now he had toiled for wealth and acquired millions, and all for the sake of the dear wife he had left behind. This had such an effect upon the matron that she finished the ice-cream, sighed to think there was no more on the table, and then addressed her husband, speaking earnestly and firmly: "You have done well," said she, "but while you have been at work I have not been idle. You shall see what I have accomplished." She touched a bell, and a white-capped bonne entered the room, leading a toddling infant a year old, and followed by nine others of various ages, one for each year of married life. The actors to this day do not understand why the play was interrupted by shouts of laughter and applause from the fathers and mothers who were present. At any rate, they say the play was a success, but the parents think it a little French in composition and plot.

Hatching Shad Eggs.

The 50,000 shad eggs brought from the National Fish-hatching Station in Washington by Colonel McDonald, were placed in a glass jar in Fish Commissioner Blackford's office, in Fulton Market, Wednesday noon. A jet of Croton water was allowed to percolate through the mass, and the process of incubation was watched with much interest by the fish-culturists, who know how difficult it has always been to transport shad eggs any distance for the purpose of hatching. During the night signs of animated life began to be visible through the glass, and on the following noon a thick scum of empty eggshells was floating on the top of the water and thousands of young shad no longer than a pin point, each with its globular feebly many times its own size attached to it, were darting up and down and jostling one another in the struggle for existence. They were, in fact, as lively as the fleas which their appearance and activity suggested. In four or five days it is expected they will be sufficiently developed to place in the water. They will probably be taken direct to the upper waters of the Hudson and thence set at liberty.

Packer, the Cannibal, to Escape.

Alfred Packer, the Colorado cannibal, who in the winter of 1874 killed and ate the flesh of at least one man belonging to the prospecting party of which he himself was a member, who was convicted of murdering the whole party and sentenced to be hanged on May 19, and for whom a stay of proceedings was obtained, is likely to escape the gallows altogether by means of a legal technicality. In repealing the statutes which were in force at the time Packer's crimes were committed, and in enacting a new code, the Legislature failed to provide for cases in which capital sentence was likely to be imposed, and this, as it were, wiped out all legal knowledge of them. It is said that the best lawyers in the State think that the severest punishment which can be inflicted on Packer is a ten years' sentence under the manslaughter clause of the old statute, which the Legislature failed to amend.

It may be useful to know that hoarseness may be removed by using the white of an egg thoroughly beaten, and mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A tablespoonful taken occasionally is the dose.

A Wealthy Wedding.

Beatrice de Rothschild, whose marriage took place last week, is nineteen years old, and one of the most beautiful brunettes in Paris, bearing a striking resemblance to her mother, who was famed for her beauty. She is very fond of outdoor

sports, and has been said to spend one-half of her time riding or driving, and the other half "talking horse." She is the second daughter of Baron Alphose, head of the Paris house. Her husband, Maurice Ephrussi, aged thirty-one of four wealthy brothers, is a small, delicate and rather plain-looking man, with Slavonic features. He is noted for his elegance of dress, and in France is esteemed a fine horseman. His colors—marine blue and yellow—are well known on the race-course. He recently won in person, with his bay mare Logique, the Gentlemen's Handicap at Chantilly. The Ephrussi, like the Rothschilds, are Hebrews, and the father of the four brothers amassed a great fortune at Odessa in grain speculations. Then he founded a banking-house in Paris; but when he died, a few years ago, his sons closed up the business and set up as gentlemen of fashion. Michael the eldest, wedded a niece of Mayerbeer, the composer, and is one of the kings of the turf. Maurice is the second. Ernest the third, is an art collector; and Ignace, the youngest, is a noted tencer. Their two sisters are married to wealthy Parisian Hebrews.

The Captain's Pudding.

The following story is told of a captain and his mate: Whenever there was a plum-pudding made, by the captain's orders all the plums were put into one end of it, and that end placed next to the captain, who, after helping himself, passed it to the mate, who never found any plums in his part of it. Well, after this game had been played for sometime the mate prevailed on the steward to place the end which had no plums in it next to the captain. The captain no sooner saw the pudding than he discovered that he had the wrong end of it. Picking up the dish, and turning it in his hands as if merely examining the china he said, "This dish cost me two shillings in Liverpool, and put it down again, as though without design, with the plum end next to himself. "Is it possible?" said the mate, taking up the dish, "I should not suppose it was worth more than a shilling," and, as if in perfect innocence, he put down the dish with the plum end next to himself. The captain looked at the mate, the mate looked at the captain. The captain laughed, the mate laughed. "I tell you what, young one," said the captain, "you have found me out, so we'll just cut the pudding lengthwise this time and have the plums fairly distributed hereafter."

LATER NEWS.

A FEARFUL CALAMITY. A calamity of great magnitude occurred at Glasgow, Tuesday. During the launching of the steamship Daphne she fell over on her side, precipitating a number of people into the water. Two hundred workmen were on board when she capsized. The accident occurred in the middle of the river Clyde, after launching. It is not exactly known how many persons were drowned, but it is feared that the number will reach over one hundred. Later dispatches say the Daphne capsized near Renfrew, five miles from Glasgow. Traffic in the Clyde is suspended, owing to the interruption to navigation by the upset ship. The Daphne left the ways at a very fast rate, and when she gained the water, she rolled from side to side. Persons on board feared she would upset and ran to and fro. The vessel finally reeled over and nearly disappeared beneath the water. Those who had maintained their position on that portion of the steamer not submerged did their utmost to save those who were cast overboard. At the same time other boats pulled to help in the work of rescuing the unfortunate people, and succeeded in saving quite a number. It is known, however, that there were fifty persons below in the Daphne when the vessel went over, and they must all have been drowned. Crowds of grief-stricken relatives of the victims flocked to the scene of the calamity.

The hay and grain crops of Maine are the heaviest for years. During the fiscal year just ended there has been a net increase of postoffices established of 1,639, as compared with the previous fiscal year. Reports from the Georgia crops show an increase of eighty per cent. in the corn acreage. The cotton crop is two weeks late, but in good condition. The reduction of the public debt during the year ending June 30, was \$137,823,263. Less cash in the treasury, the debt amounts to \$1,551,091,207. J. H. Browne, late United States marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas, was, Monday, sentenced, on two counts, for forgery and perjury in vouchers, while deputy, to imprisonment for five years, at Detroit, and \$1,000 fine. It is alleged by a Washington journal that the new Democratic house will investigate the charge that Jay Gould gave \$100,000 toward the Garfield campaign fund, on condition that Stanley Matthews be placed on the supreme bench. The Utah commissioners are to have the pleasure of being defendants in ten or twelve suits, wherein plaintiffs sue for damages in not being permitted to register as voters. The papers are, it is understood, about ready to serve.

A Self-Evident Proposition. Teacher—In the sentence, "Mary loves John," what does John agree with? Bright Scholar—With Mary. Teacher—With Mary? How do you make that out? Bright Scholar—Cause Mary wouldn't love him if he didn't agree with her.—Child's Grammar.

Ed. Ackerman

Can make you BOOTS & SHOES! That will wear you as long as two ordinary pairs of those you buy out of stores.

REPAIRING

is also newly and promptly done by him. Call on him, near the southwest corner of the square. 33-37

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—is the place to get a good— LUNCH!

Don't you forget it. Also a large stock of GROCERIES, at the very lowest cash prices. Farmers, deal and sell your produce. The boys all know what a fine place this is, and they go to see him without fail. 127-129

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M. HANNA, M. D. OFFICE IN BAYNE'S BLOCK. Residence, Corner of Vine and Walnut Streets—the former residence of Dr. Pitt.

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COX & PULSE.

W. S. Cox and Reuben Pulse have opened a Real Estate Office

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[WASHINGTON NOTES.

Requisitions for tax-paid spirit stamps aggregating upward of \$1,000,000 were made on the commissioner of internal revenue, Saturday, indicating a large prospective withdrawal of spirits for consumption at the regular withdrawal in July.

A probable call for bonds will be made during July. Secretary Folger has already directed that estimates be prepared with that end in view. A great deal depends, however, upon the demands to be made upon the Treasury by pension agents and other disbursing officers, and the effect produced upon the revenues of the government by the new tariff act just gone into operation. The Treasury reserve is now \$145,500,000.

Bids for contract for the construction of the new naval cruisers were opened at the Navy Department on Monday. John Roach was the lowest bidder for all four of the vessels. He bids for the Chicago \$889,000; Boston, \$919,000; Atlanta, \$617,000; and Dolphin (the dispatch boat) \$315,000. The contracts will be awarded to him. There were only four bidders for each vessel.

The receipts from postage stamps at the Postoffice Department for the quarter ending March 31, 1882, were \$11,329,171, and for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1882, \$10,975,068, an increase of \$354,103. The gross receipts of the department for the first quarter of 1883 were \$11,811,274, and for the fourth quarter of 1882, \$11,434,720 an increase for the first quarter of 1883 of \$376,554. It is estimated that the Postoffice Department that the additional compensation to 11,000 postoffices affected by the act of March 3, 1883, providing for the adjustment of postmasters' salaries, will amount to \$1,221,665 for the seven months ending Sept. 3, 1883.

Of the old appropriation available this year for river and harbor improvements in this State, there are \$20,000 for the Wabash of which one-half will be used below Vincennes, and the other half from Vincennes to Lafayette. To improve White river the balance is \$5,000, and for the work in the only harbor of the State, Michigan City, the sum is \$5,000, which will be spent on the inner harbor.

Mr. Willamor, charge d'affaires of Russia, was presented to the President Friday, and delivered a letter from the Emperor of Russia expressing his appreciation of the action of the government in accrediting Mr. Hunt as special representative at Moscow, on the occasion of the imperial coronation, and ordering a vessel of the navy to Russia, and directing the presence of Admiral Baldwin at the ceremony. The President said that such acts were no less spontaneous than due to the friendly relations which have so long bound the two countries, and that an opportunity to testify their good will on so auspicious occasion had been very gratifying to the government and people of the United States.

The subject of assisted emigration from Ireland to this country is still receiving the attention of this government. In February and March last our consuls in Ireland made an investigation of the subject in connection with that of the general condition of the poor in that country, but no unanimity of opinion was expressed as to the emigration. A summary of Consul-general Merritt's report of this investigation was published in May. During May the first shipment of any considerable number of assisted emigrants that reached this country was landed at Boston, and the fact was promptly reported to the Treasury Department by the customs officers and brought to the notice of the State Department. This shipment was followed by others. At that time, and before the circumstances had attracted general public notice Minister Lowell was informed of the arrival of these emigrants and appropriately instructed. As yet no report has reached the State Department from Minister Lowell as to what steps have been taken in the matter.

Joseph Nimmo, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, has just issued his statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for May and for the eleven months ending May 31. From this it appears that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the eleven months amounted to \$110,946,332. It is probable that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 will not vary more than \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 from this amount. During the year ending June 30, 1882, the balance in our favor amounted to only \$22,902,682. The advantage accruing to us from the good crop of 1882 did not begin to make itself felt in the exports until October of last year, since which time each month has shown a considerable balance in our favor. The total value of imports of merchandise into the United States for the twelve months ending May 31, 1883, was \$721,068,482, as against \$720,870,734 during the preceding year, and the value of exports from the United States during the year ending May 31, 1883, was \$820,403,131, as against \$762,914,570. The exports from the United States during each month from October, 1882, to and including May, 1883, were quite largely in excess of the exports during the same time of the year preceding, whereas the value of imports of merchandise during the last four months have been less than the imports during the same period of the preceding year.

MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS. Wheat.....\$1 23 @ 1 05
Corn.....35 @ 33
Oats.....36
Rye.....70
Pork—Hams.....13
Shoulders.....13
Breakfast bacon.....14
Sides.....12 1/2
Lard.....14
Cattle—Prime shipping steers.....5 50 @ 5 75
Fair to good shipping steers.....5 00 @ 5 40
Common to medium.....2 75 @ 3 00
Prime butcher cows & heifers.....4 00 @ 5 00
Fair to good.....3 00 @ 4 00
Common and medium.....2 00 @ 3 00
Bulls.....3 00 @ 3 50
Hogs—Assorted medium to heavy.....26 25 @ 26 85
Good heavy.....25 00 @ 26 20
Light mixed.....4 50 @ 5 50
Potatoes—Early Rose.....70 @ 80
Butter—Dairy.....12 @ 15
Country, choice.....10
Eggs.....12

CINCINNATI. Wheat.....\$1 03 @ 2 1 00
Corn.....51 @ 52
Oats.....37

CHICAGO. Wheat.....1 00 @ 1 04
Corn.....49 @ 50
Pork.....16 27
Lard.....9 82

NEW YORK. Wheat.....\$1 12 @ 1 16
Oats.....48 @ 50

Use all the Year Round. JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, AND FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. It has been in use for 20 years, and has proved to be the best preparation in the market for SORE THROAT, PAIN IN THE KIDNEY OR BACK, LIVER COMPLAINT, PILES, and all Diseases that arise from a Disordered Liver or an impure blood. Thousands of our best people take it and give it to their children. Physicians prescribe it daily. Those who use it once recommend it to others. It is made from Yellow Dock, Honduras Sassafras, Wild Cherry, Salligalia, Eucalyptus, Sassafras, Wintergreen, and other well-known valuable Roots and Herbs. It is strictly vegetable, and cannot hurt the most delicate constitution. It is one of the best medicines in use for regulating the Bowels. It is sold by all responsible druggists at one dollar for a quart bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. Those who cannot obtain a bottle of this medicine from their druggist may send us one dollar, and we will send it to them. W. JOHNSTON & CO., Manufacturers, Amsterdam, N.Y. Detroit, Mich.

Ed. Ackerman Can make you BOOTS & SHOES! That will wear you as long as two ordinary pairs of those you buy out of stores.

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FATHER'S GROWING OLD, JOHN.

Our father's growing old, John,
His eyes are growing dim,
And years are on his shoulders laid,
A heavy load for him;
And you and I are young and hale,
And each a stalwart man,
And we must make his load as light
As easy as we can.

He used take the the brunt, John,
At the cradle and the plow,
And earned our porridge by the sweat
That trickled down his brow.
Yet never heard we him complain,
Wh'er his toil might be,
Nor wanted e'er a welcome seat
Upon his solid knee.

And when our boy strength came, John,
And sturdy grow each limb,
He brought us to the yellow field,
To share the toil with him;
But he went foremost in the swath,
Tossing aside the grain
Just like the plow that heaves the soil,
Or ships that cleave the main.

Now we must lead the van, John,
Through weather foul and fair,
And let the old man read and doze
And tilt his easy chair,
And he'll not mind it, John, you know,
At eve to tell us o'er
Those brave old days of British time—
Our grandfathers and the War.

I heard you speak of ma'am, John;
'Tis Gospel what you say,
That caring for the like of us
Has turned her hair to gray.
Yet, John, I do remember well
When neighbors called her vain,
And when her hair was long and like
A gleaming sheaf of grain.

Her lips were cherry-red, John,
Her cheeks were round and fair,
And like a ripened peach they swelled
Against her wavy hair;
Her steps fell lightly as the leaf
From off the summer tree,
And all day busy at her wheel,
She sang to you and me.

She had a buxom arm, John,
That wielded well the rod
Whene'er with willful stray our feet
The path forbidden trod.
But to the heaven of her eye
We never looked in vain;
And evermore our yielding cry
Brought down her tears like rain.

But this was long ago, John,
And we are what we are;
And little heed we, day by day,
Her falling cheek and hair;
And when beneath her faithful breast
The tides no longer stir,
'Tis then, John, we most shall feel
We had no friends like her.

Yes, father's growing old John,
His eyes are growing dim,
And mother's treading softly down
The dew-damp with her hand;
But you and I are young and hale,
And each a stalwart man,
And we must make their paths as smooth
And level as we can.

ON THE BLACK RIFT.

BY K. R. DAVID.

Sunset over the craggy mountains
Which divide Albania from Montenegro;
The vast gray cliffs overhead all ablaze
With crimson light; a last faint gleam,
Just fading away from the smooth surface
Of Lake Scutari, far below; and in the foreground,
Under the shelter of a huge rock
Which protected their camp-fire from the
rising storm of wind and rain, a band
of armed men, with the little scarlet caps,
embroidered jackets, and short, white,
kilt-like skirts of Albanian warriors.

By their heated faces, notched sabers,
and powder-grimed hands, one might
have guessed that these Albanians had
just come out of a battle, while the bandaged
limbs and blood-stained dresses of
not a few among them showed that the
fight had been a hard one. And well it
might be. They had been fighting with
a party of Montenegrins, and between the
Montenegrin and the Albanian there is
an enmity as bitter and long-continued
as between the Turk and the Greek, or
the German and the Russian.

It was easy to see, by the gloomy looks
and mutterings of the Albanians, that
they were anything but satisfied with the
result of the day's work. In truth, they
had little cause to rejoice. They had
attempted to surprise the Montenegrins
on their way home from a raid, but the
latter had proved to be more wide-awake
than their enemies expected, and had
fought their way through with all the
plunder, leaving several of the bravest
Albanians dead on the spot, and many
more severely wounded. It was no wonder
that the faces around the fire were so
dark and angry, and that neither song
nor laugh was to be heard.

"It is destiny, and who can escape it?"
said a brawny fellow, who sat beside the
fire trying to bind up a terrific gash in
his cheek. "Don't be cast down, brothers;
it is their turn to-day, and it will be ours
to-morrow."

"Never, while the Wizard Chief is with
them," growled an old, gray-haired war-
rior, who was sitting with his back to a
tree. "What can one do against a fellow
whose bare skin is proof against shot and
steel? Thrice this day did I take sure
aim at Hilarion Petrovitch with the good
rifle that never failed me yet, and I saw
the bullets drop from his clothes like
dead leaves in autumn."

"True enough, cried one of the young-
er men. "Did you ever know my saber
miss its stroke? and was it not blessed
this very morning by our own Mooliah
(priest) before I went into the battle?
Well, the very first blow I dealt at Hilarion
Petrovitch it snapped off at the hilt,
and then—"

whose steel is the sharpest. He has killed
my brother, and I have killed his nephew,
and it is full time that the feud should
end; and end it shall before to-morrow's
sunset."

"Ah, Selim Beg! What words are
these?" cried the veteran under the tree.
"Will you, our chief and our champion,
let yourself be destroyed by the witch-
craft of that dog, Hilarion Petrovitch,
and leave us as sheep that have no shep-
herd?"

"I shall go," was Selim's only reply;
but his men knew better than to make
any further objection.

"Let me go too, then, and help you,
father," piped a shrill, childish voice be-
hind him, as a slim, little figure scram-
bled up on to his massive shoulders, and
seized his huge black whiskers in its tiny
hands.

The whole band laughed loudly, and
even Selim Beg's iron face relaxed into a
smile; for this boy was his only child,
and more precious to him than anything
else upon earth.

"You're but a young champion yet, Ali,
my son," said he, stroking the child's
curly head with his huge, brown hand.
"By-and-by you shall take a hand in the
sport, and welcome; but this job I must
do myself."

Four hours later, the Albanian chief,
disguised in the dress of a slain Monte-
negrin, stole away from his sleeping band
rifle on shoulder and saber in belt, upon
the trail of the man he hated.

Few men would have cared to pick
their way along the brink of such precip-
ices even in broad daylight, much less
in the dark, with only a faint gleam of
moonlight at long intervals; but this was
a trail to the practised mountaineer, who
could have found his way in the darkest
night from one side of the hills to the
other.

Day was just breaking as the daring
man reached the spot whither he was
bound—a small cave in the rock, over-
looking a dark and frightful chasm
known as the Black Rift, through the
gloomy depths of which a half-seen tor-
rent foamed and roared unceasingly.

Just at the brink of this gulf, the path,
issuing from a kind of tunnel between
two mighty cliffs, divided itself, the left
hand track running along a ledge barely
wide enough for one man to stand upon,
with an unscalable precipice above, and
the whole depth of the Black Rift below.
The right hand track zigzagged steeply
up the precipitous ridge which formed
the other and higher side of the Rift, till
it reached the cave in which Selim had
posted himself.

The cave was a favorite "stand" with
the Montenegrin hunters, and the chief,
Hilarion himself, whom Selim was now
tracking constantly, frequented it.

The Albanian had therefore good hope
of trapping his enemy; but even should
any other Montenegrin come thither in-
stead, Selim's Montenegrin disguise and
his knowledge of the language were a
sufficient security. So, with the rifle
across his knees, and his sabre unsheath-
ed beside him, the grim warrior sat watch-
ing for his prey.

But time passed, and the sun mounted
higher and higher, without bringing any
sign of Hilarion Petrovitch. Selim, who
had barely two hours' sleep the night be-
fore, after a whole day of marching and
fighting, at length began to nod, and
found his eyes closing in spite of all his
efforts to keep them open, and a few min-
utes later he was fast asleep.

How long he slept he could never tell,
but when his eyes opened again the first
object upon which they rested was one
that made his blood run cold.

Some distance along the terrible ledge-
path on the other side of the Rift, was
the figure of a little boy, clinging to a pro-
jecting crag, in an attitude of helpless terror,
in whom the Albanian chief recognized
at a glance his only son, Ali.

Selim saw the whole thing at a glance.
The boy, eager to witness his father's en-
counter with the Montenegrin, had fol-
lowed him unperceived, and, taking the
wrong turning where the path divided,
had got out upon the ledge, without real-
izing its full perils, thanks to the mist
that arose from the waterfall below. But
the fresh breeze had now driven aside the
mist, and the whole of the terrible depth
burned upon him at once. Dizzy and half
stunned, he clung helplessly to the rock,
from which he must inevitably fall head-
long into the abyss the moment his grasp
relaxed.

For an instant the savage warrior stood
as if turned to stone, not daring even to
call out, lest he should startle the boy
who was thus hanging on the brink of
death. The next moment he was darting
down the steep path like an antelope.

But before he could reach the spot he
saw a tall figure in Montenegrin dress
spring out from among the rocks and
stride along that fearful ledge as nimbly
and firmly as if walking on level ground.

Selim, holding his breath, saw the
stranger approach the spot where the boy
was still clinging—heard his cheery voice
call to the terrified child to "hold fast
just one minute more"—watched him
draw nearer—nearer—nearer still. And
now he was within one stride of the
clinging boy, and now his strong hand
was outstretched to grasp him, when, all
at once, Selim beheld with inconceivable
horror, a shower of loose earth falling
from the cliff above them. The next mo-
ment there came a deafening crash and
down rushed a perfect cataract of huge
stones and rubbish, darkening the whole
air with dust. When it cleared away the
two figures were gone!

Selim uttered a cry like the roar of a
wounded tiger, and sprang toward the

chasm as if to plunge into it after his lost
child, but just then he saw the Monte-
negrin's towering form emerging from a
cliff into which he had thrust Ali and
himself barely in time. A few moments
later and both were safe on firm ground
once more.

"Don't be afraid! father shan't hurt
you," said Ali, turning to the gigantic
Montenegrin with a protecting air, as his
father released him from a hug worthy of
a boar-striker. "He's an Albanian, but
he's put on Montenegrin clothes to hunt
down a man called Hilarion Petrovitch,
and I've come to help him!"

"Fall on, then; my little champion,"
as he wiped off the dust and blood that
besmeared his face; "for I am Hilarion."

"You?" cried Selim, starting back.
"You?" echoed Ali. "Oh, then you're
not a wizard after all, and father won't be
your enemy anymore. Let's all be friends."

And he drew the two great brown hand
together with his tiny fingers.

"It is the will of Allah (God)," said the
Albanian, "I had vowed to slay you, but
henceforth my sword has no edge against
the savior of my child."

"Nor has mine against his father's," an-
swered the Montenegrin.

And the compact so strangely conclu-
ded was faithfully kept ever after.

LIFE.

A baby in her mother's arms.
A little girl with various charms:
A tender maiden, young and fair,
A lover with his nut-brown hair,
A woman married with so much care:
A mother with her darling child,
A widow with tender looks and mild;
An old lady with a wrinkled brow,
A dying bed and a dying vow,
A newly-dug grave in frosty ground,
Sighing winds with a murmuring sound—
"Such is life."
—Springfield Republican

Breaking a Corner.

Wall Street News.

In the early days of Michigan, when one
dealer was the source of supply for a
large territory, a capitalist from the east
suddenly bought up all the tobacco and
whisky to be got hold of in the state.
There was no railroad communication; it
was winter, and there was no navigation,
and everything promised a big profit on
the speculation. Prices began to creep up
and settlers to inquire and protest, and
the capitalist was rubbing his hands and
holding on, when something happened.
He was on his way to church one Sunday
when he was seized by a band of tough-
looking pioneers and carried to the river
where a hole already had been cut in the
ice.

"What is the meaning of this?" he finally
asked.

"It means old prices for whisky and
tobacco!" replied the spokesman.

"How?"

They proceeded to enlighten him. Two
of the band gave him a duck in the water
and he was plunged in and hauled out
three times before he got his breath and
said:

"Gentlemen, tobacco has taken a great
drop!"

"Give him some more!" said the leader,
and into the freezing cold water he went
again. When they hauled him out, blue
with cold and teeth chattering, he ob-
served:

"And whisky is 10 cents a gallon less
than the old price!"

Knew He'd Forgotten Something.
Burdette.

"We are going fishing next week," said
Mr. Oldboy, "and I want to be sure we've
got all our things together."

"Got a tent?" asked his partner.

"Yes I've got a tent."
"And a boat?"
"Yes; that's engaged."
"Whisky?"
"Lots of it."
"Some pilot biscuit?"
"Yes—whole box."
"Five or six dozen of beer?"
"Yes."
"Cigars?"
"Hundreds of them."
"Plenty of whisky?"
"Yes."
"A good lot of beer?"
"Yes."
"You'll want some ice."

"I have that, and I have lots of canned
goods, plenty of beer and cigars, no end
of whisky and bread, and everything I
possibly can think of, and yet it seems to
me I have left something out."

"Got your tackle, haven't you?"
"By George, ye have hit it. That is
just it—fish-hooks and lines; we will need
some of them, won't we? I knew I had
forgotten something!"

She Was There.

Mr. Topnoody walked into the kitchen
the other night, when he came home, and
at once angrily said to his wife:

"My dear, did you tell Mr. Brown that
the greater part of our family attended
one of those detestable donation parties?"

"I certainly did," she replied.

"What did you do that for? You know
you were the only one there from this
house, and I think you might have some
regard for the truth, if you haven't any
for me."

"Don't tell me I lie, Topnoody."
"But, my dear, I—"

"Shut up! I said the greater part of
this family was there, and I meant just
what I said. I was there, and if I ain't
the greater part of this family then this
house is for sale and I am ready to die
down beneath the waving daisies."

"Oh!" stammered Mr. Topnoody, and
he went back into the sitting-room and
began reading "Baxter's Saints' Rest."

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The Germantown Telegraph suggests
that competitive horse-shoeing should be
included in the premium list of agricul-
tural fairs, inasmuch as all must know
how many animals are injured—some-
times permanently crippled by untaught,
ignorant or unskillful shoers, who treat
the hoof of a horse with as much rough-
ness and recklessness as they do a plough
share.

The following rule for estimating the
amount of hay in a stack will be found
approximately correct: In stack, timothy,
after ten day two weeks' settling 600 cubic
feet to the ton; clover, 700, and prairie
hay 550 feet. After thorough settling
about 500 cubic feet of timothy, 550 of
clover, and 450 of prairie hay. To get the
cubic dimensions of a stack, multiply the
average length, breadth and height togeth-
er.

The following method of preserving
potatoes is said to be that used by French
hotel and restaurant keepers: The tubers
are first washed and then, a few at a time,
by means of small baskets, are plunged
into boiling water and held there for four
seconds; they are then dried and stored.
This treatment destroyed the vitality of
the buds or "eyes," and there is no ten-
dency to sprout but the potatoes keep
sound and of good flavor until the next
crop comes in.

The United States Veterinary Journal
says cracked hoof is the general result of
a dry state of the hoofs which makes them
weak and brittle; and the trouble may
arise from fever or other causes of degen-
eration. Among the more prominent in-
fluences which tend to produce cracked
hoofs, are uneven bearing of the shoe,
calking or other wounds, or injury to the
coronet and the drying of the wall of the
hoof.

A canning factory has been built at
Waverly, Iowa. They are contracting
with farmers to pay in the proper season
\$5.50 per ton for corn, \$8.50 per ton for
squashes, 35 cents per bushel for cucum-
bers and 25 cents per bushel for tomatoes
and the Peoria Transcript does the proper
thing in suggesting that a law be enacted
in every State where canned goods are put
up requiring all makers of and dealers in
such goods to stamp their cans with the
date of their manufacture, or the date
when they are sealed up.

Jersey farmers sometimes spend \$300
per acre for fertilizers for their melon
grounds. As the crop is subject to several
risks, sometimes the growers get badly
"left." The mealy bugs not infrequently
cover the plants here and there, and un-
less exterminated will spread rapidly.
The striped beetle also attacks the roots,
causing the plants to wilt suddenly be-
yond recovery. The cure for this is a lit-
tle air-slacked lime put close to the stem
when the plants are small; the beetle does
not like to crawl through the lime to lay
its eggs.

How Marbles Are Made.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Marbles are named from the Latin
word "marmor," by which similar play-
things were known to the boys of Rome,
2,000 years ago. Some marbles are made
of potter's clay and baked in an oven
just as earthen ware is baked, but most
of them are made of a hard kind of stone
found in Saxony, Germany. Marbles
are manufactured there in great numbers
and sent to all parts of the world, even
to China, for the use of the Chinese chil-
dren.

The stone is broken up with a hammer
into pieces, which are then ground round
in a mill. The mill has a fixed slab of
stone, with its surface full of little groves
or furrows. Above this a flat block of
oak wood of the same size as the stone, is
made to turn round rapidly, and, while
turning, little streams of water run in
the grooves and keep the mill from get-
ting too hot. About 100 pieces of the
square pieces of stone are put in the
grooves at once, and in a few minutes are
made round and polished by the wooden
block.

China and white marbles are also used
to make the round rollers which have de-
lighted the hearts of the boys of all na-
tions for hundreds of years. Marbles
thus made are known to the boys as
"chinas," or "alley." Real China ones
are made of porcelain clay, and baked
like chinaware or other pottery. Some
of them have a pearly glaze, and some
are painted in various colors, which will
not rub off, because they are baked in,
just as the pictures are on the plates and
other table-ware.

Glass marbles are known as "agates."
They are made of both clear and colored
glass. The former are made by taking
up a little melted glass on the end of an
iron rod and making it round by drop-
ping it into a round mold, which shapes
it, or by whirling it around the head un-
til the glass is made into a little ball.

Sometimes the figure of a dog or squirrel
or a kitten or some other object is put
on the end of the rod, and when it is dip-
ped into the melted glass the glass runs
all around it, and when the marble is
done the animal can be seen shut up in
it. Colored glass marbles are made by
holding a bunch of glass rods in the fire
until they melt; then the workmen twist
them round into a ball or press them in-
to a mold, so that when done the marble
is marked with bands or ribbons of color.
Real agates, which are the nicest of all
marbles, are made in Germany, out of
the stone called agate. The workmen
cut pieces of agate nearly round with
hammers and then grind them round and
smooth on grindstones.

A Merciful Editor.

An Ohio man, who last week started a
paper at Kansas, wrote the following sa-
luted "I have this day assumed con-
trol of the Weekly Whoogog. Of course
I intend to thoroughly and entirely
change public opinion in the community
but I wish to assure the people that I will
do it very slowly."

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DIRECTIONS FOR GETTING OUT HEADS OF TREES.

Timber to be used—Elm, Linn, Cottonwood, Hackberry, Ash, Soft Maple, Red Oak, Gum and Sycamore. Bolts for 28 inches long, and bark removed, and split as follows: Trees from 15 to 20 inches, in two pieces; trees from 20 to 30 inches, in four pieces; trees above 30 inches in diameter, in five to eight pieces, varying according to size of tree.

Linn and Poplar timber, from 10 to 15 inches, we use round. All timber to be free from knots, dots or other imperfections. Will pay \$3.50 per cord at factory.

GEO. E. BLAKE, Secy., Riley Hoop and Heading Co., Greencastle, Indiana.

Sweet Potato Plan

I suppose I have the best assortment and largest amount to be found in Western Indiana. The Jersey Yellow, and Red, Yellow and Red Nansensmond, old fashioned Long Red, Red Wax, Southern Queen and Red Bermuda. These are all known varieties, I offer at the lowest price that can be afforded, 25¢ per 100. A person taking 500 may have 70 of them either Brazilian or Early Golden. I have the Brazilian in the season, and the Early Golden, others handle it under the name of Early Strawberry. It is beautiful, early and surpasses all others in productiveness and good quality. My supply is limited, perhaps enough that all may get it. Price 30¢ per 100 or \$2.50 per 1,000.

Late cabbage, 20¢ per 100, cello 25¢, pepper and tomato, 5,000 and over prepaid, receive a premium of 5¢ per cent. in plants. All orders will be promptly filled, well packed and delivered at the express office in Greencastle when they are ready to ship. J. B. JOHNSON, East end of Seminary St., Greencastle, Ind.

Peter Henderson's SEEDS OF PLANTS

Contains every desirable variety of his MANUAL of EVERYTHING for the GARDEN.

which for 1882, contains PETER HENDERSON'S "GARDEN" in 24 parts, and "Flower Catalogue," making it a condensed Gardening Book, having 28 illustrations, and 200 pages of text. It is a complete and reliable work, and is a valuable addition to the gardener's library. Price, per copy, 25¢. Sent free on application. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 & 37 Corlandt St., New York.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA

is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

Notice to Creditors, Etc.

In the matter of the estate of JAMES M. PARKS, deceased.

In the Putnam Circuit Court:

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the said estate that said estate has been re-elected by said court, probably insolvent, and ordered to be settled as such. Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of said estate to file their claims for allowance with the undersigned Administrator, at Greencastle, Indiana, this 30th day of June, 1882.

W. O. N. KALL Administrator.

Dakota News.

S. H. Elrod, one of the leading land attorneys of Clark, has formed a partnership in the law business with Don R. Frazier, formerly editor of the Carroll County (Ill.) Herald, and a lawyer of many years experience both in Illinois and Iowa. This will make one of the strongest law firms in Clark county. Frankfort Banner.

Senator Harrison is one of the most courteous of gentlemen, frank and manly in his intercourse, and firm in his convictions of duty. He is one of the clearest headed men in the Nation, and Indiana Republicans should stand by him and aid him in every way.

Martinsville Republican.

Miss Claribel Matson, sister of Congressman Matson, a fine musician and teacher in the Musical Conservatory at Columbus, is spending vacation in this city, and has secured a class in music. She is staying at the residence of J. C. Keifer.

Morgan county had two representatives in the graduating class of Asbury University last week; Charles D. Rose and Moses Slaughter. The record of each in college is creditable, and they are both promising young men. Rose will enter business, Slaughter will pursue the profession of teaching.

In the 4th of July parade no more elegant display of Furniture was ever shown in the city than by the Palace Furniture car of Chas. J. Kimble & Son. Several of the Colored quartet sang so beautifully mounted upon Sofa's and easy Chair's are employed by this excellent furniture house. Messrs. Kimble & Son have been in their business 34 years in this city.

Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Sealing Wax, at Jones' Drug Store. 24-30

For fresh vegetables go to Hays & Condry's. 25-27

HAY FEVER.

I was severely afflicted for eleven years with Hay Fever. After trying almost everything without avail, I gave up all hopes of being cured, when I purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. To my surprise, after a few applications, I was entirely relieved. R. WATSON HARRIS, Letter Carrier Newark, N. J.

I recommend to those suffering (as I have with Hay Fever, Ely's Cream Balm. I have tried nearly all the remedies, and give this a decided preference over them all. It has given me immediate relief. C. T. STEPHENS, Hardware merchant, Ithaca, N. Y. Price 50 cents.

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Children Cry FOR Pitcher's Castoria.

Mothers like, and Physicians recommend it.

IT IS NOT NARCOTIC.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS; the World's great Pain-Relieving remedies. They heal, soothe and cure Burns, Wounds, Weak Back and Rheumatism upon Man, and Sprains, Galls, and Lameness upon Beasts. Cheap, quick and reliable.

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W. O. N. KALL Administrator.

long time either, when Ireland will be a wilderness or mere park for England to raise stock on." These articles of Mr. Scanlan will be of genuine service to the Irish cause, and by their facts and their fairness will gain many friends among those who have not been inclined to regard it with favor.

There is a popular impression that about seventeen years elapse between cholera visitations, which is perhaps due to getting it mixed with the seventeen year locust theory, for there is no other apparent reason for it. The prevailing theory is that of twelve years, the disease breaking out during the great twelve year pilgrimage to Juggernaut, supplemented by another outbreak at the similar Hurdwar pilgrimage two years later. The twelve years are to be counted between the outbreaks in India. In its western progress the disease is not always uniform in its rate of advance, being determined by the course of trade and travel, tides of emigration and various disturbing or forwarding causes. The last great twelve yearly epidemic in India occurred in 1865 and reached the United States from Havre in 1866. Within the past six or eight years cholera has prevailed in various eastern countries, and several times; but it has not become general as in former years. It may be hoped that the Egyptian visitation will be equally isolated, and that it is due to local occasions wrought by recent war and its effects upon the living of the people. While it need not excite alarm, it should stimulate to prudence and cleanliness.

The Governor of Algeria has issued an order prohibiting the usual pilgrimage to Mecca this year on account of the cholera in Egypt.

Senator Conkling, in reply to the question whether he is writing a book, is reported to have said: "I wonder who started that story. I have neither the time nor the inclination to write a book. I have too much else to attend to. I never thought of such a thing." He said he had not called on the President, as no business to transact at the White House, and he had no time to go where business did not take him.

The telephone exchanges of the country are rapidly being consolidated and taking the shape of huge monopolies.

The Democratic party from the day of its organization has been opposed to a protective tariff. Every National Convention of the party has declared in favor of free trade or a tariff for revenue only, with two exceptions, the convention of 1872, which endorsed the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Liberal Republicans, and that of 1894, which did not refer to the tariff in the platform, presumably because the whole nation then recognized the necessity for high rates of duty. In view of this conspicuous feature of Democratic history, it is no less gratifying than surprising to see the Democratic party of Ohio in the year 1883 declare for a protective tariff. The wording of the second resolution of the Columbus Convention is not as clear as it might have been made—it is not so satisfactory as the resolution adopted by the Republican Convention—but the resolution indorses the principle of protection, sweeps away the free trade heresy, and admits unmistakably what has always been denied by the free traders that protection encourages productive industries and affords just compensation to labor. This is a long step forward. The third resolution of the Democratic Convention is even more significant than the second. It demands the restoration of the old tariff on wool, which was clearly protective. Thus the Democracy commits itself to the policy it has long condemned. If it is a genuine case of repentance and conversion, the country has great reason to rejoice. Inasmuch as the Democratic organs of the State have almost without an exception advocated the dangerous economic heresy of tariff for revenue only, this declaration may be regarded with some suspicion. It looks like a tub thrown to the laborer.

Nothing in the history of the New World is more wonderful than the growth of our industries. In thirty-two years "the number of manufacturing establishments has more than doubled, and the capital invested in them is now over five times what it was in 1850." At that date the wages of operatives (including men, women and children) averaged \$218 a year, while the wages paid now average \$345 a year. If industrial development continues at the rate of the last ten years, by the beginning of the twentieth century American manufacturing interests will have reached colossal dimensions, undreamed of by the great political economists of the past who aided in establishing our industries on the solid rock of protection.

Hon. S. S. Cox has established a prize of fifty dollars to be given the best orator in Asbury next Commencement—Exchange.

If a New York congressman feels interested in Asbury to establish a prize for the best orator, should not those persons of Indiana interested in education use strenuous efforts to secure the De Pauw donation, which will make Asbury one of the leading colleges of the Mississippi Valley? The time given to raise the amount expires Aug. 1st, and if it is not raised by that time Mr. De Pauw will build a college of his own and thus leave Asbury as it now is. The report that there are parties expecting to give the deficiency when the time comes, is without foundation, and cannot be hoped for nor expected. The sum must be raised by small amounts, and that without much delay. This effort should not fail. Here is an opportunity to place in Indiana a college that will rival any in the country. Let every lover of education come forward with whatever assistance he can, and lend a helping hand at this.—Anderson Herald.

The I. & St. L. Railway suffered greatly by the recent western floods, which rendered the bridges unsafe. In East St. Louis the track was badly damaged.

A mean swindler worked Lamb's Bottom, over in Jefferson township, last week and managed to cheat a number of good farmers' wives in considerable amounts. He represented that he was a feather renovator doing business in Paragon and that he had secured the court, getting a large quantity of feathers, with the understanding that they were to be returned in three or four days as good as new. He shipped the swindlers, likewise himself, and the good women have not only lost their feathers, but have also lost their confidence.

Martinsville Republican.

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C. W. Talburt.

22-21

The following correspondence recently took place between Dr. J. N. Matthews, of Mason, Ill., nephew of our City Treasurer, James Matthews, and the "Hoosier Poet, J. W. Riley:

DEAR RILEY:

I have but a moment to spare, now. To breathe in your ear that I have a new hair now.

A bouncing blithe chap of the masculine gender.

As red as a lobster, and lively and tender.

Who came to our house on a cyclone, last Sunday.

If there's truth in the statement of old lady Grundy.

His mother is hale, and his Daddy is hearty.

With arms like an Ursa, and eyes like a star.

Ab, little ye bachelors, grumpy and grimy.

Can guess of the exquisite joy I have by me.

In this little budget of flannel and frizzes.

And cryings, and cooings, and colics and kiases.

No doubt that to-night you're engaged in some revel.

That to-morrow will leave you as sick as the d—.

While I in a transport of ecstasy, may be.

Will laugh in my bliss as I sing to my baby.

By jove! what a jewel of joy the possession.

Of this little lubberly lubricate Hessian! But hanged if I'll squander my ecstasies further.

Lest you, in a spasm of fury, cry "murder!"

And so I'll just whisper a word to my Muses.

And bid you good night, with a father's excuses.

And trust that the fates, in the future, on you, sir.

Will smile as they scatter such luxuries, too, sir.

Still, hoping that I, sir, may never a lath use.

To paddle the promising son of JIM MATTHEWS.

Pollitese Poetique.

DEAR MAN,—Happy husband and rapturous father.

My heart bubbles over with joy, To hear, high above all my bachelor brother.

My Benedict friend has a boy.

Though to note your delight, in the rhymes that you write,

Makes me envious in a degree; I'm tickled clean through that the babe having you.

Has a far better father than me.

Then whoop and hoo-raw! for both father and mother!

And whoop and hoo-raw for the heir! May the HEARTS of you all, shuffled up with each other.

Yield ever this ACE and a PAIR!— 'Tis a fortunate deal, but whatever I feel

Of envy is lost in my joy— Because you're its Pa, and your wife is its Ma.

And because its like me—It's a boy. Heartily yours, J. W. RILEY.

THE RESPONSE.

DEAR MAN,—Happy husband and rapturous father.

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My Benedict friend has a boy.

Though to note your delight, in the rhymes that you write,

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John F. Scanlan, a prominent Irish-American of Chicago, has written a series of articles for the *Inter Ocean*, in which he answers the question, "Why Ireland is Poor," by showing her deplorable condition to be the result of England's free trade policy. The masses of the Irish people, he says, are not aware how important a part the question of native industry played in the subjugation of Ireland; but few of them realized until a few years ago that, as he quotes the *London Times* as saying, "the only time England could utilize the Celt was when they went to the United States and voted for free trade." But they are opening their eyes, and that the Irish-Americans do not propose thus to be "utilized" any longer is shown by the adoption by the recent Irish-American convention at Philadelphia of a resolution urging the people of Ireland to buy nothing in England which they can produce in Ireland or procure in America and France, and pledging themselves to promote Irish manufactures, so far as they may be able, by encouraging their importation into America and by using their utmost endeavors to persuade American traders not to keep English goods on sale. Mr. Scanlan demonstrates that the frequent famines which have desolated Ireland have not resulted from insufficient natural resources to sustain manufactures of all kinds. He shows that beyond a doubt the supplies of coal, iron, and water power are abundant. "Nature," he says, "has supplied the Island with more than an average quantity of raw material; add to which a rich soil, a climate neither hot in summer nor cold in winter with harbors and commercial advantages equal, if not superior, to any country of its size in the world, and the wonder is that any power of man or demon could create so much misery where God has extended his blessings in such abundance. Yet through the subtle agency of British free trade, that country, which was one of the most prosperous in the world under a native government that protected home industries, has been reduced not alone to chronic poverty, periodical famines, and forced wholesale emigration of her people, but at certain periods refused to give forth the food intended by nature for man's sustenance. And now every living thing—men, animals and fowls—are yearly decreasing under that system of government economy that compels one nation to raise and ship to another the raw products of the earth, so that if the present order of things goes on it will be but a matter of time, and not a very

The Cheap CORNH STORE!

Is now selling all Summer Goods at very low prices. In order to make room for a big Fall Stock we are willing to accept very small profits on all reasonable goods.

Today we open the cheapest lot of Linen Dusters ever offered in the city. See our Fans, Parasols, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains and Fixtures at Indianapolis prices.

C. W. Talburt.

22-21

The Greencastle Banner.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

GOSSIP ABOUT HIS HEALTH— HIS LATE WIFE'S GOOD TASTE.

Washington Special.

Your correspondent this morning met a gentleman who had the distinction of living as a neighbor to General Arthur for over thirty years. He was telegraphed for by Arthur on the night that Garfield died, and was one of his principal advisers during the trying months that followed Arthur's accession to the presidential chair. "Arthur has always been a high liver," he said. "He likes good things and plenty of them. He is inclined to be bilious at times, but he is rarely, if ever, sick."

"How do you account for the many alarming reports about his health?"

"Oh, it's anything for a sensation, I suppose. These reports are very annoying to the President. He is continually receiving letters from all kinds of people telling him to take this or that remedy. The patent medicine frauds have also swamped him with samples of their wares. If Mr. Arthur occupied any other position you would hear nothing about his failing health."

"Did you know Mrs. Arthur when she was alive?"

"Yes, very well. General Arthur thought everything of her; he has never been quite the same since her death. I don't think he will ever marry again, although it would be better for him if he would. He will never marry while he remains President, anyhow. It would be too much like a business transaction. He wishes to make it a purely love matter. His late wife was a very beautiful woman. She was a decided brunette. She had large, expressive eyes that were dazzling in their brilliancy. She had a plump, round figure and was the envy of my wife and many other ladies in the taste she displayed in dressing. It was the common remark that Arthur would not save anything, as his wife spent all the money he could make in clothes. As a matter of fact, the General has since told me that his wife probably spent less on herself than any one in her set. She could, by the use of a ribbon or two and several flounces, change an old style dress into the latest Worth style. I wish my wife had her gift. Mrs. Arthur was a good conversationalist and fond of society. She was well educated and was as familiar with the current events as her husband was."

The Next Presidency.

Washington Special.

Presidential possibilities attract more attention here now than any other topic of public interest. The ablest political experts here believe that Tilden is a full-fledged candidate, and that vigorous efforts will be made in his behalf from this time forward. Of course it will be a still hunt, at least until the drift of public sentiment is fairly seen, but there remains little doubt in the minds of the most practiced observers, that it is a hunt. The opinion of the large majority, too, seems to be that the "old ticket" would be stronger than any other that could be nominated.

Of course McDonald is a candidate, but it is doubtful whether he could go into convention with the full support of his own State. Hendricks' friends of course see that if the old ticket were nominated and elected Hendricks would be pretty sure to be President for a good share of the term. Despite Mr. Watterson's glowing picture of a rejuvenated Tilden able to tire out the average Kentuckian in an hour or read a couple of hundred volumes in a winter, there is no doubt that Mr. Tilden is very weak and not likely to survive the excitement of a Presidential campaign and the pulling and hauling of the struggle for office which would follow his election. Hendricks has a strong following in Indiana, and his friends will not give up this chance to make him President to oblige Mr. McDonald or anybody else.

On the other side the general sentiment seems to point to Arthur. You hear occasionally something about Logan and Grant and Edmunds, but the nine out of every ten who express themselves here, say that Arthur appears to be the most available candidate that the party has. And Barkis is within. There's no doubt of that. It is just justice to the President to say that if he is working "schemes" for the nomination nothing has been found out about it, yet if he objects to the mention of his name for re-nomination, nobody has ever heard of it. If anything gets into print that glaringly misrepresents him, the correspondents generally get a gentle reminder of the fact that such statement is incorrect, but if anybody has been informed that talk of re-nomination is distasteful your correspondent has not heard of it. Nor has there been, so far as your correspondent has heard, any denial of an attempt to unite the factions in New York.

If there is no understanding between the President and Whitelaw Reid for a party reunion in New York, neither side has seen fit to dispel the impression that such a one does exist. The philosophical manner in which the "boys" from New York take it is quite astonishing. They seem to realize at last that this is the only hope of the party.

"I think that very few New Yorkers have much influence in national politics, now," said one of these gentlemen here recently. "Yes, I think Arthur is the best man we can nominate next year, and I think he will be elected, too. He doesn't give us much of a show, though now. I think that we shall carry the State this fall, and elect a Republican President next year, and I predict that his name will be Arthur."