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Sewing Machines!

And other standard makes. Machines fully WARRANTED in every respect.

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(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Slippers in Choice styles.

Newport Ties for Ladies and Misses.

Gerster Ties for Ladies and Misses.

Low-cut shoes for Ladies and Misses.

Low-cut shoes for Boys.

Children's shoes for summer.

Infant's Foot Wear in new styles.

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Millinery!

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R. G. Ward & Co.,

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BARGAINS

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NEW AND STYLISH

MILLINERY!

Central Bank Building, South

Jackson Street.

We are now receiving a

FULL LINE

—OF—

Millinery

Goods!

Which we offer at the

Lowest Prices.

—Also—

New Embroideries,

ACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

and NOTIONS, of all kinds.

CALL AND SEE US.

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Subscribe for the

CAMPAIGN BANNER.

Only 50c.

The Greencastle Banner.

DePAUW UNIVERSITY.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Commencement opened Friday evening with the exercises of the Theological Lyceum. It was the first public entertainment. The program was very interesting and instructive.

The Valedictory exercises of the Adelpian and Asburian literary societies of the preparatory department, occurred Saturday evening with the following program:

Recitation—The Last Banquet. Hattie Cox, Tipton.

Recitation—Jamie. Florence Hays, Greencastle.

Essay—Horrors of War. Mark Brighton, Greencastle.

Essay—Civil Equality. Charles M. Wood, Salem.

Oration—Our Impending Duty. W. J. Beckett, Aurora.

Oration—Purpose and Result. William Reeves, Greencastle.

Debate—Thesis: Resolved, That science has a greater Civilizing Influence than Art.

Aff.—J. F. Mail, Robinson, Ill. Neg.—D. H. Guild, Medaryville.

The performance was well received throughout.

SUNDAY.

At 10:30 Dr. Martin delivered the baccalaureate sermon in his usually impressive manner. His text was "What Shall I do to be saved?"

At 3:15 in the afternoon, Bishop Nide delivered the Annual lecture on the subject of—"Christianity tested by its Fruits." His address has been most favorably spoken of as containing sound and logical thoughts, and the impression he has created here, is that of a learned and excellent man. This was his first appearance before a Greencastle audience. He is the newly elected bishop of the M. E. Church. Sunday evening the address of Rev. T. C. Holiday, D. D., before the Methodist Historical society, occurred. The speaker gave many personal reminiscences of the early days of Asbury University that were very interesting, as well as showing the many difficulties which the college encountered in its early days.

Rev. Aaron Wood and T. A. Goodwin also made a few remarks. The former is well known as one of the pioneer preachers of the State and the latter is the first graduate that ever came out of Old Asbury.

MONDAY, JUNE 16th.

10 o'clock Monday morning a reunion and Exhibition Drill of Co. E. DePauw cadets occurred in the Central Campus. Company E, it will be remembered carried off the third prize at the Military Encampment, at Indianapolis in 1882 and was at that time under the command of Captain Frank Joyce now Captain of Battery B, Ohio National Guards, the following of the members were present—Frank M. Joyce, Captain; Chas. Bridges, First Lieut.; E. D. Wilder, First Sergeant; C. O. Thomas, Second Sergeant; F. D. Ader, G. Christie, W. Shultz, F. E. White, E. E. Brown, W. S. Smith, E. L. Scarrit, A. P. Burnside, M. J. Beckett, W. H. Jordan, J. E. Durham, W. Funk, W. Thayer, J. C. S. Bridges, J. B. Curtis, W. Iglehart, L. G. Yocum, E. L. Martin, G. M. Boyd, W. Merritt, W. Piercy, G. H. Bainum. The company of Zouaves also gave an exhibition drill, which was very creditable, considering the short time they have been organized. Then came the drill of the DePauw Battery, which closed the military exercises.

The Coffin-Finney prize contest in Oratory for a prize of \$50 occurred in the afternoon and created much excitement, on account of the popularity of the speakers and their known qualities in oratory. There were four contestants and the following is the order in which they spoke, and the subjects of each:

Civil Rights. J. M. Goodwin.

The Universality of Law. C. F. Newfer.

Science and Freedom as Verifying Advancement. E. L. Scarrit.

The Impending Conflict. A. J. Beveridge.

The judges awarded the prize to A. J. Beveridge. Mr. Beveridge also received the prize offered by the W. C. T. U. for the best essay on the comparative benefits of prohibition and high license.

The valedictory exercises of the Platonian, Philological and Philomathean Literary Societies took place in the evening and was composed of the following programme:

Orator. J. A. Davis.

Valedictorian. Charles Mooney.

Orator. Grace Ward.

Valedictorian. Jodie Cavens.

Orator. Jesse Bridges.

Valedictorian. M. G. Lee.

TUESDAY.

The first exercises was the planting of class ivy by the class of '84, during which class songs were sung and their historians portrayed their brilliant record of their past career, and their prophet built air castles for the future.

The G. C. Cloud prize contest in Declamation occurred at two o'clock in the afternoon and was witnessed by a very large audience, notwithstanding the unusually warm weather. The award of \$75 is divided into three prizes of \$35, \$25, and \$15. There were nine contestants, and below we give them in their order:

Marc Anthony's Oration. C. W. Bennett

Death-bed of Benedict Arnold. W. S. Biddle

The Blacksmith's Story. W. F. Sheridan

Too Late for the Train. Mary L. Ridpath

Death Bridge of the Tay. C. E. Dixon

The Revolutionary Rising. W. S. Brown

The Raven. H. A. Marshall

How "Ruby" Played. T. C. Hopkins

A Wrecked Life. W. A. Hough

H. A. Marshall was awarded first, T. C. Hopkins second and W. F. Sheridan third. At the close of the declamations the N. G. Smith prize in Toxicology was read by M. M. Bachelard, the successful contestant, who received the prize of \$50.

At night Governor Porter delivered his lecture on "Gladstone" to an immense audience, quite a number being unable to gain admittance. Previous to the address the M. S. A. G. Porter prize thesis in Physics, on the subject of "Electricity, its History, Present Uses and Future Possibilities" was read by the successful candidate, Miss Cora Lloyd. Miss Loyd illustrated her subject by experiments with the different electrical apparatus belonging to the institution, and displayed, on her part, a wonderful comprehension of the subject in hand.

WEDNESDAY.

The S. S. Cox prize of \$25 for best oration in Sophomore or Freshman class occurred at 10 o'clock. There were four contestants as follows:

The Problem of Life. Jackson Boyd.

Harmony and Science in Religion. W. J. Snyder.

The Price of Success. N. A. Hetherington.

Compulsory Education. J. M. Adams.

Two of the judges voted for Mr. Boyd. Two judges and the referee voted for Mr. Snyder, the last named gentleman thus receiving the prize of \$25.

The Cox prize in essay was awarded to Mr. Anderson of the Freshman class. The temperance prize essay was awarded to A. J. Beveridge, of '85.

The C. W. Landes & Co. prize in oratory took place in the afternoon, there being six competitors: The following is the programme:

Woman Suffrage. John M. Goodwin.

Just Received

—AT—

Burk and Burleigh's

25 cases canned goods.

10 bags Coffee.

10 barrels Granulated Sugar.

5 barrels White Extra C Sugar.

3 barrels choice Roasted Coffee.

500 pounds California and New York Dried Fruit.

5 chests Finest Teas in the market, cheap, and other goods too numerous to mention.

These goods were not shipped to us by mistake and sold on commission, but bought for cash and sold on small profit for cash. Call and get prices. South Side—Brattin's old stand.

15 14

BURK & BURLEIGH.

ord of their past career, and their prophet built air castles for the future.

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Woman Suffrage. John M. Goodwin.

Our National Characteristic. W. F. Sheridan.

The Civil Sunday. Chas. Kirkpatrick.

The Battle of Faith. O. T. Merkle.

The Tendency of the Stage. J. G. Campbell.

Individual Supremacy. F. E. Miller.

The judges awarded the prize, \$25, to O. T. Merkle of the Junior class.

7:30 p. m.—Reunion of the society of Alumni. Oration by Hon. Jonathan Birch, A. M. Poem by Rev. Elijah E. Edwards.

THURSDAY.

Following is the programme for this morning:

Immortality of True Greatness. JESSE W. RUCKER.

National Songs. JOSEPHINE CAVENS.

Public Opinion an Element in Government. ELBERT W. McMAHON.

Power of the Pulpit. W. F. SWITZER.

American Statesmen Conservative. CHAS. F. SPRAY.

Cassius on the Efficient Man. MATTIE TARBELL.

The Gospel of Caste. WILBERT WARD.

American Politics. JOHN F. POWELL.

The True Test of Power. FRANK T. LODGE.

Man a Microcosm. ED. L. SCARRITT.

Old Ideas in Old Worlds. BERTHA STEPHENSON.

The Worth of St. ON G. YOCUM.

Conscience Superior to Human Law

True Manhood. CORA LLOYD.

John C. Calhoun. THOS. G. CHAMBERS.

Master's Oration. CHAS. A. FINNEY.

CONFERRING DEGREES BY PRESIDENT MARTIN

THE TRUSTEES.

The trustees have been in session since Monday, but nothing definite is known of the proceedings with the exception of a few appointments.

Thos. W. Stowell, of New York, an eminent school teacher, has been elected Professor of Biology.

Rev. Wm. W. Martin, D. D., at present in Beyrout, Syria, is elected Harmon Professor of Exegetical Theology of the Old Testament.

Thomas J. Bassett is Principal of the Preparatory Department and Professor of Normal Instruction.

Prof. Joseph Carhart is elected to the new chair of Elocution.

Miss Rosa M. Redding is elected Instructor of Science.

President Martin's resignation was unanimously "not-accepted." Considerable advance was made in his salary to induce him to remain President of the University.

Bishop Bowman is styled "Chancellor" of the University. This does not affect Dr. Martin's relation to the institution or to any department of it. It remains practically as before. We are pleased to see he is to have the more intimate fellowship and council of the venerable bishop.

The work on the new buildings will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

In addition to the large class who received the degree of A. M. in course, the following honorary degrees were conferred: A. M., on Prof. E. G. Boone, of Frankfurt; Rev. Robert Roberts of the South East Indiana Conference, and Dr. W. W. Braudt, of Indianapolis. D. D. on Harry Buchtel, Lafayette, and W. W. Evans, of Benwick, Pa. L. L. D. on D. W. Voorhees, U. S. Senator.

SENIOR CLASS.

Josephine Cavens, Bloomfield; William Chase, Sparta, Ohio, Thomas Chambers, Charleston, Ills.; Stephen Cook; Evansville; John Curtis, Sheffield, Ills.; Charles S. Ferris, Terre Haute; Francis W. Hammawalt, Monticello; William Iglehart, Evansville; Marshall G. Lee, Terre Haute; Cora Lloyd, Greencastle; Frank T. Lodge, Indianapolis; Anna I. Martin, Greencastle; Ewing McLean Greencastle; Elbert W. McMahon, Greencastle; Isabel G. McNutt, Greencastle; Charles Mooney, Springfield, Ill.; George Murphy, Wabash; Henry M. Pindell, Pana, Ill.; John F. Powell, Xenia; Asher S. Preston, Tower City, D. T.; Minnie C. Ridpath, Greencastle; Jesse W. Rucker, Greensburg; Edward L. Scarritt, Greencastle; Joseph Shackelford, Beloit, Kan.; Charles F. Spray, West Newton; Bertha Stephenson, Pendleton; William P. Switzer, Otterbein; Mattie Tarbell, Indianapolis; Wilbert Ward, South Bend; Lemon Geddes Yocum, Haysville, O.

NOTES.

The Indianapolis "When" band furnished the music for the exercises Tuesday afternoon, they also played a few pieces in the Court House square.

The A. R. Brattin prize in Zoology was awarded M. S. Burns of the Middle Prep class. The prize was a gold Medal worth \$20.

The Beta Theta Pi fraternity banqueted at the Central House Tuesday evening.

The Coffin-Finney prize in oratory was renewed for next year.

Mr. O. H. Carson, of the Freshman class, won the Lorraine prize of \$15, in Greek.

Marsh Marlott, class of '85, now one of the solid men of Manhattan, Kansas, is attending Commencement.

Tom Rowan, class of '81, was overcome with heat Wednesday on East Washington Street. Under medical attention he soon revived.

During the Summer vacation a large number of our students will engage in selling books, which, by the way, is a very profitable business. A party leave for Iowa to-night to canvass for an excellent publication entitled, "Error's Chains."

The troubles in Plato Society have been satisfactorily adjusted by giving to one faction the offices of the society and to the other faction the valedictorian and reply orator.

It is said that F. T. Lodge, '81, and John M. Goodwin, '85, will take the stump during the present political campaign.

The Evening DePauw, published by M. J. Beckett, Ed. Sheridan and Chas. Kirkpatrick, is one of the attractions of Commencement week. It is well filled with local news, and shows evidence of success financially.

The D. K. E. fraternity held a banquet at Brattin's Hall Monday night.

The Phi Gamma Deltas held a banquet at the residence of R. Z. Lockridge



Alex. Duvall, Jr., DRY GOODS

AND NOTIONS, GREENCASTLE, IND.

New WHITE DRESSES

For Commencement Exercises. BLACK AND COLORED SILKS!

New York Store.

Southwest Corner Square, Greencastle, Ind. 1 52

Saturday night. A large crowd was in attendance.

The class of '84 have begun a new custom—the planting of a class ivy. A live tree is cut down, and planted in the campus and with toasts and songs the ivy is planted.

Among the more notable visitors is Mr. Lantz, class of '70, now of Washington, D. C. He is one of the coming financiers of the country.

Many of the class of '83 are here; Mr. Slaughter, of Johns Hopkins University, Messrs. Overstreet, Brengle, Moore, Olcott and others have arrived since Monday.

Capt. Frank Joyce was met at the train by his old company of cadets—the famous company E. The company had a reunion and gave an excellent exhibition drill.

Prof. Longden entertained the class of '83 at the Grand Central Tuesday.

Prof. Coffin, superintendent of the New Albany schools, was here Monday to award the Coffin-Finney prize in oratory. He left on the same evening, however, for the State Republican Convention, before which he will be a candidate for the nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Dr. Earp has been invited to deliver an address at the Island Park Assembly, Sunday, July 27.

The primary contest of the Junior class for the C. W. Landes & Co., prize occurred in Philo Hall, Saturday afternoon. The following is a list of the speakers and their subjects: Oscar T. Merkle—"The Battle of Faith," Wilbur Sheridan—"The Gibraltar of Faith," Jesse Bridges—"Some Errors of British Government," C. W. Bennett—"The Problem of National Defense," J. M. Goodwin—"Woman Suffrage."

The judges awarded the first prize to Oscar T. Merkle, the second to J. M. Goodwin, and the third to Wilbur Sheridan.

Prof. Longden will spend the summer at Amherst.

See reduced prices on Lawns, Parasols, Fans and other Summer Goods at C. W. TALBURN'S. 25 26

W. T. Leggett, of Terre Haute, made us a call. He is the noted Kansas Excursion Agent, and is working up a large party from this place.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

66 acres on the Bloomington Road, 6 miles south of Greencastle. Well improved. Will sell cheap for cash.

Address, JOHN DUNNINGTON, Putnamville, Ind.

W. T. Leggett, the excursion agent from Terre Haute, will run one of his popular excursions from here to Baxter Springs and Cherryvale, Kansas, next Monday. Only one fare for the round trip, and it is good for 40 days. For full particulars call on John T. Craig or James A. Mahan at once.

SEWING MACHINE SALES.

Mrs. Jesse Himer,

Greencastle Banner

GEO. J. LANGSDALE, PUBLISHER.
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.
TERMS for the BANNER
No year..... \$1.50
Six months..... .75
One month..... .15
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 additional insertion.
Locals in capitals, 15 cents a line first insertion; 7 1/2 cents additional.
Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.
Obituaries, or "In Memoriam" resolutions, 5 cents a line.
Cards of thanks, 10 cents a line.
Displayed and long-time advertisements at special rates.

TILDEN DECLINES.

In Clear and Explicit Language He Gives His Reasons for Declining the Nomination, and Declares His Public Career Forever Closed.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The following communication from Samuel J. Tilden has been given to Associated Press:

NEW YORK, June 10, 1884.
To Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York:

In my letter of June 18, 1880, addressed to the delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention, I said: "Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service, and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even a quasiparty leadership, and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing a renomination for the Presidency, I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the Presidency. To those who think my nomination indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers—violated in my person—I have accorded a long reserve of my decision as possible, but I can not overcome repugnance to enter into a new engagement, which involves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power to the good of the country. I said four years ago in accepting the nomination. Knowing as I do, therefore from fresh experience how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out the form of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will. Such a work of renovation, after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies, to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remains to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength. My purpose to withdraw from further public service, and the grounds of it, were at that time well-known to you and others; and when at Cincinnati, and respecting my wishes yourself, you communicated to me an appeal from many valued friends to relinquish that purpose, I reiterated my determination unconditionally.

In the four years which have since elapsed, nothing has occurred to weaken, but everything to strengthen the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all who have addressed me on the subject my intention has been frankly communicated. Several of my most confidential friends, under the sanction of their own names, have publicly stated my determination to be irrevocable. The appeal made to me by the Democratic masses, with apparent unanimity, to serve them once more, is entitled to the most deferential consideration, and would inspire a disposition to do anything desired of me if it were consistent with my judgment of duty. I believe there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind for good or evil as the Government machinery for administering justice and for making and executing laws. Not all the eleemosynary institutions of private benevolence to which philanthropists may devote their lives are so fruitful in benefits as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perversion that make it the instrument of conspiracy, fraud and crime against the most sacred rights and interests of the people.

For fifty years, as a private citizen, never contemplating an official career, I have devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of influencing aright the action of the governmental institutions of my country as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require from me that sacrifice of private preferences to the public welfare. I undertook the State administration of New York because it was supposed that in that way only could the executive power be stayed on the side of reforms to which, as a private citizen, had given three years of my life. I accepted the nomination for the Presidency in 1876 because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform which the Democratic majority of the people desired to have worked out in the Federal Government, as it had been in that of the State of New

York. I believed that I had strength enough then to renovate the Administration of the Government of the United States, and at the close of my term to hand over the great trust to a successor faithful to the same policy. Though anxious to seek the repose of private life, I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust and involves a duty. In reply to the address of the committee communicating my nomination, I depicted the difficulties of the undertaking, and likened my feelings in engaging in it to those of a soldier entering battle; but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my powers to the public service.

Twenty years of continuous maladministration under the demoralizing influences of intestine war and bad finance, have infected the whole government system of the United States with the cancerous growths of false constructions and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor, and cannot be accomplished without the most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the Chief Executive of the Republic. The canvass and the administration which it is desired I should undertake would embrace a period of nearly five years. Nor can I admit any illusions as to their burdens. Three years' experience in the endeavor to reform the municipal government of the city of New York, and the two years of experience in renovating the administration of the State of New York have made me familiar with the requirements of such a work.

At the present time the considerations which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through. To reform the Administration of the Federal Government, to realize my own ideal and to fulfill the just expectations of the people would indeed warrant, as they could alone compensate, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve. But in my condition of advancing years and declining strength I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish these objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say, definitely, that I cannot now assume the labors of an administration or of a canvass. Undervaluing in no wise that best gift of Heaven—the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good; grateful beyond all words to my fellow-countrymen who would assign such a beneficent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the Democratic party nor the Republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now, or ever can be, dependent upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of a noble destiny. Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possess or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labor as their welfare now demands, I submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed.

(Signed.) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
Patents were issued to following Indians Tuesday: Albert B. Cochran, Terre Haute, buggy-top; Wilbur F. Corneils, Muncie, scrubber; Wm. Culbertson, Indianapolis, valve gear for reversing engines; Nelson Faught, Pittsboro, assignor one-half to R. R. Mills, Indianapolis, fence; Joseph Garrick, Michigan City, projectile for carrying explosive shells; Benj. F. Harrell, New Marion, Gate; Philip Hayes, Waynetown, trace tackle; Zachariah J. Johnson, South Bend, pantalon stretcher; Pharon J. Kern, Frankfort, wagon-seat; William Kimmel, gang-plow cutting device; John D. Libby, Lima, two wheeled vehicle; Francis W. Robinson, Richmond, traction engine; Robert V. Rowlett, Richmond, two-wheel and axle fastening; B. Sherrer, Cicero, band cut ring and feeding attachment for threshing machine; Abe L. Teeter, Cambridge City, grinding mill.

Postmaster general Gresham says there is no truth in the statement that he is to be appointed to succeed Circuit Court Judge Drummond within a short time and that he will retire from the Cabinet immediately after his appointment.

The Delaware Democrats present Senator Bayard as a Presidential candidate. The Maine Democrats endorsed Cleveland's candidacy.

Daniel Corrigan, chief clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, and Edwin O. Kirkwood, a clerk in the same bureau, were arrested, Tuesday night, charged with defrauding the government by means of forged vouchers for supplies which have been negotiated by outside parties. The frauds extend over a period of several years, but their extent is not yet known.

Deaths in Southern Prison Pens. Washington Special.

A recent report from the committee on invalid pensions, touching the question of pensions for men who were confined in confederate prisons during the war, gives some startling figures. It states that 60,000 of the Union troops died in confederate prisons, or immediately after being released therefrom, and add that the total number killed or dying from wounds during the war was but 78,000; that nearly as many deaths were caused by confederate prisons as by confederate bullets. The number of enlisted men who were killed—died of wounds in service—was one to twenty-eight; while the number of enlisted men who died while in prison was one in five.

BUTLER ACCEPTS.

His Letter Accepting the Greenback Nomination.

LOWELL, Mass., June 17, 1884.
Gentlemen of the Committee:—I have received at your hands the official announcement of the action of the convention at Indianapolis with deep sensibility.

In the ordinary course of political events the choice of a convention of the representative men of any considerable portion of my fellow citizens, according to me, this, the highest honor they can confer, would call for grateful acknowledgement, even though it might be a selection to represent the thought of such a convention upon questions which commonly divide political parties.

The great questions you present are higher and grander than any political measure.

Views upon such questions may have been inherited, or an out-growth of measures merely of administration.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the very existence of the republic and the establishment of democratic representative government hung trembling upon the issue of the greatest civil war the world has ever known, or may ever know, by wisdom born of imperious necessity, a financial system springing from a patriotic impulse to save the nation's life and rescue the hope of free institutions for all men from going down forever in darkness and death, was devised by the great and good men of that day to whose care republican government, to be administered for the people and by the people, had been confided.

That system of finance, for a free people, in its infancy saved the life of the nation perishing without it, and broke the chains which enslaved four millions of men.

It gave to this country, war raging, a prosperity never known before.

It enabled the people to assess upon themselves and pay taxes to an extent before unknown to any country on earth.

It made it possible for the government to pay three-fold all it received in loans from any creditor, or gave to him security more profitable and stable than was ever issued by any power in the world, and made the financial system of our government at once the envy and the admiration of all men.

This was done by the legal tender currency—while questions as to its stability were raised by the very form of the legislation by which it was enacted; and while still graver doubts prevailed in the minds of many wise and patriotic men whether a legal tender currency, inexpensive, in fact resting not on the intrinsic value of the material on which it was coined, was within the constitutional competency and power of the legislative branches of the government.

That question having been three times submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, the very highest tribunal of constitutional construction, was at last decided in the affirmative with such unanimity as only to show that there might have been a possible reasonable doubt against it.

One purpose of your organization and of those who thought and acted with you, although not of it, was to support and sustain this money as the currency of the people.

Thus, the people's currency, you well say, was designated by its friends by the pet name of the "Greenback."

Two years ago I did myself the honor to say that a currency so commended by the merit of its great deeds wrought for the people's safety and prosperity, enacted by the highest legislative power, adjudicated by such a court, and a decision about to be reaffirmed, was an accomplished fact never again to be disturbed or doubted; so that its friends might well say: "See! The end of our labors in this regard has come; let us rejoice; let those who aided in this great work press on to deal with equally important, unsettled and necessary measure for the welfare of the whole people."

The legal tender having become the very foundation of, as well as a measure of value, intertwined with all the business of the people, the engine of prosperity of the nation, it seems to me almost an act of cruelty again to disturb, causelessly, a financial question which has been so set at rest with the assent of all good men, as much so as was the question of the right of man to hold his brother man in slavery.

Therefore, I said, "I am glad that that question has no longer a part in political consideration, and statesmanship may now turn from it as the country has turned from the questions of slavery and the war."

But alas! the power of the darkness of error!

The "Resurrectionists" of false ideas of the dead past dug up mouldering remains of the contention from the peaceful graves where they slept, and threaten by a rash of exploded resolutions formulated into a platform by a party convention, to revive and agitate controversies which will unsettle commercial values, hinder and delay business energies of our people with apparently but a single object—to extend a system of purely paper currency issued by corporations, established by the Government indeed, but for the private emolument and gain to the corporations, which currency itself is to be valuable only because it is made redeemable in the very greenback in which this ghoulish agitation seeks to repudiate, overthrow and destroy.

Such a currency Andrew Jackson with the presence and wisdom of a statesman by the iron hand of the soldier; sustained by the Democracy of more than a generation ago had wholly crushed out; and in the hope of the wise and good had buried forever, as one of the grievous errors of administration which had in

advisedly crept into the government for the aggrandizement of the few to the destruction of the people.

As a Democrat, taught in the Jackson school in my early youth; with my judgment matured by many years' converse in public affairs; aided by earnest and deep study with the intensity of purpose which a topic of such magnitude, affecting every interest of the people, may, it may be the very existence of free institutions, demands, I am constrained, were it the last act of my life, in view of this attempt to undo what Jackson had so well done, coming from whatsoever quarter it may, to say to you, gentlemen, that there seems a wisdom, indeed a necessity for the further continuance of your organization in the renewed exigency and therefore upon this contestation, I am with you. And if there were but two of us we ought to stand together against this great wrong and call upon all true men to stand with us, either inside or outside the case may be, of other political organizations which may aim to perfect other measures for the good of the country.

I thank you for your suggestion that in the other matters toward which your organization turns, the interests of labor, the preservation of the lands of the people for the benefit of the people; the control of agencies created by Government to be used for the good of the people; to regulate and control a system of interstate commerce which shall regulate and cheapen transportation of persons, freight and intelligence, and to protect all in their just rights and confine to their true duties to the end that there may be in this country equality of rights, equality of burdens, equality of privileges and equality of powers to all persons under the law has been the political rule of my life.

I have the honor to be, with personal esteem, very respectfully, your friend and servant.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.
COL. JOHN R. WINSTON,
GEN. WM. P. INNIS,
D. A. HOPKINS, ESQ.,
HON. WM. SPRAGUE,
G. B. HUTCHINSON, ESQ.

Committee.

Coin Bangles.

New York Journal.
"Isn't this too sweet?" exclaimed a pretty girl as she holds up for the admiring gaze of a young man a slender, silver bangle bracelet, from which depends a few five and ten cent pieces, with a monogram engraved on each one. "Charlie Brown gave me this new five cent piece, and don't his initials, 'C. M. B.', Charles Montague Brown, look lovely? Don't you want to give me your monogram?" she says, with a bewitching smile, and the young man assents gladly. So the next morning he hies himself to the jeweler, and not to be outdone by "Charles Montague Brown," he takes from his pocket a bright, new quarter, and pays \$1 to have it polished, his full name engraved, and the date put in the corner.

Coin bangles are now the craze among the maidens of this city and Brooklyn. The fashion started some time ago, but did not gain favor, as the girls were too modest to ask gentlemen friends for dimes and nickels. But the desire to possess these jingling, tinkling wristlets became so strong, and the few girls who did get them were such objects of envy that at last secret clubs were formed and a coin bangle raid begun.

A Confederate Parson.

Arkansas Traveler.
Among the first Confederate troops that went out from Arkansas was Parson Geesmore, who enlisted as a chaplain. He was a devout Christian, and his prayers were regarded by the men as utterances from a higher power. Just before the battle of Jenkins Ferry the old man in a sermon said:

"My dear boys, I have decided to go into the next fight with you. I don't think that a man can properly preach about the evils and sensations of war unless he has experienced the feeling of going into battle. Now, the next fight in which we shall engage shall have me numbered among its participants."

The old gentleman rode a large gray horse, and when preparations for the battle of Jenkins Ferry were being made he appeared on his snowy charger. Some of the officers begged him to keep out of danger, but with an expression of heroism he replied that he would engage in the battle. The first artillery fire from the enemy shot the horse from under the old gentleman, and by the time he settled himself on his feet a bullet came along and took off one of his fingers. He attempted to be calm, but just then a ball carried away his right thumb, and wheeling around the old man struck a determined trot for the rear.

"Hold on, parson!" called some one.

"Hold on, —" he replied. "Ask a man to hold on when the whole universe is shooting at him. Take care of your body and the Lord will take care of your soul."

Even a Blind Man Can Tell Sand.

Peck's Sun.

They were in the grocery store. Said Brown (seeing a blind man about to enter): "Were you aware how delicate the touch of a blind man is? When nature deprives us of one sense she makes amends by bringing the other senses to extraordinary acuteness. Let me illustrate by this gentleman. I'll take a scoop of sugar and let him feel of it, and you see how quickly he'll tell what it is."

The blind man having entered, he was put to the test. He put his thumb and finger into the scoop, and without hesitation, said: "That is sand." Everybody laughed but the grocer. He made three several attempts at blushing, and then went into the back shop and kicked his dog.

A Mexican paper publishes a story about a "wild boy." We suppose the boy couldn't raise fifty cents to go to the circus. Nothing will make a boy wilder than to hear the band playing and the clown singing from the outside of the tent.

THE FARM.

Sprinkle onion beds with hot water to destroy maggots.

English agricultural writers discourage the use of salt in silos.

Osage orange should be pruned three times during the summer.

If you have any buckwheat feed it to your laying hens. It is great egg food.

Give the cows a daily supply of salt and they will not meddle with old bones.

Where a field is overrun with weeds frequent summer plowing is the only remedy.

Everything on a farm is valuable. The compost heap is the farmer's savings bank.

If you would have quick and efficient work, use good tools and keep them clean.

A Kentucky farmer is putting in 100 acres of hemp, and paid \$500 for the seed he used.

It is estimated that seventy-five per cent of the cattle in America are scrubs or natives.

Cottonseed meal is excellent for cows and sheep, but should never be given to pigs and horses.

An Indiana farmer says he keeps bells on several of the sheep of his flock, and though his neighbors all about him have had sheep killed by dogs, his flock has never been troubled.

Professor Henry urges farmers to feed more oats to young stock, colts as well as calves. There is no food so easily attainable that will cure acidity of the stomach and keep the system in order.

A box 10x10 1/2 inches, will hold just half a bushel. Such a box may easily be made, and is very convenient to have on the farm. It is cheaper and just as good as a more expensive measure.

An infusion of tomato leaves has been found an antidote for many noxious insects. Aphides, or plant lice, and melon bugs are driven away by it. It is worthy of trial for a variety of the pests.

When the animals are turned out to grass provide them with salt frequently and regularly. Many good farmers prefer placing rock salt where stock can get to it at all times. When this is done the animals will never take more salt than is good for them.

Go over the young budded trees you have set this year every two weeks. You can do much of the pruning with your finger-nail. It will not do to permit the fruit tree to have its way until full grown and then go for it with the ax and wood saw.

A farmer's wife tells the Country Gentleman that she keeps an old tin pan full of dry, fine earth, and every time she goes into the garden she sifts a spoonful or more of this dust over the cabbages, and the worms never molest them. It is very simple and safe.

A New Hampshire orchardist questions the accuracy of the popular expression that the c-dling moth goes into the ground when it leaves the apple, and gives as his own experience that it conceals itself under sticks, stones and other debris, where it will be safe from winter.

The flesh of hogs fattened in Canada contains a larger proportion of lean meat because barley and peas are mainly fed to produce it. These are nitrogenous rather than starchy foods, and hogs fed on these grains are less liable to disease than are those fed exclusively on corn.

Professor Brewer, of Yale College, calls attention to the fact that fifteen of our twenty-one Presidents were farmers, or sons of farmers, and he thinks it "not too much to say that up to the present time the men educated in childhood or youth on farms have had the leading part in making this nation what it is."

In feeding oats to horses during the season of hard labor, remember that the best are not always those which look bright and are free from mustiness or other odor indicating previous dampness or heat; weight of oats determines value, if their condition is good. Light oats contain little nutriment. It pays at this hard working time of year to feed good grain and good hay.

With Her Feet.

Ann E. Leak, an armless woman, was married about ten years ago to William Thompson, a steamship engineer. The couple went to Australia, and made a great deal of money in connection with the show business. Mrs. Thompson can can crochet, knit, sew and write, using her feet as well as most people who perform such work with their hands.

Dress-Making.

Mrs. M. A. McGee, On Anderson street, the first house east of Locust Street church, has opened a shop for Dress-Making. She uses

MCDOWELL'S SYSTEM

Of Drafting and Cutting and guarantees satisfaction. Prices reasonable. 11 23

THE MILLER BROS. CUTLERY CO.

MERIDEN, CONN.

STANDARD POCKET CUTLERY, Ladies' Scissors and Ink Erasers. Make all styles of

STEEL PENS.

We show out of Patent Adjustable Quill Action Reservoir Pen, "The Acme," and will mail sample gross on receipt of 50¢

Our whole line of Pens will be sold by the trade.

Price Lists furnished to dealers on application.

George Bicknell,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Wagons, PLOWS, Harrows,

Farm Machinery Generally, Iron, Steel, Horse Shoes and Nails, Greencastle, Indiana, Has on hand and for sale the

Casidy Sulky Plow; GILPIN SULKY PLOW, WEIR SULKY PLOW.

Also the Oliver Chilled Plows in stock and repairs for same. Also repairs for the Weir Sulky Plow. Deere Cultivators on hand, and also the Deere Rolling Harrow, and a full line of Farming Implements, Cutting Boxes, Sugar Kettles, Shovels, spades and Picks. Agent for the Studebaker Wagon and Garr, Scott & Co's. Saw Mills and Engines. Also

Blue Grass, Timothy and Clover Seed For Sale.

Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing. Repairing done on short notice. Old buggies repaired and painted over. Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Northeast Corner Indiana and Columbia Sts., Greencastle.

FOXWORTHY & BRO.

Proprietors of the GREENCASTLE

Planing Mill

Near North Depot, do a general Planing Mill business. Custom work done promptly and on short notice. Having added new machinery we are prepared to do more and better work than ever before. Give us a call. 12 37

TO THE LADIES

Of Greencastle and vicinity. I have taken the Agency for

Mrs. M. A. Ferguson's Eureka Rule

for fitting 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. 444t

CHARLES LUETEKEJ

—THE—

South End Baker!

Still in the lead. BREAD, PIES, CAKES, Etc., delivered to all parts of the city. The Best Bread made. Try it. If the wagon does not pass your house drop me a card in the postoffice. 3 23

SPECIFICATIONS FOR

White Oak Spokes.

To be made of good, tough, heavy green-white oak, free from sap, worm holes, crooks, and other defects—30 inches long, 3 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches in heart edge. No objection to spokes that are larger or longer than these specifications. In young timber where the growth in sap is full 3/16 of an inch thick or over, the spokes will be taken with sap, in all other cases the sap must be taken off. No sap spokes taken made out of timber cut between the 1st of March and the 1st of August. No objection to spokes made out of good tough twisting timber if they are not crooked. Price 2 1/2¢ a thousand.

BROCKWAY & ROCKAFELLOW, 24t Greencastle, Ind.

Prepared for the Boom!

Having doubled the size of our

PLANING MILL

And added largely to our power, machinery and tools, we are now much better prepared for the manufacture of all kinds of

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring

Store Fronts and Fittings, SIDING, MOULDINGS,

And Dressed Lumber, generally, than ever before. Also custom dressing, turning, scroll and band sawing, and general machine work, done promptly, cheaply and in the best manner. We make a specialty of—

VERANDAS

And modern styles of hard wood inside finish in new and handsome designs. Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we will strive to merit a continuance of the same in the future.

Goulding & Ireland.

W. O. GOULDING, JOHN IRELAND, F. W. STEELE, 11 37

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DRS. BONE & MORRISON,
 Office and residence, Washington
 street, one square east of National Bank.
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H. R. PITCHLYNN, M. D.
 Office, cor. Vine and Poplar streets,
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G. C. SMYTHE,
 Physician and Surgeon
 Office, on Vine street, between Washington and
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 Special attention given to preserving the
 natural teeth.
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DR. W. D. HILL,
 Homoeopathic Physician.

The Doctor has had many years experience,
 and is more than ordinarily successful in the
 treatment of all **Prevaling Diseases.** He
 has made a very extensive and careful study of
**Chronic Diseases and the Diseases of Women
 and Children,** and can promise a
 cure in many cases where others have failed.
All Medicines are furnished. All calls
 receive prompt attention. Call and get a book
 free that explains the comparative merits of
 the two schools of practice. Office over Law
 Kahn's store, Green Castle, Ind.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 J. BURCH,
 Office, in Albin's Block, south side public
 square, Greencastle, Ind. Practices in all the
 courts of the State, and solicits business.

THOMAS T. MOORE,
 Attorney at Law and Notary Public.
 Office, over G. Mautz store, 27-19

W. S. COX,
 Notary Public and Attorney at Law.
 Office, over Trade Emporium, east side public
 square, 15-14

JOHN R. MILLER,
 Attorney at Law
 Pension and Claim Agent, Office, East Wash-
 ington street, over T. Mautz store, 12-3

THOMAS HANNA,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 Office—Rooms 7 and 8, 114 North Pennsylvania
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 Will practice in all the courts.

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 Rooms 1 and 2, Central Bank Building, Will
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 Office in Yonkers Block, Residence corner of
 Walnut and Washington streets, former residence
 of Dr. Ed. 1214

DR. ACKERMAN
 Can make you
BOOTS & SHOES
 That will wear you as long as two ordi-
 nary pairs of those you buy out
 of the stores.

REPAIRING
 Is also neatly and promptly done by him
 Call on him, near the Engine House.
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CEMETERY
Green House
 AND
SALE ROOM.

East of C. W. Taiburt's Dry Goods Store.
 Geraniums 50 cents to \$1 per dozen; Begonias
 and some Verbenas, 50 cents to \$1
 per dozen; Carnation Pinks, \$1 to \$1
 per dozen; Tube Rose Bulbs, 5 cents each,
 all good; Lawn Vases from \$2 to \$12 each;
 Hanging Baskets from 40 cents to \$3 each;
 Wire Stands and designs, Fancy and
 Straw Baskets. All out door work put
 up on short notice.
 1917 WILSON, Greencastle, Ind.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION
 CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
 Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
 Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Use it for Consumption, Coughs,
 Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat,
 Spasmodic Croup, &c.
 FOR SALE BY
JEROME ALLEN.

Troy, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1883.
 I have known the benefit of PISO'S
 Cure for Consumption for nearly six
 months, and I believe it will effect a
 permanent cure in my case, which was
 considered hopeless. My lungs have
 been diseased for nearly five years, and
 I was troubled with a bad cough. But
 since I have taken PISO'S Cure I am
 feeling entirely well, and am free from
 any cough. Mrs. Jane R. Laird.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION
 CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
 Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
 Use in time. Sold by druggists.

E. B. EVANS, H. V. D'VORRE,
EVANS & DEVORE,
Physicians & Surgeons,
 Rooms 1, 1 1/2, and 2, Central National Bank build-
 ing, Greencastle, Ind. 317

ASK FOR
HOPS & MALT
BEVERAGES
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
 Liver and Kidney Remedy,
 Compounded from the well known
 Curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Man-
 drake, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Cas-
 cara Sargola, etc., combined with an
 agreeable Aromatic Elixir.

THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION,
 Act upon the Liver and Kidneys,
REGULATE THE BOWELS,
 They cure Rheumatism, and all Urinary
 troubles. They invigorate,
 nourish, strengthen and quiet
 the Nervous System.

As a Tonic they have no Equal.
 Take none but Hops and Malt Beverages.
 FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Hops and Malt Beverages Co.
 DETROIT, MICH.

CONDIMENTS.

The prayer of the Chicago hotel keeper
 is for a perpetual delegation and hard
 boards at \$10 per night.
 The Queen will invest Prince Edward
 with the Grand Cross of the Bath, in K.
 C. B. willing—New Orleans Picayune.
 Smoking does not agree with some
 people, but it always seems to soothe the
 chimney.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.
 The discovery of North America, par-
 ticularly of that portion thereof named
 Canada, was an unalloyed blessing to the
 New York bank swindler.
 "I always close my eyes when I play,"
 said a conceited young pianist. "Lucky
 you can't see the audience," was the
 heartless reply.—Burlington Free Press.
 A Carlisle boy was sent on an errand to
 the store eight days ago and has not got
 back yet. He must have had a good many
 marbles when he started.—Philadelphia
 Call.

In Minnesota several girls are railroad
 station agents. The company should sta-
 tion a gent at such places. Girls are
 more liable to misplace a "switch."—Nor-
 ristown Herald.
 Bills of fare at American hotels, ac-
 cording to a London journal, are too
 bloated, and yet Yarmouth bloaters are
 an English delicacy. The editor prob-
 ably meant to give us a free puff.
 "The Sagacity and Morality of Plants"
 is the title of a volume which has just ap-
 peared in London. Plants that stay out
 late at night are supposed to be the worst
 —New Orleans Picayune.
 The whistling buoy is to be removed
 from off Eastern Point, Gloucester, dur-
 ing the summer. What a pity that the
 whistling boy can not be removed from
 the streets.—Boston Star.

The University of St. Andrews, in
 Scotland, confers upon young women the
 degree of L. L. A. What is L. L. A.,
 anyhow?—Tribune. Possibly, Likes to
 be Looked At.—Boston Post.
 In a western city where a burly colored
 man acts as conductor on a street horse-
 car, one of the regular passengers always
 speaks of being conducted home with
 great "pomp."—Boston Post.
 In one species of spider the female is
 400 times larger than the male. The
 husbands in those families doesn't dare
 to tell his wife that he is "just going
 down to the club for a few minutes."—
 Boston Courier.

When a couple of Pennsylvania men
 swap wives, instead of making a great
 fuss and howl about it, the county paper
 comes out with a glowing article headed,
 "Promising Revival of Trade."—Bur-
 ington Free Press.
 "Bange, indeed?" exclaimed Mrs. Crim-
 sonbeak to her friend Mrs. Yeast, who
 had suggested them; "even my husband
 wants me to wear them, but he can't pull
 the wool over my eyes in that way!"—
 Yonkers Statesman.

An experienced tramp objects to the
 custom so prevalent among his clients of
 advising him to go to work when he asks
 for victuals. "Strange," he says, "that
 they will persist in talking shop."—Boston
 Transcript.
 The native American little boy never
 truly realizes what a rough and unfeeling
 world he has entered until he gets a but-
 ton up his nose, and his mother has given
 him snuff in order to induce it to come
 down again.—Boston Budget.

How to Transplant.
 There is no part of gardening that re-
 quires more care and skill than the trans-
 planting of plants so as to retard their
 growth as little as possible. As a pre-
 liminary to this operation, the young
 plants should be uncovered, if in hot-
 beds, and exposed to the full power of
 the light and air, that they may be hard-
 ened and ready for the change. The
 ground about the roots should be kept
 thoroughly wet for a short time before
 the plants are removed, as this causes
 the earth to cling to the roots more firmly,
 and gives them life and vigor. Most
 plants do better if transplanted in cloudy
 or rainy weather, but if this can not be
 done they should be set out at nightfall
 and shielded for a few days from the di-
 rect rays of the sun. The cavity for the
 roots should be made large enough to
 admit to their insertion without cramping
 or crowding together. Let the soil
 around be thoroughly loosened and pul-
 verized so that the new roots to be formed
 will have a new growth. When the
 roots have been set in the cavity pack
 some fine soil directly about them nearly
 to the surface and fill on top with rich,
 loose earth. Water frequently until the
 plants begin to grow again. By exercis-
 ing a little care, such plants as cabbages,
 celery, rutabagas and tomatoes may be
 transferred to the open ground with no
 perceptible change in their rate of growth.

Wholesome Talk.
 Indianapolis News.

Judge Taylor has wholesome ideas,
 perhaps old-fashioned, that crop out
 when least expected. Saturday, for in-
 stance, in the Mullen divorce suit, which
 he dismissed, one of the grievances of
 the wife lay in the fact that she had to
 help support the family. "Time was,"
 remarked the Judge, "when it was re-
 garded as perfectly honest for the wife
 to help support the family by her labor,
 but all this has changed in later years.
 The wife is not supposed to dishonor
 herself by performing any labor, and the
 burden falls upon the head of the family."

A sign of the time we are living in. On
 Walker street, west of Broadway, our
 reporter noticed a large new sign, which
 reads as follows: "Striped jackets for
 bankers and brokers at \$9.50 a dozen."
 Thus far it has come!—Dry Goods Bul-
 letin.

WHITE SLAVES SOLD.

Eighteen Unhappy Paupers Auctioned
 Off to the Highest Bidder—Purchased
 by a Clergyman.
 New York, May 21.—The New York
 Telegram prints to-night the following
 special dated from Oakland, Md.: In the
 town of St. George, the seat of Tucker
 County, in the heart of the Cheat moun-
 tain, overlooking the beautiful Cheat
 river, stood eighteen wretched be-
 ings before a crowd of some six hun-
 dred people. The crowd was gathered
 before the little Court-House, and in-
 cluded farmers, clergymen and towns-
 people.
 These eighteen human beings,
 some crying, others laughing, and among
 them an idiotic girl suffering from a
 scrofulous disease, who jabbered and
 grinned, were paupers, and they were,
 under the laws of the State to be sold
 for the term of one year to the highest
 bidder.

Promptly at ten o'clock the crowd
 gathered in front of the court house and
 inspected the paupers, while the town
 boys on the outskirts of the throng jeered
 and tormented the unfortunates, this be-
 ing taken as a matter of course and some-
 thing that no person thought of stopping.
 Presently the sheriff of the county
 mounted the horse block, that relic of
 the dark days of slavery in anti-bellum
 times, and read "the order of the court."
 Then the auctioneer, a stout, jolly-
 faced individual, mounted the block, and
 making a jesting remark which caused
 the crowd to roar with laughter, an-
 nounced that the "goods are divided in-
 to two classes, able-bodied and invalids,"
 and asked for bids.

The first to step upon the block was
 an old man seventy years of age. Turn-
 ing him around for the better inspection
 of the bidders, the auctioneer began.
 "Now, gentlemen," said he, "here you
 have a fine man. He is sound, solid and
 gentle as a kitten. He is good for a big
 day's work. How much am I offered?"
 The old fellow looked anxiously at the
 crowd of bidders as the amounts offered
 were outbid. Finally he was sold to a
 man named John Anderson for \$26, who,
 after paying his money, took the old fel-
 low, who looked sad and weary, and
 sighed heavily as he went away with him.

Among the group of paupers was a
 beautiful little girl of ten years, who
 cried bitterly because she had to leave
 the family to whom she had been sold
 the previous year. She had neither father
 nor mother, or, if she had, they had
 thrown her adrift when an infant. She
 had not even a name, and the auctioneer
 facetiously dubbed her "Sally," whereat
 his listeners laughed immoderately. She
 sold for \$8.50, and her purchaser was a
 minister of the Gospel.

One of the most pitiful sights ever
 seen was the next pauper to be sold.
 She was an old woman, and it was her
 first year as a pauper. Perhaps she had
 once been rich in this world's goods, and
 had a happy home. At all events she
 had supported herself till the present
 time, and the question of her past was
 known only to herself. No one else knew.
 No one cared. She was led to the block
 crying as though her heart would break.
 When she stepped up it she wailed in
 her anguish: "My God, I wish that I
 could die. My husband and son were
 killed in the army. Oh, if I could only
 die!" She was sold to the keeper of a
 boarding house at a lodging camp for \$7.

The idiotic-looking girl was sold to a
 hard-looking mountaineer for the sum of
 sixty cents per week.
 As the next part of the human goods
 and chattels stepped upon the block it
 showed the white curly locks of an aged
 colored man, who laughed as he looked
 over the throng with his good-humored
 and jolly eyes. "I golly," said he, "as
 he glanced around, 'dis yer is like ol'
 times, bress my soul.' He was sold to a
 farmer for \$11.

The sale aggregated \$113 for the "able-
 bodied" paupers and an average price of
 thirty-two cents per week for the invalids.
 At the conclusion of the sale the jolly
 auctioneer, with a parting jest to the
 crowd, stepped from his stand, and, en-
 tering the hotel, refreshed himself of his
 fatiguing duties. The purchasers with
 their "burgans" as some of them termed
 the unfortunates whom they had bought,
 started off homeward.

The stories of cruelty to these people
 are numerous and beyond question or
 doubt. They are worked to their utmost
 capacity. They are fed on refuse, made
 to sleep in barns, have to go bare-footed
 ten months in the year, and are whipped,
 and whipped savagely, on the slightest
 pretext. The tales of immortality are
 frequent, and too often true. The chil-
 dren are allowed to grow up without
 education, and it is said, that some of
 them do not even know that a God exists.
 They contract diseases which are neglect-
 ed, for in many cases medical aid is de-
 nied them. These poor wretches, in ad-
 dition to their other sorrows, are the
 butt and jeer of every person
 not a pauper. They are looked
 upon as a piece of goods with only a
 money value, varied in accordance with
 their ability to perform manual labor.

"Complexionist."
 Strolling up-town recently a reporter
 had his attention attracted by the sign "com-
 plexionist" which was hanging over the
 door of an inoffensive-looking dwelling
 house. Wondering what under the sun
 a complexionist might be, he wandered in
 to satisfy his curiosity. A French lady

of medium height and with charming con-
 versational powers received him in a
 small room fitted in a style that might
 indicate at first sight either a drug store
 or a hair-dresser's saloon.
 "A complexionist," said the lady, in
 answer to the reporter's interrogation, "is
 one who makes a study of the human
 skin and takes charge of the customer's
 complexion."
 "But surely there are not many who
 —"

"Oh, yes; there are hundreds of the
 fair sex who come here during the gay
 season to be made up or to have the skin
 treated with delicate washes to prevent
 the bad effects of gas, heat, and late
 hours. But young ladies are not the only
 ones treated; men—young and old—are
 often found within these walls."
 "What is your usual mode of treat-
 ment?"
 "That depends on the complexion; if it
 is merely to be preserved, we advise a lit-
 tle careful dieting and bathing in elder-
 flower water. Not a particle of fat must
 be taken, as it injures the polish of the
 skin. Here is a prescription that will
 clean the complexion in a very short time.
 A tablespoonful of sulphur taken every
 other morning for a week, then omitted
 for three mornings and taken again. A
 mixture of powdered brimstone or dilut-
 ed glycerine should be rubbed on the face
 at night and washed off in the morning
 with soap and water in which there is a
 little ammonia. Washing the face in
 spirits of camphor, glycerine, and am-
 monia is also very good, and various other
 methods are resorted to for this end."

A Pioneer Governor.
 Youth's Companion.
 Some forty years ago a Governor of In-
 diana was a candidate for reelection.
 During his term the Methodists had
 sought legislation to establish Asbury
 University. The Governor opposed them
 and is reported as saying that the Meth-
 odist Church did not need an educated
 ministry, as an ignorant one was better
 suited to the capacity of its membership.
 The indignant Methodists cast their
 votes against him, and elected James
 Whitcomb, a lawyer and class-leader.
 "It was the 'amen' corner of the Meth-
 odist church that defeated the Governor,"
 said the late Bishop Ames, "and I had a
 hand in the work."

The successful candidate had been
 brought up on a farm, where there was
 plenty of hard work and coarse fare. The
 boy loved books, and read all he could
 borrow, much to the chagrin of his hard-
 working father, who, being a pioneer,
 thought his son should be a laborer, in-
 stead of a reader.
 "James," said his father again and
 again to the studious son, "you'll never
 amount to anything. You handle a book
 too much and a scythe too little."
 "Jimmy," said a neighbor who had no-
 ticed the boy's cravings for knowledge,
 "some day you'll be an United States
 senator; you study while others play."

The neighbor's prophecy was fulfilled
 in 1849, when the Legislature sent James
 to the Senate of the United States.
 The Governor was a good musician, and
 played the violin well.
 Once, while journeying on horseback,
 he stopped at a log cabin on a prairie. As
 he entered, a lame young man was scrap-
 ing away on an old fiddle. He laid the
 instrument on the bed, and led the Gov-
 ernor's horse to the stable.

Taking up the fiddle the Governor
 tuned it and began playing. The young
 man returned, and, seating himself, lis-
 tened as one entranced. The Governor
 played "Hail Columbia."
 "I had fifty dollars," shouted the
 youth, springing to his feet, "I'd give ev-
 ery cent of it for that fiddle. I never in
 my life heard such music!"
 The Governor, pleased at the compli-
 ment, continued playing, until he was
 tired. As he laid the violin on the bed
 the young man seized it, carried it to the
 fire, where he could examine it, turned it
 over and over, and then called out:
 "Mister, I never saw two fiddles so
 much alike as yours and mine!"

A distinguished geologist says that his
 success in life is due to a few words of
 advice given him when a young man by
 Governor Whitcomb.
 "Follow," said the Governor, "one line
 of thought and research with your whole
 mind and soul.
 "Take no active part in politics until
 maturity has brought you settled convic-
 tions.
 "The life of a politician is not always
 reputable. It has so many elements of
 deceit that it is hard to follow it and keep
 clean one's heart and soul."

Mrs. Maguire's Ventilation.
 Washington Hatchet.
 Mrs. Maguire met O'Toole in the mar-
 ket Thursday morning.
 "An' how air yez, Missus M'gwiah?"
 inquired Mrs. O'Toole.
 "Bless God, Oim 'live," responded
 Mrs. Maguire, "but tis only boi a mira-
 kill.
 "An' how's that?" queried Mrs. O'Toole
 anxiously.
 "Yez remember lasht Monthay noight
 th' great stor-rum we had. W'nt, Path-
 rick wor down in South Wash'ton, an'
 Oi wor all lonesill, an' Oi got skarted, so
 Oi did, an' Oi wint up stairs, an' wint
 into a closet, an' the closet had a spring
 lock on th' dure, an' th' wind blew th'
 dure too, an' Oi wor confined ther for
 two hours, an' all th' ventilation Oi had
 wor me own brith!"
 Mrs. O'Toole conduced with Mrs. Ma-
 guire.
 New York city has 123 incorporated
 clubs.

T. JONES' ART GALLERY,
BAYNE'S BLOCK.
Old Pictures Enlarged to any Size.
 Pictures made from life, all sizes and styles, in first-class order.
THE LEADING GALLERY IN
THE CITY. 44 43

Established 1849.

COLE BROTHERS,
The Second Largest Manufactory
of Lightning Rods in the World.

We are now ready to furnish at wholesale and retail, every variety of Lightning
 Rods, Points, Fixtures and Ornaments. Also, our CELEBRATED WOOD PUMPS,
 TUBING and FIXTURES, adopted by the Wood Pump Manufacturers' Association
 April 13th, 1880. Send for circular and price-lists.
 1117
COLE BROTHERS, Greencastle, Ind.

SIBLEY'S SEEDS
 FOR ALL CLIMATES, ALL SOILS, ALL CROPS.
1884 CATALOGUE FREE
 SIBLEY'S SEEDS. **HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.** Rochester, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.



No. 415 OHIO STREET,
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.
 (Established 1875.)

For all Disease of the Eye, Ear, Head, Nose,
 Throat, Lungs and all Chronic Diseases,
 Especially CHRONIC DISEASES of Women and
 Children; Pustula, Piles, Lupus, Cancer, Ulcer,
 Eczema, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, DIS-
 EASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, SPLEEN, HEART,
 Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all diseases of
 the Genito-Urinary System. ALL NERVOUS DIS-
 EASES: Paralysis, Chorea or St. Vitus Dance, Epilepsy,
 Cataplexy, SCROFULA in all its forms, and all
 these diseases not successfully treated by the "Quack
 Physician" and Deformities of all kinds, and instruments
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ELECTRICITY and ELECTRIC BATHS
 All cases of Ague, Dumb Ague or Chills
 and Fever, Pustula, Piles, Ulcers and Fistulae
 of the Rectum, Lupus, most Cancers, most Skin Dis-
 eases, Female Diseases generally, Granular Lidia,
 Ulcers of the Cornea, Weak and Sore Eyes, Catarrh
 of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Hoarseness, or
 Spasmodic Croup of the Larynx, Strabismus, or
 Operations for Pterygium, Strabismus or Cross Eye,
 Artificial Pupils, Ocular Hernia, Stenosis, Hydrocele,
 Varicocele, Hernia or Rupture, Epilepsy or Fits, Old
 Sore Legs, Old Sores (anywhere upon the body), Her-
 mianism, Acute or Chronic, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, an
 Chancroids.

Bright's Disease and Bilious Colic, Etc.
 Consultation free and invited. Address with stamp.

TOBACCO CHEWERS
A REWARD
 Of \$535 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket
 Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great

ZOO-ZOO
CHEWING TOBACCO
TO BE GIVEN AWAY!
 EVERY CONSUMER saving over 20 cents will
 be rewarded with a ZOO-ZOO. \$100 to \$200, \$200
 to \$300, \$300 to \$400, \$400 to \$500, \$500 to \$600,
 \$600 to \$700, \$700 to \$800, \$800 to \$900, \$900 to \$1,000,
 \$1,000 to \$1,100, \$1,100 to \$1,200, \$1,200 to \$1,300,
 \$1,300 to \$1,400, \$1,400 to \$1,500, \$1,500 to \$1,600,
 \$1,600 to \$1,700, \$1,700 to \$1,800, \$1,800 to \$1,900,
 \$1,900 to \$2,000. The largest number of these prizes
 to be given in relation, the largest number of prizes
 to be given will receive the first reward, \$100 Cash,
 second highest, \$80, and so on down to a last, (1/2
 of ZOO-ZOO tobacco. These Christmas and New
 Year rewards will be distributed between Decem-
 ber 26th and January 1st. Claim this delightful
 bonus, the best ever made. Save the tags and send
 them by mail, between December 15th and 26th, to the
WILSON & McALLAN TOBACCO CO.
MIDLETON, OHIO.

Cut address out and paste on Envelope.
 This is the FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE.
 ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ZOO-ZOO.
 Insist on having it and you will use no other.

L. P. LIENBERGER,
Dealer in Metal and Wood Bur-
ial Cases and Caskets,
 Furniture, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames,
 Brackets, Etc. A Fine Hearse and a variety
 of Undertaker's Supplies,
 BAINBRIDGE - INDIANA, 3 2

KIMBLE'S
NEW
Furniture Palace!

West Side Public Square.
 Four stories packed full of new and
 elegant goods, consisting of

FURNITURE,
PICTURES,
MOULDING,

Engravings, Looking-Glasses,
 Mattresses, Bed Springs, and
 low Bolsters, Cloak Shelves,
 Comb Cases and Brackets.

Call and see the magnificent display!
Chas. Kimble & Son
 WEST SIDE SQUARE.

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 BILIOUSNESS, PAINTY
 THE SIDE OR BACK, LIVER COMPLAINT,
 PIMPLES ON THE FACE,
 DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, and all Diseases
 that arise from a diseased Liver and
 impure blood. The sands of our best
 people take it and give it to their chil-
 dren. Physicians prescribe it daily.
 Please who use it once recommend it to
 others.
 It is made from Yellow Dock, Rhubarb,
 Sassafras, Wild Cherry, Sillaria,
 Dandelion, Sassafras, Wintergreen, and
 other well-known valuable Roots and
 Herbs. It is strictly vegetable, and can-
 not hurt the most delicate constitution.
 It is one of the best medicines in use for
 regulating the Bowels.
 It is sold by all respectable druggists at
 one dollar for a quart bottle, or six bottles
 for five dollars.
 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,
 Westchester, Cal. Detroit, Mich.

SKIN
PAPILLON
CURE
 IS A SPECIFIC CURE FOR ALL DISEASES
 OF THE SKIN, ESPECIALLY SALT RHEUM OR
 ECZEMA, SCROFULA, SCALD HEAD, TETTER,
 HIVES, RASH, DANDRUFF, BARBER'S ITCH,
 'TLES, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, ULCERS
 LOTCHES, CHAFING AND SORENESS OF
 INFANTS AND ADULTS, BURN OR SCALD,
 ITCH, STINGS, PLANT-POISONING AND POIS-
 ONED WOUNDS, PIMPLES, ROSE-RASH, ITCH-
 ING OF THE SKIN, RINGWORM, SUNBURN,
 AND FOR ALL SYPHILITIC ULCERS AND
 ERUPTIONS THIS REMEDY IS A POSITIVE
 CURE WITHOUT THE USE OF INTERNAL
 REMEDIES.

CATARRH
PAPILLON
CURE
 IS A SPECIFIC CURE FOR CATARRH
 ACUTE OR CHRONIC, GOLD IN THE HEAD
 HAY FEVER, SNUFFLES AND SNEEZING
 ALL DISEASES OF THE NOSE ARE CURED
 WITHOUT FAIL BY THIS SOVEREIGN
 REMEDY. IT IS THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR
 HAY FEVER AND ROSE COLD.
 THE SKIN AND CATARRH CURE DO NOT
 SMART OR BURN, BUT SOOTHE AND HEAL
 AT ONCE. PUT UPON A RAW SORE, OR
 SCALDED FLESH, IT RELIEVES THE PAIN.

COUGH
PAPILLON
CURE
 IS THE MOST WONDERFUL COUGH
 MEDICINE EVER PREPARED. AN INFA-
 CAN TAKE A WHOLE BOTTLEFUL AND
 WILL NOT DO IT ANY HARM. IT IS A
 CIFIC CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH AND
 BRONCH

For Wall Paper and

The GreenCastle Banner.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Greencastle, Indiana.
THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1884.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.
For President,

JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

For Vice-President,

JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

For Joint Senator, JOHN V. HADLEY,
of Hendricks.

For Joint-Representative, SILAS A.
HAYS, of Putnam.

13TH JUDICIAL.

For Prosecutor, WILLIAM P. BLAIR,
of Clay.

The Eastern Independents who were just a little too good to vote for Arthur in the Chicago Convention, thus causing the nomination of Blaine, are responsible for the result, and, since they are such honorable men, ought to abide the action of the Convention. But they decline to do so. Too nice for earth, they are not good enough for heaven and where they will finally go to no fellow can just now find out. To the Democratic party we suppose—out of the frying pan into the fire!

Since the nomination of Blaine and Logan Tilden has abandoned the race. He don't want to be President, now that it has become impossible. With all his faults it can no longer be denied that he has some wisdom; at any rate he has sense enough to get off the track when he sees the engine coming.

Republicans can do a good work for the party by circulating the campaign BANNER. In order to secure the full benefit no time ought to be lost. Put the paper into the hands of all the people as soon as possible. Fifty cents will pay for it until the middle of November. Sent anywhere, postage paid.

Large numbers of Irish-Americans will vote for Blaine and Logan. The ancestors of both were Irish. Much of our best blood is traceable to the Emerald Isle.

A patron in Washington writes: "I enclose my subscription for the BANNER, which is always a welcome visitor to me."

That is what they all say.

Senator Mahone is not physically a large man, but in another sense his dimensions are sufficiently large to command the respect of his admirers. He is not only an ability, but a positive quantity in Virginia. And this leads to the form of oration that the situation in Virginia presents interesting features. There are two Electoral tickets in the field—one representing the Mahone Republicans and the other standing for the Dezenдорf Republicans. That is one too many for the Republican side, and therefore the process of elimination would seem to be necessary. Just here the trouble arises. Senator Mahone, when last heard from, had determined to maintain the superior claims of his ticket to the support of the party; and as an apparently conclusive argument in its favor he points out that his delegation, chosen in part by the same convention that named the Electors, was admitted to the National Convention. Mr. Dezenдорf will not be reconciled to any such arrangement. He expresses a readiness, however, to accept a half-and-half ticket. But Senator Mahone understands his power, and knows, also, that the other side is aware of it. The Republican papers of Virginia are generally loyal to the Senator in this lively little controversy. A dispatch says the National Committee will be informed respectfully, but in positive terms, that Dezenдорf and his ticket must go. This will put the Committee in a rather delicate position, if the Straightouts should send in a remonstrance. Senator Mahone may finally relent for the sake of harmony. A split would interfere, no doubt, with the aggressive programme of Mr. Blaine, which includes the capture of Virginia.

Newspaper opposition to Blaine in his own party, and also among the Independents, is confined almost wholly to the East. As far as we have observed, only eight Republican papers supposed to be influential with a large class of leaders have refused to support the ticket. These are the New York Times, New York Evening Post, New York Commercial Advertiser, Harper's Weekly, Springfield Republican, Rochester Post Express, Boston Advertiser and Boston Transcript. The Buffalo Express "kicks" to the extent of giving up the fight in advance. When the campaign shall have fairly opened these journals may have to heroically eat their dishes of crow and again join the party for which they have done good service in the past. Of the Independent papers, twelve have avowed their hostility to Blaine: The Boston Herald, New York Herald, Philadelphia Record, Brooklyn Union, Chicago News, New York Telegram, Detroit Times, Rochester Herald, Syracuse Herald, Flushing Times, New Haven News, and Puck. It was known before the nomination that Blaine would be opposed vigorously from the Independent camp. Yet this did not check the tide of opinion in his favor at Chicago. The artillery of the Independent contingent will do some damage; but certainly it has not so far succeeded in carrying consternation through the Republican ranks.

Decorations go to the

Will Be Made a Success.

Railway Register.
The placing of a new and experienced railroad manager in charge of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago seems to indicate that the owners of that property have determined to try to make it pay. The acquisition of the Indianapolis & Chicago Air Line was a great step forward, but complete success has been wanting for various reasons, the principal being the lack of harmony in the staff of officers. Now that John K. Carson, long and favorably known because of his successful administration of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, has become the general manager, the road will be made a success if it is in the property to succeed. Many believe that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, with its 446 miles of track and its right of entrance into Chicago and Louisville, is one of the valuable roads of the State, and that it has a future bright with promise. The company can easily acquire entrance into Cincinnati; indeed it now has, through the contract with the Cincinnati, Indianapolis St. Louis & Chicago, entrance into that city. Its relations with the Louisville & Nashville ought to result in increased business. We look to see the line operated as part of a successful through route between Chicago and the South with through cars, and we believe that with prudent management, which it is sure to have, it will earn something for stockholders.

"American Through and Through."
New York Sun, Dem.

The inner soul of Blaine is his intense Americanism. He is American through and through, bone, fibre, and finger nails. He always flies the American flag, and the American eagle perches on his shoulder. To the hereditary antagonist foe, and rival of the United States, to England, his flag is never lowered, not even in ceremony. Those politicians, Independents and Democrats, who imagine that this sort of unborn passion, avowed or hidden, is a thing that can be despised in a Presidential canvass, do not consider the facts with adequate wisdom. Mr. Blaine is a much more difficult candidate to deal with successfully than those who judge from superficial indications may believe.

OPERA HOUSE,

Including the two business rooms,
FOR SALE!

This is the best property in Greencastle. The business rooms are the largest and best in the city and command the highest rent. The Opera Hall has seating capacity of 850, with full set scenery and set pieces. The

OPERA HALL,

Including its fixtures,
FOR RENT.

From November 1st, 1884. The undersigned, alone, are authorized to sell the above property, or to lease the Opera Hall from the time named. For further information call on

W. M. C. Blake & Son
GREENCASTLE, IND. 18 31

Water Cross.

The water cross is one of the best of salads, but it is difficult to make our people think so. In England it is estimated, we may be safe in saying, above all others. It is sold there in the market by tons, and there is no reason why it should not be here, as we have the same facilities of procuring it with the English. Some say that the heavy, moist British atmosphere makes it more tender than ours. But why should it not be the case with the lettuce, celery, etc? With respect to these and others, we are not surprised by the same products of any other country. It is said to be a foreign plant, hence not indigenous to this country, and we suppose it is; but if so, why do we find it growing along streams and in places wild and unimproved, as if it had always been there? Whether it is or not, however, there is nothing easier to raise. Stick some pieces of the plant along the low places of a running stream, like the ordinary open springs upon our farms, and it will grow rapidly, and where, unless it is extirpated by wholesale gathering, it will go on producing for generations and will always supply early crops for the market, and will sell fast enough. We should like to see more attention given to the cultivation of this salad, especially as there are so many places adapted to it which are unimproved and neglected.

A Collegiate Education.

Young Man (departing for college)—Well, father, good-by. You may expect to hear from me often, and I trust that on my return you will find that I have not been ungrateful of your self-sacrificing efforts to provide me with an education. Good-by!

Father (with emotion)—Good-by, my son, good-by.

Young Man (three months later). Arriving from college—Ah, Governor, how do you do? Delighted to see you, Bah Jove. Beastly weath'ar this, don't you know? How's the folks? Doosed glad to get home, &c., &c.

The old gentleman thinks of bringing suit against the college.

By the recent election the Republicans have secured a majority of eight on joint ballot in the Oregon Legislature. This insures the election of a Republican senator in the place of Jas. H. Slater, whose time expires in 1885. The Republicans invariably increase their strength in the Senate in the presidential years, and this Oregon election is out the beginning of the good work for 1884. If the Republicans carry California and Indiana next November, as they should and doubtless will do, it will result in the election of Republican senators in place of J. T. Parley and D. W. Voorhees. As there is little danger of the Republicans losing more than one, if they lose any, of the states now represented by Republicans in the Senate whose terms expire in 1885, the chances of that party retaining control of the upper branch of the Federal Legislature during the Forty-ninth Congress are extremely good.

"BIG DRUG HOUSE."

Piercy & Co.

Donnohue & Crawley,

Dealers in

Pianos and Organs,

Instruments sold on monthly payments

Come and see us, North side Square, Greencastle, Indiana.

Prof. Denlow contributes to the American Monthly an article on "What our Tariff is Doing." He finds that it is doing good, the assertions of free traders to the contrary notwithstanding. "It expands internal commerce," says Prof. Denlow. Our agricultural products are now largely consumed by the non-farming population, and mineral products go mostly into our own mills. As the population engaged in manufacturing industry increases, "the time will come when the exports of breadstuffs and provisions and raw materials will cease altogether, and our market prices of various articles of food, etc. will rise to the level of British prices and at the same time our prices on goods will come down to those of the English." He thinks that by adhering to the protective policy this result can be obtained within the next decade. Enlargement of the home market will save to the farmer the transportation tax, and competition in the leading industries will continue to cheapen manufactures. Professor Denlow declares also that the tariff gives most freedom to foreign trade. In proof of this he says that under the protective system the portion of our trade not restricted by duties is now about \$250,000,000 more yearly than our total trade, duty-paying and free, was twenty-five years ago. "We have fifty per cent. more foreign trade per capita under the system of restricting competing foreign trade by high duties than we had under that of admitting it under low duties, for the same reason as the man who saves his money and gets rich spends more money than the man who wastes his means." It is shown, further, that our tariff steadily reduces the prices of the products of skilled labor. The cost of a ton of steel rails in 1865 will now buy ten tons. There has been a fall of forty per cent. in the prices of woolen clothing since 1860. The same is true of a great variety of manufactured goods, and the tendency is still downward. Prof. Denlow has met Prof. Sumner twice in debate and knocked him out in a few rounds. He is quite familiar, we may add, with the drift of sentiment on economic questions. Some importance attaches, therefore, to his opinion that the free trade heresy is not now dangerously aggressive in this country.

Monticello Herald.
President Arthur's ideas of civil service reform are said to have hampered his chances in the Chicago Convention. Nothing could induce him to make any promises of patronage in the way of appointments or recommendations though by so doing, doubtless he could have obtained a much larger vote. His answer to all inquiries from place hunters was a plain "No." His high falling in the nomination has had the consolation of knowing that he is now respected where he was once distrusted; and that it is through his wise administration that his party is in shape to elect a Republican successor.

The Usual Way.

The reported discovery of gold on the farm of Martin Emperly, north of this city, seems to have worked rather unfortunate results. The excitement over the supposed rich finds and the visions of untold wealth were too much for the proprietor of the place and now it is feared his reason has become dethroned.

Attea Ledger.

Our Department of GENTS FURNISHINGS

This season, as in past seasons, only more so, easily maintains its decided superiority over all competition of all descriptions and qualities. We show which are new, and it is not at all extravagant to say that we have decidedly the largest and most complete lines that can be found in this market, and in fact as complete a line as can be found in the State. For instance our Neckwear Counter is brimful and overflowing with all the latest attractions of Puff Scarfs, Sailor Knots, String Ties, Choker Bows and an extra fine line of Party Dress and Evening Ties suitable for any and all occasions. Also our—

Hosiery & Underwear

Department is thronged to the utmost with over one hundred different patterns to select from, containing every grade, quality, style and price which cannot fail to please the most fastidious. We also have an unparalleled stock of Shirts, both white and colored, Percales, French Cheviot, Blue Flannel, Lace Front, Bicycle Shirts, etc., and an endless variety of working shirts and thousands of other goods too numerous to mention, which are brought direct from the manufacturers to the consumer, thereby saving you one profit. Also sole agents for the

Excelsior Steam Laundry!

Packages left Wednesday morning will be returned Saturday right side up with care.

WHEN STORE

GREENCASTLE, IND. 87 3

Benefits of Advertising:

Bread is the staff of life, so is advertising the staff of business. Blessed are they who do not advertise, for they shall rarely be troubled with a customer.

You can't eat enough in a week to last you a year, and you can't advertise on that plan either. Business men can go without advertising, so can a wagon go without greasing, but in both cases it is hard work. Nobells ring so loud as good advertisement. People are more apt to heed what they read than what they hear. Those who take the lead in pushing their business through the newspapers, generally take the lead in everything else.

If you don't mean to attend to your business, and prefer a slender income while your neighbors grow rich, it won't pay to advertise. Judicious advertising is sure to bring large returns, to increase your business reputation, to add to your acquaintance.

If you haven't business, advertise. If you have business, advertise. It is a "poor rule that won't work both ways." A place well advertised is known to many, while one not advertised is known only to a few passers-by. Quitting advertising in dull times is like pulling down a dam when the water is low. When trade revives, it will rush by him who does not stay it with ready customers. The way to have such always on hand is through advertising.

The island of Cuba has reached that stage of insolvency where its annual expenses exceed its income. These expenses represent its tribute to Spain and the cost of maintaining the Spanish army of occupation as well as the even more expensive army of Spanish officials charged with the duty of governing the island. The amount which it is required to raise by taxation for the next fiscal year is \$20,000,000, while the total value of the sugar crop is but \$24,750,000. Probably from other staples the wretched Cubans could raise enough to meet the demands of the Spaniards, but it does not appear what they will have left to live on. The sale of the island to the United States or Mexico is openly discussed, but the eagerness of this country to possess Cuba has entirely disappeared. If the island became one of the United States it would add to the voting population a mass of ignorant, Spanish-speaking negroes, less fitted for suffrage even than were freedmen of the Gulf States at the close of the war. We have enough unsolved political problems on our hands already without going to Cuba for a fresh supply.

OUR TERMS:

An old subscriber, renewing, by bringing a new subscriber, can obtain the two for \$2.50.

Two new subscribers by uniting together can obtain the two for \$2.50.

In all other cases the paper is \$1.50 a year.

All Republicans are invited to act as agents.

Take your home paper, first, and thereby assist to build up your own interests.

The BANNER leads in championing and advancing every enterprise calculated to benefit Putnam county. For this reason its success means your prosperity.

Don't delay, but begin the canvass for subscribers at once.

TO AGENTS.

Those who are so kind as to act as agents are cautioned not to take subscriptions on any other terms than the above, which are \$1.50 for each subscriber, except when an old subscriber brings a new one, or two new subscribers unite together. In such cases the agent is authorized to take \$2.50 for the two. Subscriptions will not be taken at this office on any other terms, nor by agents.

To be rated as a new subscriber it must be such in good faith, from a new household. The mere changing of the address from one member of a family to another, in order to secure the rebate, will not be recognized as a new subscriber, but as an old.

Names will not be entered on the subscription book until the money is paid.

WOOL WANTED!

GREENCASTLE Woolen Mills

Will pay the highest market price

IN CASH!

For wool in any quantity that may be offered. We have manufactured a large variety of goods, and of excellent quality, to exchange for wool at reduced prices, to correspond with the low prices of wool. We have a large line of

New Styles in Flannels & Cashmeres.

In addition to our usual large stock of woolen goods we

Staple Cotton Goods.

We hope the wool-growers of Putnam and adjoining counties will bring us their wool.

BIRCH & BROTHER,

May 12, 1884.

20 27

Wall Paper AND Ceiling Decorations. DYE STUFFS.

ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

New Stock.

Garden & Flower SEEDS. FRESH. PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES, MIXED PAINTS All Colors. GLASS.

Lowest Cash Prices. JONES' DRUG STORE.

The Campaign BANNER.

We will furnish

THE BANNER

During the campaign, and including the week after the election in November, for the low price of

FIFTY CENTS!

This is less than cost, and is done as our contribution to the cause. We trust that the friends of good government in every part of the county will respond to this liberal offer by assisting us to extend the circulation of sound Republican literature in their neighborhoods.

We especially urge that they labor to introduce THE BANNER into households where it has not heretofore been taken. Payment must be made in advance in every case.

We do our part in putting the paper at this low price as a campaign offering, and it now remains for Republicans throughout the county to do theirs by inducing their neighbors to profit by it.

Address all orders to—

The BANNER, Greencastle, Ind.

WALL PAPER and CEILING DECORATIONS, New Stock, Desirable Patterns. Call and examine our stock.

14 26 JONES' DRUG STORE.

CHAMPION CABINET CREAMERY

Awarded Silver Medal at Provincial Exhibition, Guelph, Ont., Sept. 1, 1882. First Premium and Medal, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Canada, September, 1883. Has taken the first premium at the State Fair in nearly every Western State. Makes the most cream with least labor. Makes the best butter. Is made of the best material. A great number in use. All sizes for families or dairies. Send for Illustrated Circular. Sperry Impement Co., Bellevue Falls, Va.

New and Elegant Stock, of Wall Paper. Also Mixed Paints, White Lead, Oils, &c. Lowest cash prices.

14 26 JONES' DRUG STORE.

SOUTH END BUTCHER SHOP.

Fresh Meats of all Kinds always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Meat delivered to all parts of the city.

Having recently purchased the butcher shop of John Browning, in the South End, I am prepared to furnish the people of the city with fresh meats of all kinds. Mr. Browning's old customers are invited to call and see me, and continue buying at the old stand. I will do nothing but a strictly cash business.

W. T. ASHLEY.

17 30

THE DAVIS SWING CHURN.

The Most Popular Churn on the Market. Because it makes the most butter. Because no other churn works so easy. Because it makes the best grained butter. Because it is the easiest cleaned. It has no floats or paddles inside. Also the Earle's Butter Worker, the Nesbitt Butter Printer, and a Butter Mangle. Making Utensils for Dairies and Factories. Send for Illustrated Circulars. VERMONT FARM, W. A. BROWN & CO., Bellevue Falls, Vt.

Dr. T. KERR.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Office—At Black Bros. Stables.

Dr. Kerr is a graduate of Ontario Veterinary College of Toronto. He will treat Horses, Cattle, and all other domesticated animals. Calls attended to night and day.

22 25

FRANK E. DUNLAVY, M. D.

Office and residence at Thomas Terry's.

FILLMORE, IND. 221f

Sale of Bank stock.

By virtue of an order in probate, duly made in the Putnam Circuit Court, in the Estate of Tucker W. Williamson, I will on

Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1884, at the Wilson Clothing Store, in Greencastle, Ind., sell at private sale, thirty shares of the Capital Stock of the First National Bank of Greencastle, Ind., the property of said estate. Terms, cash, and sale for not less than full value. And I will after said day, if not then sold, continue said stock on sale from day to day until sold.

CAROLINE WILLIAMSON. June 10, 1884. 22-23

Sweet Potatoes and Late Cabbage Plants.

Thankful for past favors I shall take pleasure in furnishing my old customers and my many new ones as may give me a call. Sweet Potatoes and Late Cabbage plants 60¢ per 100, for \$5.00. Early Cabbages and Tomatoes for 10¢ per dozen. J. B. JOHNSON, east end of Seminary Street, Greencastle, Indiana, 20 27

B. F. HAYS & CO.,
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.

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
 Window Glass, Putty, Alabastine,
 And painters supplies of all kinds at lowest inside prices, at
Allen's Drug Store.

We also have the largest and most complete stock of
Wall Paper and Decorations,

Ever brought to this market.

GIVE US A CALL.

16 15

New Stock!
 OF
BOOTS and SHOES

—AT—
J. W. SCOTT'S
 CHRISTIE'S OLD STAND.

We have just received a large invoice
 of Mens, Womens and Childrens'
 shoes in the

Latest Styles,
 ade expressly for our Spring and
 Summer trade. You will do well to
 examine our stock before buying
 elsewhere. We guarantee
 our prices to suit all.

(Successor to P. R. Christie.)
West Side Public Square.
 15 14

Advertisements inserted among Local News, sub-
 ject to our approval, at 20 cents a line, each inser-
 tion. Briefs measure. Locals marked with a hand,
 10 cents a line, first insertion, and 5 cents for each
 subsequent insertion.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Dr. E. B. Evans is sick.
 Bishop Bowman is in the city.

Capt. J. F. Fee went to Chicago yester-
 day.

Mrs. F. A. Arnold is visiting in Kan-
 sas City, Mo.

Mrs. Will Naugle is visiting relatives
 at Crawfordsville this week.

Mrs. William Bridges and her daugh-
 ter Nellie have returned from the
 West.

Dr. Stevenson has removed from
 Indianapolis to his old home east of
 the city.

Miss Etta Robinson, a teacher in the
 Plymouth schools, is visiting her sister,
 Mrs. Sherry.

J. W. Robe now occupies his new
 residence, corner of Seminary and Ar-
 lington streets.

Col. J. R. Mahan and wife have re-
 turned from California. The Col. is
 in bad health.

Mrs. Dr. A. G. Preston is visiting
 her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Smith, at In-
 dianapolis.

Henry P. Koessler, of Limesdale, was
 taken to the Insane Asylum by Sheriff
 Brandon Saturday.

Miss Jennie Wolford, of the city
 schools, is spending the Summer at
 Hillsboro, Illinois.

Miss Hattie Sheets of this county
 graduated from the State Normal at
 Terre Haute last week.

VISITORS!

People who are in the city attend-
 ing Commencement, should not fail
 to call at Allison's grocery store,
 three doors south of the postoffice,
 and buy some Oranges, Lemons,
 Bananas, dates and etc. While
 there they will learn that he sells
 more sugar for a dollar, than you
 can buy at any other store. Other
 things in proportion.

J. A. ALLISON.

N. B. My store is three doors south
 of the postoffice.

7 6

DR. A. C. FRY'S
DENTAL PARLORS,

Southwest corner Public Square,
 35 34 Over New York Store.

—FOR—
 Fresh Vegetables
 —CALL ON—

J. E. A. & CO.

J. E. ALLEN & CO.,
 On Tuesdays, Thursdays and
 Saturdays of each week.

Dr. and Mrs. Joyce returned to Cin-
 cinnati yesterday. He will preach at
 Lafayette next Sunday.

The Monon road will run an excursion
 to Michigan City on the 4th of July.
 Fare for the round trip \$1.50.

Prof. Study and family will spend a
 part of the Summer vacation in Wayne
 county, and the rest of the time here.

Judge Eckels goes to Iowa this week,
 accompanied by his wife. He is ex-
 pected to make a political speech while
 there.

Thomas Abrams and family will
 leave for Mt. Sterling, Ky., Monday on
 three week's visit to friends and rela-
 tives.

E. E. Coffey, for some time a clerk in
 the Vandalia office at this place, has
 been promoted to the agency at Ply-
 mouth.

W. L. Ward and wife and Prof.
 Barnes and wife, of Purdue University,
 will spend Sunday with C. W. Talburt
 and family.

Mrs. D. E. Williamson left Monday
 to visit her daughter, Mrs. Ida Ser-
 comb, at Denver, Col. Badger went
 with her.

The BANNER surpassed all other
 papers in its portrait of Blaine last
 week, beating even Harpers Weekly.
 It was a superb likeness.

Rev. Haln. of Staunton, will preach
 at Leutcke's hall Sunday afternoon.
 After the services an effort will be
 made to establish a German school here.

Judge Edson came up from Mt. Ver-
 non last week to visit his family. He
 went to Indianapolis Tuesday to attend
 the Republican State Convention. He
 is a delegate.

The Superintendent and Township
 Trustees of this county left yesterday
 on an excursion to Chicago at the ex-
 pense of A. H. Andrews & Co., of that
 city, manufacturers of school furniture.

The buildings occupied by the Times
 office and J. F. Hill's sewing machine
 office, and known as part of the Hatha-
 way property, were sold Saturday, J.
 F. Hill being the purchaser. The
 consideration was \$3,875.

Louisa J. Hepler, of Warren town-
 ship, showed numerous symptoms of in-
 sanity last week, and Monday morning
 Sheriff Brandon and Wm. Berrigan,
 brought her here for safe keeping. She
 will likely be sent to the asylum.

Chas. Weik and wife, Ben Darham
 and wife and Geo. Getches
 and wife will go to Del
 River next week, where they will
 spend a week in hunting and fishing.
 They will take a tent along and will
 camp out in regular pioneer style.

If your Insurance Policies expire
 during June call on J. F. Fee, room 5
 Central Bank building and have them
 renewed.

Don't delay insuring your prop-
 erty. The "Fire Fiend" may appear in
 our midst at any moment—be prepared
 for emergencies by securing a policy
 that "insures" with J. F. Fee.

The fearful and terrible cyclone
 may visit us, and for fear property may
 be in its line of destruction, secure a
 Tornado policy with the Ohio Farmers
 or Home of N. Y. J. F. Fee, agent,
 Room 5, Central Bank building.

Judge Donnohue is in receipt of a let-
 ter from Gen. Logan saying that he has
 not yet agreed upon his plan of cam-
 paign, but that he takes great interest
 in Indiana politics, and if he visits the
 State at all, will speak at Greencastle.
 We can promise him such a reception
 as will do his soul good.

James Abraham and wife, of Portland,
 Oregon, are visiting at J. W. Robe's.
 Mr. Abraham left Indiana in 1852 and
 went to Oregon in wagons, driving four
 yoke of oxen. They were seven months
 making the trip during which they
 passed through many Indian tribes.
 Returning this spring for the first time,
 he made the entire trip in 6 days.

Last week the editor of a newspaper
 was compelled to give up his property
 and quit the business because he had
 published an article which the royal
 family did not approve. And word
 just reaches us that a certain good
 christian brother in Greencastle is in favor
 of hanging the editor of the BANNER,
 without the benefit of judge, jury, or
 clergy, for the same reason.

The new Board of School Trustees
 organized Friday night by electing C.
 W. Talburt President, A. T. Kelly
 Treasurer, and W. E. Stevenson Sec-
 retary. The old corps of teachers was
 re-elected, Miss Ada Beck being added
 in the place of Miss Knight resigned.
 No action was taken regarding the
 teacher of music, or the teacher of the
 colored school.

The entire enrollment of the High
 School the past year was seventy-six,
 being much higher than was expected,
 or usual in towns of the same popula-
 tion. The enrollment in all the schools
 was one hundred greater than at any
 time previous. This indicates a very
 healthy growth of Greencastle. Alto-
 gether it has been a very satisfactory
 year for the public schools.

Tom Bosson had a little experie-
 nce with quick sand Sunday afternoon.
 He was out riding with a lady friend,
 and crossing Big Walnut on the Rockville
 road, when his buggy began to disap-
 pear. Not knowing what else to do he
 jumped out into the creek and then car-
 ried his companion to the shore. The
 buggy relieved of its weight, was pulled
 to shore by the horses and they again
 climbed into the buggy, thankful that
 they had not fared worse.

At the Beta Theta Pi banquet at the
 Central House Tuesday evening, the
 mother of W. F. Switzer, a member of
 the graduating class, made him a pres-
 ent of a fine gold watch purchased at
 Brattin's. Dr. I. W. Joyce made the
 presentation speech. Brattin is very
 popular with the students, and com-
 mencement season al-
 ways finds him busy. He has sold
 many magnificent presents this week,
 among them several ladies' gold watch-
 es of supreme beauty and excellence.
 It is through the College that Brattin
 has secured much of his reputation, the
 former students always speaking of his
 establishment in the highest terms.

All we have to say is, in
 prices and quality we can com-
 pete with the world. Come to
 our counters and will show you
 the finest line of SUGARS, TEAS,
 COFFEES and CANNED GOODS in
 town. Our house is the oldest
 establishment of its kind in
 Greencastle and keeps the best
 goods at the lowest prices.

Try our ROASTED COFFEE.

L. WEIK & CO.

117

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Unparalleled in EXACTING SERVICE.
 Used by the Chief
 Mechanician of the
 U. S. Coast Survey;
 by the Admiral
 commanding in the
 U. S. Naval Observ-
 atory, for Astro-
 nomical work; and
 by Locomotive En-
 gineers, Conduc-
 tors and Rail-
 waymen. They are
 recognized as
 for all uses in which close
 time and durability are re-
 quisites. Sold in principal
 cities and towns by the COM-
 PANY'S exclusive Agents
 (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.
 Sold only by D. W. Brattin at Brazil,
 Ind.; A. R. Brattin at Greencastle,
 Spencer and Danville, Ind.

Bankrupt Sale!

The largest, and by far the most ele-
 gant line of Dry Goods, Notions, Dress
 Goods, Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.,
 is the stock of goods in the Central
 National Bank building formerly owned
 by G. W. Corwin. These goods are
 now being closed out at a Bankrupt
 Sale, and are offered to the public at
 less than wholesale prices. We want
 to sell the entire stock at once, and do
 not hope or wish to make a profit on a
 single article in the store. We mean
 just what we say. No deception. Come
 and see for yourself. 24 25

Charles A. Fisher, for five years a
 clerk in the post-office here, and who
 went to Dakota a little over one year
 ago, has been appointed Post Master at
 Aberdeen, one of the most important
 points in that Territory. Mr. Fisher
 will make one of the best Postmasters
 in the service, being thoroughly trained
 to the business, and his Greencastle
 friends, who are numerous, rejoice that
 good fortune has come to him thus early.
 He arrived here Sunday on a short visit.

For the convenience of hunting and
 fishing parties who desire to visit
 the beautiful and celebrated Lake Max-
 inkuckee, noted as a fishing resort, and
 located on the Vandalia line between
 Logansport and Plymouth, will make a
 per capita rate of one fare for the
 round trip, for parties of two or more
 on solid ticket, good going one day
 from date of sale, and good to return
 within five days from (not including)
 date of sale.

Mattie Donaldson, an inmate of "gilt
 edged" sin on the North Side, attempted
 to end her earthly existence Sunday by
 swallowing a large dose of morphine.
 She was found a short time afterward
 in an unconscious condition, and medi-
 cal aid was at once summoned. The
 stomach pump was used to good advan-
 tage, and she is now recovering.
 She came here from Terre Haute about
 six weeks since. This is the second
 or third time that she has attempted to
 take her own life. Her home is at
 Shoals.

At a meeting held Friday evening
 at Major Birch's office, the young
 Republicans of this city organized a
 club of fifty members. Thos. T. Moore
 was elected President, Albert Lock-
 ridge, Vice President; Jackson Boyd,
 Secretary, and George Hathaway,
 Treasurer. An executive committee
 consisting of Charles Hammond, Jesse
 Weik and Edgar Harris was appointed
 by the club. Thomas M. Bosson and
 Albert Lockridge were selected as del-
 egates to the State Convention. Recent
 additions have increased the club to
 over one hundred members.

It is very seldom that our citizens have
 the pleasure of listening to such excel-
 lent music as that produced by the In-
 dianapolis "When" band, both at the
 college and on the public square. The
 proprietors of the When clothing store
 never do anything by halves. Although
 only a few months old this band has
 secured an enviable reputation all over
 the State, as has also their mammoth
 clothing establishments. People in
 every nook and corner of the State have
 heard of the famous "When," and a
 large majority of them have patronized
 it.

Real Estate Transfers.
 Furnished by Lewis & Corwin, Abstractors.
 Ranson Hawley to Oscar W. Bridges,
 lot 1 in Putnamville, \$125.
 Louisa Evans to Irene J. Macy, lot 4
 East Cloverdale, \$100.
 Same to same, land in Cloverdale
 township, \$100.
 Elizabeth Terry to Felix G. Hardin,
 lot 6 in James A. Crawley, Greencastle,
 \$1,000.
 Felix G. Harding to Edmund W.
 Lewis, lot 13 block 4 Pecks Greencastle,
 \$1,000.
 Wm. McK. Milligan to Mary A.
 Streets, part lot 166 o. p. Greencastle,
 \$0.
 G. M. Newton to Edwin T. Adams,
 lot 8 Carpentersville, \$40.
 Henry C. Cline to John L. Higgins,
 lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Osborne's Carpenters-
 ville, \$300.
 Miriam O. Kelley to Mary E. Bow-
 man, part lots 177 and 176 o. p. Green-
 castle, \$265.
 Joseph Pollem to David Pollem, land
 in Washington township 120 acres,
 \$2,000.
 Waford Purcell to Sarah Alley, 20
 acres Warren township, \$400.
 Benjamin Nicholson to Isaac M. Day,
 land in Marion township, \$3,000.
 Georgianna Stevens to Henry Hofke-
 meyer, parts lots 12 and 13 Pecks Green-
 castle, \$35.
 Total deeds filed, 13; consideration,
 \$11,652.
 Total mortgages filed, 6; consideration
 \$8,345.

Black & Black,
FURNITURE.
 Picture Frames and Brackets.

Repairing Neatly Done at Reasonable Prices.

UNDERTAKER & EMBALMERS!

Embalming by Arterial Process. Bodies preserved in natural state
 for any length of time.

14 & 16 E. Washington St.

Sweeping Reduction in Prices!

HIBBEN'S are now offering great bargains
 in every line of goods in their store in
 Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Ribbons, Laces.
 Buy our new Eglet Kid Gloves, new shades, warranted.
 Every kind of Gloves in Silk and Lisle, new colors,
 New Jerseys, all colors and sizes, big bargains.
 See our new Parasols and Silk Umbrellas, all colors, cheap.

Neck-wear in all new designs, immense bargains.
 Our Hair Goods stock is new in novelty and cheap.
 Try our Corsets, the best, all sizes, big bargains.
 In Hosiery for all sizes, closing out cheap.
 Call for our Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, etc., all cheap.
 Enable you to save money by purchasing at
 HIBBEN'S MILLINERY HOUSE, Greencastle, Ind. 20tf

Many persons when intending to
 buy anything in the Drug, Book or
 Notion line never think that it would
 be to their advantage to call at the
 old established house of C. W.
 Landes & Co. Nevertheless such is
 the case. They are young men
 known to our community, and try to
 deal squarely with everybody. They
 buy their goods as cheap as they can
 be purchased for the cash, and as
 their expenses are very small, they
 can afford to sell goods cheaper than
 if they had to pay heavy rent, clerk
 hire, etc., etc.
 They will be pleased to have all
 the readers of the BANNER call on
 them. 24 23

VISITORS THE PAST WEEK.

At Judge Bachelors—Mrs. Dr. C.
 F. Darnall, Walnut, Iowa.
 At G. J. Langsdale's—Dr. and Mrs.
 I. W. Joyce, Cincinnati; Miss Laura
 Bower, Indianapolis.
 At Mrs. Eugene Seaper's—her son,
 J. A. Michael, Monon.
 At Miss Anna O'Brien's—Mrs. Da-
 vidson of Peru. This lady was once a
 candidate for State Librarian.
 Visiting his son, Rev. G. J. Vaught,
 Danville.
 At J. B. Johnson's—Dr. Manners,
 New Richmond.
 At Dr. Martin's—his son, Prof. J. V.
 Martin and wife, and Mrs. L. O. Robin-
 son, Indianapolis; Ed. Martin, Cin-
 cinnati, Ohio.
 At J. McD. Hays's—Mrs. Ben. Hays,
 Worthington.
 Miss Maggie Noble, Indianapolis.
 George W. Burton Orleans, Nebras-
 ka. Mr. Burton graduated from As-
 bury in 1871. He was a delegate to the
 Republican National Convention, where
 he voted for Blaine.
 At A. T. Kelley's—Miss Emma
 Heindol, Anderson.
 At Grand Central—Mrs. G. W. Ra-
 der, St. Louis.
 At Maj. Birch and A. Birch's—Capt.
 and Mrs. Frank Joyce, Cincinnati.
 Prof. C. F. Coffin, Superintendent
 of schools, New Albany.
 At A. R. Brattin's—Mrs. Ka
 Young, Casey, Ill.
 At D. L. Harris's—his sister, Mr.
 Skinner, and daughter, Lynn, Mass.
 H. C. and Mrs. Farrow, Indianapolis.
 Visiting her sister, Miss Leria Tar-
 bell, Indianapolis.
 At D. C. Donnohue's—Miss Lola
 Bridges, Mattoon, Ills.
 Mrs. Minnie Burnett Walker and
 Miss Ollie Burnett, Anderson.
 At James Taylor's—Miss Nellie
 Woolfolk, Bedford; John Schurr, New-
 castle.
 At J. McD. Hays, Miss Louisa John-
 son, Greenwood.
 James Stevenson, Indianapolis.
 At D. L. Southard's—W. T. Fletcher
 and family, Lawrence.
 At T. C. Hammond's—Miss Nellie
 Truett, Indianapolis.
 At Dr. G. A. Throop's—Miss Mattie
 Bowles, Evansville, and Miss Helen
 Turner, Martinsville.
 Mrs. A. W. Werneke, Terre Haute.
 At Jerome Allen's—his niece, Miss
 Kate A. Rippetoe, Connersville.
 At G. H. Williamson's—George
 Neidringhouse, St. Louis.
 At G. W. Scarett's—his brother, Rev.
 M. Scarett, Cairo, Ill.; N. A. Corring-
 ton, Dorchester, Illinois; Rev. J. A.
 Caldwell, Godfrey, Illinois.
 At Preston Condrey's—his niece, Miss
 Nellie Goggin, Robinson, Ill.; Rev. A.
 R. Julian and Rev. Harry Talbott, New
 Albany.
 At Mrs. Claggett's—Mrs. Martha

Stockwell, Southport; Miss Irene Grif-
 fith, Indianapolis.
 At Dr. DeVore's—Miss Minnie De-
 Vore and Miss Thera Agee, Quincy.
 At L. S. Cumback's—his father, Hen.
 Will Cumback, Greensburg. Also John
 W. Lovett and family, Anderson.
 At Ed. Allen's—his daughter, Mrs.
 W. I. Overstreet, Spencer; R. R. Over-
 street, Spencer.
 At J. A. and A. R. Allison's—Misses
 Anna and Louie Allison, Carpenters-
 ville.
 At J. W. Beck's—Miss Belle Steele,
 Decatur, Ills.
 At Mrs. Lizzie Jenkins—Miss Ida
 Tindall, Ottawa, Ills.
 C. P. Tuley, Bloomington.
 At John Burleighs—Miss Callie
 Rooker, Indianapolis.
 Watt, Piercy, Martinsville.
 At J. W. Puett's—his sisters, Mrs.
 Miller and Mrs. Lizzie Puett, Des
 Moines, Iowa.
 S. W. Cook, Evansville.
 At J. W. Scott's—Mrs. Andrew
 Campbell and son, and Misses Fronie
 and Jennie Baker, Battle Gr...
 At Chas. Southard's—M...
 Irvin, Indianapolis.
 At Thos. Hanna's—Mrs...
 sister, Mrs. Hollis, and son, ...
 ton.
 At Prof. Marquis—Misses Pearl and
 Belle Waugh, Tipton.
 At Geo Marshall's—Prof. W. H. De-
 Motte, President Xenia, Ohio College.
 Mrs. Persian, Tipton.
 At J. W. Robe's—Misses F...
 ford and Cora Bryon, Frank...
 W. E. Bates, President...
 Conservatory of Music, Colum...
 At Prof. J. B. DeMotte's—h...
 Rev. John B. DeMotte, Argus...
 At Albert Allen's—Mrs. M. A. Lind-
 sey, Remington; Arthur and Willie
 Allen, Indianapolis.
 Rev. S. L. Brengle, Brookston.
 Charles F. Finney, Indianapolis.
 Dr. J. J. Hight, assistant editor of
 the Western Christian Advocate.
 Hon. Mark L. DeMotte, editor Val-
 paraiso Republican.
 George Switzer and wife, of Plainfield.
 Mr. Bruner and wife, of Crawfords-
 ville.
 Rev. Kummer, of Terre Haute.

G. J. LANGSDALE, P. M.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

James M. Hurst and Edistena Wil-
 liams.
 Elijah H. Wilkinson and Lydia Pur-
 cell.
 Peter Bamunk and Emma Pleler.

BORN.

DALY—To Patrick and Anna Daly, of
 Terre Haute, last week, a son.

Papillon Skin Cure is a delightful
 lotion to apply after shaving or bathing.
 It will cure all irritation and prevent
 ulcerous formations, or soreness and
 chafing. Mixed with cologne it is a
 delightful toilet water. For sale by
 Jerome Allen and Piercy & Co. 30 29 3

The best 5-cent Cigar in the world
 at J. E. Allen & Co's. 15tf

Many members of the Hay Fever
 association of New England, used Pa-
 pillon Catarrh Cure for several seasons
 and take pleasure in recommending it
 to the afflicted and make certain pre-
 ventive and cure. For sale by Jerome
 Allen and Piercy & Co. 30 29 3

LIFE AND DEATH.

O Solemn portal veiled in mist and cloud. Where all who have lived throng in, an endless line.

AN IRISHMAN'S ADVENTURE.

The sun was sinking over the pretty little town of Setubal, in the west of Portugal, and its last rays lighted up a very stirring and picturesque scene.

But the strangest thing of all was that the men on one side of the stream were all dressed in red, and those on the other side in blue.

A tall, sinewy, bright-eyed "Tipperary boy"—one of the famous Irish brigades which acquired such a terrible renown in this very war—was dipping his hot face in the stream, when a voice from the opposite bank shouted:

"Heil! Monsieur Patreek, you come here; I give you some eppur."

"Who's that, annyway, Pat?" asked Patrick's rear-rank man, Denis Moriarity. "Who's that, is it? Sure he's a brother of a boy intirely, whoever he is."

A very pretty party the three made. The French trooper wound up the supper with a French song, and Paddy gave him one in Irish, and they parted the best of friends; but Pat whispered in Moriarity's ear: "It's an illigant supper we've had, Dinny; but thim same chaps will be after givin' us a hot breakfast in the morning."

"Callaghan's prophecy proved true there t'gh. At daybreak the English out-riders were driven in by a large body of French skirmishers, and the battle soon came general along the whole line. The twenty-eighth were in the thickest of the fight, as usual, and twice repulsed the attack of a French grenadier regiment. As the enemy fell back the second time, the hot Irish blood could stand it no longer, and out rushed the twenty-eighth men in pursuit, although their officers, seeing the danger, called loudly to them to halt.

But it was no easy matter to stop an Irishman when in chase of an enemy, and the "boys of the old brigade" followed the pursuit so far that they got scattered, and fell into disorder. At that moment the French dragoons came down upon them.

"Are ye hurt, Dinny?" asked O'Callaghan, tenderly. "They've bruk my arrum, the vagabonds!" growled Moriarity, in a voice hoarse with pain. "It's little use I'll be now, at all, at all!"

"But can ye see a horse, me boy? It's wid yer legs ye do that, shure—not wid yer arrums."

"Is it 'til a horse' ye mane?" rejoined Moriarity, disdainfully. "Faith, thin, jist git me want on the baste's back, and av he's as wild as Barney O'Tole's pig, I'll stick on him."

Without another word, Pat lifted his wounded comrade into the saddle, and away went the horse and Denis, who, as he had said, stuck to his seat as if he had been glued.

But Paddy's generous self-devotion seemed likely to cost him dear, for that instant five of the French dragoons catching sight of his red jacket, came charging down upon him all at once.

"Five to wan, is it?" muttered Paddy, "Och, it's certain the thieves have learned their arithmetic, and know that wan Irish boy is as good as five Frinchin anny day. But you don't git me so aisy ye frog aiten' spalpeens."

With one bound he was behind the trunk of a huge cork-tree that stood near, from which ready-made intruders

the barrel of his musket poked out so threateningly that the Frenchmen pulled up rather hastily.

"What's the matter wid ye?" shouted O'Callaghan. "Come an, thin, like decent boys. Don't ye see me here waitin' to spake wid ye?"

One of the dragoons fired his pistol, but the shot only drew a taunting laugh from our hero, while the threatening muzzle-fronted them at every turn, face which way they would. Evidently Paddy was master of the situation, and the mischievous twinkle of his blue eyes showed how thoroughly he enjoyed it.

But now the dragoons, enraged at being held at bay so long by one man, divided their forces, two wheeling toward one side of the tree and two toward the other, while the fifth came straight forward. Matters seemed likely to go hard with poor Pat, when suddenly the air was rent with the war-cry of the Irish brigade, "Fangh-a-ballagh!" (Clear the way), and on came the twenty-eighth once more, their long line of bayonet-glittering through the smoke like sunbeams breaking a mist.

At sight of the coming help Paddy's bold blood was up at once. Out he darted upon his assailants with a flourish of his musket and a real Irish "hurroo," which was sufficient to frighten the whole cavalry of the imperial guard.

It did scare the horse of the nearest French dragoon, which reared and fell heavily, rider and all. Before the French man could rise again, O'Callaghan's foot was on his breast, and held him there "like a dog holdin' a pig by the ear," as Paddy afterward said, till the men of the twenty-eighth came up and helped him to secure his prisoner.

"Well done, my fine fellow," said the old colonel of the twenty-eighth, when he heard the story of Pat's exploit. "Here's a guinea for ye, and well you have earned it. But why didn't you give those rascals one shot at the least, when you had the chance?"

"Sure for the best of all reasons, yer honor," answered Pat, with a grin; "there was nothing in the gun, at all, at all."

And even after that day, when any man made a great show of learning upon a subject about which he really knew nothing at all, the officers of the twenty-eighth used to say that he was like Pat O'Callaghan's musket.

Rust in Wheat. One of the most formidable enemies the grain farmer has in wet, muggy seasons. Warms and moisture favor its development. In seasons alike in their heat, rainfall and humidity, the rust is not equally damaging. It breaks out in what appears a capricious manner.

A drenching rain is sometimes followed by less rust than that which appears after a slight shower or even a heavy dew. There are antecedent conditions which largely determine the degree of liability to rust. The microscopic spots of the fungus known as rust float about in the air awaiting favorable opportunities for development, and when they meet circumstances of the proper kind they multiply with astonishing rapidity. During moist, hot weather, the sap vessels of the plants become ruptured, and fungoid germs attach themselves readily. If the plants, some scientists think, are healthy and vigorous, they resist the attempt of the parasite to establish itself, much as healthy animals refuse to become the abode of parasites which thrive on their weaker fellows. Anything, therefore, which weakens the vitality of the wheat plant renders it liable to become the prey of rust. Exhaustion of food elements in the soil, the presence about the roots of sour, stagnant water, sowing too late in the fall for proper development to resist the winter, are among common and easily preventable causes that predispose to rust. Of non-preventable causes hard winters and cold, backward springs which prevent the healthy development of the wheat plant, are among the most prominent, next, of course, to warmth and moisture.

"What cannot be cured must be endured," but the causes which can be reached should not be suffered to exist. Good farming in the broadest sense of the term, which includes proper selection of lands for different crops, proper preparation of the soil, and proper culture, is the best preventive of serious damage from rust.

The First Candidate. Albany Evening Journal.

It is a curious historical fact that Lincoln and Harrison were the first candidates for the Presidency in 1792. R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, in that year received six electoral votes and Benjamin Lincoln one. Up to 1828 nominations for the presidency were made by congressional caucuses. The movement for national nominating conventions began in 1830, when the anti-masons set up its candidates at Baltimore. The National Republicans met the following year in national convention and nominated Henry Clay, and the year following the Democrats nominated Van Buren for vice president at the same place, which became known as the "City of Conventions."

From that time all parties adopted the plan of naming their candidates for the presidency by delegations in national conventions.

Her Idea About the Serpent. The Through Mail.

"Mamma, I knows why Dod mate snates."

"Why, Bessie?"

"Well, when He dot done matin' e world dey was holes in it, an He des made 'em to fill up 'e holes."

A "dy" fellow—The defaulter.

CONCERNING CANES.

How the Various Kinds are Manufactured.

Chicago Times.

Comparatively few understand how and where the material is gathered, or the process of its manufacture into canes and umbrella handles. Many of the canes are of imported woods, some from the tropics, China and the East Indies. The celebrated Whongee canes are from China, where they are well known and celebrated for the regularity of their joints, which are the points from which the leaves are given off, and the stems of a species of phyllosiachys, a gigantic grass, closely allied to the bamboo. The orange and lemon are highly prized and are imported chiefly from the West Indies, and perfect specimens command enormous prices. The orange stick is known by its beautiful green bark, with fine white longitudinal markings, and the lemon by the symmetry of its proportions and both prominence and regularity of its knots.

Myrtle sticks possess also a value, since their appearance is so peculiar that their owner would seldom fail to recognize them. They are imported from Algeria. The rajah stick is an importation. It is the stem of a palm and a species of calamus. It is grown in Borneo and takes its name from the fact that the rajah will not allow any to go out of the country until a heavy duty is paid.

These canes, known as palm canes, are distinguished by an angular and more or less flat appearance. Their color is brownish, spotted and they are quite straight, with neither knob nor curl. They are the petioles of leaf stalks of the date palm. Perhaps the most celebrated of the foreign canes are the Malacca, being the stems of the Calamus septonum, a slender climbing palm, and not growing about Malacca, as the name would seem to indicate, but imported from Stak, on the opposite coast of Sumatra. Other foreign canes are of ebony, rosewood, partridge or hairwood, and cactus, which when the pith is cut out, present a most novel appearance, hollow and full of holes.

The manufacture of canes is by no means the simple process of cutting the sticks in the woods, peeling off the bark, whittling down the knots and sandpapering the rough surface, and adding a touch of varnish, a curiously carved handle or head, and tipping the end with a ferrule. In the sand flats of New Jersey whole families support themselves by gathering nannetery sticks, which they gather in the swamps, straightening with an old vice, steam over an old kettle, and perhaps scrape down and whittle into size. These are packed in large bundles to New York City and sold to the cane factories.

Many imported sticks, however, have to go through a process of straightening by mechanical means, which are a mystery to the uninitiated. They are buried in hot sand until they become pliable. In front of the heap of hot sand in which the sticks are plunged is a stout board from five to six feet long, fixed at an angle inclined to the workman, and having two or more notches cut in the edge. When the stick has become perfectly pliable the workman places it in one of the notches, and, bending it in the opposite direction to which it is naturally bent, straightens it.

Thus sticks, apparently crooked, bent, warped and worthless, are by this simple process straightened; but the most curious part of the work is observed in the formation of the crook or curl for the handles, which are not naturally supplied with a hook or knot. The workman places one end of the cane firmly in a vice and pours a continuous stream of fire from a gas pipe on the part which is to be bent. When sufficient heat has been applied the cane is pulled slowly and gradually around till the hook is completely formed and then secured with a string. An additional application of heat serves to bake and permanently fix the curl. The under part of the handle is frequently charred by the action of the gas, and is then rubbed down with sandpaper until the requisite degree of smoothness has been attained.

Suggestions to Independent Voters.

In an article on the "Use and Abuse of Parties," in the June Century, the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden in conclusion says of parties: "What, then, is the duty of intelligent and patriotic men respecting them? To this question various answers are given.

"1. Keep out of political life. It is hopelessly corrupt. You can do nothing to purify it. Let it alone.

"This is the argument of despair, lightly urged by many frivolous and faithless souls, but not to be entertained by any patriot.

"Vote always, but belong to no party. Join the unorganized mob of Independents; take your place on what Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., calls 'the center of the tilting board,' and put your votes in every election where they will do the most good—voting always for the best men, or, at any rate, against the worst rascals.

"This is a comfortable way of doing political duty; the practical difficulty is in determining which rascal is the worst. Both are sometimes so bad that it is hard to choose.

"3. Maintain a loose relation to one party or the other, but take no part in the primary meetings, and bolt when they offer you bad candidates or bad measures. The theory is that in this semi-attached condition you will influence somewhat the nomination of the

party managers will be thinking of you when they make up the ticket.

"This, too, is apt to leave the voter a choice of two evils. The gentlemen left by you in charge of the primary meetings are not sure to think of you, and if they do, they console themselves with the reflection that other fellows will probably nominate a worse man than theirs.

"4. Join one party or the other. Go into the caucuses, if you can get in. Take your pluck and your independence along with you. Tell the gentlemen in charge that you are interested in the success of the party, and that you want to help keep it in a shape in which it will deserve success. Give them to distinctly understand that while you ask nothing for yourself, you intend to take a hand in shaping the party policy and in making the nominations; and that you will be guided in all this by a supreme regard for national interests rather than personal interests. If, in spite of your protests, they make bad nominations, and return to the charge the next time, taking with you as many as you can of your well-intentioned neighbors. If you preserve your temper, and use reason, and keep standing up for men and things that are honest and of good report, peradventure they will listen to you at length, and you may succeed in lifting up the standards and in purifying party management.

"This last method appears to me by far the wisest one."

A Swarm of Sharks. Panama Herald.

While the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Chala, Captain Hogz, now in this port, was leaving Bahia, one of the cooks, who was asleep on the rail, fell overboard. An alarm was immediately given, the ship stopped and backed, life buoys were thrown overboard and with amazing rapidity a boat was in the water and in charge of Mr. Kelliek, the first officer, pulling hard in the direction of the man, who was a splendid swimmer and who made good progress in the direction of the boat. Suddenly, however, the place became alive with sharks, and it at once became apparent that the unfortunate man was doomed. Once he threw himself almost completely out of the water in an effort to escape the jaws of one of the monsters, but a few seconds afterward he was evidently seized and dragged under, as nothing more was seen of him.

Other sharks, apparently disappointed in their hopes of prey, were then observed rushing through the water in all directions, and even appeared to meditate an attack on the boat, which, after an ineffectual search, pulled back to the ship.

The sharks were apparently ravenous, and the rapidity with which they swarmed around the unfortunate man amazed all who witnessed this striking proof of the voraciousness of these denizens of the deep.

Ruskin's Eccentricities.

Mr. Ruskin is a curiosity. He is seldom to be seen anywhere. Even in his own beloved lake district he takes his walks in the gray of the morning or the dusk of the evening. He seldom goes into society. He loves the theatre, and goes when he feels he can indulge himself with such recreation. Perhaps not fifty of these well-known people have ever seen Mr. Ruskin before. He comes into the room in the midst of a half dozen gentlemen, not in the usual seemly fashion of the English procession on such occasions. I saw him when he entered the room, but who was before him behind him, or beside him I could not say, for they all came together, and the distinguished scholar and critic was like the Master in the great picture of Veronese, "The Marriage of Cana." He was "in the midst thereof." Ruskin is just 65 years old, and he looks and acts like a man of 45. He is not more than 5 feet 5 inches in height. Indeed he is petite. His complexion originally, I should judge, was fair, though now his face pretty nearly up to his eyes is covered with an iron-gray beard; the abundant hair is unconventionally long and though he was personally neat and "trim," his hair seemed to have a recent speaking acquaintance with a brush. The forehead is low and retreating; the eyes gray and sparkling—quizzing and mischievous.

What Every Boy Should Learn.

Every boy should learn to lift himself by his hands, and to hold on for some time. It is not necessary to go to a gymnasium to learn this. Boys in the country in climbing trees are soon able to lift themselves by the hands. It is well to have a pole placed horizontally, just high enough to allow the feet to be clear from the ground. With this and a rope of a good size hanging down from a secure fastening, many useful feats may be learned. The pole or rope may be under a shed or in the barn. To lift the body by the hands and to move along on the pole, and to hang by one hand, and to swing in various ways, will greatly strengthen the arms and hands. The rope will allow of the more difficult feat of climbing it. Learn to climb the rope by the aid of the feet, pressing the rope between them. After this learn to go up, using the hands only. In going down never slide, but go down hand-under-hand, otherwise the hands may be badly hurt. One who can command himself while on a rope may at times find the ability to do so very useful. It is easily acquired, and the time spent in such exercise is by no means wasted.

Francis Scott Key, who wrote "Star Spangled Banner," is to have a monument in Patterson Square, Baltimore.

POLITICAL.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Indianapolis Journal.

The convention at Chicago could not have named a ticket that will prove stronger in Indiana than Blaine and Logan, and as time goes by its running qualities for the country at large will be developed, just as they were at once manifested in the State. Examined in the light either of sentiment or what may be called practical politics, the invincibility of the combination, must be apparent. That Blaine's name will give the Republicans of Maine in September an unprecedented majority, such as was given to Lincoln and Hamlin, can not be doubted. Every town and hamlet is alive with enthusiasm every pine tree nods its stately head in welcome of the nation's choice. Maine will be ablaze from now until September, and lead the roll of elections with a tremendous vote that will set the whole country on fire. Remembering the memorable contest in the Chicago convention of 1880 over the leader of its delegation, in which General Garfield espoused the cause of the State and of individual sovereignty, and recognizing in James G. Blaine the embodiment of President Garfield's spirit and purpose, there is every probability that the Republicans of West Virginia will carry that State in October and make it certain for the Republican column in the following November. Ohio will give a decided majority in October. Blaine is wonderfully popular in Garfield's State, for obvious reasons. Not even the great merit and pre-eminent services of John Sherman could wean Ohio from devotion to the memory of Garfield as represented in Mr. Blaine. From the first, half of the delegation were enthusiastically devoted to Blaine, and the wish of the whole State was represented when Judge Foraker withdrew Mr. Sherman's name, cast the entire strength for Mr. Blaine, and moved to make the nomination by acclamation. With Maine at the head of the Republican column in September, and West Virginia and Ohio next in line in October hand-in-hand, he would be a fatuous man, indeed, who could entertain a serious doubt of the result in November. That Blaine and Logan make the electoral vote of Indiana sure for the Republican party cannot be questioned, and is not by prudent and level-headed Democrats. Whatever of apparent tergiversation there may have been in the action of Indiana at Chicago, one cause was the strong sentiment for Mr. Blaine in the State and in the delegation. Added to the prevalent Blaine sentiment is the devoted regard, especially of the soldiers, to the most conspicuous volunteer in the war—General John A. Logan, the Black Eagle of the Union army. Soldiers love John A. Logan. They know his bravery, his intrepidity, his devotion to right, his loyalty to friends and his tried ability as well. No man has a stronger following in Indiana than he, and, associated with Blaine, the ticket will be simply irresistible.

Of course, the Democratic press will lift itself with all kinds of charges and assertions, thinking thereby it is making a campaign. We hope it will pursue that course. It will speedily find out that it was not the Republican party nor its candidates who are on trial, but that the question it will have to answer to the public conscience is as to its own fitness for control of the government. The charges against Mr. Blaine have been repeated until they are a twice-told story. The country is familiar with them. There can be no surprises as to his record. The worst that the fell spirit of detraction and slander could invent has already been given the widest publicity, and the answer of his party and of the people to it all is an undiminished confidence, a devotion surpassing that given to any public man since the days of Henry Clay, and finally the nomination for the presidency in obedience to the impulse the force of which has never been matched in the history of the Republican party. All that can be said of Mr. Blaine was said and fully known when James A. Garfield made him the principle figure of his administration. No sooner was the election of General Garfield known than the demand for Mr. Blaine to be Secretary of State was universally heard, and when the President elect responded, the selection was as universally approved. If Mr. Blaine was fit to be Secretary of State in 1881, he is fit to be President in 1885, and those purists and newspapers now giving themselves uneasiness over the nomination of Mr. Blaine only betray themselves down as controlled by prejudice rather than justice, for they were among the foremost friends of President Garfield, whose most important political act was to give the seal of his unqualified indorsement to James G. Blaine. Let detraction and vilification do their perfect work. They were the chief agencies in the Democratic campaign of 1880. Democrats "tattooed" General Garfield with "329" and "De Golyer pavement," as they may attempt to "tattoo" Mr. Blaine. They added to these congenial weapons force, fraud and murder, but all was without avail. In the sequel it was the opponents of General Garfield who were "tattooed!" The American people interposed their sovereignty between their great leaders and the shafts of malice.

As the Journal said Saturday, when the nomination was first announced, they constitute a representative American ticket. Their lives and careers are exemplifications of the possibilities of what American institutions can do, and do, for the average American lad who has pluck, energy and determined ability. The Democratic party may go to the East and search for its candidates among the money kings and the aristocrats of New York, or it may attempt to adjust its ticket to the delicate task of carrying the "doubtful States;" but whatever it may do, it can accomplish nothing against a ticket put into the field simply and solely because it is representative of the spirit

and purpose, not only of the Republican party, but of the whole American people.

THE TWO PARTIES.

WE WILL NOT HAVE A DEFENSIVE CAMPAIGN—A PORTRAIT DEMOCRACY.

Emery A. Storrs at the Chicago Convention.

I have never seen the time, I never expect to see it, when I can debate with myself where is the choice between the Republican and the Democratic party. One with its shining and glorious record of great deeds, leprous with sin and spotted with iniquities, never, in all its history, has done the right thing except at the wrong time. During the war it was in favor of peace. After the war had ceased it raised the devil in the South. When the greenback was a necessity it spurned it as unconstitutional, and when the necessity ceased it swore that we should have nothing in the heavens but greenbacks. Thus it has been with that crooked, incomprehensible party—the demon of political cussedness and the embodiment of all that is wicked. It wants us to look to Tilden as its prospective representative, and who weighs ninety pounds and is unable to hear, and is remembered only because he was the architect of the most successful fraud ever engineered in American politics. He is pitted because the fraud did not succeed. I have no sympathy with him for that reason. Democrats tell me, "We will nominate Tilden." That is a sentiment. I say to them, "For God's sake, if you have got a sentiment stick to it [laughter]; it is the only one you have got; you have not had any in a quarter of a century. You are situated like the man with one pair of pants; you can not be critical; it is these trousers or nakedness."

Now, gentlemen, this is no defensive campaign. Don't you forget it. I presume before the campaign is closed you will hear something of the Mulligan letters. I remember very well in 1880, you might tell a Democrat that his party had opposed the war and he was dumb; you might tell him that it had opposed the conscription law, and he was speechless; you might say to him that he had wrought against the draft, and he was still silent; you might charge him with having undertaken to destroy the national existence, the national honor, and he had not a word to say; but along the close of the campaign this Democrat whom you have thus addressed, silent and unable to answer your arguments, would awaken you at midnight by a mysterious scratching on the side walls, and you would find, as the only answer, this Democrat, prone on his belly, writing with great anxiety and with great pain, the 3 wrong-side-out, 329.

I have seen in one of their platforms that they proposed to enter on business without capital except the purity of their principles. Was there ever such a bankrupt concern with such a capital? They say that this is all they have to offer for the suffrages of the people. My God! my friends, a man that will work on these terms will work for nothing and boast himself. Won't you think of that dear, delightful, old daisy, if she should take physical form, which we call the Democratic party, entering into business upon the purity of her principles? She has kept a house of political ill-fame for more than twenty years. She has entertained every dishonest political tramp and every disreputable political tramp on the continent during that period of time.

I think I see her marching up to the ingenuous American citizen, with her shawl twisted around her shoulders with brass jewelry in her ears, out at the toes, with a drunken leer of sily invitation in her eye, with maiden coyness professing to do business on the purity of her principles. I would not for the world say anything disrespectful of the Democratic party. There are certain things about it that attract me; but I regard it a little as I do a water-spout, which I like to look at from a distance, but dislike to get too near to; and when I see one of its processions—and we will see many of them during this campaign—I feel about them as our old friend Strode, in this State, when he described an experience of his own in the Blackhawk war. He said: By the dim light of the setting sun, on a distant eminence, I saw a hostile band. They were gentlemen without hats; I did not know who they were, but I knew I did not well they were no friends of mine."

I am for the war. I am always very glad to see a Democratic platform when it is wheeled out early in the campaign. Have you ever looked at it? It is one of the most curiously constructed pieces of machinery perhaps in the world. It looks very becoming in a proper at a little distance. The edges are strung around with gingham, the old covees filled up with putty, it is whitewashed and its general look is reputable and fair; but it is like a whitewashed pulchre; it won't stand water. It is like the spotted dog of Dan Richmond's which he took under his coat coming back in a thunderstorm; he saw that the spots were washed into the dirtiest brown, and he exclaimed: "I know now what that man on Bascom street meant when he took that dog from the basement. He said to me: 'Mister, there is an umbrella aces with that dog.' " The thing won't wash.

Bjornson and the King. Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, who has returned from Paris to this country, in order to share in any punishment the courts may visit upon him for a recent attack upon the government, says that his friendship for the editor who printed the letter is strong, but not "so strong that he should go to prison for me; I claim that honor for myself." The poet and King Oscar have an o personal quarrel. His majesty years said in conversation that Bjornson broken every law in the decalogue. Bjornson at once challenged the king, who declined the honor.

As the weather becomes warmer the water used for drinking must be changed often. Fowls appreciate plenty of cool water in summer.

A man in Eufaula, Ala., was fined \$77 for just carrying a pistol.

Complete Report of the News and Incident of the Week.

MASSACRED BY THE REBELS. Official information of the fall of Berber has been received by the Egyptian government. It confirms the report of the massacre. A rebel force of 100,000 men had several small engagements with advanced posts in front of the city before the final rush was made. They first drove the cavalry back on the infantry skirmish line, and then their overwhelming numbers enabled men to force the whole of the defenders behind the walls. The governor, Hussein Pasha Khalifa, encouraged them that their only hope lay in driving back the assailants, and that help would soon arrive. This was on the evening of June 1. Next morning, about half an hour before daybreak, the Sudanese swarmed to the attack. They rushed over the broken ground in front of the town in jagged masses, while great numbers of their leading ranks fell under the fire of the 700 men who defended the town. The ammunition of the garrison was nearly exhausted, and as the fire slackened the rebels, quick to detect the cause, leaped over their dying and their dead, and were soon within the defenses of the town. The governor still encouraged the Egyptian troops, who, forming in small rallying squares, fought until they were spered almost to the last man. The fight for sometime was kept up in the streets, but in half an hour the garrison was exterminated, the rebels massacring men, women and children in their fury. Only fifty persons are said to have escaped, among them the governor who was badly wounded during the fight and was found in the midst of his fallen soldiers.

A BAD WRECK. By collision with an excursion train on the Camden, New Jersey, road, Saturday, the engineer, conductor, baggage-master, mail-agent and fireman were killed and other persons were injured. Frank Fenton, supervisor of the road, and G. Edwards, were also killed. The crash was caused by the non reception of a telegraphic dispatch. Both engines are smashed. The injured were placed under immediate medical attendance and removed to Camden. One of the passengers says: "After the collision all scrambled out of the car some by the windows. Both locomotives were demolished, and the escaping steam made it impossible for some time for any one to approach within fifty feet of the wreck. Great excitement among the people in the two trains, especially among women and children, prevailed."

GENERAL. A Justice of the Supreme Court is authority for the statement that General Gresham will be appointed Circuit Judge of the United States Court, to succeed Drummond, within ten days. It is well known that the President is at work upon quite a large list of appointments, and among them, it is said, is that of Mr. Gresham. Your correspondent's authority for the statement says that General Gresham will retire from the Cabinet within a few days after his appointment, so that his own confirmation and that of his successor may be secured and both assume their positions before Congress adjourns.

THE EAST. The steamer Arizona, from Queens-town Saturday for New York, took 500 Mormons.

It is reported that a foreign syndicate is being formed in Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing the Island of Cuba.

The Woodvale woolen mill, at Johnstown, Pa., suspended operations, Monday, for an indefinite period, on account of a lack of orders. Three hundred employes are idle in consequence of the suspension.

There is much excitement among the liquor dealers of Camden, N. J., the city council having decided to raise the license from \$95 to \$200. The ordinance also requires druggists to procure license in the same manner and the same fees as regular saloons.

Miss Mary A. Kelly, a spinster keeping a small dry goods store at Baltimore, Md., failed in business and became melancholy. She filled a washtub full of scalding water, then saturated her clothing with coal oil, and sitting on the edge of the tub set fire to herself. When overcome by the flames she fell into the hot water. Her body was literally cooked through when discovered.

THE WEST. In the Western Reserve, Harpers' Weekly is being boycotted by Blaine's friends.

Henry T. Lally & Co., wholesale plumbers, of Chicago, have failed. Liabilities, \$65,000; assets, \$100,000, consisting of stock and out-standing accounts. The jury disagreed, Saturday, in the case of T. C. Campbell, the attorney, who was charged with attempting to bribe a juror in the Berner case at Cincinnati. Bridge, Beach & Co., extensive stove manufacturers of St. Louis, having notified their employes that they would be obliged to reduce wages 15 per cent., about three hundred of the latter refused to accept the reduction and quit work. The gang of counterfeiters who have been operating in Genesee and Shaw-see counties, Michigan, has just been broken up by the arrest of the three principal ones engaged in the business—

an old man named John Daniels, at Flint, and Asa Davis and wife, at Corsenna. Daniels had some \$300 of spurious money on his person when taken. There is little doubt that he is an old hand at the business. He hails from Pennsylvania. He was taken into the United States Court Saturday, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. The other parties pleaded not guilty.

The Ohio supreme court announced its decisions Tuesday in the Scott liquor tax new cases. In that of King vs. Capellar, judgement was affirmed; in that of Butzman vs. Whitbeck, judgement was reversed. This declares the second section of the law pertaining to first lien of the premises unconstitutional, and leaves the rest of the law valid and operative as heretofore. The question of the constitutionality of the whole law is held not to be raised in the case, and the court stops with the record. The liquor dealers will, therefore, be required to pay the June collection tax under the law, leaving the matter open for further test before the semi-annual payment in December.

THE SOUTH. The house of Francis Moore, near Williamsburg, Ky., was destroyed by a water spout, Friday evening, and his wife and five children were drowned.

Since the foundation of the Catholic See of Baltimore, twelve ecclesiastical provinces have been erected in America with twelve metropolitan sees, fifty-four episcopal sees, eight vicariates apostolic, and one prefecture apostolic.

During the heavy wind storm at Carthage, Mo., the family of Mr. Brunk fled to the cellar for safety, leaving a son, Alvin, aged seventeen, sick in bed, and when they returned after the storm had passed, found him dead from fright.

Late Wednesday night, at Key West, Florida, Frederico Gil Marrero, a Cuban, was arrested from a steamer from New York as being a dynamiter, and fuse, detonating caps, and books of instruction for the manufacture of explosives were found among his effects. He was held in \$2,000. It is thought the Cuban dynamiters have been bringing the component parts of explosives to Key West, and there secretly manufactured them.

FOREIGN. Threabaw, king of Barmah, has poisoned his queen and her mother, and married the queen's sister.

Seven men were executed Sunday at Jerez, Spain, for Black Hand Socialist outrages. Five others were committed to imprisonment for life.

A French squadron, eight men of war and two torpedo boats have arrived at Tangier. There is consternation among the Moors. The Sultan has forbidden the passage inland of two thousand rifles. The Moors are greatly incensed against the Sheriff of Wazan, who is believed to be inciting rebellion.

POLITICAL. The Texas democratic convention declared for Tilden and Hendricks.

General Logan accompanied by Senator Hale, visited Mr. Blaine at Augusta, Monday.

Tammany's forces in New York are opposed to Gov. Cleveland, and it is believed that Flower will receive the vote of that State for President.

The clause in the California instructions to delegates repudiating Justice Field as a presidential candidate was carried by a vote of 453 to 19.

Mississippi democrats sent an unstructured delegation to Chicago, but resolved that "it is the sense of this convention that no men are more worthy the nomination for president than Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks." A resolution favoring a tariff for revenue only was lost.

The Democratic National Convention will have eighteen delegates less than the Republican Convention, no representatives from the Territories being admitted to the former. It will need 535 votes to nominate a Democratic Presidential candidate, as two-thirds rule prevails in its conventions. About 300 of the 802 delegates have now been elected.

Tuesday, at noon, the Nevada Democratic convention was called to order. George W. Baker, of Eureka, was elected temporary chairman. The platform adopted affirms the devotion of the Democratic party to the principles laid down in the national Democratic platforms of 1848 and 1880, demands the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, the removal of all restrictions on silver coinage, opposes acquisition of large tracts of public lands by aliens, and demands absolute exclusion of Chinese.

Senator Voorhees was interviewed again Friday on the presidential outlook, this time by a Star representative, and with this result Senator Voorhees thinks the Democratic party should nominate a candidate from the great and growing West. He says the party has been going East for its candidates for twenty-five years only to meet defeat—once through fraud—but final defeat, never the less. He declares that the nomination of ex-Senator McDonald would make the electoral vote of Indiana safe for the Democrats. "McDonald can carry Indiana by 20,000 majority," said Voorhees, "and he can carry New York. The leading Democrats of New York admit that McDonald can carry that State." Mr. Voorhees said he had no patience with the sentiment sometimes made that the Catholics would not support McDonald. "Did any Catholic ever say so?"

asked with some warmth. "No, sir; no Catholic ever said so. The Catholics of Indiana are among Mr. McDonald's warmest friends and supporters. They know his private life, and know that it is spotless. I know that, too. I say I know his private life has been spotless." Mr. Voorhees said that McDonald and Cleveland would make the strongest ticket. He was confident that Bayard could not carry Indiana against Blaine. Bayard's financial views, he said, would make him weak in Indiana and throughout the West, and the idea that Catholics would object to McDonald proceeds from the fact that he married a divorced woman.

INDIANA ITEMS.

The LaPorte county Democrats have declared for Hendricks for governor and Cleveland for President.

Mrs. Helen M. Gonger has gone to Independence, Kan. as, whereshe began on the 5th a series of twenty-six lectures.

Mrs. Paul Iserio, of Logansport, gave birth to twenty-seven pounds of boys in three parcels, Sunday. Mother and sons are doing well.

A club of one hundred members was organized at Indianapolis Saturday night to work for the nomination of Joseph E. McDonald for President.

The enumeration of school children in Steuben county shows the remarkable fact that there is no one between the ages of ten and twenty-one that cannot read.

Feather-bed swindlers (a new dodge) are operating in southern Indiana. They get possession of the family feather bed under the pretense of renovating the feathers and never return it.

Henry Ayers, formerly chief of police at Evansville, now living at Paxton Station, was awakened about 1 o'clock Saturday morning and saw the light of a lantern in the store of Mr. McLinney, next door. His old police instinct returned, and he arose, captured the burglar and turned him over to the authorities.

It is reported that a large cave, possibly a rival of Wyandotte and Mammoth, has been discovered near Merom, Sullivan county, the entrance having been unearthed by a recent landslide. A skeleton of a man and a dog and a number of Indian relics were found in it. It has been named the Blue Cresser, in honor of the two men bearing those names, who discovered it.

During a thunder shower a party of sixteen people were assembled at the house of Ernest Scheleher, in Wood township, near New Providence, Clarke county, when a flash of lightning entered the window, prostrated every one present and set fire to the carpet. Fortunately no one was dangerously or even seriously stunned, and all recovered in a short time.

Judge Long overruled a motion for a new trial in the Butler case, at Columbia City, Saturday, and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged, October 10. The Judge broke down twice while pronouncing the sentence, and the prisoner was moved to tears when reference was made to his sister and little boy. An appeal will be made to the Supreme Court. Butler has been cursing his father and his attorneys, and says he will die game. The death-watch has been appointed.

Jonah Riley and James Smiley, who were, at the last December term of court in Marshall county, convicted of conspiracy to wreck a passenger train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and sentenced each to two years in the Northern Prison, have been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court. As the principal witness for the State has skipped, they now expect an acquittal.

Samuel Ward on Saturday arrived at Wabash from Milwaukee, Wis., in search of his wife, who had deserted him nearly a year ago and came to Wabash and entered a hotel. Ward walked from Chicago to Wabash and found his spouse employed in the Lutz House kitchen. The meeting was quite affecting, the couple falling on each other's necks and weeping profusely. She at once consented to return with Ward, and they left for Milwaukee.

A few months ago a well-dressed man was run over and killed below the J. M. & I. train below the New Albany junction. From the papers on the deceased he was supposed to be John C. Goodrich of Mechanicsburg, O. Now comes John C. Goodrich, by letter, and says he is alive; that he was a passenger on the Golden Crown from Evansville to Cincinnati; that when he reached New Albany he was robbed of his valise, and an autograph album and other articles, which were found in the possession of the man killed.

Daniel McDonald, editor of the Plymouth Democrat and President of the Editorial Association, has started for St. Louis by water, intending to make the entire trip in a small canoe thirteen feet long and three feet wide. The distance is several hundred miles, and he has taken sufficient provisions for the entire journey. His route will be by the Yellow, Kankakee, Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

Ernest Golda, of Windfall, Tipton county, was sentenced to pay a fine and go to jail for thirty days for trying to convert chattel mortgage property to its own use. He was allowed to go home to get the money to pay his fine in company with Special Constable William Fouch. Golda went into the house, but refused to return, and ordered the officer to leave the premises, which he did after further attempts to secure the prisoner. On Saturday morning Fouch,

accompanied by Charles Baldwin and Charles Nul, started for the residence of Golda to arrest him and lodge him in jail. On arriving at the house they saw Golda at work in the cornfield. Golda started to run, the officers commanded him to halt, and he placed his hand to his hip pocket as though to draw a pistol, at the same time telling them that he would kill the first man that would lay hands on him. Constable Fouch pulled his revolver and shot him. He died in a few hours. Fouch came to Windfall and gave himself. His companions were also arrested. Fouch has been removed to another county for fear of mob violence.

THE XLVIIITH-CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11. SENATE—The consular and diplomatic bill was taken up. The day was employed in its consideration. On a motion to pass the bill there was no quorum present, and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The river and harbor bill was considered. The motion to strike out the Hennepin canal clause was lost.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12. SENATE—The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed. The bill makes an addition of nearly \$800,000 as reported from the House. The Mexican pension bill was discussed at great length.

HOUSE—The river and harbor bill, after discussion, was passed; yeas 157, nays 104. The Senate bill regulating the electoral count was taken up and debated.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13. SENATE—After transacting routine business, it was discovered that no quorum was present, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—The house considered amendments to bills in which the house and senate had disagreed. An evening session was held at which pension bills were considered.

MONDAY, JUNE 16. SENATE—The resolution providing for an examination of New York banks by a committee of the Senate was discussed, but no action taken. The postoffice appropriation bill as reported from the house was concurred in. The Utah bill was also considered.

HOUSE—In committee, the deficiency appropriation bill was considered. A night session was also held in the interest of this bill.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17. SENATE—The resolution of inquiry into the condition of New York banks was considered. The Utah bill was also considered.

HOUSE—The conference report on the Fitz John Porter bill was adopted. The deficiency appropriation bill was passed. Other business of a routine character was transacted.

Coloring Coffee Beans.

New York Herald. The attention of the Brooklyn authorities was recently called by the health board of this city to the artificial coloring coffee in the bean. It was said that several merchants across the river were using deleterious substances to make their coffee beans attractive to the eye.

Dr. Raymond, health commissioner of Brooklyn, said yesterday that he was especially referred to a company in Furman street and another company at Harbeck's stores.

"I found," continued the commissioner "that the business of coloring coffee was carried on at both places. The samples of coloring materials which I obtained proved to be silecia, chronic orange, or yellow chrome, dark black yellow ochre, Venetian red, charcoal, French black, and gum arabic. The only ingredient containing lead is chrome yellow. No arsenic has yet been found, but I have not yet finished the examination. The New York Board of Health, however, found enough arsenic in each cup of colored coffee to make a full medicinal dose. The process is resorted to to give the bean, when it is bleached or poor looking, a bright, fresh green color. I have sent a notice to the gentlemen engaged in the business to appear before me on Monday, the 12th inst., to show cause why the coloring of coffee with these materials should not be prohibited."

Wheedling Alexander Stephens.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle. Judge Harris, of Virginia, tells this story of a former day. "I was in Congress with Mr. Stephens and we were booked for speeches on the same bill. My anxiety was considerable when I found that my time for addressing the House was assigned immediately after him. There was always much curiosity to hear what he had to say, and I feared nobody, or very few, would remain to listen to me as a second fiddle performer. In this emergency I resorted to a delicate bit of flattery. Approaching the old gentleman with a most reverential aspect and engaging smile, I said: 'Mr. Stephens, I want to exchange places in the order of speaking with you. Any man can precede, but no man can afford to follow after you in oratory.' This stroke of compliment and diplomacy did the business. The Georgia sage beamed all over with pleasure and replied that I might lead off. So I contrived to get for myself a large audience assembled to do him honor, and I had the spectators when fresh, and turned them over rather wearied to the wonderful old man, who never could refuse any favor when asked in a dexterous way."

A New Idea.

Young Lady—Have you ever heard Mr. B—, the lecturer? Young Manlet [of the Philadelphia Call]—Aw, yes, dozens of times, y' know; dozens of times. I think, aw, he is the most uninteresting lecturwah I evah heard. Young Lady—And you have heard him dozens of time? Young Manlet—Yes. Young Lady—Why do you go to hear him so often if you find him uninteresting? Young Manlet—Aw, aw; that's an ideeah, bah Jove! Doosid stooped in me! I nevah thought of that, don' cher know.

Mr. Comstock has a very natural idea that he wouldn't make a bad Vice President, and perhaps he is right.

Whalebone is now selling at the rate of \$12 250 per ton.

Clothes Pins, Twelve for a Cent.

New York Sun. "To look at that clothespin," said the dealer, "you'd scarcely believe that the manufacturer could make and sell twelve of 'em for a cent, and have a profit of more than fifty per cent. at that, would you?"

"No," replied the reporter, "but I don't know anything about clothespins."

"Well," said the dealer, "they whittle 'em out at the rate of eighty a minute. A beech or maple log, a foot in diameter, and ten feet long, will whittle up into 12,000 clothespins. That log won't cost more than \$2. The clothespins they cut out of it will be worth \$96 10. It will take them two hours and a half to run that log into clothespins, which is whittling out 4,800 an hour. At ten hours a day they get away with four logs, and have on hand 48,000 clothespins, worth \$385.60. Now, the lumber for these pins has only cost \$8 or so. If that was all the expense, a man with a clothes pin factory might snap his fingers at the Standard Oil Company or Grant & Ward profits. But then those logs must be sawed up by four different kinds of saws. One separates the log into lengths of sixteen inches; another saws these into boards three-quarters of an inch thick; another cuts the boards into strips three-quarters of an inch square. These strips are caught on a wheel that carries them to a gang of saws which chop them into clothes pin lengths. These lengths are carried by a swift moving belt to a machine that gives them, sets them in a lathe that sizes them their shape in the twinkling of an eye, and throws them to an attendant, who feeds them to a saw that moves backward and forward, as if it were madder than a snake. This saw chews out the slot that the washerwoman shoves down over the clothes on the line, and the clothes pin is ready, all but kiln drying and polishing.

"The latter is done in a revolving iron cylinder the same as castings are cleaned. All these processes cost money, and when the manufacturer comes to put up his goods for sale he finds that his profit on the 48,000 pins, his day's work, is only about \$193. We pay the manufacturer a cent a dozen, or a trifle more than \$8 a thousand. We are compelled, in these close times, to sell them for four cents a dozen, or \$32 a thousand."

What Dynamite Is.

Dynamite—used by the Irish conspirators, in England—is the most deadly weapon of modern criminals against society. It is a combination of nitro-glycerine with a plastic kind of clay. In appearance it somewhat resembles putty, and is made into cartridges, each weighing about two ounces. The manufacture of dynamite is attended with some risk, but when once made, if the ingredients are pure, it is comparatively harmless as long as it is kept apart from the materials which are used to explode it.

It is commonly supposed that the transportation of dynamite is very dangerous but it is far less so than gunpowder. A wooden packing case filled with the explosive has been set on fire, the only result being a burst of dynamite flame. Boxes filled with dynamite have been thrown from great heights, and cans loaded with dynamite have been smashed in railroad collisions without an explosion. Commonly, the destructive properties of dynamite are brought into play only by means of a detonating cartridge. In blasting rocks with dynamite, the dynamite cartridges are first pressed into a hole, and over them is inserted another kind of cartridge, called the primer.

This cartridge contains a "detonator" which is a copper cap, an inch long, holding a small charge of fulminate powder. To this primer is attached a fuse, and when the fuse burns down to the fulminate the detonator it explodes; and this, in turn, fires the dynamite and shatters the rock. If the detonator is set with more than three fourths of its length in the dynamite, the fuse may set fire to the latter and burn it away harmlessly before the fulminate is reached and exploded. This accounts for many unsuccessful attempts to blow up buildings.

The advantages of dynamite for the use of reckless conspirators are its power which is three times that of powder; its cheapness, for it can be bought for less than forty cents a pound; and the convenience and comparative safety of transporting and storing it.

The legitimate uses of the explosive are so numerous and important that it would be hard to prevent its occasional purchase for illegitimate uses. Moreover, conspirators can make their own dynamite as Hartmann, the nihilist, made his, out of nitro-glycerine and sugar, or out of nitro-glycerine and pulverized paper or wool. It is only seventeen years ago that dynamite was introduced by Dr. Nobel, a Swedish chemist.

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For Sale at Allen's Drug Store PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Gleet in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, etc. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa. (Continued from last week.) How Watch Cases are Made. A plate of solid gold 14-20 karats fine is soldered on each side of a plate of hard nickel composition metal, and the three are then passed between polished steel rollers. From this plate the various parts of the cases—backs, centers, bezels, etc. are cut and shaped by dies and formers. The gold is thick enough to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving, and engineering. The composition metal gives it needed strength, stiffness and solidity, while the written guarantee of the manufacturers warranting each case to wear twenty years proves that it contains all the gold that can possibly be needed. This guarantee is given from actual results, as many of these cases have been worn perfectly smooth by years of use without wearing through the gold. I have used one of your James Bos' Gold Watch Cases for seventeen years. I bought it second-hand and know of its having been used before I got it, but do not know how long. It looks good for ten years longer. Did not suspect it was a filled case until so informed by a jeweler a short time since. I most cheerfully recommend your cases to be all they are represented to be, and more. O. McCABNEY, Dep. Col. Ind. Rev. 3d Dis. Iowa. Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factory, Philadelphia, Pa. for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Bos' and Keystone Watch Cases are made. (To be Continued.)

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By COX & KELLY, Real Estate Brokers, Office, first stairway north of Postoffice.

The late Eugene Soper farm of 205 acres.

James H. Torr farm of 54 acres two miles west of the city, good frame house of seven rooms, good barn. Desirable property for any one desiring to locate near the city, price \$3,100.

T. S. Boyd farm of twenty acres, good frame house, barn, etc.; 1/4 miles southeast of Putnamville, a bargain, \$1,000.

McClosky farm for trade for Indiana property.

1000 acres of the Vincent Day land.

Samuel Parks farm of 188 acres.

Large brick house with splendid lot at a bargain.

Large two-story house with 10 rooms, cellar, well, cistern, wood-shed, stable, large and small fruit and large lot.

The Brown farm of 496 acres at a bargain.

House and two lots on Indiana street for sale at a bargain.

Eighteen more lots in the DePauw Park addition.

Lots in the best location in town.

Do not fail to see our cheap lots, we offer some bargains.

The Greencastle Banner

THE COUNTY.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

Work in the corn crop is being pushed since the weather cleared. Harvest will soon be here.

W. J. Shinn is home visiting his family.

John Kedick, of Mount Vernon, Ia., is here visiting his uncle, John Walsh, and other relatives.

A Floyd township observer seeing E. A. Wilkerson, on Saturday evening.

Work out of a harness shop on north side of the public square in Greencastle with a six-foot buggy whip, thought he meant serious business, but later on seeing his back loaded at Weik & Co's. store with many leaves of bread and other things too tedious to mention, that he concluded that a frost was in prospect.

Sunday morning he drove in company with other parties to the bride's father, Mr. William Purcell, where Rev. D. W. Bisher duly solemnized the matrimonial bands. They then feigned in procession and moved to Wesley Chapel, the preacher leading the way. No accident of a serious nature happened except the breaking of a hemstitch of the groom's carriage, causing him to get out to make repairs. After services quite a crowd volunteered to accompany the bride and groom to his residence, where a table was spread, groaning under its mighty load of good things. After 48 persons had fared sumptuously there was still plenty to have fed another such crowd. Everybody seemed to be in a good humor, after such a feast, and a pleasant evening was spent. They repaired to their homes at a late hour leaving the bride and groom looking well pleased, and wishing them a happy life and a prosperous hereafter.

BAINBRIDGE.

Frank Ader returned from school Wednesday to spend vacation.

Lee Collins, Miss Kearney and Miss Edgewood attended Commencement at Terre Haute this week.

Willis Blatchley has returned from Bloomington, where he has been attending school.

Levi Fyffe, who is engaged in the hardware business at Bloomingdale, is visiting his parents here.

Cherley Smith has opened a beef shop in the building occupied by Cigars' baker shop.

The calaboose has been removed from its former position, the cause being that Taylor and Cawley claimed that it stood on their ground.

Mrs. W. S. Hall has the mumps.

The last quarterly meeting of Bainbridge charge for this conference year will be held at Mt. Pleasant church next Saturday and Sunday.

QUINCY.

The Masonic fraternity are preparing for a picnic to be held in the grove at this place, July 12.

The Old Settlers will hold their annual meeting at this place August 14.

Dora Murphy got seven years in the State Prison south, and a hundred dollars fine.

LIMEDALE.

Newton Nye is home from Illinois, where he visited relatives for a month.

The Lightweights of Greencastle came down and played a nine from this place. Score, 10 to 13, in favor of Lightweights.

FINCASTLE.

Jesse B. Fosher has sold his store to Ed, and will remove to KAESSA.

from the kindly intercourse of the church and her representatives. Dr. Buckley, of New York, offered to the general conference some very appropriate resolutions, expressive of the universal love and respect of the church for their senior bishop, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote. He was permitted to be present at the opening and closing services, and make the closing address, which was full of manly tenderness, wise counsel and bright hopes for the future of Methodism. The death of Bishop Simpson will leave Thomas Bowman the senior bishop. Later, Bishop Simpson's death occurred Wednesday morning.

New Publications.

Margie's Mission, by Marie Oliver. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 25 cts. This is an interesting story, by the author of 'Seba's Discipline' and 'Ruby Hamilton', forms the second issue in the Young Folks' Library Series, an honor it richly deserves. The plan of the publishers is to make this series a model in everything that goes to constitute good books—interest, purity of tone, and a direct purpose to teach lessons of truth, honor and usefulness. These qualities give each separate book a claim upon the consideration of every parent who exercises a judicious care over the reading of his children.

Cookery for Beginners, with Marion Harlan's name as author, needs no other indications of its character and genuine value. It has been a fault of previous books on Cookery that they have taken for granted the possession of a certain degree of knowledge requisite to their successful use, not always possessed. This book, while affording a range of information unsurpassed by any other book, and thus suited to the use of all, has the advantage of being perfectly adapted to the needs of the veriest tyros in cookery. Kitchen edition in extra proof cloth binding, limp, 60 cts. With extra pages, blank, for new receipts, in extra cloth binding, stiff covers, \$1.00. Boston, D. Lothrop & Co.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of the Living Age for June 7th and 14th, contain the chronicle of James I. of Aragon, Edinburgh; Cardinal Newman, and Some Neglected Periods of History, contemporary; Fredrick Denison Maurice, Nineteenth Century; Possibilities of Ballooning, Fortnightly; The Mad Czar, and the Courts of Three Presidents, Thiers, McMahon, Grey, Temple Bar; In a Great Town Hospital Macmillan's; 'John Bull et sea Ile' in the Sixteenth Century, Irish Love and Laughter, the Princess Alice, and The Original Americans, Spectator; The Juggernaut, Peoples of the World; The Source of the Jordan, Quiver; with installments of 'The Baby's Grandmother,' an Episode of Circle Valley, May Abbot's Trust, and L'eterope.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers. How to Grow Fine Celery. A new method. By Mrs. A. M. Crider. Printed on very heavy paper, 16 pages, 12 mo., price, by mail, 25 cents.

The L. N. A. & C. Road.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is no reason under the sun why the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Road should not become a dividend-paying road under ordinarily favorable circumstances. A move in the right direction to make the property of value to its owners has been inaugurated in the selection of John B. Carson, recently of the Hannibal and St. Joe Road, as general manager. It has also been stated, and on pretty good authority, that on the 1st of July Mr. Rosevelt will retire from the Presidency of the L. N. A. and C., and that Mr. Carson will succeed him, and in addition to being the general manager of the road he will also be the Chief Executive. Mr. Carson is a thorough railroad man, and will make the most out of the property possible, and there is but little doubt but that his efforts will meet with success. Mr. Carson will have complete charge of the management of the property, and his word will be law, as it should properly.

A great trouble with the management of the Monon heretofore has been too much management and a clashing between the various factions and a failure to work together harmoniously, without which success is an impossibility. Mr. Carson has already made arrangements to associate with him on the road some of the railroad men who have been connected with him while with the Hannibal and St. Joe. Among these are T. L. Dunn, the general superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joe, who will occupy a similar position on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago; W. H. McDoel, late general agent, who will be either assistant to the President or general freight agent, General Train Dispatcher Woodward, of the Hannibal and St. Joe, will also link his fortunes with the Monon. The present owners of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Road, or at least some of them, turned a very pretty penny by the purchase of the road, and a little speculative improvement made in times gone by that netted them quite a handsome profit. The road, with its 451 miles including the air line division, has good terminals at Chicago, Louisville and Indianapolis, and under the new management a large and profitable traffic ought to be built. It is stocked for but \$5,000,000, and its total bonded indebtedness is \$6,300,000. It looks very much at present as though the prospects for the future of the property were, to say the least, very promising.

Bishop Simpson was urged by the secretary of war to undertake the organization of the freedmen and the establishment of the freedmen's bureau, and was afterward invited by President Grant to go as commissioner to San Domingo. Both of these offers he respectfully declined.

In 1870, at the death of Bishop Kingsley, he visited Europe to complete the work which had been assigned the deceased bishop on the continent, and also as a delegate to the English conference. In 1874 he visited Mexico, and in 1875 again visited Europe to hold the conference of Germany and Switzerland, and also to meet the missionaries in different parts of the continent. He was a delegate to the recent ecumenical conference held in London, and delivered the opening service in City Road chapel, the church in which John Wesley formerly preached. His residence for a number of years has been in Philadelphia. He has written 'A Hundred Years of Methodism,' and edited the 'Cyclopedia of Methodism.'

As a pulpit orator Bishop Simpson has never been surpassed in the history of Methodism; for unctuous pathos and glowing description he was inimitable. As a preacher of the gospel he was masterful. As a presiding officer he was dignified in his bearing, gentle in his spirits, accurate in his rulings, clear in his statements; commanding at all times the respect and admiration. His character was well-nigh perfect, and reputation spotless. He had the ever-increasing affection and perfect confidence of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was universally esteemed by his countymen for his ripe practical wisdom and unflinching devotion to the Union during the great crisis of the country. He was greatly beloved and respected by President Lincoln, and frequently called by him into close counsel. At the recent session of the general conference the bishop was in feeble health, unable to preside over its deliberations, and cut

Don't Understand it.

Rising Sun Recorder.

They must have a mean kind of politics at Greencastle, as the 'Democrat' of that place is denouncing the G. A. R. and Memorial Day. Down this way the Democrats are at the front in the G. A. R., and will work the patriotic order for all there is in it.

Henry C. Work, the author of many popular songs, died in Hartford, Connecticut, Sunday. His best known songs were, 'Marching through Georgia,' which is played with slight variations in all parts of the world; the temperance song, 'Dear Father, come Home with me now;' 'Old Nicodemus,' 'Slavery Days,' and 'Grandfather's Clock.' His gift of song writing was a peculiar one. A subject would suggest itself to his mind, and oftentimes he would neither eat nor sleep until the song was composed and set to music. He always wrote his own accompaniment.

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8 18	2 15	2 40	Greene's	1 01	5 24
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