



DON'T BELIEVE!

That we have special prices on just a few of our goods, during our Clearance Sale, but set it down, learn it by heart, that at

DAN LANGDON'S

—THERE HAS BEEN MADE A— Sweeping Reduction

All over the store. Note prices below. Cut this out and carry it with you and then come and price balance of our goods.

WE ARE SELLING

Good Standard Prints at 5 cents. Best Indigo blue prints at 6 1/2 cts. 1 yd. wide Muslin from 5 cts up. Best Loasdale, Fruit of the Loom, Hill's, and like brands, only 8 1/2 cts. Gingham from 5 cts up. 6 spoils best machine thread for 25 cts.

WE ARE SELLING

Fine Dress Goods worth \$1. for 85 cts; worth 85 cts, for 70 cts; worth 70 cts, for 60 cts; worth 65 cts, for 50 cts; worth 50 cts, for 35 cts; worth 40 cts, for 30 cts; worth 30 cts, for 22 1/2 cts; worth 25 cts, for 20 cts, and on down to 5 cts per yard. Many at less than half cost.

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies and Children's Muslin Underwear, at 25 cts and 50 cts, worth double the money. Knit Underwear worth \$1. for 75 cts; worth 75 cts, for 50 cts; worth 50 cts, for 35 cts. Ladies and Children's Hose, from 5 cts a pair up. Table Linen, Towels and Crashes, way below value. Flannels at a big cut. Job in Ladies and Children's Gossamers, at 50 cts. Corsets, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, &c., all reduced. We cannot enumerate half the bargains we are offering, but we cordially invite you to call and price whether you buy or not. Remember our stock is full, first-class and complete, and the thirty days are slipping away. We keep open till 9 o'clock every night, have fine electric lights, so if you can't come in daytime come at night.

DAN LANGDON.

New York

Shoe Store.

West Side Public Square, next to Allen Bros.

W. G. BURNETT, Manager.

Just opened up a new and first-class stock of the best custom made

Boots & Shoes.

NEW AND ELEGANT STOOL.

Bottom prices and strictly cash.

Everybody especially invited to call and see for themselves.

Will keep on hands a full stock of Leather and Findings. 61f

THE BANNER.

DePAUW UNIVERSITY.

Prof. Ayres will lecture next Sunday afternoon upon "Symmetrical Development."

Two of the homeless town boys broke into the cellar of the Ladies Hall Saturday night and helped themselves to the dainties stored away for Sunday.

The Kinnear-Monnette Prize Contest Tuesday night was an excellent performance. Oscar Vaught, of Philo, won the first place in the debate. He discussed with Roscoe E. Kirkman, on the question—"Tariff for protection of home industries; or, a tariff for revenue only," affirming the first. George B. Baker, of Philo, obtained the first place on dissertation, in a contest with Miss Joanna Baker, of Philomathean, and H. M. Gordon, of Plato, upon—"What principles should the individual adopt as the supreme motive of conduct."

Charles Farr, '87, has been excused for the remainder of the year. He goes to Winfield, Kansas, to teach in Dr. Earp's college. He will return about June 1st to pass examination.

W. L. Lafranau preached at Knightsville, Sunday, for Rev. J. B. DeMotte.

Crawfordsville Argus News.—Miss Susie Kelly, of Greencastle, has a very nice class in music here now. She comes up on Tuesday and returns on Wednesday of each week. All of her scholars will be enrolled as students of the DePauw school of music and will be catalogued as such. They will also be graduated after taking the prescribed course.

The ladies of Kappa Alpha Theta gave their annual banquet at the residence of Prof. Weaver, Monday evening, and it passed off in the usual pleasant manner. Those present from

abroad were—Harry Saylor, Shelbyville; Miss Cora Smith Rushville; Miss Nancy Merrill, Connorsville; Miss Alma Zeigler, Wabash; Miss Effie Meharry, Battle Ground; and the following delegates on their way to the National Convention at Hanover: Misses Flora Johnson and Madge Armour, Wooster, Ohio; Miss Webster, Lawrence, Kansas; Misses Rowls and Morris, Bloomington.

Will Mooney and W. H. Brown, both of '87, returned to college last week.

John Roth of South Bend visited his two daughters at Ladies Hall Thursday. George Dunlap, class '88, was called home yesterday by the death of a sister.

The town received quite an awakening on the morning of the 22nd at the hands of the students. The seniors had prepared to enter chapel with flags and a banner on which was printed the immortal George and his cherry tree. The Sophs having learned of the intended performance had also made preparations and when the seniors marched in they were received with an uproar of bells and hooting. After chapel they continued their uproar in the hall corridors below, but were invited to leave by the President. They then marched down town, and when near the postoffice both classes made a rush for the entrance but the Sophs got in first and proceeded to keep out the Seniors. The Seniors however succeeded in opening the door after smashing the glass and rushed in. About this time the Postmaster appeared upon the scene and threatened to use his cane if the uproar was not stopped. This and various threats of arrest had a somewhat quieting effect upon the hilarious youths and after more hooting they dispersed.

Justin McCarthy had a fine audience Friday night. He is one of the most prominent home-rule leaders in Ireland, and will succeed Parnell should that gentleman become permanently disabled. He described the House of Lords in England as the grave of genius. There was not a dull sentence in the lecture, and there were some fine specimens of old-fashioned Irish wit, provoking applause and laughter. He believed that success was close ahead for the Irish cause.

Professor Jenkins has made arrangements for a weekly course of scientific lectures. They will be free to the public and will be held in Meharry Hall Monday evenings. The following is the program: March 8th, Dr. Mendenhall, President Rose Polytechnic, "The Earth;" March 14th, Prof. J. M. Coulter, Wabash College, "The Germ Theory of Disease;" April 4th, Prof. Jenkins, "Glaciers, Past and Present;" April 11th, Dr. Jordan, President State University, "Charles Darwin;" April 18th, Prof. DeMotte, "A Beam of Light;" April 25th, Prof. Baker, "Spectrum Analysis;" May 2nd, Dr. John, "The Sun." This is a splendid course, and will be of great interest and value to the public as well as to the students.

E. E. Meredith, Senior, succeeds C. W. Farr as instructor of mathematics and natural history in the High School.

The necessity for physical exercise on the part of the young men is fully met by the requirements of the military department, but nothing has been done for the young ladies. The ladies of New York have resorted to fencing as

preferable to everything else for the development of their physique, and it has become very popular. At first there was some trouble about a costume that would meet all the requirements, but after numerous experiments they have decided upon a close-fitting waistcoat of white buckskin, a pair of loose trousers reaching to the knee, and plain white stockings of the purest wool. Low shoes, tightly laced across the instep, with only a single layer of sole-leather for a heel, constitute the covering for her foot. In this costume the ladies look charming, and numerous instances are given in which the exercise has been of great benefit. The ladies of DePauw need something of the kind to give them form and health.

And Here's to the Spoils System.

To the Editor of the Greencastle Banner: Your second editorial asserts— 1. That I have proved your case. 2. That the gag-law and the President's action show "the reform" (not reform), to be absurd and dishonest. 3. That civil-service reform represses the "virility" necessary to a "voice" in politics. 4. That civil-service reform and mugwump are of one origin. 5. That rotation in office is a blessing. 6. That the only reform possible is that of the Republican party as now constituted. 7. That the only time the Republican party, or any part of it, has fooled the people is now, in its attitude on the reform question. 8. That civil-service boards are corrupt. 9. That the BANNER is "The Only Genuine Old Jacob Townsend Strengthening Cordial" in the matter of the people's (who are the "people?") voice.

Suppose we quit even on the first, by my saying that you have proved my case.

Suppose we say that the Republican majority in the Indiana House intended the civil-service bill as a club to whack their Democratic opponents over the head, and, contrawise, that the Democratic President has been warped from his duty by his spoils-hungry party. But still neither of these things has anything to do with the true merits of the reform question. A bad use of a good thing has nothing to do with its real virtues.

Suppose that we say that the proper "voice" for those officials who fill offices requiring special knowledge and skill (only such are civil service reform offices) is not partisan haranguing and neglect of business to do the dirty work of partisan politics.

Suppose we admit that civil-service reform and independence in politics are born of the same parents, and that it is not a sin against human rights to refuse to come under the party lash when it is wielded in favor of corrupt men and measures.

Suppose we say that rotation in office is not a principle of the Republican party but of the moss-backed Jacksonian Democracy, and that it is the parent of some of the worst abuses in American politics.

Suppose we say that both parties are necessary to good government and that both parties say that the country will go to the bow-wows, if each particular party does not rule.

Suppose we look into Republican platforms and utterances, and compare them with Republican performances and see whether the party has always done what it said it would. And, further, let us see when it has not done so, whether the spoils-element did not prevent the party from so doing.

Suppose we have produced the proof whether or not Barney Conroy ever took a civil-service examination, and if so, whether he was not unceremoniously "bounced" when his true character became known. You seem to have his case in mind when talking about the dishonesty of civil-service boards.

Suppose we admit the BANNER is all it claims and much more.

And suppose we go beyond what we have said so far and state the fact that civil-service reform is aimed only at those offices that require special knowledge, experience and skill, and that all others are to be left to rotation by the process of election.

And that school-education is not a disqualification to manhood; that reform would not kill interest in politics; that the issue is between reform and the spoils-system; that civil-service reform is the spirit of democracy (republicanism), equality and common-sense, while the spoils-system is the dead past of feudal personal interest at the expense of the general good;

And then— We shall have left much unsaid in behalf of the application of common-sense (the fundamental principle of American government) to public office, instead of that infamous sentiment first put into practice by the greatest of American political pirates, Andrew Jackson, that "to the victors belong the spoils!" S. S. PARK.

Civil-Service Reform a Fraud.

New York World, (Democrat.)

The President has recently appointed several editors to be postmasters, among them Mr. Bailey, whose paper, the Utica Observer, is one of the ablest and most prominent Democratic journals in the State. We know of no reason why these favored gentlemen should not make most admirable postmasters, except that they are party editors, and by virtue of their position pronounced and active partisans. The principle of Civil-Service Reform, to which the President has professed devotion, requires the separation of the public offices from politics. But this cannot be obtained by making postmasters of the special champions of the party in power.

ILLITERACY IN LOUISIANA.

A Majority of the Voters Unable to Write Their Names.

New Orleans Special.

The friends of education in Louisiana are much humiliated over the report of the Secretary of State, which shows that illiteracy is growing rapidly here, and that the State fails to make sufficient provision for its schools to keep it down. Six years ago there were 216,787 males of a voting age in Louisiana, of whom 118,895 or 54.4 per cent. could write their names, while 102,932, or 47.6 per cent. made their marks. Of course the greater proportion of these illiterates were negroes, over 80 per cent. of that race being unable to write; but the number of white illiterates was large—16,377, or 15 per cent.

In the past six years the situation has grown much worse. A majority of the voters could write their names in 1879; to-day a majority are unable to do so. The youth of Louisiana are growing up in ignorance. The schools are unable to make any impression on this illiterate class, cannot even keep up with it, and as a consequence Louisiana is drifting backward. Here is the relative illiteracy on Jan. 1, 1880, and Jan. 1, 1887:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Percentage illiterate white voters, Percentage colored voters, voters of both races.

Some of the districts, however, make a much worse showing than this. Take the Third Congress district, the great sugar district of the State. There are in it 22,337 illiterate negroes and 5,234 illiterate whites making a total of 30,571. The whites, who write their names, number 13,682, and the negroes who can do so 4,315, a total of 18,397. Nearly six negroes out of seven and two whites out of five cannot sign their names, and the illiterate voting majority is 12,274.

But the worst, as far as the negroes are concerned, is in north Louisiana. Of the 25,534 negro voters in the Fifth district, the leading negro district in the State, only 2,975, or 11 per cent. can write their names. In Union parish only one negro voter in thirty can write; in Morehouse only one in sixty; but Vernon beats them all, for not one negro in the entire parish can sign the registration book.

Among the whites the greatest illiteracy is in the French or creole section. In St. Landry, the largest, most populous, and also one of the richest parishes in the State, forty per cent. of the whites can read neither French nor English, while in St. Martin, Lafourche, and Terrebonne, all rich and prosperous, a majority of the whites are illiterate.

It was recently pointed out that two parishes in Louisiana had no public school within their limits during the previous year; while many held schools for only a couple of months.

Warden Howard of the Southern Prison, Indianapolis News.

Jack Howard has had an eventful and somewhat tempestuous career. During the war he was a captain in an Indiana regiment, and was court-martialed and ordered to be shot for uttering disloyal sentiments, but President Lincoln saved his life and dismissed him from the service. Since then he has been engaged in politics, and has been at the head of a gang that has controlled local affairs as best they could, principally by the corrupt use of money. He became city treasurer of Jeffersonville, and went out of office about \$10,000 short in his accounts, all of which he has since paid, except \$3,000. Since he has been warden of the prison he has spent thousands of dollars in controlling politics, either through his paper, the Jeffersonville Times, or by other means. He has been instrumental in securing the election of various members of the legislature, and it has always been through his influence that the prison directors were elected. Last year he spent hundreds of dollars to defeat Frank B. Burke for the Legislature, and succeeded, and a like effort against Senator McClure was almost successful, for the latter was elected by only a few votes. Much of the money he has made has been spent in this way. In addition to this, he has been very extravagant. He has lived and entertained like a prince, and legislative committees who have partaken of his hospitality have been loth to find out anything against him. His election two years ago cost him at least \$10,000, and the last campaign in his county cost him \$5,000 more. When it came to accomplish his personal aims, money has been no object to him, nor to his gang of followers.

Will History Repeat Itself? Globe-Democrat.

Gov. Foraker says he is not a candidate for President, and that he will work hard for Senator Sherman. Garfield talked the same way, it will be remembered, but—well, Sherman was not nominated.

Condition Contingent.

We all know what is the effect of these things. They demoralize the people. A man who takes money for his vote can never be counted on as an honest elector afterwards.—Judge Gresham.

FOR SALE.

We offer for sale on reasonable terms, the Patrick Gugin farm, of two hundred and seventy-five acres, in Washington township, Putnam County, being the Northeast quarter and the north half of Southeast quarter, and Northeast quarter of Northwest quarter, all in Section one (1), Township twelve (12), North Range five (5) West. There is a large two story house, large barn, and other out buildings on the place. The fences are all in good condition. Plenty of living water for stock. U. M. STODDARD & Co., Mortgage, Loans and Bonds, Room 11, When Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FRESH MEATS.

Ike Kahn is now alone in the meat business, and will make constant efforts to please his customers by serving them with the best meats the "raring" affords. Will deliver anywhere in city. Making his old customers, he desires their continuance, and invites them to call. He can supply any quantity. 24th street, near 24th.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

We are now showing an elegant line of

Chamber Suits

In all grades. Also a fine line of

PARLOR GOODS,

Upholstered in the most artistic manner, in latest material. These goods are all selected from the best factories, and for finish and novelty of design cannot be excelled.

OUR FOLDING BEDS

On exhibition are of the very best make. Everybody should see them. In every department our assortment is excellent. Remember, we lead in prices and will not be undersold. Come and see us before investing.

STILLWAGON & STRATTAN,

WEST SIDE OF SQUARE.

JOB PRINTING

NEAT AND CHEAP

AT THE BANNER.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the will of Susan E. Farrow, deceased, the undersigned, Executrix of the estate of said Susan E. Farrow, deceased, will offer for sale, on the premises, on Saturday, February 20, 1887, the following described land, viz: Seventy-five (75) feet off of the East side of lot number sixteen (16) of the original plat of the town (now city) of Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana. Terms—one third cash, the residue in equal payments, at six and twelve months, with notes at interest, waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by mortgage on the real estate sold. Sale at 10 o'clock a.m. EDISTINA FARROW, Executrix.

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Charley Kiefer,

Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Bread, Cakes, Candies, Toys, Guns, Ammunition.

LUNCH COUNTER!

Be sure you call on me for anything you want in my line.

CHARLES KIEFER, North Side Square.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Opposite Union Depot, INDIANAPOLIS.

Good accommodations.

PLAYING THE FOOL.

Human Life too Much Engrossed in Transitory Enjoyments.

The Drama of Dementia Played with a Soul in Danger—The Wise, the Brave and the Regal All too Reckless of the Preparation Required for Eternity—Dr. Talmage's Sermon.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday. Text, Samuel xxi., 13. The Doctor referred to David on the occasion of his playing the fool—feigning to be demented—and said:

Taking the behavior of Jacob as a suggestion, I wish to tell you how many of the wise and the brave and the regal sometimes play the fool. And in the first place, I remark that those men as badly play the fool as this man of the text, who is any crisis of life take their case out of the hand of God. David, in this case, acted as though there were no God to lift him out of the predicament.

What a contrast between his behavior, when this brave little man stood up in front of the giant ten feet in height, and looking into his face, said: "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied"—between that time and this time, when he debased himself and bedraggled his manhood, and affected insanity in order that he might escape from the grip of the Gathites. In the one case he played the hero. In the other case he played the fool. So does every man who, in the great crisis of life, takes his case out of the hand of God. The life of the most insignificant man in this house is too vast for any human management. One day, returning from the West, I very easily got on the locomotive while passing over the plains, and talked with the engineer; but coming toward the Allegheny Mountains I thought I would like to sit on the locomotive as it came down from the mountains and that most wonderful scenery on this continent. I asked the engineer if I might ride, but he courteously denied me; for there the grade is so steep, and so winding, and so perilous that he must not have any one on the locomotive who may divert his attention when eye and hand and foot and brain must be concentrated, ready for the most sudden emergency. Well, my friends, life is steep, and so perilous and so exposed to sudden surprises that none but the Lord Almighty can guide and engineer it, and our disasters come from the fact that we want to get up and help the Lord to manage the train.

Keep off the engine! Be willing to let God pull you where He wants to pull you. You have no right for an instant to surrender your sanity and manhood as David surrendered his. Put your trust in God, and He will take you through and over the mountains. I very much suspect that all the successful enterprises that ever were carried on and all the successful lives that have ever been lived, have been fully surrendered to God. When the girl Victoria was awakened in the night and told that the throne of Great Britain was hers, she said to the prelate informing her: "I ask your prayers," and then and there they knelt down and prayed. Do you wonder that, though since that time all the thrones of Europe have fallen or been fearfully shaken, hers stands as firm as the day she ascended it? And in every country under the sun, whenever an Englishman hears that name pronounced, he feels like waving his hat and crying: "God save the Queen!" That man and that woman who put their trust in God will go through in triumph; while those who attempt to gather under their own supervision the intricate and elaborate affairs of life are miserably playing the fool.

All the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans of surging sorrows can not sink a soul that has asked for God's pilotage. The difficulty is, that when we have misfortunes of any kind we put them in God's hand, and they stay there a little while; and then we go and get them again and bring them back. A vessel comes in from a foreign port. As it comes near the harbor it sees a pilot floating about. It hauls the pilot. The pilot comes on board, and he says: "Now, captain, you have had a stormy passage. Go down and sleep, and I will take the vessel into New York Harbor." After a while the captain begins to think: "Am I right in trusting this vessel to that pilot? I guess I'll go up and see." So he comes to the pilot and says: "Don't you see that rock? Don't you see those headlands? You will wreck the ship. Let me lay hold the helm for a while for myself, and then I'll trust you." The pilot becomes angry and says: "I will either take care of the ship or not. If you want to I will get into my yawl and go ashore or back to my boat." Now we say to the Lord: "O, God, take my life, take my all in Thy keeping! Be Thou my guide; be Thou my pilot." We go along for a little while, and suddenly wake up, and say: "Things are going all wrong, O, Lord, we are driving on these rocks, and Thou art going to let us be shipwrecked." God says: "You go and rest; I will take charge of this vessel, and take it into the harbor." It is God's business to comfort, and it is our business to be comforted.

Again, I remark that all those persons play the fool, as certainly as did this man of the text, who allow the technicalities of religion to stop their salvation. David was wise about a great many things, but his cutting-up in the text for a little while eclipsed his character. And I know wise men and great men, competent for all other stations, who are acting a silly and foolish part in regard to the technicalities of religion. They ask us some questions which we can not answer categorically, and so they burst into a broad guffaw, as though it is of any more interest to us than it ought to be to them. About the atonement, about God's decrees, about man's destiny, they ask a great many questions which we can not answer, and so they deride us, as though we could not ask them a thousand questions that they cannot answer, about their eyes, about their ears, about their finger-nails, about every thing. A fool can ask a question that a wise man can not answer. O, you caviling men! O, you profound men! O, you learned men! do please admit something. You have a soul! Will it be forever? Yes. Where is it? Not a Di-

you go after you leave your law books, and your medical prescriptions, and your club-room and your newspaper office—where will you go to? Your body will be six feet under ground. Where will your soul be? The black coat will be off the shroud on. Those spectacles will be removed from your vision, for the sod will press your eyelids.

Have you any idea that an earthly almanac describes the years of your life-time? Of what stuff shall I gather the materials for the letters of that word which describes your eternal home? Shall it be iron chain or amaranthine garland? The air that stirs the besweated locks of your dying pillow, will it come off a garden or a desert? Oh, quit the puzzling questions and try these momentous questions. Quit the small questions and try these great questions. Instead of discussing whether the serpent in Eden was figurative or literal, whether the Mediterranean fish did or did not swallow the recreant prophet, whether this and that or the other, things right or wrong, come and discuss one question: "How shall I get rid of my sins and win heaven?" That is the question. For you, Yes, there have been men who have actually lost their souls because they thought there was a discrepancy between Moses and Prof. Silliman—because they could not understand how there could be light before the sun rose—the light appearing in verse 3 of Genesis, and the sun appearing not until verse 16—and because they do not know the moon could stand still without upsetting the universe, and because they had decided upon the theory of natural selection. A German philosopher in dying had for his chief sorrow that he had not devoted his whole life to the study of the dative case. O, when your immortality is in peril, why quibble? Quit these non-essentials, my dear brother. In the name of God, I ask you in regard to these matters of the immortal soul that you do not play the fool.

I go still further, and say to you that those men play the fool who undertake to pay out eternity for time. How little care do we bestow upon the railroad depot where we stop twenty minutes to dine! We dash in and we dash out again. We do not examine the architecture of the building, nor the face of the caterer. We supply our hunger, we pay our money, and we put on our hat and take our place in the train. What is that depot as compared with the place for which we are bound? No, my friends, this world is only a stopping place on the way to a momentous destination, and yet how many of us sit down as though we had consummated our journey, as though we had come to the final depot when our stopping here is but twenty minutes or twenty hours—yes, as the one-hundredth part of a second compared with ten thousand million years! Would Spain sell us Cuba for a bushel of wheat? Would England sell us India for a ton of coal? Would Venice sell us all her pictures for an American school-boy's sketch? Ah! that would be a better bargain for England, Spain and Venice than that man makes who gives his eternity for time. Yet how many there are who are saying to-day, "Give me the world's dollars and I may have the eternal rewards. Go away from me, God and angels, and all thoughts of the future!"

But where is Cræsus and Cleopatra; and Esopus, who had one dish of food that cost \$400,000; and Lentulus, who had a pound of fish worth \$175,000; and Scurus, who bought a country seat for \$29,000,000; and Tiberius, who left at death a fortune of \$118,120,000? Where are they? If a windy day should blow all the dust that is left of them into your eyes it would not make you wink twice! Ah, my friends, then very certainly your comforts of surroundings can not keep back the old archer. You can not charm him with music, or dazzle him with plate, or decoy him with pictures, or bribe him with your money. What is the use of your struggling for that which you can not keep? As long as you have clothes and food and shelter and education for yourselves, and your children, and the means for Christian generosity, be satisfied. You worry, and tug, and sweat, and wear yourself out for that which can not satisfy. Whole flocks of crows' feet on your temples and cheeks before they ought to have come there. You are ten years older than you ought to be, and yet you can not take along with you in the future world even the two pennies of your eyelids to keep them shut after you are dead. And yet you hold on to this world with the avidity of the miser who persisted in having his bonds and mortgages and notes of hand in the bosom of his dressing-gown while he was dying, and in the last moment held his parchment in such a tight grip that the undertaker after death must almost break the man's fingers in order to get the bonds away.

Once more, I say to you that those men play the fool who, while they admit the righteousness of religion, set it down for future attendance. Do you know how many times the word "now" occurs in the Bible? Over two hundred times. One of the shortest words in the Bible, and yet one of the grandest in meaning and ramifications. When does the Bible say is the best time to repent? Now. When does the Bible say that God will forgive? Now. When does God say is the only safe time to attend to the matters of the soul? Now. But that word "Now" melts away as easily as a snow flake in the evening rain. Where is the "now" of the dead of last year? The "now" of the dead of last month? The "now" of the dead of last week? The "now" of the dead of yesterday? Time picked it up in its beak and flew away with it. Swammerdam and other naturalists tell us there are insects which within the space of one minute are born, fulfill their mission, celebrate their nuptials, and die; but this wonderful "now" is more short-lived than they. It is a flash, a stroke, a glance. Its cradle is its grave. If men catch it at all it is with quick clutch. Millions of men have lost their soul immortal because they did not understand the momentum and the ponderosity of the word. All the strategic powers of hell are exercised in trying to subtract from the energy and emphasis of that word.

For how much would you walk the edge of the roof of your house? For how much would you come out on the most dangerous peak of the Matterhorn and wave your cap? You say: "No, you could induce me to do it." No, you stand to-day, with one crowling moment and a crowling moment, not knowing it down, while the angels are run to-day.

metic calculate, no wing of lightning cleave. And yet the Bible tells us that unless a man has a new heart he cannot get into heaven, and some of you are not seeking that new heart. In Mexico, sometimes, the ground suddenly opens, and a man standing near the gap can see down an appalling distance. But O! if to-day at your feet there should open the chasm of the lost world, how you would fling yourself back and hold to the pew, and cry: "God save me—now! now! now!"

I greet you to-day, my brother, in the very gate of eternity. Some of us may live a longer and some of us may live a shorter time, but, at the longest, life is so short that I feel that we all stand on the door-sill of the great future. The next step—all the angels of God cannot undo the consequences. Will your exit from this life be a rising or a falling? The righteous go up. The Savior helps them. Ministering spirits meet them. The doors of paradise receive them. Up! up! up! O, what a grand thing it is to die with a strong faith in God, like that of Stonewall Jackson had, when, in his expiring moments, he said: "Let us cross over the river, and lie down under the shade." But to leave this world unprepared is falling—falling from God, falling from hope, falling from peace, falling from heaven—swiftly falling, wildly falling, forever falling.

Awake, man! awake, woman! from the phantasia, real or effected. Take Christ. Escape for eternity. Just see what has been done for you. Lift the thorny cup from the brow of Jesus, and see the price that was paid for your liberation. Look at the side, and see where the spear went in and moved round and round, amid broken arteries, the blood rushing forth in awful sacrifice for your sins. Oh, wrap those bare and mutilated feet of the dying Lord in your womanly lap, for they were torn in a hard tramp for your soul! Oh, for tears to weep over laceration of Christ! Oh, for a broken heart to worship Him! Oh, for an omnipotent impulse strong enough to throw this whole audience down at the feet of a crucified and risen Jesus!

We must repent. We must believe. We must be saved. I can not consent to have you lose your souls. Come with me, and as in the summer time we go down to the beach and bathe in the waters, so to-day let us join hands and wade down into the summery sea of God's forgiveness. Roll over us, tides of everlasting love, roll over us! Dear Lord, we knock at the door of mercy, not as the demerit knock, not knowing what they want, but knocking at the door of mercy because we want to come in, while others run their meaningless hands up and down the panels and scabble at the gate in the presence of God and men and angels and devils playing the fool.

Controlling Sex in Breeding. Country gentleman.

The following is Mr. Stuyvesant's letter explaining his much-discussed hypothesis:

At the request of some friends I send you a plan I have followed some years, for the purpose of influencing the sex of my calves, and which has worked thus far very well. I know it will be laughed at by many, but I would like to have the many give it a fair trial, and perhaps there may be some valuable information gained. There have been many theories advanced on this subject, but in none of them have I found any thing very sure. One is always to serve the cows in the early part of the heat, for the production of a heifer; another is to have her served in the evening on a full bag, or before milking, etc.

Now my plan is simply this: If a cow has produced for her last calf a heifer, I do not allow her to be served the first time she comes in season, but let her run over until the second time, when she is served in the first part of her heat, and, is immediately shut up by herself until it passes over. Should she not catch this time I let her run over heat number three, and serve her in heat number four, and so on until she finally does catch.

If a cow has last produced a bull calf, then in this case I have her served the very first time she comes around after calving, and shut her up by herself, as in the preceding case. Should she not catch by this service I let her run over the next, or season number two, and serve her the next, or season number three, etc., until she catches.

My reasons for so doing are just these: I take for granted that every alternate egg or ovum presented for impregnation is a male. Consequently, if a cow has a bull calf, next egg in her rotation must be a female, and if impregnated when presented, the produce will be a female, etc. By this plan I know of one gentleman who has for years had nothing but bull calves, but for the past year has had all heifers. A neighbor of his, doing likewise, has had no bulls in two years; another I know of has seven heifers and three bulls. One year, when closely attending to this myself, I had sixteen heifers and two bulls. Again, I bought some time ago two cows, 7 and 8 years old, who never had produced anything but bull calves; but by pursuing this plan I got heifers from both, but it took me nearly six months to get them to catch.

I keep a correct record of all the times my cows come in season, and always have them served on this plan. Some times, however, my man makes a mistake, and serves on the wrong heat, when, of course, the cow always holds, and for some years I have been able to predict the sex of calves almost without a mistake.

L'envol. The day is perfect, with cloudless sky. September breezes and balmy air; one mile track is firm and dry. Daily stretched before the eye: grand stand, brilliant with beauty rare. Lier upon tier, like a bright parterre. Adieu thou, and people are gathered there. The greatest race of the year, they say. The spectators, are run to-day.

GENERAL NOTES.

The cost of postage stamps to the Government, covering everything including delivery, is \$6.99 per thousand.

The largest copper plates ever rolled were turned out in Pittsburg in December. They were circular in form and 176 inches in diameter.

A single sheet of paper seventy-two inches wide and 7 1/2 miles long was made without a break in a paper mill at Watertown, N. Y., a few days ago. The sheet weighed 2,207 pounds.

A lawyer's clerical error in the transfer of a certain piece of property in Kansas City, which in 1844 was sold for \$850, has led to a lawsuit over the possession of the land, which is now valued at \$200,000.

A traveler who has just returned from Germany says that there is a good point and a bad point about German coffee. The good point is that it contains no chicory; the bad point is that it contains no coffee.

When George Kennan recently visited Count Tolstoi he met the novelist as he was returning from spreading manure on a poor widow's field, and during the evening that he spent at his house the Count was making shoes.

Fred Douglass told the London Daily News not long ago that so far from the negroes dying out they are increasing. At the time of the abolition of slavery there were 4,000,000 of them, and he calculates that there are now 7,500,000.

The most powerful telescopes now in use magnify 2,000 times. As the moon is 240,000 miles from the earth, it is thus practically brought to within 120 miles, at which distance the snowy peaks of several lunar mountains are distinctly visible.

A new invention for curing meat is the use of smoked salt. The process of smoking the salt is not described, and it must yet be tested generally. Any process that dispenses with the method of slowly smoking the meat will be welcomed.

Sir Lyon Playfair says it costs 50 cents to \$1 to put a pound of flesh upon an animal or man from beef, mutton or ham diet; 38 cents on wheat bread diet, 15 cents for a pound of flesh on oatmeal diet, and 2 1/2 cents for a pound on a potato diet.

Not long ago a lot of chests of tea were seized in San Francisco on their arrival from China, and in the chests were found 3,005 five-tael boxes of opium and 456 pounds of partially prepared opium. This was sold at auction and fetched over \$25,000.

Twenty-one years ago the steamer Brother Jonathan went down on the Oregon coast with \$2,000,000 in specie on board. Various unsuccessful efforts have been made to get the money and now another effort on an elaborate scale is to be made.

Lieut. Greely believes in the theory that there is an open sea, some 1,500 miles in diameter, round about the pole, that never freezes, the conjecture being that the pole itself is the centre of an ice-capped land, covered with ice from 1,000 to 4,000 feet thick.

Five years and over \$150,000,000 have already been spent on the construction of the canal of De Lesseps, and yet, according to him, only from twelve to fourteen per cent., and, according to other engineers, only from six to eight per cent., of the excavation has yet been completed.

The German army is now in possession of a new explosive called roburite, which is reported to be far more powerful than melinite. The composition of this explosive is a profound secret, and nothing can be learned of it except that it is made explosive by subjecting it to intense heat. The government officials affect to despise melinite.

In the United States there are 2,269 breweries, which produce annually 460,832,490 gallons, or over 7 gallons per head. In Germany there are 23,930 breweries, producing annually 900,000,000 gallons, or 20 gallons per head. In Great Britain there are 26,214 breweries, which produce annually 1,050,000,000 gallons, or over 30 gallons per head.

This is a great country. We read last week that Florida is sending oranges and fresh cucumbers to market; that in Dakota the snow is six feet deep, and immense herds of cattle are being destroyed by blizzards; that in California grapes are now being gathered; that in Maine preparations are being made to harvest the ice crop. We know of a gentleman who keeps in perpetual summer in the United States by moving his quarters monthly from the Gulf of Mexico to the base of the White Mountains and return each year.

As soon as an English house fails, the Bank of England picks out the bills accepted by that firm and, returning them to the house from whom it has received them, demands instant the amount less the discount for the time they have yet to run. As the law does not recognize this proceeding nor furnish any means for compelling acquiescence in the demand, it is quite optional with the endorser to comply with it or not; but if he does not comply or even makes a moment's hesitation in handing the bank notes for the undue bills bearing his endorsement his credit with the bank is ended, his discount is closed and the best and easiest source of obtaining accommodation is cut off. Under these circumstances the unfortunate merchant will make strenuous exertions to uphold his standing in such an important quarter.

IMPROVED BREEDS.

A Good Pedigree is Expensive But It Pays.

Western Rural. It has cost a great deal of time, patience and money to produce every improved breed that we now have. Somebody has been at this work while the great mass of people have not been to any special expense or care; and in the very nature of things and according to common usage, the man who has gone to this expense and trouble, or his representatives, will demand a recompense. Hence the first cost of this stock as it now exists is far above the prices for common cattle. Then the importers run considerable risk, and again, according to the usages of trade, they demand prices sufficiently high to cover these risks. Still further, the breeding of improved live stock is expensive. It must have extraordinary care. The rule that whatever is worth having must be worked for, holds good here as well as anywhere else. Pure bred stock cannot be bred or handled as common stock often is. If it were it, too, would soon become common stock, for it must never be forgotten that an improved breed is the product of care and food as well as of the correct application of the principles of breeding. The establishment of the professional breeder is a well appointed and expensive one and the price at which he sells his stock includes and should include a fair interest upon the money he has invested.

We do not pretend to say, of course, that the price often asked and received is not far beyond what would pay a handsome profit upon the time expended and the money invested. But we refer to these extra expenses for the purpose of doing something in the way of reconciling that portion of the public which is so thoroughly incensed at what it regards as extortion upon the part of importers and breeders of improved stock, that it will not buy, to prices that are very much higher than it has been accustomed to, and yet if exorbitant at all, are not so exorbitant as is thought. Certain it is that such stock cannot be had for nothing or anywhere near such prices as are asked for the scrub. We must pay good prices or we cannot have the stock; and we are free to say that it is to the farmer's interest to even pay an exorbitant price, if that were necessary, rather than to go on breeding and raising such stock as can be found on many a farm. It would be absolutely profitable to the owner if many a herd of cattle were swapped for one thoroughbred bull and cow. Yet we do not wish to be understood that the sacrifice of the herd, whatever its character may be, is necessary to insure a good profit from cattle breeding. Breed it up. Get a good bull and proceed to replace your poor cows with better offspring. The practical farmer need have nothing to do with fancy prices. As the Indicator expresses it, let the bankers, railroad presidents and fancy farmers pay the fancy prices if they wish to. What the ordinary farmer wants is a common sense bull, so to speak, one that has individual merits and a good pedigree. The pedigree is the history of the breeding, that is all. It is a source of information as to what the ancestry was. It is useful in that direction, but unless the animal has individual merits pedigree is in a measure useless. Judge Jones in a recent communication to a British paper says that too much importance has been given to pedigree in this country. This is clearly true. Anything with a pedigree used to sell and sell because it had a pedigree. With some classes of stock that is too much the case yet. But generally the animal itself must have something within itself to recommend it, and then its pedigree will help to sell it. A good animal with a pedigree is worth more than an animal that is apparently just as good but without a pedigree. Let that be remembered always.

Boyhood's Memories. New York World. What would we not give for the guileless hope and balmy self-sufficiency of those days! What delightful simplicity characterized us when we couldn't see a sign of "Paint" without putting our hand on it with vigor and eclat to see if it was fresh, and, finding it fresh indeed, rubbed it off on our trousers, whence it was removed vehemently by our mother with a section of fence rail! Or, when we came home with our shirt inside out and in charge of a kind neighbor who had rescued us from a watery grave, the same gentle hand gave us a trimming down and sent us to bed with the feeling that we had been thrashed for not being drowned! Heigh ho! I remember (who does not?) the touch of that hand in other times; in sickness and in pain its cooling contact relieved a feverish brain and aching limbs many a time. Other times, too, when mother was in a hurry, don't we remember, after the compulsory and detestable washing, how that hand dried us with a towel like a currycomb, fetching us many a swipe that lifted us off our feet and evoked loud howls of delight? Or father's deft touch as he yanked us out of bed to see the sunrise, morning after morning, as if he expected we would some time see the sun come up with gilt spangles sewed on it, or some other unusual decoration. He made more fuss over that sunrise and early-bird business than a newly appointed policeman.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Philadelphia Record. Armour, of Chicago, has cleared out union men in his employ, causing a great complaint in consequence.

The number of strikes in New York increased from 222 in 1885 to 1,922 in 1887; of these, fifty-eight strikes cost employed \$3,000,000. The cost of the rest cannot be obtained.

The master builders of Cincinnati are arranging the hours of labor and the rates of wages with their workmen. The master stone-cutters have refused to advance wages from 40 to 45 cents an hour.

The proposition to establish local boards of arbitration in cities and towns would likely cause more trouble than it would cure. Yet this very proposition is being urged before different Legislatures by labor organizations through committees.

The builders of stationary engines and boilers are gathering in new and unexpected orders each week. Electric light machinery and appliances are in great demand. The total investment in electric-lighting plant in the United States is \$150,000,000.

There were 1,500 strikes in New York last year. The 18,000 car drivers in New York and Brooklyn gained a strike at a cost of \$100,000 which they claimed has added \$2,000,000 to their annual pay-roll and which has lessened the hours of labor 23 hours per week, besides creating additional employment for 3,000 men.

A vigorous effort is being made by the Illinois Legislature to establish arbitration. It is proposed to establish a board whose decisions will be final and binding for six months. A bill providing for the establishment of co-operative enterprises will also pass. A bill has been introduced at Albany which is intended to prevent pools and combinations in any kinds of merchandise, food or fuel. It suits the labor organizations very well and they will make strong efforts to have it put through. The Texas Senate has just passed a similar bill at the instance of the Grangers and Knights.

The Scandinavian compositors of Minneapolis and St. Paul have organized a printers union. The Wheeling printers were unsuccessful in their recent arbitration for higher wages. All the printers of St. Louis are opposed to establishing printing offices in the State penitentiary for the publication of school books.

A Tuscaloosa, Ala., cotton-mill company has just declared a profit of 20 per cent. for last year. A South Carolina factory has orders from the North to keep it busy for three months. A cotton-mill is to be erected at Gainesville, Ga. The Eagle and Phoenix mills, at Columbus, Ga., made \$173,882 last year or 14 per cent. Nearly all Southern mills are putting in new machinery.

Great activity is expected in the building trades of St. Louis and Chicago early in March. An effort will soon be made to establish the eight-hour system in Washington. An eight-hour agitation is contemplated in Boston. There are six hat factories in New York employing 1,400 hands, most of them women. The men employed receive \$12.50; the women \$8 for the same work.

Quite a number of labor's demands will be complied with this spring in the Legislatures of the New England and Western States. Legislation will probably be introduced in some States making weekly payments of wages obligatory. The Labor Commission of Connecticut strongly advises such a course. Weekly payments and official arbitration are the rules in Massachusetts.

The secretary of the general co-operative board has issued 9,000 circulars to all assemblies and other labor organizations to ascertain what progress is being made in co-operation. The inquiry covers all phases of co-operation and might form the basis of a good book upon the subject. The interest felt in co-operation has not subsided, but the results attained have not helped the indifferent to attempt the work.

English and American locomotive builders are very busy. Two English companies have recently given orders for ninety engines. The Union Pacific has ordered more engines at Rome, the Illinois Central has ordered twelve eight-wheel engines at Dunkirk, and the Baltimore & Ohio Company has ordered ten at Paterson. All the other companies are ordering engines, and the locomotive-makers are putting in more machinery.

The migration of the Southern blacks will cover a large extent of territory this year, and it is said that whole counties will be depopulated of their black laborers. The direction of the exodus is toward the lowlands of Mississippi and Louisiana. The store-order system is the cause of their going. They are kept in constant debt to their employers and have no chance to accumulate. This condition of things has been growing worse from year to year.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.

The Governor of Kansas has approved the bill conferring municipal suffrage upon women.

Under the Kentucky law William Dodson, a vagrant, will be sold at Augusta, according to his wish.

The Mormons are defiant and say they will pursue their old course despite the Edmunds act or any other law.

Nathan Eckleberry was Wednesday sentenced for ninety-nine years for killing Lewis Leidy last spring at Tiffin, O.

It is asserted that \$150,000 has been sent by Pittsburgh iron masters to Canada to aid in the election of the liberal ticket.

Montana cattle owners say their stock is dying off like flies, and a diminution of herds from 50 to 75 per cent. is reported.

Incendiaries yesterday destroyed Geo. W. Straight's flouring mill and Schubert Bros' box factory, Chicago. Loss, \$80,000; insured.

Men supposed to be agents of the English government are buying horses in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

The Illinois Legislature has just paid \$35,662 for the troops that were on duty in East St. Louis during the strike troubles last spring.

A dispatch from Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, says that oil was struck there, Wednesday, the well flowing 100 barrels an hour.

The Irish National League of America declares, through its secretary, against the ratification of the proposed British extradition treaty.

The Ohio legislature Thursday passed a bill repealing the black laws and the statutes providing for separate schools for colored children.

Foster Dewey, at one time a well known New York "man about town" and a fast friend of Boss Tweed, died at New York Thursday.

A telegram from Fredericktown, Mo., says a very heavy shock of earthquake passed through that section of the country on Thursday night.

Chas. M. Page (Dem.) defeated Wm. A. Pierce (Rep.) for Congress in the second Rhode Island District Monday. The prohibitionists did it.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States minister at Berlin, has reached Cincinnati, and is spending his time very quietly among friends.

Sullivan says admirers in New York, Boston and Philadelphia are going to give him a championship belt of pure gold studded with 198 large diamonds.

The Grand Opera House at Columbus, O., was destroyed by fire early Monday morning. The loss, including the firms doing business in the building, is about \$40,000.

Morris Hatfield, a well-to-do citizen of Bethany, Ill., shot his wife and himself. He died, but she will recover. They had quarreled and separated three weeks ago.

The only point in the inter-State commerce bill which railroad managers have thus far been able to agree upon is that no passes can be issued or recognized if the law goes into effect.

A special grand jury will meet in Chicago next week to consider the cases of the Cook County boodle commissioners, whose stealings for the past five years or more have been enormous.

The Pinkertons have sued Mayor Orestes Cleveland, of Jersey City, for \$25,000 damages, alleging libel in the statement that the detective agency was started by a British penal convict.

Albert Mitchell, a scholar in the Marquette (Mich.) public school, was dangerously shot by the discharge of a revolver, which he carried in his pocket, while sitting at his desk Monday.

Walker Blaine is at the head of the Independent Publishing Company just incorporated at Springfield, Ill., and it is believed that it is the intention to start an afternoon Blaine paper in Chicago.

The action of Chicago Knights of Labor in the matter of boycotts meets with the disapproval of the general board, and Foreman Griffin has been ordered to Philadelphia to consult upon means of restraining them.

Rev. Dr. Talmage is complaining about a bogus sermon that is being published as one of his. It purports to have been delivered by him last Sunday, entitled "Frauds Detected," and on the text, "Numbers, xxxii, 23."

The schooner Alice M. Stroppe, from Grand Banks, reports that on Jan. 30 John Forsberg, Fred Gustafson and John Moran, three of the crew, were drowned while attending trawls, by the capsizing of their dory.

At Portsmouth, N. H., nineteen stores were broken into on Tuesday night by a gang of burglars. Their booty, however, was not commensurate with their extensive efforts, aggregating but \$50 in money and two dollars' worth of goods.

The western railroads are finding it difficult to interpret the inter-State law satisfactorily, and the indications are the different associations of roads will make different interpretations so as to save their local revenue as far as possible.

The coroner finds that the railroad wreck and holocaust on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Republic, Ohio, seven weeks ago, was caused by carelessness and negligence, but there is no law to punish the guilty.

Captain Edward Unger, who murdered Louis Boh...

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month, cut up the body and shipped it in a trunk to Baltimore, is on trial for the crime. His narration of the tragedy Thursday was horrible. He claims to have acted in self-defense.

A pension was Thursday granted to Senator Cerro Gordo Williams, of Kentucky. General Williams was a soldier in the Mexican war, and this was the first pension granted under the Mexican pension law, enacted but a few days ago. It was taken up and allowed within four hours.

Smith M. Weed says that he believes in the truth of a report circulated in New York by a Democratic politician who has just returned from a visit to President Cleveland, that the latter does not intend to be a candidate for renomination in 1888.

A Chattanooga dispatch says twenty-five women elders of the Mormon church have arrived in that city from Utah, and will leave for various parts of the south to engage in proselyting work. Besides these seventy-five Mormon missionaries are already in the field.

A meeting Saturday night of the Chicago baker's union, which has been split into two factions ever since the Haymarket massacre last spring, ended a bloody row. Gilbert Krueger stabbed Adam Kort inflicting a wound that will prove fatal if the blade was poisoned, as feared. Krueger was arrested.

Charles D. Clark, of Detroit, administrator of Lieutenant Kisingberry, is endeavoring to arouse opposition to the confirmation, by the Senate, of Captain A. W. Greely to be chief of the signal service. The reason given is Captain Greely's reported ill-treatment of Lieutenant Kisingberry in the arctic regions.

At Rutland, Vermont, Thursday, James C. Barrett was impaled on a splinter on a toboggan slide, and was so frightfully torn and mangled that he died within a few minutes afterward.

Mrs. C. P. Harris received injuries which will also prove fatal. Mrs. Barrett, who was also on the toboggan, fortunately escaped.

John W. Schwer, a repairer in the car shops of the Cincinnati Southern railway, was sand-bagged, Monday night, at Cincinnati. When he recovered his senses it was discovered that he had been robbed of \$1,300, which he carried in a belt around his waist. A watch, a gold ring and a diamond stud were also taken from him.

Sister Genevieve, the superior of the convent attached to the St. Francis de Sales, of Newark, O., has left the institution and gone to her friends. The cause is said to be disagreements and dissatisfaction. She has been a nun for twenty years. Her real name is Mary Hewitt, and she is supposed to be in Chillicothe.

A fearful wreck occurred on the Louisville, Evansville and Nashville road, at Georgetown, through a collision of passenger and freight train. All the passengers were more or less hurt.

William McGoffin, fireman, was killed, and Robert Kines, of Leavenworth, probably fatally injured.

C. F. King, a passenger on the Pan-Handle limited from St. Louis to Washington, while laboring under a nightmare Wednesday morning dashed his head through the window of his berth while the train was running forty miles an hour. The porter heard the crash and succeeded in pulling the man back into his berth unharmed.

The attempt to run cars in East Cambridge, Mass., Monday, where the employes are on a strike, resulted in a riot Monday afternoon. Five cars were wrecked, and in the conflict between the mob and police that ensued probably twenty-five persons were injured, none of them fatally. A large number of rioters were arrested.

In the case of J. H. Lester, a manufacturer of arms for the southern confederacy, who brought suit for \$100,000 damages against Ben Butler, who presided over a court-martial that sentenced Lester to five years' imprisonment, the judge Friday ordered the jury to bring in a verdict for defendant, telling plaintiff he was a traitor to his country.

The county court at Clayton, St. Louis county, Missouri, Monday, handed down a decision that before the collector can collect taxes, the assessor's list must be certified to by the clerk of the court. During the past dozen years this condition has been overlooked by tax collectors and thus the sales of all property sold for non-payment of taxes in St. Louis county are void, and the former owners of such property can at any time regain possession.

General Master Workman Powderly said last night that the order of the Knights of Labor must not be dragged into politics. If local assemblies elect delegates to the Cincinnati convention, those delegates can only speak for the locals that sent them there, and not for the order in general. The Knights of Labor, as an organization, will not be represented in that convention and any action, political or otherwise, adopted there, will not be regular or binding upon the Knights of Labor.

FOREIGN.

The Liverpool Great Eastern was sold at Liverpool Friday for \$130,000.

General Kaulbars has been appointed military attaché to the Russian embassy at Teheran, the capital of Persia.

An explosion in the catch colliery, Rhondel, Wales, Friday, killed six miners and twelve others.

The pope through the Armenian patriarch, has thanked the Sultan of Turkey for the liberty accorded religion in the Turkish dominions.

At a conservative conference Monday Lord Salisbury announced that he can't resort to extremes in Ireland, because of insufficient powers.

Justin McCarthy will probably succeed Parnell as the leader of the Irish party in the Commons. The latter is soon to retire permanently on account of ill health.

Pere Hyacinthe is arranging to preach in the Protestant Episcopal church in Avenue Alma, Paris, when it is expected he will announce his final severance from the Catholic church.

Five men, John Benton, Thomas Woodruff, Julius Bagot, William Carver and James McCormick were killed, and two others seriously injured, Thursday, at the Wilbur mines, near Lavant, Ont., by a fall of earth from the roof.

Advices from Lagos state that King Tofa, of Porto Novo, India, is practicing horrible cruelties toward subordinate princes, cutting out eyes, tongues, breaking jaws, scalping and burning them. Torture is said to be prolonged many days before death releases the victims.

It is stated that the czar of Russia secretly visited Paris and had a personal interview with President Greely, a few weeks ago. He traveled in disguise, accompanied by two attendants and a big dog, and during his stay in Paris lived in a retired private house occupied by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

An enthusiastic meeting of influential silver advocates, held at Leicester, England, Thursday, indorsed the action of the silver party in Washington and unanimously agreed that nothing short of free coinage of silver could support prices or advance the interests of the debtor classes.

The recent riot at the Demidoff spinning mills, at Odessa, Russia, was occasioned by the discharge of 2,500 women and children, in accordance with a new law. Chief Orloff and his assistant, Sakharoff, were murdered by the mob, and other officials had narrow escapes.

The offices at the mills were completely wrecked, and the entire plant, including machinery, was demolished. The outbreak was fomented by socialists.

Montana Weather.

A dispatch from Butte, Montana, Monday, says: As reports from different ranges come in, it is found that the weather was even more severe than reported. The loss of life will probably reach twenty-five persons. The cattle loss is estimated from 50 to 75 per cent.

Custer, Meagher, Choteau and Yellowstone counties contain about all the cattle in the Territory, or, at a low estimate, 600,000 cattle, at an average price of \$30 a head. The banks of Helena will be liable to the amount of \$1,200,000, and advanced to cattle men.

The loss in sheep is likewise heavy. Hay Brothers, at Geyser Springs, lost a flock of 40,000 sheep in one storm. The sheep, getting astray from the herder in a blizzard, became scattered, and ten days afterward they were found frozen to death. Several lives were lost in the Cour Alene country. Reports from Fort Benton show a deplorable state of affairs. Coal is \$50 a ton, coal-oil \$5 for a three-gallon can, flour \$10 per sack; potatoes cannot be had, and green-cut poles sell readily at \$12 to \$15 per cord. The Crow Indians say there has not been such a winter for thirty years as the present one. There was one then when the snow lay on the bottoms and in the coulees five feet deep. The Crows were then wealthy and owned countless ponies, which were smothered in the snow.

The Indiana Senatorial Case.

Republican Senators say that it is very probable that a majority of the committee on privileges and elections will shortly report to the Senate that the credentials presented Thursday for David Turpie to succeed Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, were issued in irregular form, and that the case calls for an investigation, and that the committee will ask for authority to send for persons and papers and conduct an investigation into the election of Mr. Turpie. In as much as this work will probably not be begun until the Senate convenes after the holidays in January next, it is believed that a final report will not be received for action by the full Senate under a year or fourteen months, and that a vacancy will exist in the office for that length of time. Republicans say further, in the event that the credentials of Mr. Turpie are finally rejected by the Senate, Governor Gray will appoint, and that his power to do so will be challenged by the Senate on the ground that the statutes forbid the appointment of a United States Senator to fill a vacancy created during the session of the Legislature. Should this be successful, a vacancy will of course exist in the office until the Legislature meets in January, 1889.

Although the best of the public lands have gone, it is encouraging to note that there still remain unsurveyed about 9,000,000 acres in Colorado, 12,000,000 in Arizona, nearly 30,000,000 in California, 49,000,000 in Dakota, 7,000,000 in Florida, 44,000,000 in Idaho, 7,000,000 in Minnesota, 39,000,000 in Nevada, 74,000,000 in Montana, 41,000,000 in Utah, and more than 20,000,000 in Washington Territory, and so on.

When you let a beggar fill a basket he swears because he hasn't a bigger one.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

Hard coal was discovered at Zionsville, Boone county, Thursday, at a depth of only 20 feet. The excitement is high.

Louis P. Sicer, who was shot by Thomas Hanlon, is rapidly recovering. The ball is in the pectoral muscles. Hanlon has been released on bail.

Spear S. Hollingsworth, Knox county's \$100,000 defaulting treasurer, was found guilty Saturday and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

Hon. Rufus Magee, U. S. Minister to Sweden and Norway, arrived at Logansport, Monday, bringing the remains of his wife, who died about a year ago.

Newton Ritter, aged fifty-five, was arrested at Terre Haute on the charge of making a criminal assault on his fourteen-year-old daughter. The child is a witness against him.

The company that has been boring for natural gas near Evansville struck oil Saturday. The depth at which it is found is 754 feet. Boring has ceased, and casing will be commenced at once.

The Christian and M. E. churches of Mauckport agreed to have a public discussion to settle the matter as to which held the correct views in doctrinal matters. A jury of non-church members was appointed and decided in favor of the Christians.

The fifteenth annual report of the Department of Geology and Natural History of the State is in print. It is a volume of 350 pages. The State Geologist reports many valuable discoveries, and there is much said in his summary that is of general interest outside of scientific circles. Considerable attention is given to the quarries, mines and ores of the State, and the book is valuable in emphasizing the fact that Indiana is great in her mineral wealth.

Calvin Matthews, of Morgan county, has just received a letter informing him that he is heir to a large estate in England. The estate will probably amount to several million dollars. Mr. Matthews is considerably worked up over the matter and will make immediate preparations to go to England and identify himself. Mr. Matthews also has on his farm, near Brooklyn, very flattering indications of oil, and should he succeed in getting his fortune he will at once prepare to sink an oil well.

Thomas Hanlon, who was nominated as United States internal revenue agent for the Seventh Indiana district, and who was rejected by the Senate, shot, and it is thought mortally wounded Lewis Sicer, an engineer on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, in New Albany, Thursday night. Hanlon and Sicer were in a saloon together discussing political matters. They were talking about Hendricks and Senator Voorhees, when Sicer made a remark which was objectionable to Hanlon, who called him a liar. The men came together, but were separated, and both left the saloon by different entrances. They met about a square distant from the scene of the quarrel and Hanlon, pulling a pistol, shot Sicer in the breast. The ball entered one of his lungs and has not been found. Hanlon surrendered himself to the authorities.

Grand Army Encampment.

The eighth annual meeting of the department encampment of the State began at Indianapolis Wednesday and continued through Thursday. The attendance was very large. Gen. Tom Bennett, department commander, made a lengthy address of interest to the organization. During the year there has been a net gain of 50 posts in the State, and the membership has also been greatly augmented—an actual increase of 2,221 members. There is now in the treasury \$4,672.14 in cash. The department was congratulated on the passage of the bill in reference to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which was an idolized institution with the soldiery. The commander paid a hearty tribute to the work of the woman's relief corps, and urged the organization of the sons of veterans as a worthy movement. The report was quite exhaustive in its treatment of the various leading subjects of interest to the order. The reports of all the officers were read and filed for publication in the minutes of the proceedings.

The reports of the officers were approved, as also the action relative to encouraging the organization of the Sons of Veterans. In this connection, Comrade Miller, of Terre Haute, reported forty-one organizations in the State, with nearly 2,000 members. Comrade Johnston, of the monumental committee, submitted a report showing a fund of \$21,280.50 now on hand and available for the purpose in view. Among the many resolutions adopted was one urging increasing of pension to totally deaf comrades to \$30 per month; calling upon Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass the dependent pension bill over the President's veto; placing the G. A. R. squarely in opposition to the so-called anarchists, communists and nihilists; cordially approving of the organization known as the Sons of Veterans; urging universal pension act; urging exemption of ex-soldiers from payment of poll tax and work on public highways; thanking the General Assembly for passage of Soldiers' Orphans' Home bill, and Governor Gray for signing it. The work of the monumental committee was cordially approved. Gil R. Sturm, of Princeton, Andrew Fite of New...

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and John M. Runion were nominated for commander. Daily declined Chase received 333 votes on the first ballot and was elected. John A. M. Cox of Indianapolis; D. C. Anderson of Huntington and W. C. Daily of Peru were nominated for Senior Vice Commander. Daily was elected on the first ballot. C. C. Briant was elected Junior Vice Commander, A. R. Tucker Medical Director and Rev. A. W. Lampert Department Chaplain. Thomas Bridges, Washash; J. E. Walton, Kalleen; J. H. Hoffman, Ligonier, J. M. Bloss, Muncie, and John L. McMaisters, Indianapolis, were elected as the Council of Administration. The following were elected delegates to the national encampment:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Delegates. Tom Sullivan, J. Lee Ferguson, Jas. T. Johnston, Irvin Robbins, Geo. W. Gumbles, I. B. McDonald, C. F. Mosier, S. B. Voyles.

Alternates. Mark L. DeMotte, S. B. A. Conder, Vesper Dornick, Thomas M. Hanna, Wm. M. Henley, Dr. Schultz, Jno. F. Hamamel, D. C. Anderson.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Delegates. First, C. H. Myerhoff, Second, C. C. Schreeder, Third, E. W. Manough, Fourth, D. C. Elder, Fifth, D. E. Echem, Sixth, A. J. Stakebake, Seventh, R. A. Black, Eighth, W. P. Herron, Ninth, T. L. Wykes, Tenth, H. H. Jagan, Eleventh, L. B. Shuler, Twelfth, Nicholas Easley, Thirteenth, T. A. Gilmore.

Alternates. J. M. Eyer, John G. Lomling, J. J. Babley, Hugh Espey, G. K. Perry, Lefe Jarsh, A. D. Shaw, Ed Leopold, David Parry, G. B. Ward, Samuel Zent, G. W. Stites, C. F. Mosier.

After adopting resolutions in memoriam of Gen. John A. Logan the encampment adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16, 1887. SENATE.

The bill to amend the act regulating the practice of medicine was passed.

The G. A. R. delegates visited the chamber and presented a memorial asking that appropriation be made of \$2,000 for a soldiers' monument. The delegates were welcomed by the chair.

The bill allowing women to vote at Municipal elections was considered.

A bill was passed authorizing a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Kentucky for the purpose of determining the boundary of Green River island.

Rahn, Cox, Howard and Dresser resigned from the committee on benevolent institutions. Weir's bill to amend the mechanic's lien act, and Macy's bill to enable joint suit to be maintained when an officer has given more than one bond, whether for one or more terms, were passed.

Bills legalizing the incorporation of Windfall and Fortville, and legalizing an act of the town of Salem, with respect to water works, and authorizing the trustees of Jamestown to adjust delinquent taxes, were passed.

The bill providing for the establishment of a uniform State series of the school text books was considered.

Delegates to the G. A. R. encampment visited the House in a body and were properly welcomed. An effort was made during their presence to suspend the constitutional rule and pass the bill appropriating \$2,000 for a State soldiers' monument, but the movement failed for want of the required two-thirds majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17, 1887. SENATE.

The committee appointed to visit the Tippecanoe Battle Ground reported a bill having for its object the maintenance of the ground in better shape. Other bills introduced were to regulate the taxing of fees by superior and circuit courts; to prohibit publication and sale of pernicious literature; to authorize sale of lands bequeathed to the university; to legalize the incorporation of Jonesville, Bartholomew county; authorizing issuance of preferred stock; to regulate and protect natural gas companies; to authorize the payment of reward for apprehension of persons charged with crime; to refund the State debt, relative to land subject to overflow; concerning associations for the improvement of stock; to regulate charges for the use of telephones; to enable county commissioners to purchase toll roads, and other bills of less importance.

Three private bills—the Munson lightning rod claim, to pay Levi R. Green for loss furnished the insane asylum and to pay Andrew Steppen's claim—were ordered engrossed. The report of the committee on the bill authorizing married women to make contracts was not concurred in. A motion to indefinitely postpone was also rejected. The bill for salary of county commissioners and center township trustees in Marion county, after amendment was ordered engrossed. It fixes salary of commissioners at \$1,000 and assessors at \$1,200. The bill to regulate legal advertisements in counties of over 9,000 voting population, was considered.

HOUSE.

Robert's bill authorizing cities and towns to erect and maintain levees wherever necessary; Gordon's bill prohibiting local insurance agents from making contracts for the regulating of rates, and Seller's bill providing for the incorporation of natural gas companies, were ordered engrossed. Three bills relating to the duties of township trustees and assessors were reported from the committee. Clarke's and Cruson's bills were indefinitely postponed, and Gardner's was ordered engrossed.

The following bills were ordered engrossed. To authorize a second assessment to be made by gravel road companies; to require the study of physiology and the effects of alcohol and narcotics in the public schools; to regulate natural gas companies; to incorporate trades unions; for the management of the State prisons; to fix salaries of Marion county commissioners, assessors and trustees; for furnishing chapel at the reform school; Mr. Metzger's public highway bill; Mr. Kerecheval's highway bill; regulating construction of ditches along and across railroads; exempting soldiers from poll tax; to pay claim of Cornelius Loy; regulating the employment of women and children; to provide for indexing the records of the Supreme Court Clerk's office; concerning voluntary associations to provide for the repair of free turpicks. Mr. Nolan's militia bill, appropriating \$75,000, created lengthy debate, after which it was ordered engrossed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18, 1887. SENATE.

The bill legalizing the incorporation of Dunkirk was passed. The bill appropriating \$20,000 for a State soldiers' monument was amended to read "memorial hall, or monument and memorial hall combined," and was passed—ayes 45, nays 0. Campbell's bill authorizing claimant against the State to sue in the Marion Superior Court, and if judgment is obtained the money cannot be paid until the Legislature appropriates it, was passed.

Several bills were introduced.

The Speaker read a telegram from the House committee saying Warden Howard had resigned. On motion of Mr. Jewitt the committee were instructed to continue their investigations.

Numerous other bills were introduced.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19, 1887. SENATE.

The bill legalizing the incorporation of Dunkirk was passed. The bill appropriating \$20,000 for a State soldiers' monument was amended to read "memorial hall, or monument and memorial hall combined," and was passed—ayes 45, nays 0. Campbell's bill authorizing claimant against the State to sue in the Marion Superior Court, and if judgment is obtained the money cannot be paid until the Legislature appropriates it, was passed.

Several bills were introduced.

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the incorporation of manufacturing companies; providing that assessment for street improvements may be paid in four installments; providing for the location of the asylum for feeble-minded children at Fort Wayne; legalizing incorporation of Dunkirk.

Engrossed: Providing penalty for buying and selling votes; extending to women right to vote in municipal elections; authorizing sale of Beaver Lake lands to those who claimed the lands for years at 37½ cents per acre.

Passed the bill for the relief of Rassains Jones; to legalize the incorporation of Pierceton and Bunker Hill; to pay W. B. Purford interest on a claim allowed at last session; appropriating \$5,500 for the improvement of Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

The bill repealing the act providing for the punishment of persons selling votes was indefinitely postponed; also the bill declaring any office vacant when the person receiving the highest number of votes is ineligible thereto.

Several minor bills were passed to third reading. Several unimportant bills were introduced.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19, 1887. SENATE.

Neither House transacted business of interest. Adjourned at 11 a. m. until Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21, 1887. SENATE.

Mr. Barrett introduced a bill for the management and government of the State prison south and the State prison north by one board of three directors, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and two members of the board to constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business, with power to remove all persons connected with the prison south; to employ an expert accountant to examine the books of said prison, and declaring the offices of directors of the southern prison vacant, etc.

Mr. Sellers offered a bill to provide for the better management of the four hospitals of the insane, the deaf and dumb, and the asylum for the blind, the Governor to appoint three trustees, the six institutions to be governed by one board, and two members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, the present board to terminate and be abolished, etc.

Senator French, from the committee investigating the insane hospital, reported a resolution providing for the employment of an expert accountant to examine the books and the publication of all the evidence, which was adopted. The bill for the relief of Levi R. Green, was passed.

The following bills were passed: Johnson's, to amend an act relating to street railways; Duncan's, making an appropriation to index the records and papers in the office of the reporter of the Supreme Court; Bryant's, to tax building and loan associations; Logsdon's, to legalize election of trustees of town of Peckport; Scholts's, to regulate the practice of dentistry; Andrews, to legalize the incorporation of Orleans; Drake's, to legalize a lien of judgment in the Lagrange circuit in case favor of the State in 1887.

HOUSE.

A political debate occurred in the House immediately upon its coming together. Representative Gardner presented a paper, as follows: Whereas, The duty devolves upon this General Assembly, by positive law, electing certain directors of the penitentiary and certain trustees of the benevolent institutions, and a State Librarian and

Whereas, Investigations by committees of the House of Representatives charged with the duty of making the same, have revealed astounding facts proving corruption, negligence and crime in the management of the Asylum for the Insane and the State Prison South; and

Whereas, It is currently rumored and generally believed that the Democratic members of this General Assembly, with a view to retaining their partisan friends in the control of said institutions regardless of their want of integrity or fitness, have determined not to join the Republican members of this General Assembly in the joint convention necessary to elect new and suitable officers for these institutions; and

Whereas, Such refusal, if persisted in, would result in retaining dishonest, unfit and unscrupulous men in control of these institutions, and thereby bring upon the State great damage and pecuniary loss, and upon the unfortunate inmates of such institutions a continuance of the cruelty and inhumanity hitherto visited upon them; and

Whereas, The legal duty of electing such officers is enlarged and made more imperative by said revelations and such wicked determination not to join in such convention, therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the officers of said institution, elected by the General Assembly, whose terms of office do not expire at this session, should at once resign; and be it further

Resolved, That a joint convention for the purpose of electing directors and trustees of said institutions, and a State Librarian, be held in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, March 1, 1887, at 10 p. m.

The Democratic members made unsuccessful efforts to amend or strike out the preamble. Representative Roberts said that the condition of the institutions strongly called for non-partisan management, but he could not vote to cast a reflection upon his party, or upon some trustee who have not fallen under the ban of public opinion. Democrats generally explained their votes, expressing a willingness for a joint convention, but not one called under a resolution reflecting upon their party as this preamble did.

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EVERY STYLE OF

Boy's Clothing

Known to the trade. Quality superior. Suits from \$2.75 upwards and in every case guarantee one price below competition for the same goods. We are manufacturers and retail to you for the price that other dealers have to pay wholesale.

—AT THE—

"WHEN,"

Greencastle, - Indiana.

THE BANNER.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Greencastle, Ind., Post-office as second class matter.

Greencastle, Indiana.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

It is time to bring the Democratic usurpation at Indianapolis to an end. Republicans having patiently complied with all the forms of law should stand by their rights, regardless of consequences. Unless this is done our government is a farce. No more compromising with usurpers.

A gentleman residing in Washington City, who has a wide acquaintance with newspapers, writes: "Enclosed you will find one dollar, for which please send the BANNER to my address. I undoubtedly like it as well as any paper I read, without regard to politics."

This confirms what we have so often said that Democrats can skip our political page and still find more of entertainment and profit than in many other papers. Many, however, say they like that part of the paper best, as they find the Republican position clearly stated there without circumlocution or evasion, and that is what they want when seeking information.

If not restricted to one branch of rural industry, a farmer's club will do much to develop the great possibilities of Putnam county. A call is published this week for such an organization, to be effected at the Court House next Saturday, and we hope to see it entirely successful.

It is not an unreasonable proposition that since the traitors of the late war have been forgiven, the same clemency should be extended to the memory of those of the Revolution. Benedict Arnold was as much entitled to a seat in Congress as some who are there now.

The friends of Elder Ira J. Chase are greatly gratified by his election as Department Commander, G. A. R., at Indianapolis last week. It is better than being Representative in Congress from the 5th district. He will make a good officer.

Every American bank official who has taken up temporary residence in Canada could have passed a satisfactory examination before a civil-service board, and would, under the rules, have been eligible to any appointive office.

Complaint is made that some of the turnpikes are being repaired with stones of such large size that they will not "pack." The regulation size is small enough to pass through a two-inch ring.

Each officer in the Southern prison could have passed a satisfactory examination before a civil-service board and secured the appointment under the rules.

"Jew, I thank thee for that word"—"turn the rascals out!" The Democratic party must go.

Representative Gordon voted for the Soldiers Monument

PROF. PARR'S MOONSHINE.

Replying to Prof. Parr we say—
1.—His confession that neither political party attempts to enforce civil-service reform, although professing to do so, is positive proof that the so-called "reform" is absurd and dishonest in practice, as we have charged.

2.—Under Republican administration, toward its close, officials did not neglect their duties "to do the dirty work of partisan politics." If there were such cases, they were such notable exceptions as to prove the rule we have stated.

3.—No one should, at any time, submit to the "party lash," much less when "wielded in favor of corrupt men and measures." For the same reason we protest against mugwump civil-service reform, which places rascals in office, requiring only that their scholarship be satisfactory, and ignoring the qualities which make men of force and character, fit to be entrusted with the destinies of a great nation.

4.—Rotation in office is an American, not a party, principle, and is the marked distinction of a republic from a monarchy. To oppose this is to declare in favor of life tenure, and he who does so is essentially a monarchist. Rotation is the surest means that can be adopted to prevent or cure abuses in office. In counties long under the rule of one party, officers cease to feel their responsibility; they become reckless, extravagant, and often dishonest, causing the public interests to suffer. But when there are frequent changes such abuses are rare. Notable examples might be given, but it is deemed unnecessary. How can rotation cause abuses? It is just the reverse.

5.—Prof. Parr, if this paragraph means anything, intimates that political parties amount to very little, and that it is immaterial which rules. We admit that all parties are open to criticism; but it is only through them that free government is possible, and when they cease to be in this country the American Republic will soon cease to exist. Therefore, let us cherish our parties. With all their faults, they are all we have—the life of liberty, the inspiration to noble endeavor, the creators of American character.

6.—The Republican party has kept faith with the people as far as they would permit it to do so. No party in any country or at any period of history can point to such achievements for the welfare of mankind. The only failure of its performance to correspond with its utterance is in regard to this mugwump civil-service reform. For having thus led a great party into error the pretended reform deserves execration and condemnation, if for nothing else.

7.—Since Prof. Parr mentions it, it is proper to say that the appointment of Barney Conroy, after examination by a civil-service board, and under its rules, proves our statement that such examinations and methods are no bar to such men. That he was afterward "bounced" by his superiors, in

tribute to the old method and not to the new.

8.—The BANNER claims nothing, except that it stands by the facts, utters American principles, and is not an Anglo-maniac.

9.—If "civil-service reform is aimed only at those offices that require special knowledge, experience and skill, and all others are to be left to rotation by the process of election," why is the civil-service law made to apply to all appointive offices? And if it is a good thing in appointive offices, why not in elective also? Do not "spoils" attach to the last as well as the first? And are not elective officers as likely to engage in "partisan harranguing" and the "dirty work" of politics as appointive officers, and to be as corrupt? If rotation works abuses in appointive offices, why should it be permitted in elective? The limitation made by Prof. Parr is fatal to his case.

10.—Nothing has been said against "school education." The point made is that it is not indicative of the manhood, honesty, force of character and obedience to correct political principles requisite in a public official; but that it is subordinate and secondary to these, although essential. By giving it the first place and consideration, these qualities, which make the best men and the truest citizens, are dwarfed, and in time we will become an effeminate race, fit to submit to a king.

11.—Andrew Jackson and Prof. Parr occupy the same position toward the civil service, but are on opposite sides. Both regard it as "spoils." They make the same fundamental error. It is administration; the "spoils" are only incidental, and, if injurious, their general distribution by rotation in office will lessen the evil. If Abraham Lincoln had been confronted with a mugwump civil-service law when he went to Washington, the rebellion would have been a success from the first day. An election means that the government, whether municipal, State or National, shall be administered according to a previously defined policy, and this can not be done effectively unless every official, from the lowest to the highest, believes in and supports that policy. To the victors belong the administration!

12.—Prof. Parr's objective seems to be the Republican party. It is thus he attacks. Every line of his communications is redolent with mugwumpery, proving its alliance with civil-service reform, as we have claimed, and he writes himself down as the co-adjutor of the most absurd and dishonest movement in our political history.

Both Dr. Harrison and Jack Howard could have passed creditable and successful civil-service examinations.

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THE RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC SUPREMACY.

The developments the past week, made by the Legislative Committee, investigating the management of the State institutions, show the great demoralization resulting from Democratic supremacy in their government.

Regarding the Southern Prison an awful story is told. The convicts and State have been plundered of a large sum, estimated at \$150,000. Convicts have been punished without reason or mercy, and in some instances killed. A warden was chosen who had been a defaulter in a previous office, and he was not required to furnish a bond, leaving the State and the convicts without protection against his dishonesty.

In the Insane Asylum the condition proves to be worse than was charged during the campaign. Diseased meat, wormy food, brutal attendants, repeated with varying forms of atrocity and rapaciousness, make the heart sick for the poor inmates who were the victims.

Turn the rascals out, and with them the party which is responsible for them and their acts!

Last week the Governor of Kansas signed a bill passed by the Legislature of that State giving women the ballot in municipal elections. On the same day the Senate of the State of New York, by the very decided majority of 20 to 9, passed a similar measure. The Kansas law provides that in any election hereafter held in any city of the first, second or third class for the election of city or school officers, or for the purpose of authorizing the issuance of any bonds for school purposes, the right of any citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex, and women may vote at such elections the same as men under like restrictions and qualifications, and any woman possessing the qualifications of a voter under this act shall also be eligible to any such city or school office.

The reasons given by President Cleveland for vetoing the dependent pension bill will apply with equal force against every other pension bill and against every law and against every sort of business. If no law were passed, until dishonest men ceased to take advantage of the law, we would be left without law. If honest men ceased to engage in business until those who are dishonest retired, the latter would soon have entire control of commercial affairs. Every pension law is taken advantage of by dishonest men, but that has not been deemed a sufficient cause by Republican Presidents for vetoing them. Mr. Cleveland merely sought a pretext, for the plain reason that he is not in sympathy with the Union soldier. That is all there is of it, and he might have stated it in much fewer words than he did.

Yesterday afternoon the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the case of Smith against Robertson to prevent the latter from assuming the duties of Lieutenant-Governor. Separate opinions were filed by each of the judges. Judge Niblack holds that exclusive authority over the contest is vested in the General Assembly, and that the courts have no jurisdiction. Chief Justice Elliott fully concurs in this opinion, but pursues a somewhat different line of argument. Judge Mitchell holds that the courts have jurisdiction over the subject matter of the controversy, and that there was no vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor. Judge Hawk agrees with Judge Mitchell. Judge Zollars holds that the courts have no jurisdiction of the action, but does not entirely concur in the reasoning of Judges Niblack and Elliott. The Court concurs unanimously in the view that there is no jurisdiction over the person of the Lieutenant Governor. In effect, the court throws the entire matter back into the hands of the legislature. Colonel Robertson will claim the Lieutenant Governorship and Mr. Smith will resist until the Assembly acts. Thus are the Republicans sustained by the highest court in the State. Will the Democrats submit, like law-abiding citizens, or will they continue to resist, endangering the public peace, and causing the legality of the acts of the General Assembly to be called in question? They have already tried the patience of the people to the utmost.

BETTER HORSES WANTED

We have had much to say regarding the inferiority of Putnam county horses, but we are not alone in this respect. W. M. Davis, who furnishes the most of the horses in the United States Cavalry, in a recent interview said:

"There is scarcely a good horse in the army. The universal complaint which cavalry men make about their mounts is that the horses can't keep up on their feed. Horses for the army are purchased by Boards of experts appointed for the purpose. Tradition, if not regulation, is to the blue."

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"Some idea of what is required of cavalry can be gained from a statement of what a horse has to carry. The cavalryman will weigh 150 pounds, to which must be added the saddle, saddle blankets, saddle bags and contents, nose bag, side lines, lariat, picket pin, canteen of water, poncho, blanket, carbine, pistol, 100 rounds of ammunition, three days' rations, currycomb, horse brush, set of horse shoes, some horse shoe nails, a change of underclothing, and an overcoat for the man, or in all about 300 pounds. With all these traps about the animal it must travel from sunrise to sunset over no road at all. It takes a horse with muscles of steel and a constitution of adamant to stand that sort of thing. The regulations provide the sizes, ages, and weights of the different horses to be used as follows:

"Cavalry horses—To be geldings, of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well broken to the saddle, from 15 to 16 hands high, and not less than 5 nor more than 9 years old. Minimum weight 950.

"Go-d grass-fed horses can be purchased, but I understand that a movement is on foot to establish Government stud farms for breeding horses for the service. The idea is not new. The French Government maintains four such farms. When Maximilian came over to conquer Mexico, he brought a lot of Government-bred horses, and many of them were left behind at the exodus. Down in Durango, Mexico, the range horses have been immensely improved by crossing with these horses brought over by Frenchmen. There are some objections to the proposed innovation, but it would produce a class of horses well adapted for the service instead of the present worthless lot of animals that United States cavalrymen have to use. Whether practical or not, this scheme will be pushed. If it doesn't pan out, then some way of getting grass-fed or range horses should be devised.

The Louisville Post condemns every Democrat who voted for the dependent pension bill, and denounces

them as demagogues. Union soldiers are stigmatized as "mercenary," and they are spoken of in derision as "veterans who saved their country." It continues: "If this thing is to continue, honest citizens will be driven seriously to reflect whether it would not have been better if the country had not been 'saved,' if it is to be systematically plundered in the interest of a special class, whom the military aristocracy, headed by W. T. Sherman pompously declares to be our 'best citizens.'"

On the 18th the bill appropriating \$200,000 to build a State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Indianapolis passed the Senate, the vote standing forty-five to nothing. Yesterday it passed the House, eighty-one to fifteen, and only lacks the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Jefferson Davis could pass a good examination before any civil-service board in the country, and he could bring numerous testimonials certifying to his high character; but does it follow that he would be a proper man to appoint to public office?

New Advertisements.

FARMS on the James River, Va., in Clearmont Colony, Illustrated. Circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Clearmont, Va.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale & Exchange. FREE CATALOGUE. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

AGENTS WANTED (Samples free) Electric Corsets, Brushes, Belts, Etc. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. DR. SCOTT, 511 W. Way, N. Y.

WORK FOR ALL. Permanent employment given to energetic men and women everywhere. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Samples worth 25 and 50 cents sent free. Address at once P. O. BOX 107, W. B. KERRY, Augusta, Maine. Don't miss this chance. Write today.

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful Cure at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by the most noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York.

Please Don't Forget it

That Dr. H. James, *Cambie's India* is prepared at Calcutta, India, from the purest and best Native Hemp, and is the only remedy, either in that country or this, that will positively and permanently cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nasal Catarrh and Nervous Debility, or break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. \$2.50 per bottle, three bottles \$6.50. Craddock & Co., Proprietors, 1322 Race Street, Philadelphia.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM the popular favorite for dressing the hair, restoring color, preventing dandruff, itching, and preventing dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling out, and cures itching scalp. 50c, and \$1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS. The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stropal pain. Enures comfort to the patient. To cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

KASKINE (THE NEW QUININE.)

No Bad Effect. No Headache. No Nausea. No Ringing Ears. Cures Quickly. Pleasant, Pure.

A POWERFUL TONIC that the most delicate stomach will bear. A Specific for Malaria, RHEUMATISM, Nervous Prostration, and all Germ Diseases.

Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., "Universal success."

St. Francis Hospital, N. Y., "Every patient treated with Kaskine has been discharged cured."

Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th N. Y., (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College) writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

The U. S. Examining Surgeon, Dr. L. R. White, writes: "Kaskine is the best medicine made."

St. Joseph's Hospital, N. Y., "Its use is indispensable. It acts perfectly."

Kaskine is pleasant to take and can be used without special medical counsel. Send for the great list of testimonials unparalleled in the history of medicine. \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., Warren St., New York.

BENSON'S PODOUS PLASTERS

Winter Exposure Causes Coughs, Colds, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, and other ailments, for which Benson's Capsic Plasters are admitted to be the best remedy known. They relieve and cure in a few hours when no other application is of the least benefit. Endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists. Beware of imitation under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capsicin," or "Capsicine." Ask for Benson's and take no other. Examine carefully when you buy. Druggists, SEABURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

B. F. HAYS & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
 Gents' Furnishings.
 Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.
 LAUNDRY AGENTS.
 Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.
 South Side Public Square.

Scott's Shoe Store!
 THE POPULAR SHOE HOUSE!
 Our success in the past enables us to offer great inducements to our customers at the present time.
 Our aim is to sell the best class of goods at the lowest market value.
 Our stock is complete and the largest in the city.
 Call and see us!
Scott's Shoe Store!
 West Side Square.

Mrs. H. A. Boley, is able to be up.
 Miss Emma Blake will clerk in Gordon's shoe store again.
 Alva Bradshaw has returned from the Chicago Business College.
 Dr. W. T. McCarty has located at Hoachdale instead of Putnamville.
 Mrs. D. L. Southard is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fletcher, at Indianapolis.
 Ed. Perkins left yesterday on a ten day's visit to Tennessee and Missouri on business.
 It will pay the readers of the BANNER to read Langdon's new advertisement carefully this week.
 Jesse Price and Henry Day now wear the G. A. R. badge, having been mustered in Monday night.
 The Woman's Reading Club meets at the residence of Mrs. A. Birch Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
 Allen & Albaugh are making arrangements to enter the agricultural trade in a large way.
 A. E. Albaugh visited Illinois last week on business. He says that he never saw so much water and mud before.
 Plainfield Progress:—John Hanna and wife received a valentine in the shape of a boy, which was born to them on the 14th inst.
 The patrons of Fussler & Meltzer will hereafter have gas-illuminated countenances, while they submit themselves to the soothing touches of these popular tonsorial artists.
 Four young men residing on Fox Ridge were before Mayor McClary Tuesday on the charge of having disturbed a funeral service, which they denied. A fine of \$5 and costs was entered against each.
 A barn belonging to Samuel Gibson, north of town, burned Saturday afternoon. A 4-year-old boy who lives with Mr. Gibson, went to the barn and got in trouble with a hen, and, to drive her out, set the hay on fire. Loss, \$100; insurance, \$50.
 The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the residence of Mrs. Reese Price, on Anderson street, each Thursday afternoon during March, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. All interested in the cause of temperance are earnestly invited to be present.

A Line of Cheap Goods
This Week We Place on Sale:
 25 lbs sack Silver Leaf Flour, 50 cents
 500 lbs Turkish Prunes, 4 cents
 1 lb Universal Baking Powder, guaranteed to be of the best quality, 25 cents
 1,000 lbs our own Roasted Coffee, 20c per pound
 We have an excellent line of Dried Fruits, Fish, Grain Food, and everything else that goes to make up a wholesome dinner.
WEIK & CO.,
 Grocers and Bakers. Greencastle, Ind.

J. D. Torr new occupies his new mansion on South College Avenue.
 Mrs. C. W. Talburt is at Indianapolis visiting her sister, Mrs. Duckworth.
 Dr. Parkhurst's next subject will be "Judith", and the lecture will occur on Friday night of next week.
 James Townsend Russell, of Chicago, will give a recital at Meharry Hall Monday evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Guild.
 Renick & Curtis will move to their new building erected by Mr. Curtis next week, and the work of building the Catholic school house will begin at once.

Experienced citizen:—"The people of Greencastle would be surprised if they knew the extent of the gambling now going on here. Last Sunday I visited a room and found a number of tables were in full play. Boys were present who appeared to be not more than fifteen years old, and men who were at least fifty. I am told that one officer, if not more, is fully cognizant of what is going on."
 Newton Matkin, son of William Matkin, of this city, was run over and killed by a freight train, while walking on the track at Sheldon, Ills., Thursday. He lived only a few minutes after the accident. Being partially deaf he did not hear the approaching train. His age was about 40 years. His sister, Mrs. W. H. Burk, left at once for Sheldon, on receiving a telegram announcing the dreadful occurrence. The father was in St. Louis at the time attending his son, W. W., who had a food crushed recently by being run over by a train of freight cars.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rokwell, of Cloverdale, have suffered a second severe affliction in the loss of their little son, Jimmy B., who died on Wednesday of last week, of spinal meningitis, after only a few hours illness. Tuesday morning he was at his father's store; Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock he died. He was only five and a-half years old. He was their youngest child, and their pride and joy. Such a loss would be an affliction at any time, but coming so soon after the loss of his elder brother, who was accidentally killed while hunting, it awakens the liveliest sympathy.

Hon. John R. Gordon voted for the Reynolds temperance bill last week, providing for local option and high license. He said that he had not been instructed to vote for it, but it was not a political question; that there were many Democrats in favor of high license and local option, and some are Prohibitionists. He thought that a majority of his county would vote for the bill, and he therefore cast his vote for it. When he came home Saturday, he was the recipient of numerous congratulations, because of the course pursued. There are many, however, who do not endorse his course, particularly the saloon-keepers. He is worthy of all praise for having broken away from such influences, at last, and arraying himself on the side of the best interests of the people of his county. Now, if he will do something to give us longer school terms in the county, we will shake hands.

Greencastle's Typographical Artists. Greencastle has produced quite a number of printers, who are scattered all over the country: Oscar Werneke is working on the Milwaukee Sentinel, and is probably the fastest compositor that ever went out of this city; Noble Campbell is working in Detroit; Hugh and Ed. Marsh are working at Indianapolis; also Chas. McKee, Tom Ash, Art. Hill and Orville Rankin; Tom O'Connell in the Government Office at Washington; Will Phayler and Chas. Boley in Kansas City; Frank Pfeifenberger and Chap. Cookerly are in St. Louis; Flint Tennant is publishing a paper in Kansas; Geo. Woolsey is foreman of the Crawfordsville Star; Dick Howard is publishing a paper in Kansas; Gus Werneke is in Terre Haute; Ed. Perry is in Chicago; Jim Sage is at home for the present, but will leave soon for Kansas City; the Mechler brothers are in Kansas; Pat Hollerin, Cincinnati; Will Naugle, Cloverdale; Lyman Naugle, Garden City, Kansas. Miss Belle Werneke also worked at the "art preservative" in this city, but went to Oregon a number of years ago, where she has since married a prosperous farmer. The most of them began their career in this office.

THE SICK
 Mrs. Elder Fleming, Mrs. Alex. Duvall, Clyde, son of C. A. Martin, Mrs. Thomas Hanna.
 Samuel Woodruff, congestion of stomach. Mrs. Samuel Woodruff, general debility. Mrs. W. H. H. Woodruff, bronchitis. A child of Mr. Copeland, on South College Avenue, scarlet fever. Mrs. Conrad Cook. Charles Fry. Mrs. M. T. Lewman. Mrs. J. R. Miller. Mrs. W. H. Burk. Mrs. Levi Roubado. Mrs. Joseph Cooper. A child of Dennis Cannon.

Marriage Licenses.
 Michael O'Connor and Mary Sweeney. Matthew Dillon and Carrie Ragland. Charles A. Edwards and Osceola Vaught.
 John E. Willard and Cordie A. Ames.

DUDLEY BRATTIN,
JEWELER
 SUCCESSOR TO
A. R. BRATTIN,
 Offers an entire new stock of
Watches, Clock & Jewelry.
 Repairing Promptly done.
 Satisfaction guaranteed.
H. A. BOLEY,

Visitors the Past Week.
 At John Riley's—Miss Maggie Fay, Brazil.
 At Dr. Martin's—his son Ed., Cincinnati.
 At Capt. Fee's—Mrs. E. E. Bailey, Brazil.
 At G. J. Langsdale's—W. B. Roberts, Cincinnati.
 Tom Roberts, Plainfield.
 At L. P. Chapin's—D. C. VanOstrand and Mrs. Smith, Neenah, Wis.
 At Ed. Allen's—W. I. Overstreet, Spencer.
 Rev. Alred Kummer, Crawfordsville.
 At Mrs. Rachel Craycraft's—her daughter, Mrs. Bridges, Brazil.
 At Capt. Owens'—Col. J. A. Bridgland, Richmond.
 At D. H. McAbee's—Will Fulton, Indianapolis.
 At A. O. White's—Charley White and wife, Chicago.
 Mrs. Henry Moore, Crawfordsville.
 At Mrs. L. M. Garver's—her mother, Mrs. Merrill, Connersville.

Putnam Circuit Court.
 Henry Stix et al. vs. Levi Kahn—On Account. The types gave the judgment in this case last week at \$5,208; should have been \$52.08.
 Ezra B. Evans vs. Eugene Hawkins and Hiram McCammaack Dismissed and costs paid.
 Farmers' National Bank of Mansfield, O., vs. Washington T. Scott and James B. Pickens—On Note. Judgment, on answer in abatement, that cause abate at plaintiff's cost.
 The State ex rel Eldora Wood vs. John W. Latham—Bastardy. Change of venue ordered to Clay Circuit Court, on application of defendant, on statutory terms.
 Caroline Williamson vs. Wm. W. Williamson et al.—Partition and Land Sale. Final report by G. C. Moore, Esq., Commissioner to sell. Commissioner discharged and cause stricken from docket.
 Wm. H. Allee vs. Elizabeth Leer et al.—On Note. Judgment by default for \$57.
 Wm. J. Hoadley vs. Harvey Gentry On Note. Same for \$496.50.
 State vs. Charles Flaherty—Failing to give signal on railroad. Indictment quashed and defendant discharged.
 Fernetta C. Pritchard vs. Henry C. Steeg et al.—Civil Action. Dismissed by plaintiff at her cost.
 A venire was ordered issued for the Grand Jury to appear on the tenth day of the term, Thursday, Feb. 24.
 On motion by John P. Allee, Robert T. Hollowell, of the Hendricks county bar, was duly sworn and admitted as attorney of this court.
 The will of John Leaton, deceased, has been admitted to probate.

Unclaimed Letters.
 Remaining in the Greencastle Postoffice Feb. 24, 1887:
 Allen Paul, Arnold Millard, Bammiel John, Currie Ethel, Cooper James, Duggott Ollie Miss, Hamilton W. H., Hicks Vange, Logston Wm., Murphy George, Mills Anthony Miss, O'Hard S. G. Mrs., Riggs Thomas, Roberts Wm. A. D. J., Shay John, Seaman Cretie Miss, Vermeylin Lilla, Williams G. L., Williams W. L.,
 In calling for these letters please say "Advertised."
 W. G. NEFF, P. M.

Making Wire Nails.
 The erection of wire nail works in this city gives interest to the following concerning their manufacture, from the Pittsburgh Dispatch:
 Their manufacture was first undertaken in this country about 17 years ago, when a German mechanic brought and operated a half dozen machines for their production in Kentucky. Wire nails, however, did not grow at all satisfactory in public estimation until after the big nail strike of 1865, when wrought nails became so scarce that wire nails had to be restored to a boom being thus given to them, improved machines for their manufacture immediately seized on American inventive genius, and as a result several kinds of machines cropped up, probably the best of which was constructed by a man named Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., which excelled the German machine 20 per cent in its speed of production. The German machine is now putting out 132 10-penny wire nails per minute, while the Brooklyn machine is running out 170 per minute. But at the Hartman Wire Nail Works, of Beaver Falls, there is a newly invented machine now running that produces 200 10-penny nails per minute, which is looked upon as a marvel of mechanism. The inventor is a Prussian mechanic working here, named Henry Happe, who is a natural genius and a practical naiter. This machine which has been leading all others in the shop by 25 to 30 per cent has been running night and day for about a week, and the nails it produces are uniform, straight, and well shaped.

Take No Risks.
 Globe-Democrat.
 It is quite true, as asserted by Senator Sherman, that "the Republicans are not in power to-day because they are not united." The Democratic party controls the Government not by reason of a preponderance of public sentiment in its favor but through the advantages given it by Republican dissensions in various parts of the country, particularly in New York. An unquestionable majority of the American people prefer Republican to Democratic principles and policies; and it is not only desirable, but indispensable, that all other considerations shall be subordinated to that of devising a platform and selecting a ticket for 1888 with a view of satisfying all factions and making this majority effective. That is to say, it is time to stop taking risks when every vote is needed to insure success.

EXAMINE 'EM.
 Terre Haute Mail.
 Another eighteen year old girl, this time from Greencastle, who thought her stock of love and school Latin, and knowledge of fancy work sufficient to get married on and go to raising a family, has been trying to commit suicide because her husband was mean to her when he discovered she couldn't cook. Some theorist with a great head will some day sneak a law through Congress requiring all female applicants for matrimony to pass an examination in cookery.

In vetoing the bill for the relief of the Texas drouth sufferers, Mr. Cleveland says that "though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people." This profound observation will not be disputed; but, at the same time, the Texas people will be apt to wonder why the President should accuse them of a desire to be treated as paupers when they simply ask for seed-grain to enable them to plant crops and earn an honest living.

FARMERS' CLUB.
 There will be a public meeting at the Court House, Sat. Feb. 25, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of organizing a County Cattle Breeders' Association and Farmers' Club. All persons interested in Live Stock and Farming are invited to be present.
 THOS. C. HAMMOND, S. F. LOCKRIDGE, J. W. ROBE, S. H. JUDY, W. H. ALLEE, and others.

Every thing new, stylish and first-class at the New York Shoe Store. 6-9
 Persons ordering specimen copies of the BANNER must enclose the price, five cents, to insure attention.
 You will be pleased at the New York Shoe Store. 6-9

"Oh! if I had only known in time." Known what? "Known that a single cold in the head may develop into chronic Catarrh." Well it isn't too late, for Ely's Cream Balm will cure catarrh even after the sufferer's life has become a burden to him, and he a nuisance to his friends. It is the only radical and thoroughly scientific catarrh cure known. Not a snuff. Not a liquid. Price fifty cents.

EARLY MAINE POTATOES.
 For Sale at Chapin's grocery, or may be had from Joseph Allen, near Limesdale. 8-3W
 Good Watch for \$5 at Brattin's. 8-4W
FARM FOR RENT.
 A farm for rent (for cash), near Greencastle. Apply to S-3W FRANK G. GILMORE.

Ladies shoes in beautiful styles and elegant fit at the New York Shoe Store. 6-9
 At the New York Shoe Store a magnificent stock of men's shoes in new and correct styles. 6-9

A Lady's Perfect Companion.
PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH, a new book by Dr. John H. Dye, one of New York's most skillful physicians, shows that pain is not necessary in childbirth but results from causes easily understood and overcome. It clearly proves that any woman may become a mother without how to overcome morning sickness, swelling limbs and all other evils attending pregnancy. It is reliable and valuable as the wife's true private companion. Cut this out; it will save you great pain and possibly your life. Send two cent stamp for descriptive circular, testimonials and confidential letters in sealed envelope. Address, Frank Thomas & Co., Publishers, Baltimore, Maryland. 7-12W

The great sources of the extensive-curative range of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic are its great blood purifying qualities and its gentle aperitive action, thereby removing all restraint from the secretive organs, curing promptly and thoroughly dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, low spirits, sick and nervous headache, malaria, and all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. The most delicate stomach accepts it with relish. Price fifty cents, of J. E. Allen & Co.

Careful attention to diet is the best guard against disease. It is a fact which all should know, that over-eating not only corrupts the blood but destroys nerve force, and induces dyspepsia, jaundice, bad breath, piles, pimples, low spirits, headache, ague, malaria, and all stomach and liver troubles. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic quickly cures the above diseases. Can be taken by the most delicate. Price fifty cents. J. E. Allen & Co.

FRESH
Can & Tub Oysters & Celery
 AT
H. W. BURLEIGH & CO'S.

TICKETS
 For the Gold Watch, drawing to occur at Hinton Chapel, March 19, can be had at Dr. Throop's drug store or E. D. Morgan's grocery. Time will expire at 11 o'clock, p. m. March 19. Watch can be seen at Shipley's.

BOOKS CHEAP
 AT
Langdon's Book Store
 It is only necessary to call and price our Books to be convinced that they are cheaper than ever before offered in Greencastle.
 A large stock of Lovell's Library from 10 to 20c.

J. K. LANGDON,
 GREENCASTLE, IND.

T. C. HOOD, A. B., M. D.,
 OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.
Oculist and Aurist!
 Will be at the Grand Central Hotel, Greencastle, Wednesday of Each Week.
 Special attention given to the accurate and scientific adjustment of glasses to the eyes. Charges reasonable in all cases.
 Dr. Hood is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and received his special training in New York City. He will hereafter make regular weekly visits to Greencastle, and hopes to meet all those who are in need of his services. Below are given the names of some of the well-known men and business firms of Terre Haute, as personal reference: Judge B. E. Rhodes, E. H. Binkley & Co., wholesale druggists, Rev. L. C. Buckles, Asbury M. E. Church, Josephus Collett, George M. Allen, Ed. Terre Haute Express, L. B. Markin, Sec'y T. H. Savings Bank, Prof. W. W. Byers, Prin. T. H. High School, John F. Regan, Postmaster, Terre Haute, Cook, Bell & Lovry, wholesale druggists, Hon. Philip Schloss, State Senator, Prof. W. C. Ishell, Pres. T. H. Com. College, J. R. Duncan & Co., wholesale paper.

J. A. Jackson & Bro.,
 DEALERS IN
Marble and Granite
Monuments,
 Greencastle, Ind.

We have engaged in the Marble and Granite trade. Parties wanting anything in our line will find our Prices to Suit the Times.
 Nothing but first-class work furnished. Estimates given on any kind of work wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.
 Shop, second door south of Postoffice.
J. A. JACKSON & BRO.
 51y1

John Gerkin's
Tin Job Shop.
 IS THE PLACE FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK.
 —ALL KINDS OF—
Roofing,
Spouting,
Sheet Iron,
Brass and Tin Work
 Done on short notice.
JOHN GERKIN,
 50tf Talbart's Block.

One year... \$1.50
Six months... 75
One month... 15

Local, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.
Local in capsule, 15 cents a line first insertion 7 1/2 cents additional.

The German call to arms has been answered in Alsace and Lorraine by most of the able-bodied men who are liable for service crossing over into France and placing their services at the disposal of Boulanger.

REV. DR. BERREDS, a prominent Brooklyn clergyman, has been making a special study of the temperance problem, and his conclusion is that there is just one practical thing to do—"exterminate the open saloon," to-wit, or, in other words, "simply deny to this one traffic special and extraordinary privileges and opportunities, which experience has shown to be destructive of national peace and prosperity."

WASHINGTON.

The Senate, Monday, passed a bill incorporating the Eads Tehuantepec Ship railway Company.

There is a growing belief that the House will take no action on the pending retaliatory bill.

The President has vetoed the bill "to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds in the drought-stricken counties of Texas." He says he cannot find a warrant in the Constitution for such an appropriation.

The naval bill passed Thursday by the Senate provides for the construction of heavily armored vessels for coast defense, and also for gun-boats and torpedo boats, and appropriates \$15,400,000, to be available during five years from March 4, 1887.

The Senate Saturday afternoon, with but five dissenting votes—Frye, George, Jones (of Arkansas), Morrill and Sherman—accepted the conference report on the bill to retire the trade dollar, and it has gone to the President, the House having also agreed to it.

Beaten by Twenty-Five Naked Women.

The New Ross, Ireland revolt is a serious affair. The evicted poor-law guardians of that district were lately dismissed by the local government board because they would not treat evicted tenants as ordinary paupers, and three paid men were put in their places. Then the rate-payers resolved to pay no more rates. All the poor-house officials resigned, and lastly the female inmates assaulted and bespattered with mud the Dublin Castle trio. The climax was reached Sunday, and at the same time occurred a veritable reductio ad absurdum of Castle rule. When one hundred armed policemen entered the poor-house to arrest those female offenders and were baffled by the girls simply taking off their clothes and going to bed! Twenty-five naked women, it will literally be said, beat a hundred men armed to the teeth.

An Odd Fellow Gone Wrong.

Judge Thomas M. Joseph, Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Texas, confesses that he is \$22,185 short in his accounts. This embraces the entire fund belonging to the lodge. Joseph says he lost the money nearly four years ago in mining speculations. He was a candidate for reelection to the office of treasurer last week, but was defeated. He was mayor of Galveston from 1858 to the fall of 1862 and always stood high in the community. He is nearly seventy years old and has a large family of grown children. He is utterly prostrated over his downfall. Grand Master Gibbs declares that he will prosecute the defaulting officer until the doors of the penitentiary are closed upon him.

Five Men Instantly Killed.

A terrible accident happened at Bellefonte, Pa., at 8:20 Tuesday morning. A gang of brick-layers were engaged in lining the stacks at Valentine's furnaces, when the scaffolding on which they stood gave way, precipitating twelve men to the bottom of the stack, a distance of sixty-five feet. Five men were killed and two others fatally injured. The scaffold had been weighed down with 8,000 bricks. All the men killed were roofers.

THE PRISON SOUTH.

Startling Revelations of Defalcation and Atrocity.

Bed-Bugs, Vermin and Cruelty Make It a "Black-Hole of Calcutta."

The House Committee Discover a Large Defalcation in the Jeffersonville Prison—Warden Howard Misappropriates from \$60,000 to \$80,000, and Has Taken Money From Prisoners for Corrupt Purposes—Convicts Plundered of \$8,000—The Steward and Deputies Said to Be Implicated—The State Will Lose Every Cent—Howard Resigns—Atrocious Modes of Punishment for the Slightest Infraction of Rules—A Tewksbury in Indiana.

The House committee is still at Jeffersonville investigating the prison there. They find a good many things in the management there that need reform. Of the testimony thus far taken, the most important is that of John Donahue, a convict, who swore that he was kept in the cage twenty-six days on bread and water, and when he was taken out, shackles were put on him weighing 175 pounds. The prison physician pronounced him crazy, and he was put in the crazy-house, but he was shortly afterward put back in the cage and kept there three months, where he slept on the hard floor, and was not even allowed a blanket. In August he escaped, but was brought back the next day and again put in the crazy-house, but as there was about to be an investigation of his case he was taken out and put to work in the foundry, with a task of 125 molds a day. He testified further that the food was bad and insufficient in quantity. Mr. Sinclair, the chairman of the House committee, thinks that after they are through with the investigation Warden Howard will be dismissed by a special act of the Legislature, if in no other way.

At 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, in face of the most damning evidence which had been brought against him, Andrew J. Howard, warden of the State Prison South, at Jeffersonville, tendered his resignation to the board of directors which was at once accepted, and he stepped down and out. Mr. Sinclair, the chairman of the House investigating committee, at once telegraphed this fact to W. G. Sayre, the Speaker of the House at Indianapolis, and within an hour an answer was received instructing the committee to push the investigation to an end regardless of the action taken by the warden. Captain George Baxter, the deputy warden, assumed charge of the prison, and gave all orders under the committee's instructions, which were necessary. The committee, which had temporarily suspended work, after the resignation of Captain Howard, at once returned to the investigation.

A more startling condition of affairs was found to exist than was even suspected. All day rumors had been flying around to the effect that Howard was short in his accounts. This was at first placed at \$15,000; then the amount sprang to \$25,000, and immediately after the adjournment of the committee, at 6 o'clock p. m., it was learned that the deficiency would reach no one knew where! The lowest estimate was placed at \$45,000, and others claimed it would reach \$80,000. What the exact amount is will not be known until the expert, John W. Coons, the deputy Auditor of State, who is at work on the books of the institution, completes his examination. The swindle has been going on for years, and the books have been kept in such a condition that it is almost impossible to get a correct balance from them. The clerk of the prison is an expert book-keeper, but the books show nothing at all except errors and gross mistakes in the accounts. In one item alone—that of the general fund—a shortage has been discovered of nearly \$3,000. In making an investigation of this account the committee finds that on the first day of the present month there was to the credit of the warden in the Citizens' National Bank but \$65. On the 10th inst. the Senate committee made their examination of the books and demanded to count the cash on hand, which the books showed to be \$9,000. Howard declined to show up the money, and stated that the committee had no right to pry into his private affairs. They soon convinced him that they had the right to go through his bank accounts as warden, and he finally sent Capt. David Allen, the steward of the prison, to the bank for the money. He shortly returned and placed in the committee's hands the sum required. The House committee now find, and will so report to the Legislature that of the \$9,000 shown, not one cent properly belonged to the State or to Howard. Of this sum \$7,000 was borrowed for a few hours' show, and \$2,000 was obtained from a convict in the most reprehensible manner. The prisoner in question is a life-time convict by the name of Sanders, who was formerly a captain in the federal army. He was sent from Clay county, Indiana, and after his confinement received from the Government a pension of nearly \$5,000. Of this sum he held a certificate of deposit on the Citizen's National Bank, of Jeffersonville, for \$2,000. Going to him, Howard stated that he was going to Indianapolis at once, and if Sanders would turn over to him the \$2,000, he would engage a lawyer and bring such influence to bear on Governor Gray as would compel him to grant the convict's pardon. To these promises was added intimations of such character that Sanders was alarmed for his future treatment in case he refused, and he consented to let Howard have the money. The certificate of deposit was indorsed over to him, and the money was shown the Senate committee as a portion of the State funds.

The committee will further report that more than one case similar to Sanders' exists. An examination of the "convict cash-book" shows to be due the prisoners on individual accounts about three thousand six hundred dollars. Of this sum not one cent can be found, the warden having made away with all of it. The "over-time account" is in like condition, and no less than \$5,000 has been stolen from the prisoners on this account alone. Another convict who has been swindled out of a large sum of money was placed on the witness stand by the committee Friday. This was Ignatius Buchanan, a simple-minded fellow who has served twenty-one years of a life-time sentence. He had to his credit on the books of the prison the sum of \$2,700 in cash, and jewelry to the amount of \$700 more. Of this nothing is left, every cent of the money and articles having been appropriated.

More rottenness is found in the commissary department of the institution, of which David Allen has charge. Howard never has, as the law requires, advertised for bids to furnish supplies to the prison, but all have been purchased from retail dealers at fabulous prices for poor articles and small quantities. The food given to convicts is of the poorest kind and of insufficient quantity, barely enough to keep body and soul together. In the summer the meat was putrid flesh, and the beans and hominy were rat and worm-eaten. All this stuff was, of course, charged to the general fund at regular retail prices, and a member of the committee stated to the reporter that it could be proven that the dealer and the officials of the prison made a divide of the profits on the sales. In this way it is estimated that \$15,000 has been stolen from the State.

ence to bear on Governor Gray as would compel him to grant the convict's pardon. To these promises was added intimations of such character that Sanders was alarmed for his future treatment in case he refused, and he consented to let Howard have the money. The certificate of deposit was indorsed over to him, and the money was shown the Senate committee as a portion of the State funds.

The State will lose every cent by the stealings, as the board of directors took no bond from the warden, he standing on his honor for the conduct of the institution. Herculean efforts are being made to corrupt the committee by friends of Howard, and almost any sum of money could be raised to buy them off. Nearly one hundred witnesses are yet to be examined by the committee, and in the meantime the warden and others concerned in the steal are being closely watched, and their arrest is liable to be ordered at any moment.

Warden Howard was appointed in 1875, and this is the first time that a legislative committee was ever induced to make a genuine investigation. The convicts who were before the committee testified to frequent instances of cruel and inhuman treatment, and all agreed that much favoritism was shown. In case a man committed an offense once he was always hounded afterward and reported upon every opportunity. This is done by the guards, who simply tell the warden their side of the case and he fixes the punishment without ever examining the convict or investigating the case. The punishment consists of a certain number of days of solitary confinement. The offender is taken up to a cell in the very top of the building and compelled to stand up against the iron grating of the door. His arms are then thrust through the bars and hand-cuffed on the outside. In this position the unfortunate is compelled to stand all day, only being released long enough to eat a piece of hard bread and drink a cup of water. At night it is alleged they have to lie down on a rough board without a particle of bedding or covering, and as no fires are kept, they suffer severely from the cold during the winter. To add to their misery, a "blind door" is closed in front of the iron grating, which completely cuts off their vision, and not a sound can be heard in the cells. The convicts who are punished in this way are often seriously injured, and several of them have been removed to the hospital before their time of confinement was out. If one of them speaks a single word to another, they say he is given from three to fourteen days, and, in addition, all the privileges, such as using tobacco, having a light in their cells and writing to their friends, are taken away for a month.

Members of the House committee who returned from the Jeffersonville investigation are loth to anticipate the report that will be submitted to the House, but some of them are so full of information that it overflows. One of them said: "The black hole of Calcutta has lost its bad eminence in comparison with this Indiana hell-hole. The Southern prison is reeking with filth and damnation. The condition of the convict, is simply indescribably pitiable. Men told me that they could not sleep because of the lice and bedbugs that swarm the foul cells. The bed clothes are reeking with rot. Convicts have a cowed and slavish demeanor as if they expected a blow from every man that comes along." A further incident is told. The committee divided, and while one part investigated the books another went through the prison. A convict was found in the interior of the prison who said that he had not seen a daily paper, except the warden's, for three months. He eagerly begged to be permitted to look at a paper that protruded from the pocket of one of the party. It was given him, and almost instantly a guard dashed up and snatched the paper away with an oath. When the committee turned to see what had been done they found the prisoner on his knees before the guard, cap in hand, begging as if for his life. Representative Hobson interfered, and gave the guard to understand that brutal inhumanities at that prison were at an end; that the paper should go to the convict, and that it should not be taken from him under penalty.

Said another "The treatment of prisoners has been infamous—infamous. The black hole of Calcutta was a pleasant resort, conducted on humane principles, in comparison with this prison. Convicts have been beaten, time and again, for nothing and subjected to all sorts of indignities. There are men there working in the foundry who are physically incapable of doing the work allotted to them, and no man unless he had almost superhuman strength could do it. Under the rules, if they fell behind one day, they had to make it up the next. If they failed to do this, they were reported and ordered punished. That punishment generally consisted in tying them up to the doors of their cells by their hands and keeping them there for days, allowing them to lay down on a rough plank without bed or bedding, straw or any other comfort, and that, too, where it was as cold as could be. One man, who accidentally broke a mold in the shop, was punished in this way eight days for it, and nearly died in consequence. The upper cell-houses in which these men were punished were exposed to the wind and weather, and had no artificial heat, and while the prisoners were being punished they were only allowed one small piece of corn bread a day. Many of the cells are reeking with filth and vermin, and the men are not given an opportunity to wash themselves. No committee can find out all that should be found out in a few days, for it will take weeks of the most searching investigation, and it should be made."

A number of witnesses testified to the cruel treatment of prisoners and the bad food they received. Among the notable instances of unjustifiable brutality was the case of William O'Neal, who died in 1881. The testimony showed that he had complained to the prison physician, Dr. Sherrod, that he was ill and was unable to perform his task. Sherrod, who was intoxicated, refused to give him any medicine, and declared that there was nothing the matter with him. O'Neal was driven to work by the guards, but was too sick to complete his task, and for this he was punished in the usual way, being strung up for ten days or more and dieted on corn bread and water. He grew so weak that he had not sufficient strength to stand, but his punishment, instead of being lightened, was made severer, and he was finally left with his hands handcuffed through his cell door all night. The next morning he was found hanging in this position, dead. Wm. Skaggs, a convict from Perry county, serving a term of five years, was, for a trivial offence, recently punished in the same way for fourteen days, and came from the dreaded cage fatally ill, hasty consumption having ensued, as the members of the investigating committee believe, solely from the effect of sleeping on the bare stone floor during his period of punishment. John Ballard, a convict from Wayne county, testified that on one occasion Bush, a colored prisoner, and another negro had a fight. The combatants were separated and three or four prisoners were taking Bush to the cage, when Ben Wilson, a guard, ran up to Bush and struck him several blows on the head with a heavy stick, injuring him so severely that he had to be put to bed, and in two weeks he died. Mark Pomeroy, of Vincennes, on one occasion asked a guard when speaking to him, to refrain from cursing him. For this Pomeroy was handcuffed, strung up for ten days and deprived of his privileges. In giving his testimony Pomeroy stated that about one-third of the guards were often drunk when on duty, and, in concluding, he remarked bitterly: "This place is a hell in itself." Another convict named Whetted, for having in his possession 20 cents that had been given to him by a visitor, was strung up for two days, deprived of all his privileges, and robbed of eight days' extra earnings, although it was his first offense. Many other similar cases of punishment were discovered by the committee. Representative Hobson says that the condition of the prison is almost indescribable. The stench from the cells is almost unbearable, as there is no sewerage worth mentioning. The beds are black with filth and filled with vermin, and the worthless soap which is furnished the prisoners is

smear over the walls as a means of protection from these pests.

The committee report, it is understood, will place Howard's shortage at \$150,000.

THE NEW PARTY.

Meeting of the Industrial Labor Conference at Cincinnati—About 300 Delegates Attend—The Proceedings.

The Industrial Labor Conference met at Cincinnati Tuesday in Central Music Hall. At 1:05, with about 300 delegates present, B. S. Heath, of Chicago, called the convention to order and a prayer was offered. The secretary called the roll of States and received reports of the various States. California, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, South Carolina and Vermont were not represented. Illinois reported sixty-five delegates present. Mr. Heath named Mr. Richard Trevelick as temporary chairman and he was elected unanimously. Mr. Trevelick was cheered as he took the stage. But, before he assumed the chairmanship, Rev. C. M. Lockwood gave an address of welcome. President Trevelick in assuming the chair, counseled courtesy, good will and good business methods. He then said that he was in doubt concerning the propriety of accepting this honor, but at the last moment felt it his duty to obey the wishes of the delegates. He wanted to say that he was with them in obedience to law, but not to defy the law. Committees were ordered appointed, composed of one from each State, on permanent organization, rules, on order of business, resolutions and platform.

At the evening session a letter was read from Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, regretting his inability to be present. He suggested that the platform should chiefly relate to land, money and transportation. He favored the election of Senators of the United States by direct vote of the people of the States. He begged the convention not to put any new or startling principles in the platform. In conclusion, he said: "Go ahead, strike hard. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God shall be my God." The rules were suspended to allow the reading of a resolution favoring eight hours as a day's work in all government, State and municipal employment.

Mr. E. E. Hoff, of Henry county, Ohio, spoke for ten minutes. He described himself as a Republican from 1856 to 1883. He then went to the Prohibition party, but the Prohibition party, he had found, was narrow-gauge; now he wished to say to this convention that if they would put prohibition in this platform, they would win; if not, they would be gone up. He then went on to prove it by saying that the seven million farmers and the five million church members who want prohibition will go with this new party if they will say in their platform that their doctrine is that the open saloon must go. That doctrine was bound to be the popular one in this country. He begged the convention to not try to revive the Greenback party, but he wanted the party to do more than the Prohibition party, and do something that will take the wind out of the sails of the Prohibition party. He closed by saying if that was done, the party would have the prayers of every woman in the whole country, and of every man and child who has felt the sting of the curse of the open saloon.

E. P. Smith, a delegate, in reply, said if this party shall kill the Prohibition party they will drive 300,000 votes back into the Republican party.

The committee on permanent organization reported for president, A. J. Streator, of Illinois; for vice-president, Richard F. Trevelick, of Michigan, and a long list of additional vice-presidents; secretary, M. D. Shaw, of Missouri; assistant secretary, W. D. P. Bliss, of Massachusetts; reading clerk, George H. Lenton, of New York.

The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Streator went to the chair without the help of an escort, the suggestion of one being scouted by the Chair, who said the workmen should scorn to ape the follies of aristocracies.

On taking the chair he said that the object of this convention was to organize a party for the common good of the whole people, to guard the weak against the strong. He wished it understood that this party was not the party of anarchy—though it was a fact that Anarchists were not much heard of until there was an undue number of millionaires. Now, it was the duty of this new party to guard equally against the exactions of the one class and the robberies of the other. [Applause.] His address was devoted largely to advice in regard to the things to be avoided in making the platform, and against the blameworthy of politicians after the party has been organized and started into public notice. Among those who spoke during the evening was Mrs. Marion Todd of Michigan. She said that the workman, even with the ballot in his hand, had not been electing the officers of this Government for years. He had been disfranchised by the machinations of grinding monopolies, and by the evil of wage system of this country. She pointed out the remedy for all this—a perfect union into one party of all classes of laboring men. Hitherto, faction had split into pieces every working man's effort at a union; organization alone would give power. Recurring to the evils of the present time, she said plunder was now obtained through

special legislation, through the courts, through officials, through the militia, through Pinkerton's "what shall I call them?" she asked. [Cries of "Assassins!" "Murderers!" "Murdering thieves!"] "I leave the saying of the bad words to the gentlemen," she said. She thought Henry George did not go far enough—that he did not see the evil of the money system. She declared that under its working a man might be a slave on free land. Mrs. Todd closed with a fervent appeal for immediate and harmonious organization.

INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Fletcher, in the course of an examination by the committee, said: Examinations as to qualifications should be made the basis for appointment and promotion, and religious and political belief should have nothing to do with it. He had once made such recommendations to the board. Formerly he had attended the meetings of the trustees, but as his judgment was different from that of the majority, and as he had nothing to do with controlling the purchases, he had ceased to attend. The prices paid for goods were too low to secure a fit quality for use, but the witness's objections to purchases had been of no avail. Certain men supplied the goods, and of inferior quality, and at bids too low to secure desirable goods. The supplies of dry goods, produce, groceries and boots and shoes were usually of an under grade. It has been thus for nearly the entire four years of the superintendent term. The butter, with rare exception, has been all the time of an inferior grade. It would not be thrown out of market by a board of health officer, but it would be ranked as second or third-class butter. Three times we have had butter that would have been rejected by a health officer, I once saw maggots in the butter. I was told of another time, but did not see them. The flour in the last year has been better. Previous to last year we had a great deal of very low-grade flour. The baker called attention to it. It was sour and musty. In the sewing-rooms attention was called to the dress goods as old, faded or shop-worn, or not up to sample. The witness said that he had frequently directed the store-keeper (Hall) to return inferior goods, but he never did so. He did not regard Hall as a competent person. I have known goods brought out there, which were condemned by Mr. Roth and ordered off the place, that were kept and paid for—Mr. Gapen, in the case of dry goods of D. P. Erwin & Co., and perhaps another house. In the matter of butter, it was received at the order of Dr. Harrison. The butter was from John E. Sullivan in one instance, in another from Mr. Krauss, of Columbia City." A state of antagonism has been kept up in the institution by the interference of the trustees. Employees would say when directed to do so and so by the Superintendent that they had been directed to do otherwise by Trustee Gapen. The records of the Storekeeper's office were defaced and imperfectly kept. A butter contract with Howard Duffy, who was furnishing good supplies, was annulled and the contract given to John E. Sullivan, at almost twice the price paid Duffy. Witness testified that fat hogs had been purchased from Landers & Co. The hogs were reported sick by the farmer, and some of them died shortly after they were received. The same was true of hogs bought of John J. Cooper. Albert Thayer testified at considerable length before the committee, giving many facts about bad treatment of inmates, which have previously been published, mentioning circumstances, dates and particulars where patients had been struck, whipped and beaten by inmates.

Senator John Sherman, Tuesday, resigned the position of President of the Senate for the reason that his term as Senator expires March 4th, and that a hold-over Senator might be elected.

Hon. Jesse J. Spann, ex-State Senator from Rush county, and a prominent leader of the Republicans in the Senate of 1885, died at his home in Rushville, Tuesday.

THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23, 1887. WHEAT, No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 70c; No. 5, 65c; No. 6, 60c; No. 7, 55c; No. 8, 50c; No. 9, 45c; No. 10, 40c; No. 11, 35c; No. 12, 30c; No. 13, 25c; No. 14, 20c; No. 15, 15c; No. 16, 10c; No. 17, 5c; No. 18, 0c. CORN, No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 25c; No. 4, 20c; No. 5, 15c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 5c; No. 8, 0c. OATS, No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 15c; No. 4, 10c; No. 5, 5c; No. 6, 0c. HAY, choice, \$10.00. FLOUR, heavy packing and shipping, \$5.00; light mixed packing, \$4.50; extra choice, \$4.00; extra choice, \$3.50; extra choice, \$3.00; extra choice, \$2.50; extra choice, \$2.00; extra choice, \$1.50; extra choice, \$1.00; extra choice, \$0.50; extra choice, \$0.00. BUTTER, patent, \$1.50; extra fancy, \$1.40; extra fancy, \$1.30; extra fancy, \$1.20; extra fancy, \$1.10; extra fancy, \$1.00; extra fancy, \$0.90; extra fancy, \$0.80; extra fancy, \$0.70; extra fancy, \$0.60; extra fancy, \$0.50; extra fancy, \$0.40; extra fancy, \$0.30; extra fancy, \$0.20; extra fancy, \$0.10; extra fancy, \$0.00. EGGS, 12c; 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. CHICKENS, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. DUCKS, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. GOOSE, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. TURKEY, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. LARD, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. SOAP, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. CANDLES, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. SUGAR, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. COFFEE, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. TEA, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. SPICES, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. RICE, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. CORN MEAL, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. BREAD, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. BUTTER, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. EGGS, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. CHICKENS, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. DUCKS, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. GOOSE, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. TURKEY, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. LARD, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. SOAP, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. CANDLES, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. SUGAR, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. COFFEE, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. TEA, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. SPICES, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. RICE, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. CORN MEAL, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c. BREAD, 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 0c.

ARE THE PLANETS PEOPLED?

Scientist Gives His Reasons for Answering in the Negative.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Standing under the open sky on a clear midwinter night the finest constellations of the whole heavens are unrolled before the eye of the observer. Each of the thousands of stars is a blazing sun, with its probable family of attendant planets. Brightest of them all is Sirius. The recent researches of astronomers have shown that this star is 1,000,000 times as far from the earth as the sun, which itself is separated from us by a mighty abyss of 92,700,000 miles. When we reflect that this distance, enormous as it appears, is but a span in comparison with the almost infinite distances which separate us from other stars, and that beyond these are others stretching away at intervals which to us appear like different orders of infinities, we gain a faint idea of the immensity of the universe. Looking out from our little globe into these infinite depths, one often wonders whether in all the vast number of worlds with which space teems, there is one from which the eye of an intelligent being gazes in wondering admiration upon these same glorious constellations, which night after night spread their beauties before the eyes of earth's children. For all we know, or may ever know, no other than ours have ever caught the numerous waves of light which ever flow out from these distant suns. It may be that these shining spheres pursue their orbits year after year, age after age, and never a voice of man or living creature is heard in all their depths. The idea oppresses us with a sense of the isolation of man.

In the reaction from such thoughts, men have gone to the other extreme, and, giving free rein to their imaginations, have peopled not only the planets of our own system, but the universe of stars, with creatures of their own invention. Many have even clothed these fictitious inhabitants of other spheres with human forms and characteristics. Even so great an astronomer as Sir William Herschel, at one time, held that the sun might have human inhabitants, and kindly invented a special layer of clouds to protect them from the glowing exterior. The periodic comets have been held by many to be reserved for the future torment of the wicked. The special adaptability of these bodies to this purpose will be at once admitted when it is remembered that the comet in the course of its eccentric orbit sweeps in very near the sun, at which time its unfortunate inhabitants would be subjected to the most awful scorching. Scarcely the sufferers accustom themselves to the id climate when the comet bears away beyond the orbit of Neptune, where they are subjected to an intense cold of which we have no conception. Thus alternately roasting and freezing the slow ages of eternity wear away. From the earliest study of astronomy the possibility of life in other worlds has been a matter of constant speculation. The literature of the subject is enormous, but throughout the imagination of the writers has played so prominently a part, and facts have been so inextricably interwoven with speculation, that it is difficult for the non-scientific reader to know where the one ceases and the other begins.

In their physical characteristics the major planets of our sun's system may be roughly divided into two classes. The four great outer planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—are still in the condition of highly heated bodies. They have an average density of only one-fifth that of the earth, compared to water; Saturn being the only one which departs widely from the mean, its density being only one-fifth one-hundredths of that of the earth.

The telescope shows the surface of Jupiter to be in a state of continual change. The vapors rise from the interior, cool, and fall back into the boiling mass below. The most frightful storms occur in this atmosphere, compared to which our earthly tornadoes are but trifling. Water is, in fact, a sort of secondary atmosphere, and is apparently somewhat further advanced in the cooling process and its surface more quiet than that of Jupiter, the evidence points to the conclusion that no solid crust exists upon it. A part of its equatorial region is flooded for years in succession in the flow of its great ring.

Saturn and Neptune present no features which can be made out by the telescope. The spectroscopic shows the presence of absorption bands indicating atmospheres. Most probably they are approximately the condition of Venus. To them the sun presents only the appearance of a tiny disk giving appreciable light and heat. The group just mentioned nearer the sun is a belt of planets, 264 of which have been discovered to date. These little worlds are distinct globes from ten to 100 miles in diameter. The entire absence of an atmosphere at once precludes the idea that they can sustain any inner group of planets, of which this one, have many striking characteristics in common, and these neighbors of the earth, if there, we should expect to find

evidences of ability to sustain life. All four are small bodies compared to the giant interplanets, all have solid crusts, and, so far as determined, their times and rotation on their axes are approximately the same. The average density of the group is 5.33 (compared to water), in striking contrast to the small density of the outer group. Mercury has the greatest, 6.8, while Mars has the least, 4.0; that of the earth being 5.66.

Mercury, the planet nearest the sun, shows some indication of an atmosphere. Its variations of heat, on account of its eccentric orbit, are extreme. When at perihelion the heat and light of the sun beat down upon it with an intensity nine times as great as the greatest heat which ever reaches the earth, while even at its greatest distance the intensity of the solar radiation is four times as great as any we experience.

These changes succeed each other with great rapidity, the interval from midwinter to midsummer being only forty-four days. Although the atmosphere may mitigate this heat to some extent, it is not reasonable to suppose that any atmosphere could form a sufficient protection to sustain human life under such enormous fluctuations of temperature.

Venus we know has a dense atmosphere. At its distance from the sun the solar radiation is about twice as strong as upon the earth, but is almost constant. The planet is covered with a cloud mantle, from which a continuous rain no doubt falls upon the surface below. Living creatures, if they exist at all, must live in a perpetual shower of rain. Venus most probably is in a condition somewhat resembling that of the earth during the warm rainy epoch which witnessed the growth of that mighty vegetation which formed the coal measures.

Mars, on the other hand, presents the appearance of a world much older than our earth. The air and water have, to a great degree, been absorbed; whereas, on the earth the proportion of land to water is as four to one; on Mars these proportions are reversed. The barometric pressure is estimated to be only four inches. While Venus represents a past stage of the earth, Mars is, no doubt, a picture of what the earth will one day be. With its thin atmosphere and extreme variations of temperature, it seems scarcely credible that man could now maintain himself on this planet.

The moon is entirely devoid of an atmosphere, and therefore incapable of supporting life. We may, therefore, say the result of our present knowledge of the earth's neighbors, that while Mars may have been capable of supporting human life in the past, and Venus may in the future, at the present time there is not one upon which man could live for a single hour.

The Saponification of Petroleum.
A chemist employed as a superintendent of oil wells at Baku, near the Caspian sea, Russia, has invented a process by which petroleum may be saponified, thus rendering its transportation enormously cheaper, expensive barrels, leakage and insurance being entirely done away with. By this method the crude oil is actually transformed into soap by boiling it about an hour with 3 per cent. of common tallow, whereupon the mass suddenly changes into a putty-like substance which can be cut and pressed into any shape. Subsequently by another simple process it is made fluid again. The saponified substance is hard to light and burns very slowly, with great heat. Inasmuch as it gives ten times as much heat as anthracite coal and occupies but one-tenth of the space, it is expected that this new soap will prove a most valuable fuel for steam vessels. It will also be an admirable substitute for coal in the household, chopped up in hunks, and if it is necessary to melt it, it can be easily reduced to the liquid form by an acid.

Strike Statistics.
The year is only forty days old, and yet there have been over 100 strikes of workmen during that time, or an average of three strikes for every working day. Probably 100,000 laboring people are the worse off for these interruptions, and there has been great money loss to thousands of persons in no way responsible for the causes of strikes. Possibly a more expensive and unsatisfactory way of settling differences about wages might be devised, but the ingenuity of man has not yet compassed it. How long will the fashion last?

His Sed Joke.
The Rochester Post-Express the other day published the following:
If the B m t put : if the B. putting:
How can I put : when there is such a-der?
Such a howl went up from the indignant subscribers that the editor was obliged to explain himself as follows:
If the grate be empty put coal on; if the grate be full stop putting coal on.
How can I put coal on when there is such a high fever?

And This in Boston.
Atlanta Constitution.
Boston people will find it difficult to believe that the following advertisement appeared in the Evening Post, of Boston, in 1742: "To be sold by the Printer of this Paper, the very best Negro Woman in this Town, who has had the Smallpox and the Measles; is as hearty as a Horse, as brisk as a Bird, and will work like a Beaver. August 28, 1742."

PUBLIC OPINION.

St. Louis Republican: Although there is no popular demand for the repeal of the internal revenue tobacco tax, and such a repeal would be surrendering \$28,000,000 a year of easily paid and easily collected revenue—there is one provision of the revenue law on tobacco which ought to be repealed, and that is the prohibition on farmers to sell tobacco of their own raising by retail.

The constant transfer of United States Judges, and other high public officials from the government service to that of corporations, at largely increased compensation, has one unfortunate tendency. It is calculated to make those who hold government offices, which ought to be coveted as positions of honor, regard them only as the stepping-stone to richly paid sinecures. And it emboldens those who control corporations and monopolies to seek the favor and services of public officials.—N. Y. World.

The loss to employers and the loss of wages to the strikers in New York foot up over \$6,000,000. The losses are about evenly divided between the workmen and their employers. The indirect loss to the community at large admits of no estimate. Many of the strikers are out of work and out of pocket, and no good has resulted, unless it be in a new demonstration of the folly of quitting work when unemployed labor is ready at hand to supply any deficiency.—Philadelphia Record.

No matter how strongly opposed any member of Congress may be to the coming hither of Chinese, he ought yet to vote for the indemnity by which tardy reparation is to be made for the robbing and murder of harmless Chinese who were in this country under the solemn guarantees of treaty rights and of our laws. We may keep out Chinese or any one else, but while we allow them to come here we are bound, as a Christian and self-respecting Nation, to treat them decently.—New York Herald.

No more deplorable event can be imagined than internecine strife between the English-speaking races that are separated by the Atlantic, but bound together by indissoluble ties. We believe that on each side moral and industrial forces, alike powerful in preventing the outbreak of war, will continue to make for peace in this generation and for a century in reserve. It is unnecessary, however, for a great nation of 60,000,000 people to proclaim its abject helplessness in the event of war. That is a craven and pusillanimous policy.—New York Tribune.

Columbus Dispatch: Let us see what estimate Mr. Cleveland puts upon their service. We desire to treat him fairly; to believe that he conscientiously did what he considered to be his duty. Congress is of the opinion that the aged parents of the dead soldiers and sailors, who are unable to take care of themselves, should have some relief in their declining years. This is not approved by the President. Congress is of the opinion that the living soldiers and sailors who are disabled from supporting themselves, and must be supported by somebody else, should have some relief. This does not meet the approval of the President.

New York Tribune: The right of employers to employ whom they please is as clear as the right of workmen to work for whom they please. The two rights go together, and so long as civilization stands they will be maintained. Capital must be free just as labor is free, and there never can come a time when third parties, having no interest in the matter, will be allowed to dictate terms between contracting persons. The situation of the men who abandoned their employment, and now find their places filled, is to be pitied, but no one in this world can escape the consequences of his own acts, and they will have to bear the results of their mistakes.

This interstate commerce bill is intended to help Western farmers especially. The Tribune believes that it will do them more harm than good, not because many of its aims are not meritorious, not because it lacks excellent features, but because it contains provisions which will increase the cost of transportation for producers and consumers alike, will bury transporting companies under mountains of litigation, interfere with the building of new roads when they are needed, and in the end do much to bring into dispute and odium restrictive measures undertaken with sincere purpose for the public good.—New York Tribune.

THE END OF FREE PASSES.
The General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad has issued instructions to his subordinates forbidding the issuing of passes or reduced-rate tickets after March 31st. An exception is made with respect to bona fide employees of the company. This is the first tangible result of the interstate commerce bill. The law does not prohibit free passes between points within a State, but many companies will decide to apply the principle generally. State Legislators will be imperatively called on to enact similar local laws where they do not already exist. The pass system is doomed, and many a man, with natural tendencies to self-respect, who has profited by it pecuniarily, will

nevertheless be glad of it. Every person will then be placed on the same level by the common carriers, and those who pay for their tickets will be relieved of the unpleasant consciousness that they are paying also for corporation favors to somebody else. The public will no longer be called upon to pay the bribes given to insure partiality against itself on the part of influential persons. The editorial fraternity will have no further inducement to color facts and retard reforms in railroad management. If Legislators are bribed it will not be in the indirect way of free rides.—N. Y. World.

FARM NOTES.

If there is a buzzing and roaring in a hive in the dead of winter there is something wrong.

A good fodder cutter will more than pay for its cost in a single winter season, and it should be kept in constant use.

Nobody has seen ground harrowed too much as a preparation for wheat, for it is hardly possible to get too fine tilth.

Oats are the best grains for calves in their first winter, and have the best effect when well moistened before feeding.

The largest vineyard in the world is said to be a Mon de Vile, Los Angeles County, Cal., and has between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 vines.

If swine are to be kept on the farm the best profits will be in the finest breeds that run into matured meat the first year.

At a recent exhibition in England, where prizes were given for walking horses, the speed attained was over five miles an hour.

Poultry should have a certain proportion of salt in their food as well as animals, as it is necessary to the promotion of health and thrift.

Try crude petroleum, which will cost about 10 cents a gallon, as a wood preservative. Applied to fences and wood that rests upon the ground, it will add years to the wear.

The farmer that does not fence in his stock when living along the line of the railroad, not only runs the risk of losing valuable animals, but endangers the lives of travelers.

Young lambs will begin to come in about this time and the ewes should be well sheltered. It does not pay to have the lambs born in the fields. Give them plenty of warmth at first.

If farmers have safe storage for wheat and corn, and do not need the money for it, we judge from all we can gather, that they will do quite as well to hold on for a while.—Prairie Farmer.

Keep on gathering and planting nuts. It is the coming industry. The alleged difficulty of transplanting nut trees is nothing more or less than false alarm sounded by the careless operator.

An English gardener advises trapping ants with bones upon which some meat has been left, and dipping occasionally in hot water. For "slugs and wine-worms" he uses pieces of potato or carrot.

It is folly to use poor mares for breeding purposes. Mares that are not well developed, or have vicious tendencies, as well as their sires, have the power of transmitting such qualities to their offspring.

Parker Earle thinks there has been as yet no absolute overproduction of good fruit, but the cause of low prices is defective distribution. When fruit, by cheap and rapid transportation, is brought within the reach of everybody, there will be none too much.

The Lincoln is the greatest breed of sheep in the world, having in some instances, attained a dressed weight of nearly 400 pounds. They yield a beautiful fleece of lustrous wool about ten inches in length, and weighing from eight to fifty pounds. They are not popular in this country; they require too much care to suit the ordinary farmer.

Bloat in calves is really an acute attack of indigestion, which often proves fatal almost immediately. Taken in time it may be relieved by a teaspoonful each of baking soda and ground ginger dissolved in a quarter-pint of boiling water and poured down the calf's throat. To do this a long-necked bottle may be used. Rub the stomach briskly, and make the calf move about, if possible, to get rid of the wind.

Farming and Weather Predictions.
Farmers cannot derive much practical benefit from the Signal Service as at present constituted. It is generally the local showers that cause so much damage in the hay-fields, and if their advent could be foretold it would confer a great boon on the agricultural community. If a system of telephone communication was established between the farms and the nearest signal station a farmer would be able to foretell the weather from day to day, and thus eliminate one of the greatest drawbacks of his vocation.

THE CONDUCTOR'S LAMENT.
My car, you know, was number thirty—
And by the crossing she would wait;
When streets were dry or streets were dirty,
Each day I found her sure as fate.
Ah, me, with what a pretty motion
She waved her dainty little glove!
I loved at sight—and 'd a notion
That she returned my ardent love.
I grew to look with a heart-beating,
To see her standing coyly there,
And passion thrilled my tender greeting
When 'er I murmured "Miss, your fare!"
But how I vainly try to blot her
From out a heart of misere,
For she was but a female spotter—
Sit still, my soul—she spotted me!
—Cleveland Sun.



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THE INTER OCEAN is earnestly in favor of the Republican party because it believes the principles of that party are correct, and that, honestly carried out, they will best protect the rights and advance the interests of the whole people. It is not, however, a blind follower, but is always ready to denounce Republican wrong-doing, either in high or low places.
THE INTER OCEAN has always maintained that the Nation is under an obligation to the soldiers of the late war, who jeopardized their lives to protect it, to keep a large body of Special Correspondents, both in this country and in the Old World, and has SPECIAL LEASED TELEGRAPHIC WIRE connecting its Chicago office with Washington and New York, in both of which cities it has SPECIAL NEWS BUREAUS and maintains Branch Offices.

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For Spring trade are beginning to arrive. We have arrangements with two Philadelphia manufacturers to send us as they come from their looms, some of their best patterns, which we can afford to sell at less than Indianapolis prices.

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THE COUNTY.

LIMEDALE.

Miss Sallie Bodemer recently sprained her ankle severely, but is now able to get about.

Mell Walls has a very sore face, caused by a tumor in the mouth, but is better.

T. E. Talburt made a flying trip to Clay county Monday.

Scott Walls has recovered from his injury sustained in the wreck of two engines going through a bridge, sufficiently to go to work, and has been given a freight train conductorship.

Miss Jennie Showalter left for Missouri, Wednesday, to join her brothers, now there.

On Monday Wm. Landes started on his return to Montana. He will stop a few days at McFall, Mo., to which point Miss Mary Hillis accompanied him.

Levi Vanfossen's ground hog has been drowned three times already, and has not seen his shadow yet.

BAINBRIDGE.

Wednesday was Evert Long's birthday, and several of his friends took dinner with him in honor of it. His sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Campbell, of Council Bluffs, and Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Cline, of Carpentersville, were among them.

Henry Allen's foot is healing nicely. It was a bad cut.

A few of the young folks had a skating party in Ader's hall Wednesday night.

There was a candy pulling in Ader's hall Friday night. Nearly all married folks who were present.

Miss Dacia Coffman has been sick with neuralgia of the face and head.

The workmen have the frame of Ragland's saloon up and are weatherboarding it. As the saloon floor was not damaged by the fire, they cleaned it off, and used the old floor again.

Capt. Wilkinson attended the G. A. R. encampment at Indianapolis last week.

The chimneys of the Christian church were blown down about two weeks ago, and, as the congregation can't use the church 'till repaired, they will hold their services next Sunday in the Presbyterian church. Rev. Vandament will preach.

Sim Low and family, of Medaryville, are visiting his father, James A. Low, and family.

FILLMORE.

Albert Notacher went to St. Louis last week, where he enlisted in the Regular Army.

Through the generosity of James Nesmith and others a plank walk is being made from the railroad to Newt Cliff's.

Otho Bridges and Albert Knight went to Terre Haute the first of the week, looking for locations in telegraphy.

Our Postmaster received for one mail last week, four letters addressed to three H. H. Kagans and one W. H. Ragan, representing three Henrys, three States and heretofore three unknown to each other's families.

The teachers of this township held an interesting institute last Saturday, all the teachers being present except Misses Welch, Hicks and Coleman. Miss Mary Kelly and Miss Eda Adams read papers on "The New Monarchy;" Miss Myrtle Adams one on the "War of the Roses;" Miss Lizzie Brandon and C. M. Pickett each, "Hailman's Lectures on Pedagogy;" James T. Denny, an extensive and interesting "Outline of the slavery question;" J. L. Leachman, "Watts on the Mind, Meditation;" R. R. Sinclair, a paper on the "Descent of Man." A number of visitors were present in the afternoon. In addition to

the usual resolutions the following was adopted by unanimous vote—

WHEREAS: It has been the custom of some teachers in the county not to attend township institutes, not having any lawful excuse—

Resolved, That we are radically opposed to paying said teachers as much as those who attend, do their work, and are considered the real live, energetic teachers. And that we believe the County Superintendent ought to consider such when he issues a teachers license.

W. H. Reilly went to Indianapolis on Tuesday.

CARPENTERSVILLE.

Three miles northwest, Michael O'Connors barn, with all its contents, consisting of five hundred bushels of corn, hay, wheat, and two horses and one colt, were burned Friday night about midnight. Mr. O'Connors was at Rockville on his wedding tour, and no one was staying on the premises, so the fire must have been incendiary. Loss, about fifteen hundred dollars. No insurance.

The free gravel roads are very free to let a horse down from ankle to half knee deep, almost anywhere from Bainbridge to Roachdale. It is a shame that the taxpayers should have sand instead of gravel put on, both in construction and repairs, as has been the case, particularly on the line spoken of, and the consequence is, we have but little better than mud roads for all the money spent, and enough paid out to have made good roads.

M. A. Pickett is building a barn, and J. W. Hillis an addition to his blacksmith shop. Several new buildings will be put up in the spring. We have not houses enough to accommodate the wants of the people.

The correspondent got things a little mixed in regard to our school-teacher last week. Who ever heard of a remonstrance before an application? We are aware that teachers are often complained of by the patrons, though without any just cause. We have never had our school conducted more smoothly, nor more love manifested by the pupils for the teacher and teacher for the pupils, than at present; nor a more prosperous school. The school is open at all times to visitors, and patrons should visit it more than they do and see for themselves how it is conducted. We hope the teacher will make application for the school next winter and be employed, for we have never had a teacher that has taken better care of the pupils than she, nor advanced them more rapidly in all the studies taught, nor maintained a better government.

It has come to a pretty pass, when young men will play cards all night in a box by lantern light; but such is the case, and no doubt gambling, too.

Squire Young's wife has the measles.

There are many cases of severe colds, with sore throats, in town and country.

OAKALLA.

John Stoner's little girl, who had scarlet fever, is convalescent, and no more cases have developed in the neighborhood.

J. A. Bence and wife will, with Alexander Duval and wife, start for California, March the 9, to be gone six months.

Miss Maggie Torr is visiting relatives in Parke county this week. Some of our farmers are preparing to open their sugar camps.

MORTON.

All the schools are out but one, taught by Mr. Echard, which was dismissed on account of bad weather.

Will Whitted has gone to Illinois to work this Summer.

C. W. Gibson goes to Benton County to work this season.

It is said that Morton will have another store soon; Mr. Slavens proprietor.

Mort Carver and family are visiting at Rockville.

A son of Isaac Stone died of lung fever and was buried on Saturday at Union Chapel Cemetery.

During the past three months T. F. Wood has caught 56 skunks, 23 'possums, 5 minks, 3 coons and 7 muskrats. The skins brought the following prices—skunks, 75 cents; 'possum, 20; minks, 60; coons, 50, muskrats, 15.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

William Randel had a birthday dinner Saturday, which was much enjoyed by his neighbors.

Ed. Leatherman has returned from Colorado, after securing a land claim. He will move there next fall.

Jacob Wesner is confined to his room with bronchitis.

The Cumberland Presbyterians are having a revival at Groveland. More than forty persons have been added to the membership.

A son of William Bogg died last week. He had been afflicted for several years, resulting from a hurt on the head.

The Teachers' Institute, Saturday, was very interesting. Several visitors were present, among them Superintendent Smedley, who was very complimentary in his remarks. Next Saturday pupils will be examined for diplomas. There will be fifteen, or more, seeking these evidences of their scholarship. May they all pass!

The venerable Asbury Figg and his aged wife are in feeble health.

Died—D. H. Cassidy, February 23, 1887, of Bright's disease, aged about 65 years.

BINGCASTLE.

Married—At the residence of the bride's mother, at 6 p. m., Feb. 22, by Rev. John M. Stafford, Charles A. Edwards and Miss Oceala Vaughn.

A VISIT TO GENERAL GRANT.

A Screenshot by Indiana Soldiers that the General Didn't Appreciate Much. Indianapolis Journal.

"I was first sergeant of my company," said ex-Lieutenant-governor Hanna in the presence of a journal reporter, while talking with a party of comrades during the G. A. R. encampment. "We served in the army of the Ohio in East Tennessee in 1863-64. We had no picnic. I assure you. We were cut off from supplies for at least four months of the time and were dependent upon the country for our subsistence. At no time did we have more than one-fourth rations from the Government. Often for two or three days at a time I issued to the members of my company for their rations, each, an ear of corn. We were without quartermaster's stores. The men suffered for necessary clothing. Their shoes in many cases were worn out. They were often compelled to make shoes out of blankets and the skirts of their overcoats. Once during the cold January of 1864, when our regiment was on the march, our trail could be followed from the blood left in the tracks from the bleeding feet of the soldiers. The soldiers will never receive due credit for the hardships of that service. The soldier is not vainglorious, and, as a rule, does not often relate his experience in the war, and only a soldier knows a soldier's life. Take it all in all, I think the private soldier had the most independent time—he had no one dependent upon him. We used to think the man with the shoulder-straps had the easy soldier life, yet he was responsible for the officers and men under him. The private soldier had many a good joke on his superior officers. I will tell you an incident about the officers of my regiment. In January, 1864, General Grant, with his staff, on his way North, camped within a mile of our regiment, then near Maynardsville, Tenn. Our officers determined to go over and serenade him, and see if they could not get sight of the great hero and shake his hand. The word went around the camp that only officers were permitted to join the visiting company. They went. The band played "Hail to the Chief," the officers clapped their hands and cried "Grant! Grant!" The band played again and the same cry went up. For almost an hour the band played, and at the end of each tune they cried "Grant! Grant!" Finally a member of the General's staff came out of the tent. The officers wanted to know if Grant would show himself. He said he did not think he would, from the fact that he was busy with orders and dispatches. They asked him if Gen. Grant knew they were there. "Really," said the member of the staff, "I can't say that he does, for he has not turned his face from his work since you came." Something was said about the impropriety of officers leaving their commands. The visit was cut short. The officers returned to the regiment, and many were the inquiries as to how General Grant looked and what did he say? On that subject the officers were silent; not a word would they say about what had taken place. Finally a member of the band let out the secret. From that time until the end of our service the private soldier who would mention the officers' visit to General Grant to any of his superior officers stood a poor show to get any favors. See James T. Layman, the first lieutenant of my company, or "Kiss" Fletcher, the adjutant of the regiment, and get them to tell you about their visit to Grant in East Tennessee.

R. W. ALLEN. A. E. ALBAUGH.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

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Talburt's Block, Greencastle.

We have opened a Grain, Flour and Feed Store as above.

The Highest Market price Paid for Grain of all kinds.

The Best brands of Flour can be had for \$4.50 per barrel—roller process—guaranteed to be first-class.

Buckwheat flour, Graham flour, extra good meal.

Everything in the Feed line can be had at very low prices, delivered to any part of the city.

CASH FOR WHEAT AT ALL TIMES.

ALLEN & ALBAUGH.

Mambrino Davis.

This celebrated and well-bred stallion will make the season of 1887 at the livery stables of Cooper Bros., formerly Black Bros., Greencastle, Ind.

To the Stockmen of Putnam County:

In presenting Mambrino Davis to you, I do it with the assurance that he is a first-class animal in every respect, and that by breeding to him you will greatly enhance the value of your own stock.

It costs very little more to raise good animals than poor ones, and the cash returns are so much greater when making a sale that it is far more profitable. It is also a matter of commendable pride to be able to ride or drive a fine horse, rather than one of inferior color, form or movement.

I invite you to call at our stables and see Mambrino Davis, feeling sure his appearance will be very pleasing to you. As a foal-getter he is unsurpassed, and his disposition is so kind that a lady can drive him.

For pedigree and terms call on me at the above stables.

GEORGE B. COOPER.

W. S. COX.

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Cox & Horn,

Real Estate Agents.

CITY OR COUNTY

PROPERTY

Bought and Sold, or Exchanged.

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H. W. Burleigh & Co.,

Cash Grocery Store!

ON EAST SIDE, LAYTON'S BLOCK.

Are Receiving Daily from the

Eastern Markets, New, and

Fresh Goods of all kinds, to

which we call attention. By

close Cash buying, we are pre-

pared to furnish families,

boarding houses, clubs and

hotels at very short profits.

Our stock is all new, fresh

and clean and it will pay you

to give us a call.

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Leuteke's Bakery

Furnishes the Best

Bread and Cakes

IN THE MARKET.

Delivered anywhere in the City.

C. LEUTEKE.

George Bicknell

—FOR—

Hardware,

Wagons, Plows, Harrows and

Farming Machinery.

He has on hand for sale, the celebrated

Studebaker Wagons, Oliver's Chilled

Plows, Steel Plows and Cultivators,

Corn Planters, Etc.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Grass

Seeds.

Agent for Thrashing Machines and

Saw Mill outfits.

Carriages and buggies repaired and

repainted on short notice.

Northeast corner Indiana and Colum-

bia streets, Greencastle. 6m9

WANTED, WHITE OAK SPOKES!

To be made of young, tough, white oak, 2 1/2 inches long, 1 1/2 inches on the heart and 2 1/2 inches wide inside of sap. When the growth in the sap is 3-16 of an inch thick or over, the spokes can be counted in the width, but in that case, the spokes must be 3 inches wide. Spoken larger and longer than these specifications will not be collected, on account of extra size or length. For first-class spokes made and piled up between now and the first of April, and delivered at my factory any time before the first of July, I will pay \$25 a thousand.

A. BROCKWAY,
Successor to Brockway & Rockafella,
February 10, 1887.

Evergreens! BY MAIL.

FOR \$1.00 I will send by mail post paid either of the following lots of Evergreens, or one-half of any two of them, or 6 lots for \$5.00.

- 100 Arbor Vitae, 3 to 4 in.
- 30 do 4 to 5 in.
- 15 do 5 to 6 in.
- 15 do 6 to 7 in.
- 30 do 7 to 8 in.
- 30 do 8 to 9 in.
- 30 do 9 to 10 in.
- 30 do 10 to 11 in.
- 30 do 11 to 12 in.
- 30 do 12 to 13 in.
- 30 do 13 to 14 in.
- 30 do 14 to 15 in.
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- 30 do 98 to 99 in.
- 30 do 99 to 100 in.

er Varieties are all in color and can be sent at any. WHOLESALE LIST of 3 Varieties of Evergreens, 30 Varieties of Forest Trees, 30 Varieties of Shrubs and Plants, 30 Varieties of Tree Seeds sent free to any applicant. Address,

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OF ALL KINDS.

SAWING MACHINES

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Horse Powers.

Dealers in Circular Saws, Belt-ing, Iron Pumps, Iron Pipe, Pipe Fittings, Brass Goods, Feed Cutters, etc., all at the lowest prices. Shop near south depot.

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—AND—

The Domestic Sewing Machine.

I am still in the trade, and am prepared to furnish the people with the best musical instruments and sewing machines, at prices that

Cannot Fail to Please.

Be sure and see me before buying. A letter through the postoffice will reach my personal attention promptly.

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Cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A positive Cure.

A pa-ticle is applied in each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents; Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Orange, New York.

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Dr. E. Detchon's WHOOPING-COUGH Specific cures this dangerous complaint in one week's time. It moderates all the severe symptoms in twenty-four hour's use of the remedy. The young infant is cured as readily as those more advanced in years. Sold by

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