

County Recorder's Office

THE CULVER CITY HERALD.

AT THE LAKE MAXINKUCKEE.

VOL. III.

CULVER CITY, MARMONT P. O., IND., FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1897.

NO. 29

Green Tag Sale.



SATURDAY we inaugurated a Special Sale of all lines of WINTER GOODS. Everything marked with a GREEN TAG means a timely saving for you on Seasonable Merchandise. Our line of MEN'S and BOYS CLOTHING comprises only the best makes—goods of recognized merit and guaranteed value.

Our line of OVERCOATS is complete. This is Ulster weather. A purchase now means a great saving. A complete line of MEN'S TROUSERS, wear and make guaranteed.

Special prices on all lines of BOYS' WEAR. No space to name prices. Come in and see us.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

J. C. KUHN & SON,

The San Jose Scale.

There are many species of scale insects which infest fruit and ornamental plants to a greater or less extent, but of all those known to the entomologist at the present time, the San Jose scale is the most to be dreaded on account of its destructive character, the rapidity with which it increases and the difficulty with which it may be eradicated when once it has become established.

It has been only a few years since the pest was introduced into some of the nurseries of the eastern States from California through the carelessness of one or two nurserymen in not thoroughly disinfecting the stock sent out. From these nurseries it has been widely scattered, and recent investigations have shown that it is already present in a number of orchards in Ohio and Illinois, brought there by shipments of trees from these infested nurseries; and we have no reason to suppose that these shipments of trees have been any less frequent in Indiana than in these adjacent states. In fact it has already been found in some of the southern Indiana counties, and unless vigorous measures are adopted very soon the loss to the fruit growers of this state from this cause, must necessarily be very great.

Judging from the many specimens of scale infested branches received by the Experiment Station during the past season, it is very evident that but little is known concerning this scale by the fruit growers of Indiana in general.

The San Jose scale is much smaller and of a different shade, the female being nearly circular in outline, than the oyster shell or bark louse, while the others mentioned are readily distinguished by the naked eye.

As already stated this pest becomes distributed by means of nursery stock which is sent from one state or locality to another. It is also spread locally by being carried by the wind and on the feet of birds, etc., so that if but a single tree is infested at the time of planting, so great is its reproductive power, it may spread until the entire orchard is infested. It has been ascertained that the progeny of a single female, during a single season, may amount to more than three billions of individuals.

Thus it will be seen that the greatest care should be exercised in this matter, not only by the nurserymen, but by each individual planter.

As a further precaution and as a matter of self protection Indiana should follow the example of Ohio

and Illinois in passing a law making the sale or offering for sale, or harboring trees or plants infested with this or other noxious insects a misdemeanor punishable by a suitable fine. It should then be placed in the hands of a competent entomologist who will see that the law is enforced.

WILLIAM STEWART,
Assist. Botanist.

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

The New Hook Spoon Free to All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$13.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

Very truly, JEANETTE S.

Marshall County Sunday School Association.

The annual convention of the Marshall county Sunday School Association will be held in the M. E. church, Plymouth, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 9-10, '97.

TUESDAY FORENOON.

10:00. Consecration service, led by Rev. L. S. Smith.

10:30. How to make this convention a success—Myron Chase.

11:00. Enrollment, etc.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

10:30. Thanksgiving and praise, led by Rev. D. S. Jones.

2:00. Recorder's Journal, Appointment of committees.

2:20. Address—Rev. W. D. Furry, district president.

2:40. "The Bible in the Sunday school"—Judge H. A. Gillette.

3:20. "We for One Another"—Mrs. Field.

3:40. "Training for Citizenship"—E. Q. Laudeman.

4:10. Miscellaneous.

TUESDAY EVENING.

7:00. Song service—Mr. Herbert Patton, director.

7:30. "Words of greeting"—Prof. D. F. Redd.

7:40. Recitation—Master Elmer Strang, of Polk Tp.

7:50. Address—"Front line Sunday schools"—Mr. C. D. Meigs, State Superintendent.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

8:30. Worker's conference, led by John W. Parks.

9:00. Prayer meeting.

9:30. "The individual Sunday school"—(a) The Session, (b) The

Teachers, (c) The Teaching, David E. VanVactor.

10:00. Conference on Primary Work, led by Miss Mary Longbrake.

11:00. Reports of township superintendents, secretary and treasurer and home class superintendents.

12:00. Adjourn.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30. Devotional, Rev. J. G. Black.

1:50. "The Country Sunday school," James Gibson, Wm. Coar, Miss Stickler, David Walter.

2:20. A regular teachers' meeting, C. D. Meigs.

2:50. "Sowing without reaping."

3:20. (1) Reports of committees, (2) Election and installation of officers, (3) Miscellaneous.

4:00. Children's meeting.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

7:00. Song service.

7:30. Address—"The Sunday school as an Evangelization agency," Rev. C. D. Case, South Bend.

8:20. Singing, Clergyman's quartette.

8:30. Covenant service, led by President-elect.

To insure entertainment visitors must send their names to one of the entertainment committee on or before Saturday, February 6th.

Entertainment Committee -- Rev. O. F. Landis, Mrs. Jennie Disher, Mrs. L. M. Corbaley, Mrs. M. E. Hume, Mrs. H. G. Thayer, Miss Edith Hoover.

"Be Sure You are Right, Then go Ahead."

The attention of those who are inclined to criticize our health officer and physicians, stigmatizing them as "cranks," extremists, etc., is called to the following rules of the State Board of Health:

RULE 5. When there is doubt whether or not the disease is diphtheria, physicians and health officers having the case in charge shall send to the State Board of Health or to competent authority for serum tubes that cultures may be made and the case immediately decided. The work will be done without cost by the State Board of Health.

RULE 6. When diphtheria prevails in a community it will be necessary to consider every case of sore throat diphtheria until the contrary is proved, and rigid quarantine shall be sustained as in severe cases.

The question agitating our community at the present time in regard to infectious diseases is susceptible of solution in one of two ways:

Observe the rules of the State Board of Health rigidly and thereby take advantage of everything known to science that will enhance our safety, all citizens endeavoring to work in harmony by lending their aid to the health officer in his efforts to secure this result; or,

Throw open the doors, lay aside all restrictions, oppose every effort made to take advantage of the safeguards vouchsafed to us by the laws of our commonwealth, let individual liberty become paramount to public safety and allow every opportunity for the re-enactment of the scenes which left behind so many aching hearts and lonely hearthstones in our little city during the winter of 1893-4, and the spring following. Break down every barrier erected for the purpose of disputing the encroachments of the dreaded enemy which closes the blue eyes of our loved ones and sets the icy seal of death upon their childish lips; and when desolation again sweeps over our community, repent in sackcloth and ashes as we view the ruin wrought by our incredulity.

It has been often said that there are two sides to every question; true, but only one right side. Take your choice.

WOULD KILL HIS MOTHER.

James Platt on the War Path and Bound to Kill his Mother.

Marshal Overman to the Rescue, and Captures the Young Man and His Guns.

Monday forenoon James Platt, the inimitable James, went upon the war path and for a brief space of time made things lively at the home of his mother in this city. It seems that the old lady and her dutiful son had a little difficulty over Jim's wardrobe, which so exercised the young man, that in a sudden burst of passion he drew his little gun and threatened to wipe his mother from the face of the earth, and actually frightened that usually bold and courageous female to such an extent that she sent a daughter on a double-quick for the marshal, who repaired to the scene of action upon the double-quick movement. When he arrived there, he found that Jimmie had fortified himself up stairs, and swore "by the eternal Gods, he who attempted his arrest must surely die." But, notwithstanding these blood-curdling threats, the marshal proceeded up stairs and with his little "Billy," compelled desperate Jimmie to give up his guns, which are now ready for inspection at the residence of Esq. Morris. The upshot of the whole business is, that Jim was ordered to take a walk out of town, and when last seen he was meandering toward Plymouth. The authorities, who are well acquainted with the checkered career of this young villain, should see to it that his shadow is made conspicuously less in the future in this vicinity, for surely he is a blot upon the morals of the place.

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Culver City Drug Store. 1-feb.

Piles play pranks with all people. Dr. Agnew's Pile Ointment calls a halt on them and cures them in all forms. Blind, bleeding and protruding piles speedily cured and itching piles relieved in ten minutes. Price 50 cents at Culver City Drug Co.

A Dandy Windmill, Make It Yourself.
I have a neighbor that made one of the People's Windmills, and I have been watching it closely; it is the best mill I have ever seen and anyone can make one for less than \$10. I am going to make two immediately and don't see why every farmer cannot have a windmill when he can make it himself for so little money. The mill is durable, powerful and runs easily. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions by sending 18 two-cent stamps to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo., and any active man can undoubtedly make money anywhere putting these mills up for others, and I see no use of paying \$50 or \$60 for a mill when you can make one just as good for \$10.

3a A BROTHER FARMER.

Name Has Been Changed.

After months have passed, the postoffice department has finally acted upon the change of the name of Marmont, to Culver City. But notwithstanding the fact that it was the earnest desire of our citizens that it would be Culver City, it was changed to the name of "Culver." Hence the HERALD is printed in "Culver," this week instead of Culver City. The action of the postoffice department, we understand, will take effect about March 1st.

A radical change has been made in the appearance of many of Marmont's ladies, due to the use of Dr. Agnew's Carbolic Salve. It cures chapped hands and face, tetters, pimples, eczema, salt rheum, chilblains, etc. Will perform wonders in all skin troubles. For sale at the Culver City Drug Store.

Food for Thought.

Truth is said to be eternal; but time changes it from day to day so that its own mother wouldn't recognize it.

The lily is the symbol of purity, not so much because it is so pure as because it cannot be adulterated without showing the blemish.

Charity often consists of a generous impulse to give away something we have no further use for.

Faith, Hope and Charity, are the three graces spoken of so frequently. But the disgraces are too numerous to mention.

While criticising your neighbor's character, it might be of considerable moment to you to take a birds-eye view of the diagram he has of your own.

It is better to be sure than sorry; but if you are too blamed sure, you are sure to be sorry that you are sure.

One of the dampers of ambition is the fact, that the mantle of greatness has to be frequently worn as a shroud.

Church people who denounce the stage should bear in mind that the negro minstrel is never as black as he is painted.

If the sun had nothing else to do but shine on the righteous, it wouldn't have to rise so early in the morning.

Hades may be paved with good intentions, but the man who sprinkles ashes on an icy pavement is paving his way to a better world.

Protracted meetings are being conducted at the Christian church, Maxenkuckee.

Remember that Wm. Swigert is now prepared to furnish you with hard and soft coal at reasonable prices.

A distinguished gentleman by the name of Gignuliat is the new commandant at the Culver military academy.

A box social will be held at Burr Oak next Saturday for the benefit of G. A. R. Post 510. If you desire a jolly time be sure and attend.

All those subscribers who are paid up on the HERALD, and desire the twice-a-week Detroit Free Press, can procure the same by leaving 75 cents at this office and their names and addresses.

A meeting was held at Knox Monday, relative to the proposed ditch which is to run west of this city provided it is ever dredged. We understand that there is great opposition against it.

Plymouth has a club entitled the "Sons of Rest," and another, the "Never Sweats." These institutions it is said, are highly patronized, as the membership exceeds all other organizations in the city.

George Gerard has retired from the saloon business in this city, and we understand will depart for the far west in the near future. He has been a resident of this place over three years, and has been a good citizen; and we hope wherever his lot may be cast he will meet with success. He and his amiable wife will leave host upon host of warm friends.

Monday Thomas Medbourn's time as health officer expired, and at a meeting of the board of health Monday evening, Samuel Ulery was appointed to fill the vacancy. We doubt not but what Thomas is happy, for surely the health officer's path is not strewn with roses, to the contrary he has a hard road to travel; for if he attempts to do his duty as laid down by law, he runs up against severe kickers, who term him a crank, etc. But then, such is life.

CASH FOR CREDITORS.

AFFAIRS OF NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS.

Comptroller Eckels Goes to Chicago to Hasten Payment of Claims—Good Fortune of Missouri Agricultural College—Comment on the Treaty.

Eckels in Chicago.
Comptroller Eckels arrived in Chicago Friday morning, and thirty minutes later was closeted with Receiver McKeon and several directors of the National Bank of Illinois in the directors' chamber. Before returning to Washington he disposed of a 50 per cent dividend to creditors of the defunct bank. He plunged into the work of distributing \$4,500,000 without so much as combing his locks, and had buoyant smiles to spare for all callers at the bank. Comptroller Eckels defies all the precedents of his office in disengaging himself from his work at the capital to relieve creditors of the National Bank of Illinois. If he were hard-hearted the 2,800 checks and approved claims to be signed would first go to Washington and be delayed over a week. Comptroller Eckels volunteered to go in person, however, and facilitate the work so that checks will be paid just thirty days after the failure of the bank.

GOV. ADAMS INVESTIGATING.

Visits Leadville in Hope to Find Means for Settling Strike.

Alva Adams, new Governor of Colorado, arrived in Leadville Friday morning, in company with Maj. Gen. Brooks of the State militia. The Governor will personally investigate the strike situation in the hope that some arrangement may be made for the arbitration of the strike, which for seven months has practically paralyzed the great mining camp and cost the State nearly a quarter of a million dollars for the maintenance of a military guard for the miners. Adj.-Gen. Moses has wired orders to a Columbus clothing firm for uniforms for the 500 citizens of Leadville since the occupation of the camp by the troops. This is believed to mean that the non-resident militiamen are all to be withdrawn.

UPHOLDS MONROE DOCTRINE.

South American Comment on the General Arbitration Treaty.

The newspaper Herald, Valparaiso, commenting on the arbitration treaty between the United States and England, says: "It amounts to a solid alliance of two of the greatest powers of the world for the maintenance of peace between Europe and America, and what is more important from the American point of view is that it is an alliance to uphold the Monroe doctrine." Other newspapers at Valparaiso comment favorably on the treaty and praise the work of President Cleveland, Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury.

Gets 24,000 Acres of Land.

Under the allotment of Government lands to the various agricultural colleges an error was made, charging the Missouri Agricultural College with 24,000 acres of land which it never received. Many efforts have been made to correct the error without avail. Secretary Francis has just allowed the claim and issued an order permitting the college to select 24,000 acres of Government land in Missouri. Gen. J. B. Douglass, special agent of the university, estimates the land to be worth \$20,000.

Decides on Cuban Reforms.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette, London, from Madrid says that at a cabinet meeting just held, the queen regent presiding, it was agreed to introduce reforms in the Island of Cuba, and a royal decree on the subject will be published on the king's fete day. It is added that it is possible that Jose Anguilla, the American citizen recently sentenced at Havana to imprisonment for life on the charge of conspiracy against the Government, will be granted a free pardon.

Oppose the Dawes Treaty.

Six hundred settlers, representing every section of the Chickasaw Nation, assembled in convention at Ardmore, I. T., and adopted resolutions protesting against the Choctaw treaty negotiated by the Dawes commission. The terms of the treaty, it is claimed, make the settlers intruders and confiscate the improvements made by them on Indian lands. S. M. Talbert, a farmer, was delegated to go to Washington and present the claims of the settlers before Secretary Francis.

Nova Scotia Bank Fails.

The Dominion Savings Bank of Yarmouth, N. S., has been closed by order of the Government. The accounts will be transferred to the postoffice savings bank, a Government institution, and depositors will suffer no loss or inconvenience.

Portfolio for Sherman.

The New York Mail and Express special correspondent at Canton, O., telegraphs to that paper the positive statement that Senator John Sherman will be Secretary of State in the McKinley cabinet.

Mine Owner Missing.

Millionaire Mine Owner George S. Hammond, of the San Juan mining district of New Mexico, is missing, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with in Chicago.

Seattle Bank Goes Under.

The Seattle Savings Bank has closed its doors, owing to heavy withdrawals of county funds by newly installed officers.

PRIESTS ARE IN PERIL.

Eighteen Carried Away or Slain by Philippine Rebels.

The papal delegate at Washington, Archbishop Martinelli, has received discouraging news from his vicar general, Roderiquez, in Rome, regarding the rebellion in the Philippine Islands. In an interview Mgr. Martinelli discussed the situation in both the Philippine Islands and in Cuba with considerable freedom. "Our order is very strong here," said the Archbishop, "as we have several bishops and 330 priests scattered all through the provinces. It was too much to expect that all of them had escaped, and the news I received is bad. I have two letters from my vicar general, and he informs me that five Augustinian priests in parishes about Manila have been carried off by the rebels, and no news whatever has been received from them. In the absence of information we believe that they are dead. Thirteen Dominican priests were also either carried away or slain by the rebels, and those who were taken off were afterwards killed; so we suppose the same fate has befallen the members of our order. The rebellion in the Philippines is likely to prove a most horrible affair, as the natives are only semi-civilized. Spain, too, is handicapped to some extent by the fact that she maintains on the island only a scattered army of about four thousand men. Spain will have a difficult task to subdue the half-barbarous people of the Philippines."

NO HOPE FOR SPAIN.

Senator-elect Money Says She Cannot Conquer Cuba.

Senator-elect Money, in an interview given Sunday to the Associated Press, says: "I have just returned after a two weeks' absence on a visit to Cuba. I went there to personally inform myself, for my own guidance as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, as to the condition of things in the island. Accounts have been so conflicting and the reports from Havana so diverse that I concluded to make some personal discovery in the matter for myself. At the very outset I will say that everything I saw and heard taught me that Spain is unable to cope with this insurrection. She will never put it down; Spain will never end this war with victory to herself." This is also the opinion of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, and he has heretofore expressed it to Secretary Olney. He has told the Secretary of State that the insurrectionists, whether soon or later, were bound to succeed.

Unsound Ventures Burst.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The year 1897 begins with one clear advantage. The last year has swept out of the way a great number of unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business. Of the 15,286 commercial and banking failures in 1896, with liabilities of \$276,815,749, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years, or the violence of speculative storms in 1895 or the first half of 1896, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado last fall. Banking failures amounting to \$50,718,915 during the year averaged \$3,400 each, and were 145 per cent larger than in 1895. Commercial failures amounted to \$226,096,834, a little over \$1,000,000 having been added by the last day of the year, but the average of liabilities, \$14,992, was smaller than in some years of great prosperity. The failures of brokerage and 'other' commercial concerns averaged \$58,418 each, increasing 183 per cent over 1895, while manufacturing failures averaged \$28,808 each, and increased 34 per cent, and trading failures increased 18 per cent and averaged only \$9,606 each. Over four-fifths of the increase in manufacturing and trading failures was in lumber manufacturing. While banking failures have not ceased at the West, apprehension about them has almost wholly subsided and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to disregard of law and of banking sense at periods small distant. It is felt at the West that all business will be the sounder after its purging."

Report Heard Thirty Miles.

The magazine of the Columbia Dynamite Company, a branch of the Pennsylvania Torpedo Company, limited, at Shamokin, Pa., eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, exploded Tuesday morning and four people were blown to death. Two men and two women were killed and one man injured. The explosion took place about 10 o'clock and completely demolished the building and tore a large hole in the ground. Nothing is left of the victims. The concussion was felt several miles away and buildings in the immediate vicinity were badly shattered. At Shousetown the public school building was partly demolished and a panic among the pupils ensued, but fortunately no one was hurt. At Economy, Coraopolis and other towns the shock was so heavy that windows were broken. The cause of the explosion is not known and particulars are meager. The building, which was a two-story frame structure, was blown to atoms and the report was heard thirty miles away.

Far Northern Railroads Ask Charters.
The Winnipeg, Duluth and Hudson Bay Railway is applying for a charter for a railway from a point south of Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg City and thence to deep water in Hudson Bay. The Manitoba and Pacific Railway is also making application for power to build a road through Crow's Nest Pass to the Pacific coast, in British territory.

Savages Menace the Settlers.

The news being received from Buchanaland is of the most serious character. The magistrate and settlers at Kuruman have gone into laager, and 700 natives of that vicinity are raiding farms, lifting cattle and committing other depredations.

Short in Their Accounts.

Harry Ferguson, postmaster, and P. P. Hoop, money order clerk, of Colorado Springs, Colo., have been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of government money.

YOUNG CAMP'S LUCK.

CRIPPLED CHICAGO NEWSBOY FALLS HEIR TO \$40,000.

Four Years Ago Both of His Legs Were Cut Off by a Cable Train—Kentucky Negro Confesses to a Fearful Crime.

Raised to Affluence.
Charles Camp, a little crippled lad who from his invalid chair sells papers at the junction of Madison street, Ashland and Ogden avenues, Chicago, and whose bright face has been familiar to frequenters of that locality for the last four years, has fallen heir to property the value of which is estimated at \$40,000. It was bequeathed to him by his father, who died eighteen months ago at Spokane, Wash. The estate consists of a farm and valuable improvements. The possession of a sum of money many times greater than most men are able to acquire in a lifetime of frugality and industry is scarce compensation to "Charlie," whose short career has been terribly blighted by the loss of both his lower limbs, the result of a street car accident. The unfortunate lad, through his mother, was awarded damages in the amount of \$50,000, the largest judgment of its kind ever granted in Chicago. The case was afterward appealed by the street railway company, who finally settled with Mrs. Camp for \$9,000, of which her attorneys succeeded in grabbing \$5,700. Judicially separated from her husband, with heavy incumbrances on her property, Mrs. Camp was forced to rely on the precarious earnings of a small cigar store and news stand. Young Charlie, as soon as his affliction permitted, was regularly wheeled by Willie Adams, a waif whom Mrs. Camp had befriended and who now shares in the family's good fortune, to Madison street and Ashland avenue, where the sturdy little cripple offered newspapers for sale. Three weeks ago the news of the family's good fortune came. For over a year the executors of Mathias Camp, from whom Mrs. Camp obtained a divorce in 1886, and who died in Spokane in June, 1895, have diligently sought tidings of his heir, young Camp. Mrs. Camp, with Charlie and his faithful attendant, Willie Adams, will leave for Spokane next month, where they will permanently reside.

FAMINE THREATENS MILLIONS.

Over 87,000,000 People Inhabit the Famished Districts in India.

Lord George Hamilton, English secretary of state for the Indian department, has sent to the lord mayor the statement upon which the appeal for subscriptions for the relief of the famine sufferers in India was based. He says that districts with a population of 37,000,000 will be sufferers from famine until the end of March, and that it may continue in some parts until the end of June. In other districts, having 44,000,000 of people, the distress may deepen with famine for a shorter or longer period, while 6,000,000 people in the native states may be victims of famine. The density of the famished population varies from 902 per square mile in Hozafferpoore and Bengal to 122 per square mile in Ishalagat and the central provinces.

REBELS SHOT TO DEATH.

Spanish Soldiers Are Executing Insurrectionist Leaders.

Manilla advices say that Roxas and twelve other rebels, including a lieutenant of infantry, have been shot to death. This makes twenty-six executions this week, including those of three priests. All of the rebels died game. At Mindanao seven soldiers have been shot for conspiracy. It is reported that about half of those exiled to Yap, in the Carolines, numbering more than 100 men, were shot while attempting to escape. A Spanish attack on Cavite is expected before the end of this month. The rebels have evidently been dispirited by the wholesale executions of leaders and Capt.-Gen. Polavieja's firmness.

Four Killed by Giant Powder.

A horrible accident occurred in the Adit Mining Company's tunnel near Ward, Colo. John W. Glover and Harry Glover, contractors, and T. A. Degarmo and John W. Schreiber were killed by the explosion of thirty-five pounds of giant powder. The cause of the explosion is not known. The bodies of the men were terribly mutilated and identification was impossible, the walls of the tunnel being covered with shreds of human flesh for many yards.

Hypnotist Is Pardoned.

The last official act of Gov. Morrill, of Kansas, was the pardoning of Anderson Gray, the Sumner County farmer, sentenced to death for instigating the murder of Thomas Patten, a neighboring farmer, in May, 1894. The murder was committed by Thomas E. McDonald, Gray's farm hand. Gray, it is said, having hypnotized McDonald and compelled him to do the murder.

Spanish Funds Melt.

According to the Madrid correspondent of the leading Paris financial journal, the proceeds of the recent Spanish national loan for 400,000,000 pesetas have already been used up to the extent of over 300,000,000, and the balance is now being employed to meet the January interest on the foreign debt of the kingdom.

Five Children Drown.

Five children were drowned in St. Louis while skating. At Kossuth avenue and Ashland place a crowd of children were skating on the ice in an old quarry. The ice gave way and the children were precipitated into the water and drowned before help could reach them.

Confesses to a Fearful Crime.

Charles Taylor, the negro in jail at Frankfort, Ky., charged with kidnapping 13-year-old Nellie Stephens, confessed on condition that he be removed to Lexington for safe keeping, that he murdered and then buried her.

CONTEST FOR CORN ISLAND.

Nicaragua Fortifying to Resist Occupation by Columbia.

At Corn Island and its fortifications 100 men are now clearing lands to extend the fortifications. The Nicaraguans have 500 pounds of dynamite and ten electric batteries. Mr. Donaldson, formerly a United States army engineer, located the dynamite mines and fortifications and then left the island for Managua. Thus far the Columbians have determined to contest every foot. Gen. Reyes says "the problem" will be solved by dynamite. The little steamer Lucy B., owned by Herbert Y. Bingham, the British consul of Nicaragua, stationed at San Juan del Norte (Greytown), has been chartered by the Nicaraguan Government for an indefinite period to carry troops and act generally as a warship. If this affair should result in an actual collision the Lucy B. may be blown to pieces by the Colombian man-of-war—a risk which the owners seem willing to take. From sources that may be considered trustworthy it is said the Columbians have really the first right to Corn Island, but the island has been a ground of dispute between Colombia and Nicaragua for years.

GOOD YEAR ON 'CHANGE.

Bulls and Bears Claim Business on the Board Has Been Good.

At the thirtieth annual meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade a successful year was reported in spite of the fact that failures and reverses had been frequent in other lines. In his speech to the board President William T. Baker took occasion to score the Western Union Telegraph Company for allowing its wires to furnish the markets to bucketshops. Mr. Baker spoke of the financial situation, and advocated the substitution of national bank notes redeemable in gold, after retiring the demand notes. The directors' report showed an expenditure of \$273,622.75 for the year, with total receipts amounting to \$291,159.11. The present membership is 180. Clearances for 1896 were \$1,614,059.63.

Steal Mills for the West.

A gigantic project is to be carried out by a joint stock company of Western Pennsylvania mill workers. It is the building of a great iron and steel plant at Port Angeles on Puget Sound, northwest of Seattle, Wash. The plant will cover thirty acres, and the cost will be about \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. Work will begin in the spring. The Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of Port Angeles offered an immense bonus, which was accepted. The plant will employ 2,000 men. The plant will consist of a blast furnace of 300 tons capacity, thirty 30-ton open-hearth furnaces, a bloom and billet mill, a rod mill, a bar mill, a wire and nail mill, a sheet mill, a tinplate mill, a foundry, machine shop, blacksmith shop, and boiler shop.

Broom Supply House Burned.

An incendiary fire totally destroyed the large broom manufacturers' supply house operated by D. S. Perry & Co. at Urbana, Ohio. Among the contents were 130 tons of broom corn. The fire was evidently started to cover up a crime. The loss is estimated at \$11,000, with \$9,500 insurance.

Nominated Fairbanks.

At the joint senatorial caucus in Indianapolis Charles W. Fairbanks was chosen as the Republican nominee by a vote of 60 to 25 for the other three, divided as follows: McKeon, 11; Wallace, 6; Taylor, 3; Frank D. Posey, 3; Gen. Harrison, 1; Judge John H. Baker, 1.

Hanged by a Mob.

Sam Cooper, a negro outlaw who murdered three members of the Wilson family and a colored servant, was lynched near Sumter, S. C., Friday. Cooper was captured by the sheriff's posse and was being taken to Sumter when a mob interfered.

Russia Honors an American.

The Russian Academy has elected as honorary members Dr. Simon Newcomb of Washington and Lord Kelvin.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common green to fine brush, 24c to 54c per pound.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, 38c to 39c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c; clover seed, \$5.25 to \$5.30.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 3, 19c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 25c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 38c to 40c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 14c to 18c.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.

The House witnessed a sensational episode Tuesday. Mr. Johnson (Cal.), who recently made a bitter attack on Editor Hearst of San Francisco and New York, was himself made the target of denunciatory charges by Mr. McGuire (Cal.). The words due, grew out of the publication in the Congressional record, as a part of Mr. McGuire's remarks on Mr. Johnson's speech in which Mr. McGuire defended Mr. Hearst, and without the mention of Mr. Johnson's name, detailed some matters in Johnson's early life when he resided in Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Johnson got the floor on a question of privilege. He was at times dramatic. He denounced Mr. McGuire's attack on him as wanton and cowardly and told the story of his indictment thirty-four years ago in New York for forgery and how he had gone out to California to rear a new home and make a new name. Then with a bitter invective he paid his respects to Mr. McGuire and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, who characterized his attack on Mr. Hearst as cowardly. In reply Mr. McGuire said: "He whines at this attack on himself. He thinks only of himself. He does not think of the grief and anguish until it strikes himself. Why did not he think of these things when he made the attack on another who was not present and who was not a member of this body. Those charges are false, and it ill-becomes the author of those charges to whine because I reply." Futile effort was made to have the remarks of both stricken from the Record. The Senate passed the day in lively political debate, upon the free-homestead and fourth-class postmaster-ships.

The Senate, in executive session Wednesday, had up for a time the nomination of David R. Francis to be Secretary of the Interior, but no action was taken. Senator Vest, of Missouri, was the principal opponent of confirmation, but he was seconded by Senator Pugh, of Alabama. Senator Gear introduced a new bill for the settlement of the Pacific railroad indebtedness, constituting the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General a commission with full power to make a settlement of the indebtedness of all the bond-aided Pacific roads to the government, upon approval of the President. After a very dull day devoted to passing bills of minor importance the House plunged into a warm controversy over a bill to tax oleomargarine and other imitations of dairy products.

The Senate Thursday passed the free-homestead bill. It is a measure of far-reaching importance to the West. The effect of the bill is to open to settlement all public lands acquired from Indians, free of any payment to the Government beyond the minor office fees, and to release from payment those who have heretofore settled on these lands. The number of acres involved is 32,252,541, which would have yielded the Government, at the prices heretofore established, \$35,343,006. The lands are mainly arid and those who have settled upon them are unable to make payment by reason of the scanty products of the soil. The Senate adjourned until Monday. The House spent almost the entire day debating the Grout bill, to subject oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the States into which they are transported. The bill was passed by a vote of 126 yeas to 96 nays. The advocates of the measure took the view that the States should be allowed to regulate the sale of a product sailing under false colors, and the opponents that the bill would establish a dangerous precedent, and invade the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. In a speech in support of the bill Mr. Henderson of Iowa said with much emphasis: "The opposition to this bill comes from the capitalized institutions in Chicago and Kansas City. It comes from men like Armour and Swift, who are destroying the great cattle interests of my State and other States by keeping down the price of beef and keeping up the price of beefsteak."

The proceedings in the House Friday were very tame. It was private bill day, but the whole time was consumed in passing House bills favorably acted upon in committee of the whole before the holiday recess. The widow of the late Maj. Gen. John Gibbon was the beneficiary of one of the bills passed, carrying \$100 per month, and the widow of Brevet Gen. W. A. Nichols of another, carrying \$75 per month. The free homestead bill, which came back to the House with Senate amendments, was referred, under a ruling of the Chair, to the Committee on Public Lands. At the evening session fourteen private pension bills were reported with a favorable recommendation. Among them were bills granting a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Gen. Green Clay Smith and \$75 per month to the widow of Gen. Henry A. Morrow. The last mentioned bill was advocated by Representative Mercer, who had the amount increased from \$50 to the amount named. A bill has been reported to the House for a subsidy of \$100,000 a year to the Pacific Cable Company of New York, in which James Scrymgeour and J. Pierpont Morgan are interested.

Notes of Current Events.

It is said that Adelina Patti is anxious to secure the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

The third and last of the torpedo boats being built for the United States by the Columbian Iron Works was successfully launched. Her total cost will be \$97,500. She is 160 feet long and sixteen feet broad.

How to Remain Young.
Strive always to be calm; be cheerful and sleep well;
Delight in music; much with little children dwell;
With moderation eat; salute the opening day
With glad "Good-morning!" be it rosy dawn or gray;
Thy burdens bravely bear, yet make thou no delay
To help a feeble brother on the rugged way;
Think not too much of self, nor idly fret and grieve
That thou must all earth's wealth and beauty some day leave;
Trust thou in God; and in the holy footsteps tread
Of those who live forever, tho' men count them dead.
Wise as the serpent, and yet harmless as the dove—
Be thou like Christ in heavenly patience and love.

LOVE'S COMING.

If a loving countenance, beaming with good humor and intellect, and exact symmetry of figure, constitute beauty, then Jennie Selby was beautiful.

Jennie was completely happy, and this feeling communicated itself in a measure to her parents, when they contemplated their youngest child, who they hoped would cheer their declining years. They had two sons, likewise, the eldest being married and engaged in the same business as his father, and on the high road to mercantile affluence. The second son was at college, not having completed his 17th year.

Jennie Selby was in her 19th year, when one summer afternoon her father drove up to the house, accompanied by a gentleman whom he introduced as Mr. Lamberson. On beholding the stranger a cold thrill, which she could neither account for nor suppress, crept over her heart. On retiring to dress, she chided herself for the folly, and endeavored by her attention to her father's guest during the evening to atone for what might have appeared to him the coldness of his first reception.

Reynold Lamberson had spent the best part of 20 years in one of the West India islands, where he had patiently and indefatigably worked his way to the summit of affluence. At the time we introduce him he might have been 45 years of age, but his robust constitution appeared to have suffered little either from time or the effects of a warm climate. He was tall, gaunt and was what would be called a "big game" man. He had a warm heart, a noble nature and a tale of sorrow or distress never fell upon his ear when his hand was not proffered to the stricken one, backed by his purse. He was one of the few men who could accept a favor and feel no humiliation, for it appeared to give him pleasure to do good. His connection with Mr. Selby had been of a mercantile nature, and of such a kind as to imprint on the heart of that worthy gentleman no small idea of the goodness of his esteemed correspondent.

Jennie Selby could hate no one. It was not her disposition to be unkind, yet she could not avoid a feeling of uneasiness whenever Reynold Lamberson was alone with her. One day Mr. Lamberson was absent until evening, and when he returned he informed the Selbys that he had purchased an adjacent property to their own. It was a magnificent place, far superior to the home of Mr. Selby. He moved into it, had a housekeeper and servants sent to him, and soon made himself at home. Never a day passed, however, that he did not visit the house of Mr. Selby.

Jennie Selby finally got enough accustomed to Reynold Lamberson's presence to avoid the dislike he had at first inspired. That gentleman had done all in his power to make himself agreeable, and if he was not blessed with personal charms his estimable character was not to be overlooked. Jennie was certain there was something excellent in Reynold Lamberson, because her father set so high a value on his friendship.

About this time young Freeman Selby came home from college to spend his vacation, bringing with him a friend named Perry Dana. It was no wonder that a good-looking and talented young man like Dana should captivate the heart of Jennie Selby.

To say that Dana was a passionless person would not have been correct. Still, there was a certain coldness in his nature that was insensible to the warmth of love, and though he might prove a tolerably sympathizing friend, he never could play the role of a lover. Poor Jennie Selby did not, or would not, see this.

So day by day went on, and only found her more interested in her brother's friend. But there was a heavier sorrow soon to come to the Selby home, and Jennie was to feel its bitterness more than any member of the family. Her brother had returned to college, and with Perry Dana. Not a word of love had been spoken by the young collegian during his stay, and yet he had

taken moonlight walks, read poetry and even composed a sonnet for Miss Selby, and at last had gone away, leaving a void in Jennie's heart that could not be easily filled.

Jennie's father suddenly found himself stripped of all the steady accumulations of an industrious life. The family would have had no home had not Reynold Lamberson stepped forward and purchased it for them from Mr. Selby's creditors. Jennie's gratitude was intense. In the first moment of her delight she imagined all was regained when that beloved spot was saved. In her ecstasy she wandered round the pleasure grounds with the ardor of a child. At one of these times she was standing by a favorite rose-bush, when Reynold Lamberson came striding down the walk which led to her retreat, swinging himself along, as it were, by the vibration of his arms; his large hands, every finger of which seemed in motion, outspread as though anxious to grasp whatever might come within reach. Jennie's first impulse was to avoid him, but gratitude toward one who had rescued her father from ruin forbade her, and when he came to the spot where she had sat herself down, there was nothing in her heart but a generous feeling toward the man who had done so much for them all.

Her little hand was clasped in his; she looked up into his face, and as the tears sprang to her eyes, she exclaimed: "God bless you, Mr. Lamberson!" and then her head fell upon his hand, which he had grasped, and her hot tears trickled over its rugged surface.

When Jennie recovered from her agitation the ungainly figure of Reynold Lamberson was kneeling before her as a suppliant for her love. Poor Jennie had not the most remote idea of how she returned to the house. She found herself in her own chamber weeping bitterly.

Weeks rolled away, and Reynold Lamberson came not as was his custom to the house of the Selbys; but he wrote letters to Jennie that breathed a spirit of unbounded generosity.

It was during this period that Jennie Selby first began to think of sacrificing herself that prosperity might fall upon the gray hairs of her parents in the evening of their life. Her eldest brother had been closely connected in business with his father, and he, too, with his wife and children, had been engulfed in the misfortune that had swept over his father's house. Reynold Lamberson was rich enough to advance him sufficient money to save him from poverty and ruin.

It was no wonder, then, that all the Selby family should look with favor on the suit of one who had so opportunely come to their assistance in the day of their trouble. Mr. Selby was not a man to bear up under any great misfortune. His heart seemed broken within him, and he moved about his home a mere shadow of his former self, scarcely noticing what occurred about him. His wife showed more fortitude; the first act she did was to discharge all the servants, that a strict economy might rule in her house. But a concealed mental malady was preying upon her, as well as her husband, and, though she carried a brave mein and cheerful front, she could not wholly shut out the truth from Mr. Selby's eyes.

All this and the dreadful future—the descent of her parents' gray hairs with sorrow to an untimely grave, all might be removed by a few strokes of the pen of Jennie Selby. The struggle was severe, but the die was finally cast. The letter was sent, and there was no recall.

Jennie has informed her parents of Reynold Lamberson's offer of marriage and of her acceptance of the same. Little did her parents imagine the sacrifice that young heart was making that they might enjoy repose.

Reynold Lamberson was sitting in his luxurious study when he received Jennie's reply to his letter. He read it without a muscle of his face moving, and when he had concluded perusing it rose, and taking his hat, walked over to Mr. Selby's house. He met Jennie at the door with a sunbonnet in her hand.

"I was merely going out to cut some roses for my mother's table," she said. "I think the presence of flowers has the power to dispel a great deal of gloom, and my poor mother is so fond of them."

Reynold Lamberson's face was more grave than usual, and Jennie could not fail to notice it. He replied in a voice that seemed so husky that Jennie looked up in his face in wonder.

"I will go with you," he said. "I have something to say to you, and I am glad that it will occur in the open air, for I would not of choice speak it within doors."

Jennie walked down the steps with Lamberson by her side. Her heart beat wildly; she felt there was something coming for which she was not prepared. They came to a seat by some shrubbery. Lamberson pointed to it, and said: "Sit there."

She took her seat mechanically, and without raising her eyes awaited his words.

He did not offer to sit beside her, but stood with folded arms and heaving chest, looking down ere he spoke. At length he said:

"Perhaps you have considered me ungenerous in asking you to marry me

under the circumstances which have so unfortunately occurred. I am well aware that my personal appearance is not likely to aid my suit. You are beautiful. I have scarcely a claim to common good looks. But I have a heart—a heart that loves with a devotedness you little dream of, I do not expect you to love me, but if you ever become my wife I predict that my homely face will grow brighter and better looking to you every day you live beside me. I will win your love by kindness, and there is scarcely a heart that can long withstand a pure and unselfish devotion. Having said this, I have only one more remark to make. If you dislike me so much that it will give you pain to become my wife, I will here this moment release you from your promise, and, leaving you, never look upon your face again."

Jennie Selby rose and stood beside him. Taking his broad hand in her own, she said:

"As heaven is my witness, I will try and do my duty by you. I have no wish that you should suffer on my account. We cannot always control our feelings. You know this as well as myself. I am willing to trust to time and to yourself to work a change in my affections. This is all I can promise. Can you take me thus?"

"I can," was the reply.

The beautiful Jennie Selby is now the wife of Reynold Lamberson, and her parents believe their daughter is as happy as she assures them that she is.—New York News.

Proper Care for Eye Glasses.

"Spectacles and eye glasses are as much benefited by a bath now and then as people are," remarked a well-known optician. "It is strange how many people there are who think that their glasses only need an occasional wiping. Now, the fact is, glasses require baths as frequently as the ordinary person. The process is as simple as you may want to make it. My plan, however, is to take the glasses to a wash bowl and give them a good soaking in warm water. Then apply soap freely and rub it off by the use of a soft tooth or nail brush. After that give them a polish with any of the usual tooth powders, and then clean them with tissue paper, which is much better for that purpose than chamois skin, or anything else that I know of."

"The ordinary cleansing is all right as far as it goes, but it is not sufficient. Many a person has done great injury to their eyes by neglecting to properly clean their glasses. I have had a number of patients come to me with complaints about what they called a gradual diminution of their sight. An examination revealed the fact that it was wonderful that they could see at all, for their glasses were gummed over and had been fearfully neglected. A little soap and water, to which a few drops of ammonia was added, did the business. Some time ago a friend of mine, a surgeon, who makes a specialty of the ear, told me that there were more ear troubles in consequence of dirt in the ear than from all other causes combined."—Washington Star.

A Novel Plan for Building.

A German inventor has built a house whose advantages are a constant temperature and, incidentally, strength, comfort and beauty. He first set up a frame of water tubing, allowing continuous circulation to a stream of water. Around this frame he put up his house in the ordinary way. The peculiarity is that all floors and ceilings are crossed and recrossed by water pipes. The water having passed through the horizontal tubes of the floors and ceilings, passes through the vertical tubes of the wall, and thence back to the source of the water. In summer fresh, cool water circulates through the network of tubes, cools off the walls, and after having run its course it absorbs much heat, which it carries away. During the winter the water is first heated to nearly 100 degrees and then forced through the tubes. Much of the heat is thus left all over the house, while at the outlet the temperature of the water is about 40 degrees. The speed of circulation of water can be regulated so as to allow a fixed certain temperature to be maintained.

A Hair-Drying Machine.

To Miss Gwendolin Waters, of Denver, Col., belongs the honor of patenting a machine for drying the hair after a shampoo at home. The invention consists of a portable folding frame which may be readily adjusted to the body and which holds the hair spread over it in such a manner as to permit the free circulation of air through the hair. When the appliance is not in use its arms may be detached from the back piece and folded together into a small and compact package, which may be readily stowed away in a drawer or box.

At Trient in the Tyrol, a few weeks ago, a monument was unveiled by the Italian residents of Dante, who is supposed to have lived for some years in Trient after his banishment from Florence. One hundred and twenty wreaths were laid on the steps of the monument.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

JAMES A. MOUNT,
GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

Gov. Mount's inaugural address, as delivered before the General Assembly, is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In taking the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of the State and entering upon the discharge of its obligations, I am not unmindful of the grave responsibilities and arduous duties thereby entailed. With a profound sense of gratitude to the people of our great commonwealth who, by their suffrages, have called me to this high station of honor and trust, I shall be my constant effort to administer the affairs of state as to promote the best interests of all our people. It is made my duty, in obedience to the constitution, to enforce the laws. Gentlemen of the Legislature, into your hands is committed the high responsibility of making laws.

Conflicting interests will arise, urgent claims will be presented, the disposition of which will require mature thought, careful consideration and unbiased action. Some of these interests will be represented by men who are skilled in all the details of legislation. Corporations, trusts and combinations, through lobbyists, are able to look after their interests, while the mechanic, the farmer, the miner, the business man and the day laborer have no one outside the members of the legislative body to exert influence in their behalf. To your wisdom and to your sense of justice is committed the right and power to enact laws that shall advance the best interests of all the people.

Laws should be founded upon principles of interdependence of all our industries, business interests, pursuits, callings and relations of capital and labor of employer and employee. He who engenders strife, arouses hatred, or creates discord is planting the seeds of revolution. Laws that tend to conciliate, that seek amicable adjustment of differences, that facilitate harmony and concord, will strengthen the bonds of union. The interdependence of capital and labor of employer and employee, should be the foundation of law and the underlying principle of action governing these interests. Actuated by such principles as will lead to peaceful arbitration, we may hope for the time when the rights of labor shall be accorded without strikes and the protection of property secured without soldiers.

Building and Loan Associations.
These organizations should be held to such strict accountability by law as will insure a better guarantee of safety to the money entrusted to their care. At the same time, the members of the legislative body should be careful to see that these associations have, in many instances, been helpful to the common people in enabling them to purchase and build homes. Therefore, in correcting defects, your acts should not prove destructive to what, under proper safeguards, may be a beneficent institution.

Education.
Article 8, Section 1, of the Constitution, says: "Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all." The education of the masses is declared essential to free government. In compliance with the wisdom of this provision, we shall work for the enactment of a mild compulsory educational law.

The agricultural improvement.
The constitution is of itself contemplative at this time. The questions of soil fertility, combating infectious diseases and insect pests, fungus growth, the science of breeding, of feeding, of marketing, the law of supply and demand, with many kindred questions, upon a better understanding of which, in large measure, depends the success of the farmer and fruit-grower. The rural institutions are the most direct and practical means of imparting to the farmer this needed information, and it is generally conceded that Indiana, for the amount expended, is conducting the best institutes and holding more of them than any other State in the Union.

Live Stock Sanitary Laws.
The total value of live stock in Indiana April 1, 1896, was more than \$75,000,000. The loss entailed from disease during the year exceeded \$5,000,000. The swine breeders lost in numbers over 500,000 head of hogs, the value of which exceeded \$3,000,000. For stamping out contagious diseases, Massachusetts appropriates \$150,000; Pennsylvania, \$80,000; Illinois, \$40,000; and New York is now asking for \$300,000. The allowance in our State is but \$4,000. The present law is not wise in its provisions for the expenditure of this amount. The law should give to the State the power to select the most competent veterinarians, and upon their judgment should depend the killing of animals. He could call and qualify competent men to assess values at less cost for such service than the law now provides.

Highway Improvement.
Good roads are essential to our highest development socially, intellectually and financially. Many counties in our State, actuated by a commendable spirit of progress, are rapidly improving the highways. In the near future some of our counties will have a complete system of free gravel roads. The money in road improvement will soon be demonstrated by the fact that the counties having the best roads will maintain them at less cost than the mud roads, with all their inconveniences, are maintained in their wretched condition. The work required by the law of able-bodied men, together with the road tax, gives to the road supervisor of our State the expenditure, in money and labor, of a vast sum, much of which is wasted by reason of incompetent management. In some instances in our State a brokerage business is carried on and money is made out of trafficking in this road tax. While some of our road laws need reforming, the manner of their execution needs revolution.

Commissioners and Trustees.
County commissioners and township trustees have large discretionary powers under the law. They should be held to rigid account through printed reports of allowances and expenditures of public money, and the publication of these reports, as prescribed by law, should be made mandatory.

State Tax.
The constitution provides that "taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State." This clearly implies that all property shall bear its just proportion of the burden. It is no uncommon thing in the settlement of decedents' estates to find thousands of dollars in deposits, notes, shares of stock and policies that were not subject for taxation. Real estate cannot be secreted, and with an exemption on account of mortgage or other debt, he who owns real estate is subjected to the payment of an undue proportion of the taxes. The tax law should be as searching as possible, and the Township and County Assessors and the State Tax Commissioners should see that the law is enforced.

Trusts and Combinations.
Trusts or combinations of capital formed for the purpose of counteracting the law of supply and demand and with a view to arbitrarily controlling, manipulating or increasing the price of any product, commodity or article of merchandise, should be declared a barrier to trade, and should be prohibited by law.

Apportionment Law.
The spirit of the Constitution recognizes the equality of all men before the law; that they are entitled to equal representa-

tion and an equal voice in selecting their representatives. It is to be hoped and confidently expected of this General Assembly that it will enact a law apportioning the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts that will reflect honor and credit upon those enacting it, and in a manner that will give the electors their constitutional rights.

Centennial Celebration.
The committee provided for by the last General Assembly, with instructions to report to this honorable body, are entitled to much credit for their faithful service. They have manifested a laudable State pride, which is reciprocated by the progressive people of our State. If this centennial is to be observed, their plans possess much merit. The prevailing opinion, however, is that any exposition that would be creditable to our State will necessitate a vast expenditure of money. The advisability of the observance hinges upon the wisdom of expending a sufficient sum of money to insure success, and the ability of the State to bear such expenditure. Any great outlay of money at this time must augment our already heavy State debt and add to the burden of taxation. The best service that can be rendered our State, both as to its credit and honor and the welfare of our people, is the adoption of a system of economy that will reduce our debt and lower the rate of taxation.

Insurance Laws.
The present rate of insurance is burdensome. Too great a sum of money is leaving our State in premiums for the amount returned in loss on policies. Recent examination by the State Auditor's books shows that since 1878 there has been paid out over \$53,000,000 while there has been paid back to policy holders but a little over \$28,000,000. These reports indicate a loss to policy holders of \$25,000,000. It matters but little whether this immense sum of twenty-five millions of dollars was in profits or in extravagant salaries; the loss to our people and State is too excessive. All unnecessary barriers to home companies should be removed and the organization of home companies encouraged. The present excessive rates of insurance are driving the farmers into the organization of home mutual companies, as provided by the acts of 1881. Millions of dollars of farm property is thus being insured at low cost, with the money kept at home.

Public Health.
Pure food and strict sanitary regulations are needful to life and health. Therefore, laws to this end should receive your vigilant care.

Election Laws.
The purity of the ballot will determine the existence of our free government. To every voter should be granted his untrammeled rights, both in convention and at the polls. The choice of nominating conventions should not be subjected to traffic, barter and change at the behest of a committee of party tricksters.

Soldiers' Homes.
The Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home and the State Soldiers' Home still appeal to our sympathy and patriotism. Indiana is justly proud of her soldiers and sailors. The most imposing monument ever erected to the memory and patriotism of brave men stands in Monument Place in our beautiful capital city. It is a lasting testimonial of the veneration of the people of our great commonwealth for her soldiers, living or dead. "To care for him who has borne the battle, and to provide for his widow and orphans," is a part of the unfinished work committed to a patriotic people by the immortal Lincoln.

Penal Institutions.
The Constitution provides that "the Penal Code shall be founded on the principles of reform, and not vindictive justice." For the carrying out of this provision a merit system should be established in our prisons, and the inmates put upon their honor and manhood and graded accordingly. At the earliest convenient period the Girls' Reformatory should be disconnected from the Women's Prison. The close proximity of the two brings the Reformatory in touch with environments that tend to undermine reform influences.

Benefvolent Institutions.
These great institutions stand as monuments to the principles of love and beneficence. The unfortunate wards of our great State within their walls are entitled to our fostering care. While the State expects such laws, rules and regulations as tend to strict economy, yet our people desire such liberality as will provide for the comfort and care of her unfortunate wards.

In Conclusion.
Gentlemen, I trust you will meet the pressing duties before you bravely, fearlessly, and yet with wisdom and patriotism. May your deliberations be mutually pleasant and harmonious and your speech and acts be tempered with moderation. Humbly do I pray that God's gracious presence may abide with us as a people, and that the light of His unerring counsel may guide you in your work so that the results of your legislation shall contribute to the development and prosperity of our great State. May your decisions be such that the smiles of an approving conscience shall abide with you, and the benedictions of a grateful people be showered upon you in thankful acknowledgment of duties faithfully performed.

The Granger's Trick.
"A fact well known to farmers is that the rows of grains on an ear of corn are always even in number," said A. D. Catlin. "There may be eight, ten, twelve, fourteen or sixteen rows, but never nine, eleven, thirteen or fifteen. This fact and the knowledge of it cost several men in my neighborhood very dearly a few days ago. A farmer who raises a small crop of corn, and who has always been regarded as of rather weak intellect, concluded that he saw a chance to make some bets."

"Early in the season he carefully scraped from a dozen ears of corn just formed one of the rows. The corn ripened and the remaining rows grew together, so as to hide the evidence of the one removed ever having existed. Then the farmer offered to bet either that the others could not or that he could find ears of corn with odd rows. He had no trouble in getting some very good bets on the latter proposition, but, of course, none on the first. He then found the ears he had fixed, and made as much money on the dozen ears as he did on the entire crop of corn. Now, any suggestion of corn with odd rows is provocation for a fight in that neighborhood."—Aitchison Champion.

When a woman decides that a man is in love with her, she sends him a photograph of herself in which her eyes have a mournful, sympathetic look.

Intervention.

By intervention is meant the influence exercised by one or several governments over another or several governments regarding internal or external affairs, of a nature to compromise the general peace. Taken in its etymological sense, the word intervention should signify arbitration, but past practices have taken from it that quality.

The principle on which the right of intervention is based, is theoretically the recognition of a human right, the affirmation of the unity of human reason, the attestation of the moral and material solidarity of all nations and all individuals, independent of and superior to the constitutions and particular laws that govern them. Wil humani a me alienum puto: I esteem nothing human foreign to me; such is the profession of faith of every man of progress, no matter what his nationality. Surely, nothing can be nobler than this.

At one time, however, the matter of intervention was taken up so seriously as to result in the formation of "the Holy Alliance," a combination of several European States which agreed upon a policy to suppress all insurrectionary movements of people against their sovereigns. It was against this principle that the Monroe Doctrine was promulgated in 1823.

Upon the grounds of humanity and religion frequent interventions have taken place in the past. Recent practice would seem to restrict the right of intervention to one case—that for the purpose of self-preservation or self-defense.

"A state must be allowed," says a noted authority, "to work out its internal changes in its own fashion so long as its struggles do not actually degenerate into internecine war." In such case, the whole body of civilized states might concur in authorizing intervention.

So far as the United States are concerned the policy and rule have been of non intervention. The exceptions have never taken the form of armed intervention, though tending in that direction during the period of Maximilian's rule in Mexico, and taking a somewhat tangible shape during the last war in South America between Chile and Peru. It has, however often assumed the friendly offers of mediation and the less friendly form of intercession for political offenders, for Christian ministers abroad, and in behalf of persecuted Jews and native Christians, in Russia, Turkey and other countries.

ME.

That Wonderful Churn.

I want to add my testimony to the list of those that have used the Lightning Churn. It does all that is claimed for it; you can churn easily in one minute and get a large percentage more butter than with the common churns. I never took the agency for anything before, but so many of my neighbors wanted churns that I ordered 30 and they are all gone. I think in a year every farmer will have a Lightning Churn, in fact they can't afford to be without one as they make so much more butter and a good little bit of money can be made in every township selling these churns. By writing to J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., you can get circulars and full particulars about the churn.

3c A READER.

Letter of Recommendation.

AMOS FRIEND AND CITIZENS OF BURR OAK IN GENERAL:

I take pleasure in recommending to you Dr. T. V. Roy, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio. I am personally acquainted with Dr. Roy and know him to be a physician of average ability, and entitled to be entrusted to the confidence of the good people of Burr Oak and vicinity.

Very Respectfully,

D. E. KNOTT, M. D.

He is also highly recommended by Dr. Parks, of Bourbon, and others.

Mary This Girl Quick.

I saw in your paper that a 13 year old boy made \$1.25 the first hour he worked selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick. I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared \$10, the second week I cleared \$15. I expect to run up to \$25 a week in the near future, as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and does away with smoky chunnies and bad odor and saves oil, it is easy to sell. If you wish to try it send 13 two cent stamps to Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., and she will send you sample outfit, this is a good way to make money around home. [1] Miss Tina W.

MAXENKUCKEE ITEMS.

Miss Maud Hand is on the sick list.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Call Castleman, on last Sunday, a son.

Don't forget the entertainment Saturday night at the Christian church.

Otto Stahl of Marmont, attended church here last Sunday morning and evening.

Prof. Scates is permanently located in our village. He is boarding with Mrs. Sallie Hissong and family.

Asa South left for Rensselaer last Friday and several of our young ladies are correspondingly sad.

Elder Andrew Babcock, father of Dr. Babcock, attended church here last Sunday morning and evening.

Mrs. Jennie Bigley is in Southern Arkansas visiting her aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Benedict, formerly residents of this place.

The entertainment to have been given by the Young People's Literary club of this place on last Saturday evening, was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, but will be given on next Saturday evening, Jan. 23. All are earnestly invited to be present. You will no doubt be well entertained.

Elder F. P. Grow, of Goshen, Ind., has been with us since last Friday evening and has preached at the Christian church each evening this week, also Sunday morning and evening. He is an eloquent speaker and has preached some of the finest sermons that have ever been preached in our church. His talk is logical, convincing and just to the point, and all who fail to hear him will miss one of the grandest opportunities of their lives. He will probably remain with us over next Sunday. All are invited to come and hear him.

A Great Chance to Make Money.

I want to tell you of my wonderful success. Being a poor girl and needing money badly, I tried the Dish Washer business and have cleared \$200 every month. It is more money than I ever had before and I can't help telling you about it, for I believe any person can do as well as I have if they only try. Dish Washers sell on sight; every lady wants one. The Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo., will give you all necessary instructions, so you can begin work at once. The Dish Washer does splendid work; you can wash and dry the dishes in two or three minutes without putting your hands in the water at all. Try this business and let us know how you succeed.

3d

ELIZABETH C.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at auction sale, on Saturday, January 30, 1897, the following articles: One heating stove, one marble-top washstand with mirror, tables, chairs, saloon and bar glassware, cookstove, and other articles not enumerated. Owing to parties having bought goods at the auction on Jan. 16th, not being able to take them, Mrs. Gerard will also offer on the above date the rest of her household goods. Remember the place, five doors south of the post office on Main street. Sale at 2 o'clock. Terms cash.

2t

TIM. WOLFE.

How's This?

Geo. W. Kline, who lives upon the east side of the lake, recently butchered a calf one year and four months old, which dressed 706 lbs. Who can beat it?

How the Dipper Saved the Farm.

Father was sick and the mortgage on the farm was coming due. I saw in the Christian Advocate where Miss A. M. Fritz of Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would send a sample combination dipper for 18 two-cent stamps, and I ordered one. I saw the dipper could be used as a fruit jar filler; a plain dipper; a fine strainer; a funnel; a strainer funnel; a sick room warming pan and pint measure. These eight different uses makes the dipper such a necessary article that I went to work with it and it sells at very near every house. And in four months I paid off the mortgage. I think I can clear as much as \$200 a month. If you need work you can do well by giving this a trial. Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., will send you a sample for 18 two-cent stamps—write at once.

[4]

JOHN G. N.

Don't forget the fish supper at Kreuzberger's Park saloon Saturday evening. Everybody come.

At Vanschoiack's you have an opportunity to secure a splendid bronze clock. Tickets are given and when you have traded to the amount of \$25.00 the clock is yours.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

Last Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Lock, of Warsaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Lock, of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Lutrel, of Leiter's ford, partook of dinner with Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Meredith.

Wm. Kneoble, manager of Kreuzberger's saloon, will serve one of his excellent fish suppers next Saturday night, at which time a musical instrument and a watch will be disposed of.

Dr. Roy, a celebrated Hindoo physician, who has been practicing medicine at Plymouth, the past year, has located at Burr Oak. He comes well recommended, and solicits a share of your patronage.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the entertainment which was to have been given at the Christian church, Maxenkuckee, Saturday evening, January 16th, was postponed till Saturday evening Jan. 23. Everybody should attend, as the proceeds are for the benefit of the church.

Lung fever is raging in and surrounding towns and many deaths have resulted therefrom. If one uses proper precautions against it one need not fear its evils. Dr. Agnew's Balsam of Tar and Wild Cherry acts like a charm in preventing it and cures the worst kinds of coughs and bronchial affections. Children will like it and cry for more. For sale at the Culver City Drug Store.

Harley and Willie Taplin, children of John Taplin, formerly of this city, now of Plymouth, have been seriously ill with diphtheria, but are now pronounced out of danger. Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon, their grandmother, has been suffering from the same disease, but is now able to sit up.

We wish to extend thanks to Mrs. Jacob Snyder for a couple of quarts of the most delicious apple butter than ever found its way upon our table. We understand that she has a certain amount of this butter for sale, also boiled and vinegar cider. If in need of a first class article give her a call.

We received a communication last week, which stated in most emphatic terms that there is a place not a thousand miles from this city, where boys and men procured hard cider, from the effects of which more than one had been caught in a beastly state of intoxication. It also said that the authorities should look the matter up and collect a license, and compel the dealer in hard cider to observe the same law that forbids saloon keepers selling to minors.

Mrs. R. K. Lord contemplates leaving this place about the first of March or in May, for North Dakota, where she will remain during the summer prospecting, visiting the country. In fact, we can imagine that ere many leap years roll around that she will survey with pleasure large herds of sheep and great droves of cattle grazing upon her own land. Yes, if Mrs. Lord should happen to branch out as a farmer she would make a great success, for the word "fail" never appeared in her catalogue.

Marry This Girl, Somebody.

I have been reading in your paper about several men and women that have been very successful selling self-heating flat irons, and I concluded I would see what a girl could do. I have worked 12 days and have sold 151 irons and have 218 dollars left after paying all expenses. Everybody is delighted with the iron and I sell one almost every place I show it, as people think they can't afford to be without one as they save so much fuel and time and don't burn the clothes. I know I can clear five thousand dollars in a year. How is that for a girl?

A GRADUATE.

Splendid, my girl, splendid, you are a true American girl. Anyone can get complete information about the self-heating iron by addressing J. F. CASEY & CO., St. Louis, Mo. It seems to be a winner, as everybody selling it writes in its praise.

3b

For Sale or Rent.

Desirable building which is fitted up for saloon and residence, located near depot. For further information call or address this office.

Special Sale

OF

Winter Goods

Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 11.
Call and ask prices.

PORTER & Co.

Kloepfer's

New York Store.

have such tremendous cuts been made and never will you again be able to duplicate the prices at our or any other store in this big country. Come early before the sizes are broken. Come early and help us unload.

SPECIAL DRIVE.

We also have a special drive in 50-in. black all-wool French serge—think of it—50 inches wide—6 yards makes a full dress—Only 47c. per yard, 75c. value.

Get a new Black Dress while the offer lasts.

A lot of GOSSAMERS at 40c. each, formerly \$1.50.

One Third Off!

We intend to sell every dollar's worth of WINTER CLOTHING at less than cost of manufacture.

1=3 off

the price of Overcoats, Suits, Underwear, Caps, Felts, and Overs.

We sacrifice these goods to get the money out of them and to make room for our spring stock. It will pay you to come to Plymouth and see the prices we are making.

M. LAUER & SON,

One Price Outfitters.

Plymouth, Ind.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

Beginning with JANUARY 1, 1897, you can get the

CULVER CITY HERALD

AND THE

Detroit Free Press,

Twice a week, both one year, for only

\$1.50 in Advance.

Less than 1c. per copy. Sample copies free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

At Gold Standard Prices.

Seventy-three (73) acres, 2½ miles from Burr Oak and 4½ miles from Lake Maxenkuckee; fair house; about 50 acres under cultivation, balance good timber, 2 acres of vineyard all for \$1,400.

Forty (40) acres, 7 miles from city; 1½ story dwelling; 10 rods from school. Only \$900, \$200 cash. Balance in payments of \$100 per year.

One hundred and five (105) acres, 7 miles from Plymouth and 8 miles from Marmont; hewed log house; frame barn; well fenced; 70 acres in cultivation, balance timber and meadow.

These are only a few of the many Bargains I have to offer. Call and see me or address me at Plymouth, Ind. Respectfully yours.

SEARS BLOCK.

J. A. MOLTER.

CULVER CITY LOCALIZED.

And Put in Good Form for the Benefit of the Herald's Numerous Readers.

School commenced again Monday. One of Mr. Byrd's children is quite ill.

Twin Lakes is to have a canning factory.

Mrs. D. A. Bradley is still upon the sick list.

H. H. Culver returned to St. Louis last Saturday.

Remember that we do job work at this office on short notice.

Jerome Eulitt, Monterey's tonorial artist, was in town Sunday.

Mr. Robert Railback, of Argos, died at 11:30 Sunday morning.

Knight Culver and Walter Hand made Plymouth a visit Wednesday.

Nine Gurns invaded Plymouth, Saturday, and "yet there are others."

The Sunday schools and churches commenced operations again last Sunday.

Rev. Barber has commenced revival meetings again at the Reformed church.

The editor left Thursday afternoon for Chicago, where he transacted business.

A son of John Zechiel, Jr., who lives south-west of this city, is down with diphtheria.

Don't eat hard bread when you can get a steamer at E. M. George's for 16c. worth 25c. 28

M. E. Garn, Geo. Garn and Joshua Garn transacted business the past three or four days at Plymouth.

Miss Edith Rickenbaugh left Thursday for Ohio, where she will spend the balance of the winter.

Wm. Foss has moved his shoe repairing shop over the old store formerly occupied by Nussbaum, Mayer & Co. Be sure and remember the place.

F. M. Mosher is constructing some very fine clinker boats at his shop this winter, which will be ready for next season.

James Carr, of Burlington, Iowa, brother of Daniel Carr, of this city, and Mrs. Nellie Klingerman, of Inwood, are in town visiting at the Carrs.

A 10-quart pail for 10c. A good No. 8 teakettle, copper bottom, going at 25c, and one pint tin cup at only 1c. each. Don't forget the place, at E. M. George's. 28

Joshua Garn of Beatrice, Nebraska, and who has been visiting in this section the past two weeks, left for Ohio Wednesday morning, where he will visit a few days.

Ed. Hauk is having lumber hauled to the Harris mill, and in the spring he will erect a barn upon his farm. Ed's a hustler and has one of the best farms in Marshall county.

The panorama billed to be given at the M. E. Church Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, failed to come off for some reason, although the gentleman was on hand according to contract.

A CASE OF HEAD-SPLITTING IN MARMONT.—It was luckily not fatal, but owing to the prompt use of Dr. Agnew's Headache Remedy all trouble was subdued in fifteen minutes. It is prompt, safe and efficient. Twelve doses for 25 cents. Culver City Drug Store.

We understand that a change of venue has been taken in the Sutherly murder case, and said "thug" will be tried at Plymouth. We believe that if the truth was known, Sutherly could unravel the mystery of other murders that have been committed in Marshall county during the year of '96.

At this season of the year people eat heavy foods, such as meats etc. causing constipation and other irregularities of the bowels, resulting in biliousness, headaches, dizziness, etc. Dr. Agnew's Kidney and Liver Pills work wonders and give speedy and permanent relief. For sale at the Culver City Drug Store.

Startling Revelation.

E. B. VANSCHOIACK,

Realizing that Spring will soon be here, invites you to call and receive

Special Bargains

in his line until his Winter Stock is disposed of. He will save you 20 per cent. Goods first-class. Call and inspect.

LOOK * HERE!

—DO YOU KNOW THAT—

GUS REISS.
Knox Ind.,

HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—IN—

STARK COUNTY.

CULVER CITY HARNESS STORE.

A good stock to select from. Heavy and Light HARNESS, NETS, HARNESS OIL AND AXLE GREASE.

Is the place to get your

Harness Goods

Live and Let Live. is my principles.

DUSTERS, HAMMOCKS, SWEAT PADS, BRUSHES, COMBS, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, WHIPS, LASHES, ETC.

Thanking you for your liberal patronage and desiring a continuance of the same. Goods as represented.

HAYDEN REA.

We are Headquarters

FOR

**Groceries,
Provisions,
and
Queensware.**

We pay the highest price for Farm Produce. Call in and get acquainted. Yours for business,

H. J. MEREDITH,
MARMONT, IND.

**Bargain
Day.**



**Bargain
Day.**

... ON ...

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1897,

we will inaugurate one of the

Greatest Sales Days

ever before attempted.

Every article in the house will be included in this great sale. Here is an opportunity that will not be within your reach again this winter.

The Clothing will receive the deepest cut. Nothing will be saved in this department.

It will pay you to defer purchasing until then. The prices we will name on this day will positively be for cash.

Remember the day and date.

Ball & Carabin,

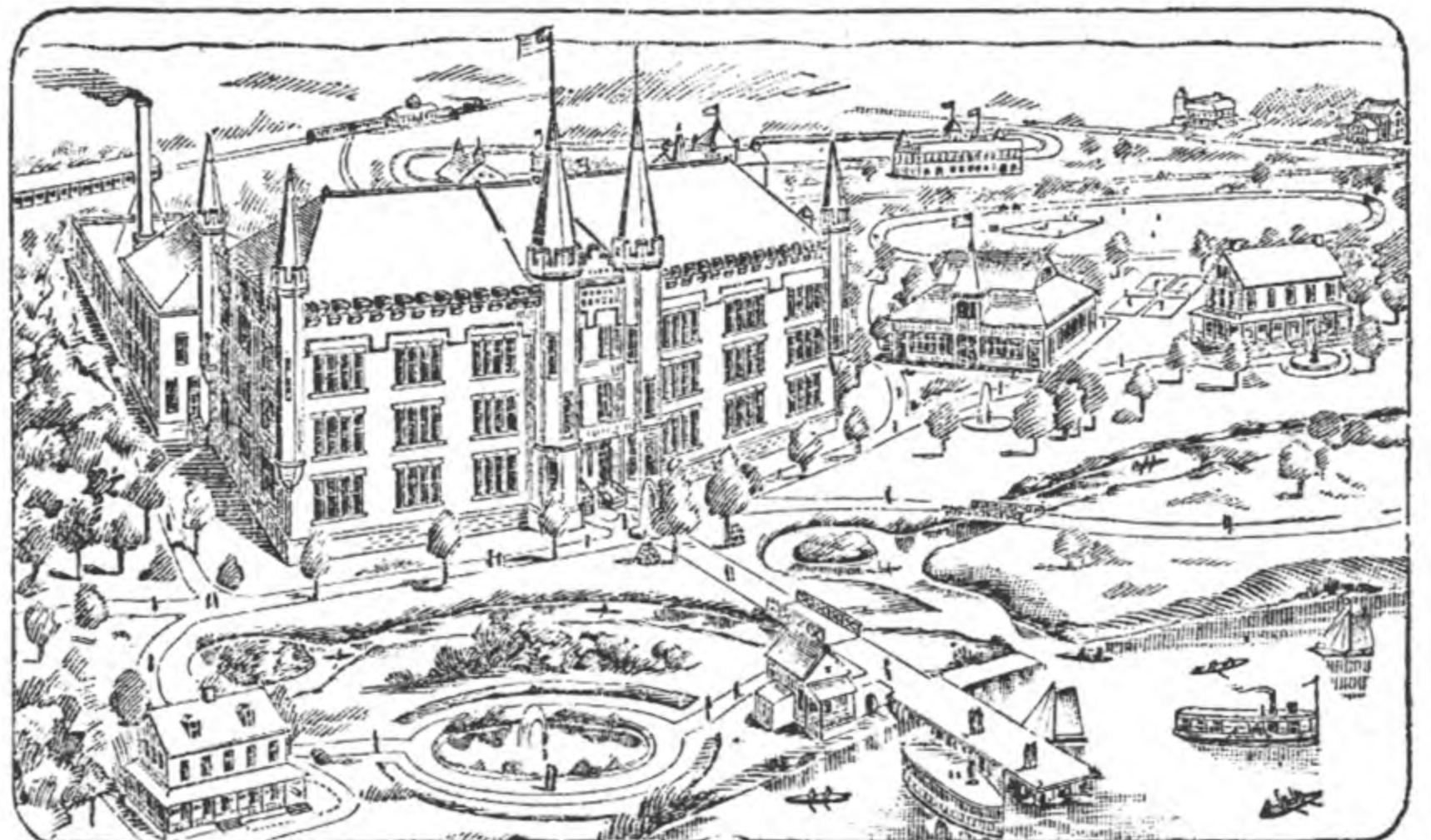
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

HELLO! LOOK HERE!

If you want to meet the most happy and welcome persons to show you any kind of goods they have in their entire stock, just come to the **SOUTH SIDE MUSIC STORE** and examine the new and largest stock of **SILVERWARE** ever brought to the town of Plymouth. We guarantee every piece of silverware for **TEN YEARS**; also for every **TEN DOLLARS (CASH)** purchase you make you will get free 16x20 Water Colors **PORTRAIT** of yourself or any friend you may want. Call and examine for yourself. Until after the Holidays we will give you 20 per cent. on all **KNIVES AND FORKS**.

Lillybridge & Eddinger, Plymouth, Ind.

CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY



is situated on Lake Maxenkuckee, Indiana, in a beautiful park of 80 acres containing campus, fine course for cavalry practice, track for bicycle and sprinting races, lawn tennis and base ball grounds, gymnasium, (70x80 feet), six flowing artesian wells, etc. The lake is one of the most beautiful in the United States, covers an area of about 12 square miles, is wholly fed by springs, has a beautiful gently sloping beach, and is a most pleasant and popular summer resort, affording opportunity for all kinds of aquatic sports. The Academy and Dormitory building is complete in every particular, entirely new **ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF**, finished in hard wood, heated by steam lighted by electricity, has hot and cold water baths, lavatories, and all toilet conveniences. The course of study compares cadets for college, scientific schools, business, West Point or Annapolis. The Academy is under the supervision of a West Point graduate and ex-army officer of large experience in teaching, who will have direct control of the discipline of the cadets. For further information and catalogue address:

Culver Military Academy, Marmont, Ind.

HORRORS OF FAMINE.

APPALLING CALAMITY THREATENS THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Millions of Human Beings May Perish, as in 1877-78, of Hunger and Pestilence—The People's Miserable Condition—Measures of Relief Devised.

Ghostly Records of the Past.

The famine prevailing in the north and northwestern parts of India is, according to the best information available, one of the most appalling calamities which has ever visited the great peninsula. The district affected is many thousand square miles in extent and the failure of the crops has been almost complete. The millions of India live from hand to mouth, and when from any cause even a single crop fails the effect is at once apparent in widespread suffering. With 1,250,000 people on the verge of starvation in the Deccan alone and the gloomiest prospects in other great agricultural provinces, the civilized world may be shocked by a recurrence of the unspeakable horror of such famines as those of 1769 and 1877-78, when people died not by the thousand or the ten thousand, but by the million.

The population of British India is now estimated at 240,000,000 people—twice as many as the Roman empire had as its period of greatest strength. Nearly all these millions are laborers living from hand to mouth, and the giving such surplus as they produce to support the British imperial establishment and their own priests and hereditary rulers.

India's Pitiabie Condition.
At best, their condition is utterly miserable from any standpoint an American can occupy in looking at them. These strange people living in the horrid of nations, speak a language which in some of

for a day, they are still peaceful, uncomplaining and seemingly contented as long as they can manage to barely exist.

Famine Levels All Castes.

From year to year they barely exist, until the monsoon on which they depend for rain fails them. Then comes famine with pestilence in its train. The streets of the cities are filled with the cries of women begging a morsel of food for their starving children. High-bred gentlemen and ladies of the Graham caste, who dread the breaking of caste laws worse than any ordinary death, mingle in the streets with pariahs and outcasts. Famine, the great leveller, brushes away distinctions like cobwebs. In the agonies of hunger they forget the religion which made them apathetic and meek, and in great crowds they throng around the headquarters of the local governments, demanding bread with a fierceness which



DYING FROM HUNGER.

gnawing hunger can inspire even in a Hindoo—the mildest of all slaves.

During the famine period of 1877-78 the British Government spent \$40,000,000 in attempts at relief, but in spite of all it did in relief work, there were 1,556,000 deaths in a single year in the single province of Madras.

Horror of Pestilence.

But famine is not the worst—or perhaps it is truer to say, the most formidable to the spectator, for with it comes pestilence. At his best, the Hindoo is really half starved, and in a famine year



HORDES OF STARVING PEOPLE SWARM THE ROADS IN INDIA.

its dialects is so strikingly like our own that there can be no doubt of their blood relationship to us. Yet they seem to be utterly without the race impulses which force the European into ceaseless activity. Given a thatched hut with a little rice or grain enough to make a cake on the heated stones of the hearth and they do not care for the future.

The jungles near which they make their villages are full of fierce quadrupeds and yet more deadly reptiles. Tigers kill and devour them, cobras sting them to such an extent that the deaths from this cause alone run into the thousands every year. The deadly miasma of the marsh and the jungle saps their vitality until they are



STARVING NATIVES AT JUBILPORE.

never more than half alive at best. Yet they live, if not happily, still with an apathetic content unknown to the Caucasian.

In the best years, they drag their emaciated bodies back and forth from their work seemingly with no other use in the world than to figure in statistics illustrating the greatness of the British empire, to whose far distant seat of power their surplus grain is shipped, while they live on as they have always lived—from hand to mouth, in the most literal sense of the word.

With little or no clothing, except a cot-

he is inevitably a victim of the horrible diseases of his condition and climate. The ground parches under a sun which bakes it until it is dust with no drop of moisture anywhere to make even a cooling dew. The brooks vanish. The rivers become mere threads or dry up altogether. The pools of water on which the villages chiefly rely are foul at best, but in a prolonged drought the water in them evaporates until it is of the consistency of slime.

And this slime, foul with animal and vegetable putrefaction, the people must drink as the horrors of thirst are added to those of hunger. Up from the dry jungles and the parched fields come dust clouds laden with the seeds of death in many forms—and among them that swift and most dreaded of all forms of death in Asia—cholera. Whole villages, weakened by hunger, are swept away by it. Father, mother and children die together. There is no one to bury the dead. Houses in the outlying villages are filled with corpses, and the gaunt wolves and jackals from the jungles are emboldened to enter the deserted streets in search of the food which famine, though it has made them lean in the beginning, supplies them in superabundance in the end.

BLEACH THEIR OATS.

An Illegal Practice Attributed to Chicago Grain Dealers.

Considerable interest has been aroused over the discovery that oats bleached with sulphur have been handled in the Chicago market. It is against the law of the State to use such a process, but the poor quality of the present oats crop has proved too great a temptation to certain mixers, who have brightened up the oats with sulphur to help out poor lots. The fact became generally known when insurance inspectors made a complaint to two or three concerns, and raised the insurance on certain buildings. Later all the large concerns handling oats were questioned as to whether they were using sulphur. Most of them denied it emphatically. The innocent ones in the trade are highly incensed at the use of the process by others, as it is claimed it will hurt the reputation of Chicago oats.

The question of a century celebration of

CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE FOR INDIANA'S SENATORSHIP.

Universally Esteemed as an Able Lawyer, Honest Politician and Upright Citizen—Like Many Other Public Men, He Is a Native of Ohio.

Our New Senator.

Chas. W. Fairbanks, the twenty-eighth Senator elected from Indiana, will succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, who is now ending his fourth term. Mr. Fairbanks is universally esteemed in Indiana as an able lawyer, an honest politician and a citizen of sterling worth. He is a product of the farm and the university, the country and the city, the bar and the forum.

He was born near Unionville Center, O., and is now in his forty-fifth year. His father was a farmer, and young Fairbanks' early days were spent in such agricultural employment as a farmer's son



SENATOR FAIRBANKS.

is used to. It was not owing to the fact that he loved the life of country less, but that he loved books more, that turned him toward the college, and when he came out of Wesleyan University in 1872 he was a bachelor of arts.

His ambition led him toward the law, and to facilitate his studies in that profession he served as a newspaper man in Cleveland and Pittsburg. The Supreme Court of Ohio admitted him to the bar, following which the Cleveland Law School tendered him the degree of LL. B., which he declined. In 1874 Mr. Fairbanks removed to Indianapolis and has practiced law in that city ever since.

He associated himself with politics from the beginning of his career there, but it was not until 1888 that he assumed leadership. In that year he threw his weight to the late Judge Gresham against ex-President Harrison. This was largely due to the warm personal friendship between them. It was at this time that Mr. Fairbanks became a distinct power in Indiana politics. At Minneapolis Mr. Fairbanks stood firm for Gen. Harrison's renomination.

In 1888 Mr. Fairbanks foresaw the dangers ahead, and, believing that for four years at least his party would be in the minority in Indiana, he gave up his entire attention to the matter of its organization. He gathered about him the young Republicans of the State. He presided at the State convention in 1892 and spoke for protection, reciprocity and an honest ballot. Indiana discovered a new orator and Mr. Fairbanks was in demand everywhere. In the campaign of 1894 he was the acknowledged leader of the Republican party, and in the campaign just closed he was in the forefront of activity and did such work as won for him the reward which he is now about to receive.

He will go into the Senate a friend of the administration. His relations with President-elect McKinley are those of years of mutual esteem and close friendship. He will, therefore, be in a degree representative alike of the administration, the State, his party and the people.

Misplaced Eloquence.

He was a bright, dapper young lawyer, full of spirits, and possibly a little too smart. For some time the Judge of the District Court had been waiting an opportunity to suppress a trifle of this smartness, as it became a bore when constantly opposed to his Honor's long experience. The young lawyer jumped up to defend a case of stealing in which the accused had retained him. Unfortunately he had failed to thoroughly acquaint himself with the facts of the case, other than that his client had been arrested for stealing.

"Your Honor," he cried, "I ask you does the prisoner look like a man that would steal? Does he look like a man that would suffer his honesty to be demeaned by appropriating another man's gold? No! a thousand times No! He is a patriotic citizen of the country, one of the proud upholders of our grand republic, and I say it is an outrage for the plaintiff to accuse such a gentleman of theft. Think of his friends that will weep over his disgrace undeservedly thrust upon him. Think of the blight upon this man's existence. I say the accused is too manly, too generous, too noble a specimen of hum—"

Smash! went the Judge's gavel as he roared out, "Quit that! Young man, this is a case of hog-stealing!"—Harper's Round Table.

Wolves in Wisconsin.

From ninety-four a flock of sheep owned by P. A. Porter, of Mount Morris, Wis., has been reduced to sixty since last spring by wolves.

The crown of Chosroes, the King of Persia, was hidden in an Arabian fortress, and remained concealed for near-

FROM FARM TO STATE

GOV. JAMES A. MOUNT INAUGURATED.

Indiana's New Executive Takes Up His Duties Without Display or Ado—Farm-like Simplicity Rules—Gov. Matthews Says a Brief Farewell.

Mount Sworn In.

Without display or ado Indiana changed Governors Monday. James A. Mount came to Indianapolis from the farm to receive the oath as the chief executive and Claude Matthews, after having served the people of the State for four years, left the capital to go back to his broad acres on the Wabash. William S. Haggard, a newspaper man from Lafayette, succeeded Mortimer Nye, a lawyer of LaPorte, as Lieutenant Governor.

The ceremonies incident upon the installation of the new officers occupied less than an hour. In the presence of the Senators and Representatives in the Senate chamber the Lieutenant Governor was inaugurated at 12 o'clock. From the chamber the inaugural procession marched to the lower south rotunda of the capitol, where the new Governor was inaugurated.

It was the wish of the incoming Governor that there should be no attempt at show and his wishes were respected. There was no inaugural parade; no men in uniform and no special display of good clothes. A single brass band far up in the balcony furnished all the music. Among the farmers who came in to see their representative take the oath of office were five brothers of the new Governor. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Jordan of the Supreme Court.

Gov. Matthews said a word of farewell. "It is but an exchange," said he in the course of his remarks. "My successor leaves the plow; I return to it. Proud of Indiana at home and abroad; proud of her splendid record in peace and in war, exulting in her illustrious history of the past, my heart and my hand will ever respond to that still grander future which, under the blessings of God, shall be hers."

The inaugural address of the Governor was brief and to the point.

The new Governor and Lieutenant Governor, with their wives, assisted by the other State officers, held a public reception in the Governor's parlors in the evening.

Legislative Precedings.

As soon as the upper house got back into its own chamber after the joint session had listened to Gov. Matthews' message Friday, Senator Shively of Richmond introduced an anti-trust bill. The bill provides that any company or corporation which joins a trust shall forfeit its right to do business in the State, and provides further that the officers of the company or corporation joining a trust may be fined \$500. The attorney general of the State is directed to prosecute all companies or corporations that become members of trusts, and as an incentive it is provided that he shall receive a fee of \$500 for every conviction. Prosecuting attorneys are also authorized to begin prosecutions. The House did nothing except to adopt new rules, one of which requires a two-thirds vote to appeal from the chair. Both houses adjourned until Monday to await Gov. Mount's inaugural.

Tuesday was given up to caucusing by both houses, no regular business being transacted. It was definitely settled that C. W. Fairbanks should be sent to the Senate, but not before much feeling and a strong opposition had developed. The minority strength was divided between McKee, Gen. Lew Wallace, and Judge Taylor.

The only measure of importance offered in the House Thursday morning was a bill by Representative Nicholson, author of the temperance law of the last session, putting the holders of Government licenses on the same footing as saloonkeepers and making them pay the same license fee to the State. Since the Nicholson law was passed many saloons have refused to take out licenses, but have run as quart shops. The bill will drive them out of existence. In strange contrast with the introduction of this measure in the House was the reception of each Senator by mail Thursday morning of a four-ounce bottle of whisky from a Terre Haute distilling firm. Some members, when it was known what the packages contained, refused to take them from the postmaster of the Senate, and others jokingly alleged that they were disappointed in the amount and were waiting for larger bottles.

Uncomfortable.

A New England woman who lives in an inland town attended the recent Christian Endeavor convention in Washington. She spent one night of the journey on board a steam-boat. It was the first time she had ever traveled by water. She reached Washington extremely fatigued. To a friend who remarked it, she replied: "Yes, I'm tired to death. I don't know as I care to travel by water again. I read the card in my state-room about how to put the life-preserver on, and I thought I understood it, but I guess I didn't, though. Some way, I couldn't seem to go to sleep with the thing on."

He Leaped for Joy.

The whimsical Svarof, one of the Empress Catherine's favorites, on receiving the marshal's baton, ordered a Te Deum, and commanded a number of chairs to be placed in the center of the church, one for each officer his senior. He appeared in the sacred edifice arrayed in his pajamas, or something less than their equivalent, and proceeded to vault over these files of chairs, taking each in its due succession. It was not until the conclusion of this performance that he donned the new uniform and deigned the horror-stricken clergy to pro-

The Livery of Biliousness
Is a pronounced yellow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeballs. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, sick headache, nausea and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of each and all of these discomforts, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness and debility. It promotes appetite and sleep.

Tactful Reply.

Priscilla—I don't think Miss Sweet is very bright. Many a time I have known her to laugh at stupid jokes.

Penelope—I'll bet she makes more friends that way than you do by scowling at them.—Truth.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The First Patent.

The State of Vermont seems to be distinguished in many notable and diversified ways. It transpires that the first patent granted by the United States was to Samuel Hopkins, of Vermont (July 31, 1790), for making pot and pearl ashes.

1667 BUS. POTATOES PER ACRE.
Don't believe it, nor did the editor until he saw Salzer's great farm seed catalogue. It's wonderful what an array of facts and figures and new things and big yields and great testimonials it contains.

Send This Notice and 10 Cents Stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for catalogue and 12 rare farm seed samples, worth \$10, to get a start. C. N. U.

The most famous English admiral was Nelson, who destroyed the French power at sea.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

When Hume fell in love his friends became aware of the fact by his sporting a rose in his buttonhole.

The Facts in the Case.

A careful perusal of the map of Wisconsin will convince you that the Wisconsin Central lines running from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer and Duluth touch a greater number of important cities than any line running through Wisconsin. Elegantly equipped trains, leaving at convenient hours, make these cities easy of access. Any ticket agent can give you full information and ticket you through. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Finest Trains South.

Queen and Crescent Route and Southern Railway Florida and New Orleans Limited. Standard coaches, through Pullman sleepers, cafe, parlor and observation cars from Cincinnati.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Queen and Crescent

86 miles shortest to New Orleans, 109 miles shortest to Jacksonville from Cincinnati.

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and m. in hood. Cures lung, n. eed, 50c and \$1. all druggists.

New Orleans

Queen and Crescent Route, 24 hours Cincinnati to New Orleans.

The greatest conqueror of ancient times was Alexander.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

Copernicus is justly deemed "The Father of Modern Astronomy."

True

Merit is characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is manifested every day in its remarkable cures of catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big 4¢ for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Prevents constipation. Painless and not astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.

Examination and advice as to Patentability of Inventions. Send for INVENTORS' GUIDE, or HOW TO GET A PATENT. Patrick O'Farrell, Washington, D.C.

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

WOMAN'S POWER.

IT SHAPES THE DESTINIES OF MEN AND NATIONS.

Where Men Are at a Disadvantage, and "Only a Woman Can Understand a Woman's Ills."

Woman's beauty, love and devotion, rule the world. Grand women; strong mentally, morally and physically, whose ambition and magnetic influence urge men to deeds of grandeur and heroism. Such women are all-powerful. Weakly, sickly, ailing women have little ambition; their own troubles occupy their thoughts, and their one object is to get well.

They have no confidence in themselves, and only too often lose faith in their physicians. All irregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, nervousness, headache, backache, "blues," distaste for society, sounds in ears, palpitation, emaciation, heavy eyes, "all gone" feeling, dread of impending evil, sleeplessness, etc., should at once be removed and vigorous health assured.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has for twenty years saved women from all this. Hear this woman speak:—

"I wish to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done for me. I had falling of the womb and leucorrhoea, and they have cured me of both. I am a well woman. I suffered dreadfully with such dragging pains in the lower part of the back and extending around the body, irritation of the bladder, pain when walking and painful menstruation; I weakened terribly. I had been treated by three doctors without much help, and it only took five bottles of your Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash to cure me. I can recommend them to all women suffering with complaints like these."—MRS. VANNATTA, 3827 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely Vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases,

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. The pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from those disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

FOR 14 CENTS.

We wish to gain 100,000 pleased customers in 1897 and hence offer

1 Pkg Bismark Cucumber	15c
1 Pkg Round Globe Beet	10c
1 " Earliest Carrot	10c
1 " Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce	15c
1 " Earliest Melon	10c
1 " Giant Yellow Onion	15c
1 " Early Radish	10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds	15c

Worth \$1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth \$1.00 we will mail you free together with our great plant and seed catalogue upon receipt of this notice and the postage. How can we do it? Because we want new customers and know if you once try Salzer's seed, you'll never, never get along without them! Catalogue alone 3c. postage 1c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic, as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

To Prohibit Footbinding.

Women's craving for a small foot has run mad in China, and they willingly submit themselves to tortures as horrible as any to which prisoners in the jails are subjected rather than be exposed to ridicule because their feet are large.

Now the custom is assailed from a powerful source—from a group of progressive scholars, which the Chinese people hold in the greatest reverence. The anti-foot binding agitation, which is now spreading all over China, was recently started by a prominent member of the Chinese literati in Suifu, which is a great city of Szechuan.

The leader of the movement is Chon, a literary graduate and a scholar of wealth and influence. While the literary examinations were being held at Suifu recently, every one was amazed



A CHINESE BELLE'S FOOT.

at the appearance of large posters on all the dead walls containing an appeal to educated Chinese to abandon the torture of their young daughters by foot-binding.

It contained many quotations from Confucius, but its main point was directed to the edict of Emperor Shun Chih in 1662, pronouncing the binding of girls' feet to be illegal. Chon declared that this edict had been obeyed for a time and then ignored.

He describes the tortures which young Chinese girls of the better class are forced to endure, and the misery and tears that are their portion for months and years. Even the worst convicts, he says, are never called upon to endure what a foolish custom imposes upon the tender frame of young girls, who are beloved by their fathers.

The deformity is produced in the feet of young Chinese girls by narrow cotton bandages about three yards long. These are applied when the girl is 6 years old. One end of the strip is placed beneath the instep and then carried over the four small toes, drawing them down beneath the foot.

Another twist draws the heel and great toe nearer together, making an indentation beneath the sole. When all the cloth has been used the end is firmly sewed down and the feet are left for a week or two in that condition. Clean bandages are now and then put on, but the change has to be rapidly effected or blood begins to circulate in the benumbed feet and the agony becomes unbearable.

It Was Useless to Wait.

There were two passengers who sat facing each other as the train rolled into the station.

The aisle was full of suburbanites crowding toward the open doors, but these two kept their seats.

They were not in a hurry.

Finally one of them spoke.

"It won't do any good to wait, mister," she said. "I'm not goin' to fidget this umbril and walk out and leave it. I'm a little lame. That's why I don't crowd out with the rest of 'em."

With the look of an injured man the other passenger got up and made his way as rapidly as possible to the rear door.

"The Old Yellow Almanac."

When Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote the poem having for title the same heading as this article, she touched a chord that vibrated in thousands of hearts. For Ayer's Almanac, "The Old Yellow Almanac" of the poem, is intimately associated with the days and deeds of a large part of the world's population. How large a part of the population this general statement may include can be gathered from the fact that the yearly issue of Ayer's Almanac is from 17,000,000 to 25,000,000 copies. It is printed in twenty-eight editions and in some eighteen languages, including, besides English, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Welch, Italian, French, etc. The old style almanac is looked upon by many as a relic of antiquity, especially the "patent medicine almanac," whose jokes are the butt often of the very papers in whose columns they first appeared. But there are almanacs and almanacs. Ever since Dr. Ayer's Almanac has been put out it has employed as high a class of mathematical and astronomical talent as is available in the country. The result is that it stands on a par, in respect of the reliability of its data and the accuracy of its calculations, with the U. S. Nautical Almanac, and testimony to this fact is found year after year in the letters, referred to the almanac department of the company, from students and mathematicians in various parts of the world. In its permanence and reliability Ayer's Almanac stands as a very fitting type of the Ayer Remedies—indispensable in the family and reliable every day in the year. The 1897 edition of this useful almanac is now in course of distribution through the druggists of the country.

Those Coal Tons.

"Perdition!" hissed the burglar, "I am pursued." He was forced to drop all the heavy articles he had stolen, retaining only the ton of anthracite coal.—Detroit Tribune.

"Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skillful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over and have received the highest endorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. There is hardly any food product which may be so extensively used in the household in combination with other foods as cocoa and chocolate; but here again we urge the importance of purity and nutrient value, and these important points, we feel sure, may be relied upon in Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate."—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

Culinary Methods

"You must have a good deal of trouble with the raw recruits, colonel?" "Oh, yes—but we get them in line." "How?"

"Oh, it takes a good deal of roasting."—Detroit News.

Spring Planting.

It is none too early to be planning for next spring's vegetable garden and flower beds. The first thing to do is to get a reliable catalogue of seeds and plants. Vick's Floral Guide, published at Rochester, N. Y., so well known for nearly fifty years, is the one to send for. The cost for catalogue and a package of seeds is only 15 cents. See advertisement, which has many attractive offers.

What There Is in It.

She—Do you believe there is really anything in palmistry?

He—Undoubtedly. I know of at least three persons who are making their living out of it.—Cleveland Leader.

The Most Unique Calendar of the Season

Has just been issued by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. Copy can be secured by sending six cents in stamps to cover postage to A. J. Smith, G. P. A., Cleveland.

Addison fell in love with the Countess Dowager of Warwick, but she did all the courting and gave him no trouble in that regard.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Saved by Its Song.

A little thistle bird in Monmouth, Me., owes its life to its perseverance and habit of singing while in trouble. A man in that village had heard the small songster's persistent notes near his window for nearly a month, and at last called the attention of a friend, who makes a study of birds and their ways, to its song. This friend soon made the discovery that the bird was a prisoner to its nest. A ladder was brought, and the bird and nest were taken down and examined. One leg of the little sufferer had become ensnared in the wool with which the nest was lined, and it was only after twenty minutes of painstaking effort with sharp instruments that the limb was loosened from the snarl. This done, the spectators were surprised to see birdie fly away, apparently as well as though never tied to a near-by apple tree. The bird's parents, or some other of its feathered friends, had kept it supplied with food during its imprisonment.

Heard at the Races.

Inquiring spectator—Which horse was it that won?

Speculative sportsman (gloomily)—I don't know the name of the horse that won; but I know the names of most of the horses that didn't win.—New York Weekly.

Florida.

Queen and Crescent Route and Southern Railway, only 2 1/2 hours Cincinnati to Jacksonville.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

If you have ever used Dobbins' Electric during the 31 years it has been sold, you know that it is the best and purest family soap made. If you haven't tried it, ask your grocer for it now. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowels regulator made.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething: softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Newer's sicken, weaken or grip. 10c.

As sure as winter comes, comes **STIFFNESS SORENESS** As sure as



St. Jacobs Oil comes, it comes to **CURE.** The ailment goes.

1849 VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE 1897

Standard Seed and Plant Catalogue. Contains all that's New and Good. Always Reliable.

THE GUIDE - - One packet either Wonderful Branching Aster, New Japan Morning Glory, or Parsy Choice mixed, for **15 CTS.** and your Choice) Two packets 25c., three packets 30c. Full retail price 45 cts.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine which tells how to grow Plants, Flowers and Vegetables, and is up to date on these subjects, for 3 months, the Guide and One packet of Seeds (named above) for 25 cents.

Every tenth person sending an Order as above will receive a coupon good for 50 cents' worth of Seed free.

When ordering state where you saw this ad, and we will send a packet of Flower Seeds free.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ **ALL DRUGGISTS**

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or scribe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STEELING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

"The More You Say the Less People Remember." One Word With You,

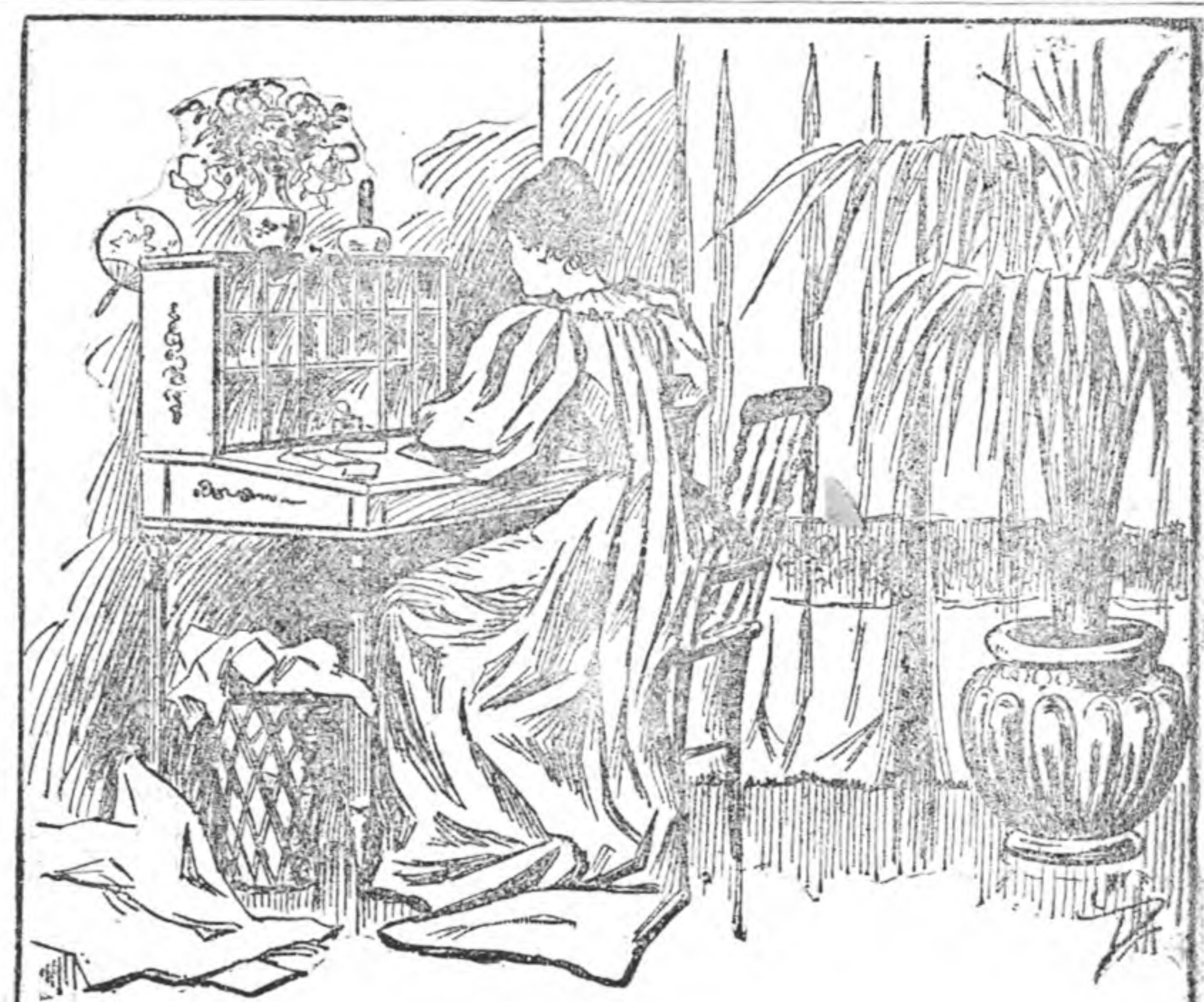
SAPOLIO

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by **WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.,** Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.



"My complexion has improved, and I feel like a new woman," writes the wife of a prominent real estate agent of Philadelphia. "Not the new woman of the present fad, but a rejuvenated and physically regenerated being. I write to thank you for these benefits. They are a result from the use of

RIPANS TABULES."

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
37 1/2c. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. fees.

CAN. U. No. 4-97
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A Cripple Creek Yankee at the Pearly Gates.

A yankee died (no matter what day or date), and when he reached the portal spied St. Peter standing at the gate. From out beneath his shaggy brows the good saint eyed the coming guest, who, with true Chesterfieldian bows, his honor of the saint expressed. He said he had grown tired below, his brain was worried with its cares: the struggle was a hard one, so he thought he climb the golden stairs. St. Peter asked the man his name, his occupation when down below, his church, from whence he came and then with indiscretion rank, ne'er dreaming of the fruit 'twould bear, he asked the disembodied crank how things in Cripple Creek were. This question never has failed to start the yankee's tongue to wag, and saintly ears were soon assailed with wildest antheims ever sung. He talked of leads and shafts and veins, of tunnels, stones and fissures true, of mammoth strikes and golden gains, until the heavenly air was blue. With growing eloquence he sped along the oratoric track, with gestures of both hand and head, and frequent bowing of the back, till Peter's ears began to ache, and "that tired feeling" came to him; yet still the yankee spake his little piece with added vim. At last forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and the saint arose, believing that the guest would see the interview was at a close. Then grabbed he Peter by the robe, and talked and talked again, until the patience of Job would not have stood the trying strain. In desperation Peter threw the golden gateway wide ajar, and said unto him: "If you'd view the heavenly glories, there they are." The Western Yankee stepped aside, and gazed on the streets of shining gold, and in a business manner eyed the buildings of unequalled mold. The dazzling beauties one and all he studied; then, with a shake of head and converted Western grin, turned to the waiting saint and said: "Just as described in Holy Writ, and I confess it's mighty slick, but I just want to say that it ain't in it, sir, with Cripple Creek!" Then Peter seized him by the neck and near the bottom of the spine, gave him one vigorous, saintly kick, and shot him down the dark decline, and as the body downward sped, old Peter gave his ears a rub, and with most touching pathos said: "I pity poor old Beelzebub!"

GALENA.

Make Your Own Lantern.

Your home is incomplete without it, and the price is within reach of all. I ordered one for my own use—and it was so handy and convenient I went to taking orders for them and sold 51 in one day making over \$5 clear. It gives a beautiful white light, chimneys never break from heat. It is always clean and ready. Francis Casey, S. Louis Mo., will send sample for 13 two cent stamps, write for one. I got my start from him.

GEORGE B.

Six weeks ago I suffered with very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. WM. KEIL, 678 Selby ave., St. Paul, Minn. Culver City Drug Store.

1-feb

Notice of Attachment.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, in behalf of James W. Wilson, did seize and attach a certain number of logs situated upon the right of way at Hibbard, belonging to William Taylor, said attachment being to secure a debt. Therefore, said William Taylor is hereby notified of said attachment, and unless he appears to answer to said complaint and attachment within 30 days from the date of this notice said logs will be sold in order to liquidate the debt and cover expenses.

I. C. BROOKE,
Justice of the Peace.

JAMES W. WILSON,
Complainant. 26 w3
Jan. 1, 1897.

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

Some Reading That Will Prove Interesting to Young Mothers. How to Guard Against the Disease.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. Culver City Drug Store.

1 feb

Fishing is good and many large fish are being caught. They are not all bass, but a great many are suckers, and two-legged ones at that. There are some people who cannot be caught by a cold, because they use Dr. Agnew's celebrated Cold Capsules that cure the worst cold in head in one day. They sell for 15c. a box at the Culver City Drug Store.

THE CELEBRATED

Hindu Doctor,

Tadapaly Veeraragava Roy, M.D.
(Native of British India.)

Physician and Surgeon, CURES

Asthma, Bladder, Catarrh, Consumption, Convulsions, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Gravel, Hemorrhage of Lungs, Diseases of Kidney and Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Itching of Anise, Eczema, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Chorea, Piles, Fistula, various Rheumatisms, Scrofula, Enlargement of Tonsils and Cancer.

GENTLEMEN — Private diseases, Venereal, Taint, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Seminal Emissions, Weakness of Sexual Organs.

LADIES — Womb Diseases, Hemorrhage, Monthly Periods among unmarried ladies, Abscess, Cancer, Leucorrhoea change of life.

Both sexes will be treated internally and externally without fail.

Office:—BURR OAK, IND.



Good Morning.

So your watch has stopped, eh? Well! take it to CAMPBELL, the watchmaker, he will make it as good as new. Ask him about insuring watches against all breakage.

Good Day.



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. Write to a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year, \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HANDBOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address
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Physician and Surgeon.

CULVER CITY, IND.

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LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

From Dec. 1st till Christmas.

* "The constant drop of water wears away the hardest stone,
The constant knaw of Towser masticates the hardest bone;
The constant wooing lover carries off the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser is the one who gets the trade."

W. S. EASTERDAY.

T. B. HARRIS,
Manufacturer of
INDIANA LUMBER,
Sawed Fellos and Square Timber.
And Dealer in
Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles,
Sash, Doors, Windows and Blinds.
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NICKEL RATE.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.
12th Sts. Chicago, and N. Y., L. E. and S. Ry. Depot at Buffalo.

Going West.		Effect Nov. 24, '95.		Going East.	
No. 1, N.Y. to Buffalo, N.Y.	No. 2, Buffalo, N.Y. to N.Y.	No. 3, Buffalo, N.Y. to N.Y.	No. 4, N.Y. to Buffalo, N.Y.	No. 5, Buffalo, N.Y. to N.Y.	No. 6, N.Y. to Buffalo, N.Y.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
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11 32	12 42	6 00	7 15	5 00	4 55
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9 08	22 18	6 00	7 15	5 00	4 55
9 11	22 21	6 00	7 15	5 00	4

All above trains run daily except Nos. 3 and 7 which run daily except Sunday. Local freight going west leaves Hibbard at 3:00 p. m., going east at 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains are equipped with Palace Buffet Sleeping cars. No change of Sleepers between New York or Boston. Baggage checked to destination. For rates or other information call on or address

B. F. HORN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. W. JOHNSON, Gen. Supt. Cleveland, O.
FOSTER GROVES, Agent, Hibbard, Ind.

--VANDALIA LINE--

TIME TABLE.

In effect June 21, 1896, trains will leave Culver City, Ind., as follows:

For the North.

No. 14, Ex. Sun. for St. Joseph. 7:15 a. m.
6. Ex. Sun. for St. Joseph. 11:36 a. m.
8. Ex. Sun. for South Bend. 9:37 p. m.

No. 8 has through parlor car Indianapolis to South Bend via Coffey.

No. 20 has through sleeper St. Louis to Mackinaw.

For the South.

No. 13, Ex. Sun. for Terre Haute. 6:05 a. m.
11. Ex. Sun. for Terre Haute. 1:25 p. m.
15. Ex. Sun. for Logansport. 7:52 p. m.

No. 13 has through parlor car to South Bend to Indianapolis via Coffey.

No. 21 has through sleeper Mackinaw to St. Louis.

For complete Time Card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through cars, etc., address J. Shugrue, agent, Marmont, Ind., or E. A. Ford, general passenger agent, St. Louis, Mo.

The Marmont

Exchange : Bank,

CULVER CITY, IND.

W. W. OSBORN, President.
G. M. OSBORN, Vice President.
JOHN OSBORN, Cashier

General Banking Business Transacted. Special attention given to collections. Your Business Solicited

JAMES DRUMMOND,

VETERINARY SURGEON. :

All cases of obstetrics a specialty, Also general stockbuyer and shipper. Argos, Ind.

H. A. DEEDS, Dentist,

From the office of F. M. Burket, Plymouth, Ind., will be at Dr. Rea's office, Culver City each Friday and Saturday. Remember the date. 12m3

Kreuzberger's Park

(Lake Maxinkuckee.)

CULVER CITY, INDIANA

THE BEST

Whiskies,
Brandies,
Cordials,

Rhine and Moselle Wines,
French Claret,
Port and Sherry,
Ales and Beers,
Mineral Water.

A fine stock of Domestic and Key West Cigars.

W. H. SWIGERT,

Experienced Drayman. .

Good delivered to any part of the city and around the Lake.

Prompt and quick service is our motto, and charges reasonable.

Hard and Soft COAL at rock-bottom prices for CASH (strictly).

W. H. SWIGERT,

MARMONT, INDIANA.

O. A. REA,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office on Main Street, north of Bank,

CULVER CITY, IND.

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When in Rutland call at

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Fresh Groceries.

Everything in the

Grocery and Dry Goods

line sold at

Hard Pan Prices.

We mean business.

S. CAVENDER.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

On Long or Short Time.

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C. B. TIBBETTS,

Plymouth, Ind.