

THE CULVER CITY HERALD.

At Lake Maxenkuckee.

VOL. IV.

CULVER CITY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, JANUARY, 28, 1898.

NO. 30

Every Farmer

keeps Chickens and finds them profitable too. To enable you to handle your eggs expedite we are giving away one of the best and most complete egg carriers on the market. Equipped with an adjustable cover and a patent combination lifter and fastener far superior to anything made. So arranged that when only one dozen eggs are placed in this carrier the lid can be dropped down and fastened the same as though it were full. Each carrier painted sky blue and fitted with best fillers.

How to Obtain One Free!

We give you a ticket with each purchase, no matter how small, and when your tickets amount to \$10.00 bring them in and receive a carrier.

ABSOLUTELY FREE!

J. C. KUHN & SON,
Plymouth, Ind.

DR. O. A. REA,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office Fourth Door North of Bank.

Main Street. CULVER, IND.

B. W. S. WISEMAN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office Third Door North of Bank.

Calls promptly answered day or night.

Main Street. CULVER, IND.

News in General.

Master Val Nearpass is on the sick list.

Mrs. Rev. Howard is upon the

Wm. Vanderweele, of Burr Oak, is upon the sick list.

The editor transacted business in Chicago last week.

Quite a large amount of sickness prevails in the vicinity at present.

There will be numerous cottages erected at this place in the spring.

Rev. S. Snyder begins his protracted effort at Burr Oak this week.

Rev. F. G. Howard was visiting Rev. U. S. Sholtz at Liter's Ford Tuesday.

Attorney V. P. Kirk has been transacting business at Plymouth this week.

Rev. F. G. Howard and F. C. Baker attended church services at Monterey last Sunday afternoon.

W. L. Welters, of Burr Oak, was in Culver, Monday. He made the Culver Art Studio a pleasant call.

J. H. Koontz visited Kokomo this week, and when he returned he brought with him his famous trotter, "Prince Marmont."

Prof. I. N. McHose, an evangelist, has been engaged to help Rev. Howard in his revival services. He is a professional vocalist.

To all Sunday school laborers we would say, attend the Marshall county Sunday school convention at Plymouth, Feb. 8 and 9, 1898. Entertainment free.

Mr. Chas. M. Wheeler, the efficient traveling passenger agent of the Vandalia R. R., made this office a pleasant call Tuesday. He is a very affable gentleman, and thoroughly enthusiastic over Lake Maxenkuckee and its interests.

The Hibbard school has purchased the entire set of Young People's Reading Circle books for 1897-'98, also a number of other books purchased of the American Book Company. A social was held at the school house, at which \$12.90 was made, and the remainder of the money was contributed by patrons and others in the district interested in school work.

UNPROFITABLE ECONOMY.

Congressman Loud's Bill to Increase the Rates of Postage.

How Mr. Loud Could Extinguish the Postal Deficiency by a Better Method.

Congressman Loud, of California, has a perennial bill to regulate the rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals, which is once more under serious consideration by the House. This bill has been defeated at several former sessions of Congress, but its author still urges it with a persistency worthy of a better cause.

Mr. Loud's bill is intended to remove the annual deficiency in the Postal Department by charging a higher rate of postage to certain classes of publications, and placing restrictions upon all publishers.

Under his provisions sample copies which publishers have heretofore been entitled to send through the mails at 1 cent per pound can only be sent at one cent per copy. This measure will undoubtedly decrease the quantity of mail matter of this nature, but will it result in a sufficient gain to the Government to warrant this curtailing of the publisher's right to increase his circulation, by a judicious use of sample copies especially when the existing law, if properly enforced, is sufficiently stringent to prevent an abuse of the privilege and the sending of an excessive quantity of samples?

There is another, and a more important class of reading matter which will be seriously affected by Mr. Loud's bill. Under his provisions no complete books will be entitled to pass through the mails at 1 cent per pound. All such must be postpaid at the rate of 8 cents per pound. When we note the vast amount of good reading—standard works of history, science, travel, biography, fiction—in fact, all classes of literature, which is to be had for mere trifles from the bookstore, it is realized what a boon cheap reading is to the common people. It is not so many years ago that good books were so high in price that they were rarely found except in the homes of the wealthy and in public libraries. To-day every home, no matter how humble, can have its little library of good books. This condition has been brought about and encouraged by the wise provisions of the former postal laws which made the rates of postage low to stimulate the education of the masses. The passage of the Loud Bill will undoubtedly cause a large increase in the price of books; and the people will be the sufferers.

The Postal Department has never been self-sustaining. That was not the principle upon which it has been brought to its present state of efficiency. Its greatest office is to facilitate business and educate the people. Low postal rates were made for that purpose, and now, at the dawn of the Twentieth Century, to enact such a measure would discriminate against a certain class of publications, and that a class of great benefit to the people, would be the first step toward a relapse into barbarism.

If Mr. Loud honestly wishes to bring the Postal Department to a point where receipts will equal the expenses, there is a way to do it without legislating against a useful class of publications, or hedging a publisher in with a complicated law, which may be interpreted to his detriment by any postal official who may not be friendly to him, or of the same political faith.

The railroads are charging the Government exorbitant sums for the transportation of mails—much more than they charge to the express companies for the same quality of service. It has been estimated that if the Government were to pay the same rates as the express companies, a saving of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 per annum would result. As the annual deficit is about \$8,000,000, it is quite plain that such a step as this would make the Department more than self-sustaining. Where the express companies pay about 1 cent per pound to the railroads for hauling their packages, the Government pay 8 cents per pound for the same service. Here is discrimination with a vengeance, and a condition of affairs worthy of Mr. Loud's careful attention.

These same express companies are careful students of the postal law. Their rates are adjusted so as to give the publisher the same rate as he can get by mail, or a little less. Where the postal rate is 8 cents per pound, they carry 2 pounds for 14 cents. Where the postal rate is 1 cent per pound, then they carry the same matter at 1 cent. These corporations are not in the habit of transacting business at a loss, consequently, it is evident that if they will carry second-class matter at 1 cent per pound when they are forced to do so to secure the business, the Government could profitably do the same if fairly dealt with by the railroads.

The effect of the Loud bill in its present form cannot but be detrimental to the advancement of the nation, and the Government of the United States is not so poor that it must economize by depriving the poor man of his literary food to put the money in the pockets of great corporations.

If Mr. Loud is afraid to offend the railroads proposing legislation which will reduce their dividends, why should he not turn his attention to the abuses of the franking privilege by congressmen and senators. They send enormous quantities of political tracts through the mails free of postage under the guise of public documents just before every important election. These documents are rarely read, and for all practical purposes are utterly useless. If the legislators of one political party do this, those of the opposing party must do the same for their own protection. A united movement of Congress irrespective of party could readily wipe out this abuse, save the Government vast sums, both in the postal and printing department and render it unnecessary to enact class legislation, which forms an arbitrary and unjust discrimination against a portion of the publishing fraternity.

There is but one way for the people to express their disapproval of the proposed measure. Let every man who is opposed to it send his protest on a postal card or by letter to the congressman who represents his district and to the senators who represent the State. By this method our law-makers will speedily become convinced that their constituents are opposed to such a system of false economy. Let every man who objects to the bill take this method of expressing his opinion, at once, and the Loud Bill will never become a law.

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THE FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

President Henry Jarrel Brings down the Gavel Promptly at 10 a.m.

The Opera House was neat and clean and everything in Readiness to greet the Tillers of the soil and their Families.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Monday, Jan. 17, Henry Jarrel, president of the Farmers' Institute of Marshall county, opened on the platform, and in few well chosen remarks, declared the Institute open for the transaction of what ever business that might come before it. Their old time secretary, J. V. Vangilder, was present and the proceedings of this convention will be truthfully and carefully recorded.

Rev. L. S. Smith, pastor of the Methodist church, invoked the blessings of the Deity upon all their deliberations. His prayer was soul stirring and inspiring.

The address of welcome by Hon. Charles P. Drummond was very appropriate and many compliments were passed on the address by this brilliant young speaker.

The response by J. D. Allerton, of Argos, put the large audience in a humor to listen to the very able address of H. F. McMahan, of Fairfield, on "The Value of Corn Fodder and How I Secure that Value."

The speech of Mr. McMahan was replete with facts and covered a very wide scope. He had given this subject careful consideration and many favorable comments were made by those present. Short speeches on this subject were made by several gentlemen present until the hour of twelve had arrived, when an adjournment was taken for dinner.

The afternoon session opened with an increased attendance. "Fruits of the farm" was the first subject taken up for discussion and Wm. Holland of this county talked very entertainingly and was eagerly listened to. O. P. Greer of Bourbon opened the discussion on "Best methods of Poultry management for the general farm." The speeches of the afternoon were of a high order. The evening session was held in the court house and was exceptionally good.

The Farmer's Institute concluded its Monday's session in the spacious court room at night. Long before the opening hour the court room was crowded with the best farmers of Marshall county and their wives. Seats were at a premium but that cut no figure. The people came to hear and see and no seats would be surrendered. Sheriff Marshall was present and did his best to give everyone a seat. The crowd was in the best of humor and to a casual observer everyone was happy. President Jarrel called the vast assembly to order announced the program.

Mr. McMahan, of Fairfield, gave a very interesting and elaborate talk on "How town and country may be mutually helpful." Mr. McMahan is one of the best and clearest speakers that was in attendance and his remarks were listened to with rapt attention. Discussions followed and some very strong speeches were made on this subject. The recitation of Miss Minnie Zumbaugh, of Argos, was very pleasing and from the first word she uttered she caught the crowd. Her style of delivery and her very pleasant manner attracted her attentive hearers. "Home life on the farm," by Mr. Geo. Huff, was one of the very best speeches that the members had listened to. He spoke with care and precision and had his subject well in hand. He was followed by other speakers, and "home life on the farm" is one thing to be envied. C. C. Hobbs, of Bridgeport, spoke entertainingly although he diverted from the subject assigned him viz., "Spraying and San Jose Scale." This talk was of a wide range and many good points were suggested and some very good things said. The session adjourned at 9:30 and the morning session opened promptly at 9:30.

Mr. C. T. Mattingly, one of the

best farmers in Marshall county, addressed the audience on the subject, "Sheep as a factor in agriculture." Mr. Mattingly's practical experience as a farmer and the time and care which he has given to the study of "sheep as a factor in agriculture" soon convinced his hearers that he could prove his faith by his works. The next speech on the program was delivered by Dr. Martin, of this city, on "Sanitary conditions of farmer's home." Dr. Martin is authority on health conditions. The doctor is an entertaining talker and his remarks were well received. Mr. J. L. Mosher, of Hibbard, spoke on "Sanitary care and management of flocks and herds." Mr. Mosher is recognized as one of the best tillers of Marshall county soil and he handled his subject with great care and perfect ease. He brought forth some sharp and well pointed discussions from several farmers and taken as a whole Mr. Mosher proved himself a good factor in the final wind up of one of the most successful institutes ever held in Marshall county. The afternoon session was devoted to election of officers, greetings, etc.

"In the Midst of Life we are in Death."

Stella, the little two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. John Popham died Sunday, January 23, being afflicted with whooping cough and pneumonia, aged 2 years, 2 months and 25 days. She was the sunlight of the home, being especially bright and winsome, and the loss of this darling is beyond the expression of words, the bereaved parents being nearly heartbroken. Funeral services were held at the M. E. church Monday in the presence of a large circle of relatives and friends who extend their heartfelt sympathy. Rev. Howard, of this city, and Rev. Sholtz, of Liter's Ford spoke words of comfort to the sorrowful parents, and assured them that although little Stella could not return to them, they could prepare to meet her in that realm of bliss where all our sorrows are over.

The remains were laid at rest in Culver cemetery by Undertaker Easterday.

In the midst of the motherly duties, And the fatherly labors and cares, In the midst of the infantile pastimes, Lo, the Death Angel, all unawares, Hovered over, and caught up a loved one, Even the tenderest, tiniest bud, E'er a mortal could fully believe it, In a moment burst o'er us a flood,

And the babe that had played in the morning,

Fro the noontime lay lifeless and still, And the daily routine was suspended, That a life and its purpose might fill The proud hearts that are prone to be thoughtless,

Of our guilt and our mission below, Of the talents that God has entrusted, And the future account that we owe,

But the spirit returns to the Maker, And the body shall also arise,

To eternal existence, determined By each life, shorn of every disguise,

May the bud that was plucked by the angel, Once again our companionship know, When the strife and the turmoil are ended, And through Christ we have vanquished the foe.

MR. EDITOR: If a man is in earnest, I say God have mercy on him when he seeks to change the error, of his ways. But when a man attempts to be "good Lord and good devil" at the same time I draw the line. A man that will testify to the goodness of God one night and get intoxicated the next is more hurtful to the cause of christianity than a hundred men who make no pretension whatever. Christ had no use for hypocrisy. He had no use for sin in any form, hence he said believe in me with all your heart and all your soul and I will sustain you, and a man with the love of Christ in his heart will not get drunk, but will be a shining light in the church and community. For how can a man testify to the love of God in his heart with the fumes of liquor upon his breath, without he has the scorn and derision of all who know him. If a man desires to live a new life, first let him seek the Kingdom of Heaven and all the temptations will be removed from him.

A CITIZEN.

CULVER CITY HERALD.

CULVER CITY, INDIANA.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S PLUM

WILL REMEMBER HER FORMER TEACHER.

Appointment as Postmistress in a Pennsylvania Town to Be Given an Old Instructor of the First Lady-Germans Like American Apples.

Plum for Her Teacher. The first lady of the land will share with her husband the privilege and labor of distributing patronage to the extent of one postmistress. In the congressional district of Representative Butler of Pennsylvania there is a woman over 75 years of age who was Mrs. McKinley's school teacher when the President's wife was a little girl. She is now needy, and wants to be postmistress of the town where she lives. During the recent reception the long column of guests paused for about five minutes. Mr. Butler was conversing with Mrs. McKinley. He was informing her that he resigned his prerogative of appointment to the first lady of the land. Mrs. McKinley will announce this appointment.

GERMANS BUY OUR APPLES.

Shipment of 64,539 Barrels Received at the Port of Hamburg.

The arrival of 64,539 barrels of American apples in one day at the port of Hamburg constitutes a new cause of anxiety to the German agriculturists. The crop of 1896 in the United States was large and the prices were low. American apples were sent in great quantities to Germany, and created a taste. The crop of 1897 was small and the prices were high, but the German taste demands them even with the increased cost. The German newspapers are sounding the alarm. They are telling the orchardists of that country that they are losing their market for choice apples to the Americans. "There will be an industrious planting and grafting of apple trees in the fatherland during the next few years," writes Consul General Mason to the State Department at Washington, "but whether any apple grown in the humid climate of northern Europe can equal the best American fruit is more than doubtful."

CATFISH IN THE PIPES.

Lack of Heat in a St. Louis School Due to Queer Cause.

On two recent days 1,000 children, attendants at the Garfield school in St. Louis, were given holidays because the school could not be heated. Something was the matter with the heating apparatus, but nobody seemed to be able to tell just what it was. Steamfitters worked all one day examining the plant. No breaks were found of any kind. The next day was put in with the same result. On the third morning experts decided that the pipes were stopped up. All stood the test until the main pipe from the city main was examined. The trouble was found here, where two channel catfish, six inches long and weighing half a pound each, were found.

Good Thing for Omaha,

The Pittsburgh & Gulf Railroad has decided to make the same freight rate from New Orleans to Omaha on sugar, coffee, rice and molasses as from New Orleans to Kansas City. There is now a difference of 3 cents per 100 between the two cities, to Kansas City 27 cents and to Omaha 30 cents. Wholesale grocers are indignant, as Omaha will be able to compete with Kansas City on precisely equal terms.

Hurricane in Ohio.

A hurricane leveled hundreds of derricks in the oil field of Ohio and blew down telegraph and telephone poles in many localities. A tremendous rain accompanied the wind and streams overflowed their banks. The village of Alger, in the Scioto marsh, was completely submerged and the residents compelled to vacate or move into the second story of their homes.

St. Paul Banker Acquitted.

The last of the many cases growing out of the sensational failure of several St. Paul banks last year ended in a verdict of not guilty. This case was on the charge that W. F. Bickel, vice-president and manager of the Minnesota Savings Bank, had converted to his own use certain notes signed by John Nusser.

Policeman Held Up.

As a fitting climax to many robberies in the east end of Pittsburgh, footpads held up and robbed Elmer E. Stover, a policeman. Stover had been on special duty at a ball and was on his way home. Three men halted him. They took his revolver, black jack, patrol keys and \$3.40 in change.

Lived Eleven Days with Broken Neck.

August Nickerson died at Port Townsend, Wash., after living eleven days with a broken neck. Nickerson, who was a sailor on the American bark *Caryphene*, while off Cape Mendocino fell from the main yard through a hatch into the hold, a distance of forty-eight feet.

Fishermen in Peril.

One hundred fishermen's huts on the ice in Lake Erie, off Put-in-Bay, were swept away in the late gale. Two hundred men, women and children narrowly escaped drowning by the ice breaking up and carrying them out into the lake and by the huts catching fire.

Burt Again Dodges the Gallows.

Eugene Burt, the wife and child murderer, sentenced to hang at Austin, Tex., has been granted a stay of execution by

DRY DOCK A SHAM.

Government Determined to Locate the Blame for Faulty Construction.

The scandal in the construction of the large timber dry dock at the navy yard, officially known as No. 3, continues to grow, and from present appearances there promises to be a lively and interesting time when the engineers are brought before the court to answer the many questions which are now being prepared. As the work of making the repairs continues, the weakness and faulty construction of the big structure is met with everywhere, and it is doubtful if the dock can be made serviceable again. The blame for the weak and faulty construction will not alone rest with the engineers. Both the contracting firms—John Gillis, who started the dock, and T. and A. Walsh, who completed it—will be brought before the court. Civil Engineer Menocal, who represented the Government, is on his way home from Nicaragua, having been ordered by the Navy Department to return. The other engineers who will be brought before the court are U. S. G. White, Franklin C. Prindle and Lieut. R. E. Peary of arctic fame. All are inspectors of the work and it is to determine where the responsibility is to be placed that they will be called before the court.

BOY MURDERER HELD.

Samuel Henderson of Philadelphia Committed to Prison.

Samuel Henderson, the 15-year-old Philadelphia boy who is charged with the murder of 5-year-old Percy Lockyear, was committed to prison by Magistrate Jerome to await the action of the coroner. There seems little doubt that Henderson brutally hacked the boy to pieces and before life was extinct threw him in Leddy's creek and weighted the child down with heavy stones. Mr. Henderson believes his boy guilty, but asserts that he is not in his right mind. Samuel had an attack of typhoid fever some years ago and his mother maintains that he has acted strangely ever since.

Dun's Encouraging Report.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The year has opened with a very satisfactory prospect. It is all the better that there is no wild excitement in the speculative markets, and, while stocks advance a little, grain yields a little. The payments through principal clearing houses, notwithstanding a decrease at New York owing to less activity in stocks, are 2.6 per cent larger than in 1892 and 10.1 per cent larger outside New York. Earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for December—\$43,364,279—indicate substantially the same rate of increase, exceeding last year's by 10.5 per cent and the earnings of 1892 for the same roads by 1.3 per cent. Since 1892 was on the whole the most prosperous year thus far, comparisons indicate, notwithstanding the lowest prices ever known, that the volume of business is larger, and, in spite of some cutting of rates, the earnings of railroads are larger than in the best year of past history. The wheat market has been curiously languid, yielding a quarter of a cent. Western receipts were 5,577,250 bushels for the two weeks, against 3,098,688 bushels last year. Corn exports continue large, although equal to last year's. Spot cotton is a sixteenth lower, mainly because of the stoppage of some mills by difficulty about wages. But nothing is definitely known about the quantity of cotton yet coming forward and one report of creditable character puts the year's yield at 10,570,250 bales, though results thus far do not quite justify so large an estimate. The iron furnaces in blast Jan. 1 report an output of 226,608 tons weekly, against 226,024 tons weekly Dec. 1. The woolen manufacturers have been buying wool largely, and for reasons not publicly explained it is evident that large orders have been taken by the leading mills, although sales have declined about 40 per cent compared with the previous week. Failures for the last week have been 349 in the United States, against 455 last year, and 45 in Canada, against 71 last year."

Powers Would Keep Out.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "This Government has received assurances through diplomatic channels from the leading powers of Europe that no objection will be raised to intervention to end the Cuban war. The positions of the powers, as expressed diplomatically, vary from declarations of absolute neutrality, as between the United States and Spain, to the opinion that the time has come for the United States to step in and end the struggle upon some basis. The latter is notably the position of Great Britain. This Government understands that it is the decided conviction of Great Britain that further continuance of the struggle on the island is useless; that Spain is unable to suppress the insurrection, and that the United States should at an early day assume an aggressive position to enforce peace upon some terms. Great Britain stands foremost among the powers in the desire for speedy action by the United States. Even Austria, the home country of the queen regent of Spain, is said to have conveyed the information that its position will be that intervention by the United States will be none of its business. From the advices received it seems certain that in case of intervention by the United States Spain will not receive aid from a single European power. The belief seems to be world-wide that Spain cannot suppress the insurrection."

Attacked by Tramps,

A desperate fight occurred on an Erie Railway train near Wilson, Ohio. Special Officer McNabb was attacked by four tramps and pelted with iron ore. He shot two of them, Alfred Green and John Green. The former, who is now in the hospital at Cleveland, will die.

Death of "Lewis Carroll."

The Rev. C. H. Dodson, whose nom de plume was Lewis Carroll, the author of "Alice in Wonderland," is dead in London.

Attempted Suicide at Washington.

At Washington, D. C., ex-Senator

COTTONS TO ENGLAND.

THIS COUNTRY TO COMPETE WITH FOREIGN MAKERS.

Sample Cases of Bleached Goods Sent to Manchester to Capture British Trade—Peculiar Claim Made by an Insurance Company in Missouri.

Better than English Goods.

There seems to be a probability that, in addition to the other classes of manufactured goods in which this country is successfully competing with foreign manufacturers for the trade of their own countries, bleached cottons will soon be added. A hundred sample cases of these goods have just been shipped from New York to Manchester, and negotiations are now on foot for the purchase of large consignments for the English trade. Heretofore cotton goods have been exported on a small scale to England through New York export brokers. Now, however, the attention of British importers has been drawn to American goods, not only because they are cheaper, but also because they are found to be far superior to English manufacturers of the same weight. The American goods are made of a finer twisted yarn than the English, and are without the filling, which, while making the material smooth and of good appearance, causes it to wear badly and to lack the strength of the American goods. The market for bleached cotton in this country has frequently been overstocked, and should the present experiment result in a regular export trade the effect will be to keep the mills continually running and to prevent the periodical running on half time and discharge of mill workers, which has led to so much misery and discontent.

ROBBERY AT BEAVER DAM.

Five Men Bind an Entire Household and Steal \$30.

Five masked robbers broke into the house of Mrs. Anna Gratz, a widow, at Beaver Dam, O. The woman, her two daughters, three sons, aged from 10 to 18 years, and Adolph Follett and John Paustein, farm hands, were bound hand and foot with ropes. Then the robbers asked where a safe containing a large sum of money was kept. All they secured was about \$30 in money, two gold watches and some other jewelry. While the victims were bound the thieves went into the kitchen, cooked breakfast, ate heartily and took their departure about 4 o'clock a. m., leaving their victims still bound. About an hour later one of them succeeded in getting free and gave the alarm.

INSURANCE TEST CASE.

Company Holds that Accidental Poisoning Is Not Accidental Death.

A transcript has been filed in the United States Court of Appeals at St. Louis from the United States Court that presents a peculiar insurance question. Some time ago Dr. Jean C. McClother took poison by mistake for medicine, at Kansas City. He had an accident insurance policy for \$5,000 in the Provident Mutual Accident Company of Philadelphia. His widow brought suit to collect \$5,000, but it was decided against her on the ground that death from poison was not an accident within the meaning of the word in the policy. She has now taken recourse to the Court of Appeals to reverse the decision.

Colorado Miners Strike.

The Lafayette Miners' Union has called out all the miners employed in the Lafayette district, Colorado. It was decided by the members of the union that they would not go to work until the old schedule of wages was restored, namely, 45 cents per ton after machines in rooms and 50 cents per ton in pillars. The United Mines there, anticipating a strike, have closed down. The Gladstone mine has also closed down. About 300 men are already out.

Shot Down Two Indians.

W. F. Delong, a Wallula, Wash., farmer, killed one Indian and wounded another. Indian Jim, accompanied by his son and several other Indians, went to the farm of Delong, with whom they had previously had trouble, and ordered him to vacate the premises. They threatened to burn his house and commit other depredations. Delong shot and killed Indian Jim's son and wounded another Indian.

United States Foreign Trade.

The foreign commerce of the United States for the year 1897 breaks all records in volume and values. For the entire twelve months the excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounts to \$356,561,000, and, adding \$41,000,000 net exports of silver, gives a grand credit balance for the year of \$397,500,000.

Killed in a Cave-in.

Sparks from an engine set fire to the timbering in the Fairview tunnel on the Santa Fe road, nine miles west of Williams, Ariz. While men were fighting the flames in the tunnel a mass of rocks and charred timbers caved in on them. Roadmaster Lyons and Foreman Matthews were caught and fatally injured.

Express Company Robbed.

More than thirty unfaithful employees of the Adams Express Company in New York recently succeeded in stealing between \$2,000 and \$3,000, money received for goods delivered C. O. D. or alleged to have been either lost, stolen or mislaid, all of which the company has been forced to pay.

Will Enter Y. M. C. A. Work.

George McDill, chief clerk to Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, at Omaha, Neb., has resigned his position to travel throughout the United States promoting the work of the many railroad branches of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Fire Loss During 1897.

The amount of property which went up

BERING SEA CLAIMS.

President Submits Report to Congress and Asks Appropriation.

The President has submitted to Congress the awards and report of the commission appointed under the terms of the treaty of 1896 to adjust the claims of British subjects for losses sustained through the seizure of their sealing vessels in Bering Sea. Secretary Sherman's report sets out the appointment of the commissioners to adjust the claims, and submits a list of the awards made, showing in detail the amount allowed on account of each. The principal of the claims for vessels allowed amounts to \$264,188.91, and interest on this sum is allowed to the amount of \$149,790.36, making the total allowed \$413,979.27. The personal claims with interest swell this total to \$463,454.27. Then the correspondence shows a further allowance was made on account of the Black Diamond and on the claim of James Gaudin, mate of the Ada—two claims which had originally been thrown out by the commissioners. The admission of these two claims raised the total of the claims and interest allowed to \$473,151.26.

MAN SWEATS BLOOD.

Peculiar Disease Attacks George M. Smith of New Jersey.

George M. Smith of Phillipsburg, N. J., sweats blood and many of his neighbors regard him as the instrument of divine manifestations. The first symptom is a flushed appearance of the face similar to the congestion produced by a severe cold. At this stage of the malady he complains of ebbing strength and soreness in the muscles all over his body. Next the bleeding begins. The first parts attacked are the mucous surfaces. The blood issues from the nose, eyes, gums, tongue and throat. If the attack is allowed to progress the sweating extends all over the patient's body and blood oozes from the pores of his skin in spots varying in size from a pin point to a silver dollar. The doctors say the sweating is known as purpura hemorrhage and is not a disease, but a symptom of diseased conditions producing debility and various blood changes.

Boy Bandit Confesses.

John Ritter, who is confined in the jail at St. Clairsville, O., although only 16 years of age, confesses to a series of startling crimes. He acknowledges robbing the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling office of \$900, the postoffice at Wheeling Creek mines of \$400 and wrecking a Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling passenger train for the purpose of robbery, together with a number of minor crimes.

Fire in Chicago.

Fire, which caused a loss of \$400,000, for a time threatened the James H. Walker block in Chicago with complete destruction. But the work of the fire department confined the flames to the southeast corner of the building. Property to the extent of nearly \$1,500,000 was represented by the building and contents. Two men sustained injuries during the blaze. The loss is over \$300,000.

Wrecked by Its Manager.

The assignment of the Kentucky Trust Company, Louisville, Ky., to the Columbia Finance and Trust Company was filed. The liabilities are \$125,000; the assets about \$50,000. The concern has been looted by Reinecke, the vice president, who was allowed to manage all its affairs. Reinecke, who is missing, had the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Must Keep Out of Kansas.

Superintendent of Insurance McNall of Kansas issued an order revoking the license of the Life Insurance Clearing Company of St. Paul, Minn., to do business in Kansas.

Villers Goes to Prison.

The jury in the Villers murder trial at Jamestown, N. D., returned a verdict finding Villers guilty of murder and fixing the penalty at life imprisonment.

Music Hall Destroyed.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Music Hall, which was built in 1885 at a cost of \$60,000, was destroyed by fire.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 46c; butter, choice creamy, 18c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 20c; potatoes, common to choice, 50c to 65c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 white, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 45c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c

DISCUSSION CAUSES A HOTTIME IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Reed and Congressman Bailey Clash on Veracity—Attempt to Spring the Belligerency Resolution Defeated—Bayonets Bring Calm in Havana.

Turmoil in the House.

All day Wednesday the question of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents was argued in the House, but as on the preceding day the minority hurried itself against a stone wall. On the only vote taken Wednesday—a motion designed to overrule the decision of the Speaker and direct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report without further delay the Cuban resolution passed by the Senate at the last session—the Republicans stood solid and voted to sustain the chair.

The galleries were banked to the doors, and there was considerable excitement throughout the early part of the session when the members of the minority were successively pressing all sorts of amendments bearing on the Cuban question for the purpose of embarrassing the majority. During the general debate Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee made an impressive speech of less than an hour, explaining at length the situation which made action by Congress inevitable. He asserted that the President must assume the responsibility of any action which might eventuate in the war and appealed to both sides of the chamber to patriotically support the executive if a crisis shall come.

A sensational ending marked the third and last day of the debate. Speaker Reed, in unqualified words, stamped as false an assertion made by Congressman Bailey, the floor leader of the Democrats, and tumult ensued.

Notice was given Wednesday by Mr. Williams (dem., Miss.) that at the conclusion of the debate Thursday a motion would be made to recommit the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the basis of dispute, with instructions. Thursday when the motion was made by Mr. Bailey it was ruled out of order by Speaker Reed. Mr. Bailey therupon started the House by affirming that he had a private understanding with the Speaker by which a vote should be taken directly on the motion to recommit. This the Speaker emphatically denied, and these two leaders of their respective parties in the House, with white faces and voices shaken by emotion, set their statements each against the other, while the galleries looked on in breathless amazement and the members were in an uproar. Mr. Smith of Michigan, who said he was present, corroborated the Speaker's side of the case.

The result of the Speaker's position was that an appeal was taken from his decision, and by a strict party vote the appeal was laid on the table—168 to 114—the Democrats and Populists, as on the two previous days, voting against the solid Republican strength.

The debate Thursday was not as interesting as on either of the two preceding days. The features were a characteristic speech by Champ Clark of Missouri, a strong appeal for conservatism from Mr. Johnson (rep., Ind.), and a presentation of the result of his observations in Cuba during his recent trip to the island from Mr. King (dem., Utah).

De Lome Fears a Crisis.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, fears the debate in the House of Representatives may cause a crisis. Thursday he called at the State Department, and for over an hour was closeted with Judge Day, the assistant secretary. He expressed extreme regret over the speeches made by the Congressmen, and especially that of Mr. Hitt, which, he said, might inflame the Spanish populace to some overt act, such as driving Minister Woodford and the United States consuls from Spain before such demonstrations could be checked by the Spanish Government.

"Expressing extreme regret" is the diplomatic mode of making a protest without bringing about an international complication. The Spanish minister was apprehensive particularly of the effect of Mr. Hitt's speech, because of the prominent position he occupied as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He pointed out to Judge Day that because of the excitement in Spain over the Cuban question, the reports of such utterances as that of Mr. Hitt would have the effect of further stirring up the people. He also regretted extremely the unusual activity in the navy yards. The manufacture of guns, ammunition and other utensils of war is being pushed along more rapidly than for years, and Senor de Lome told Judge Day that his people could not regard this activity otherwise than preparation for war, in anticipation of some radical move on the part of this Government. He explained to Judge Day that, while he personally knew the feeling of the administration to be friendly, the people of his country had to take the talk in Congress and the reports of the activity at the navy yards at their face value, and that his information would go for nothing with them.

BAYONETS BRING CALM.

Military Force Quells the Spirit of Revolt in Havana.

Advices say that absolute calm now reigns in Havana, and it is difficult to realize that a few days ago the city was apparently on the verge of a revolution. Although the rioting was practically over on Friday night, troops continued to be poured into the city Sunday. Gen. Bernal arrived from Pinar del Rio on that morning with a force estimated at 2,000 men and bivouacked in the railroad yards, in Prado, where most of the forces still remain. About the same time a column of 1,000 cavalry rode in and found quarters in the Cuartel de la Fuerza. In Cuba street, on the artillery wharf, batteries

were taken and Cnaeon streets. It is estimated that fully 12,000 were in the city, in addition to the regular garrison.

There was much speculation as to the cause of such extraordinary precautions, in view of the fact that the city was apparently tranquil. The usual parade of the volunteer palace guard in the Prado was permitted, but a cordon of regulars kept the crowd at a distance, permitting no one to approach the volunteers or to cross the park.

An explanation offered for the concentration of troops far in excess of the apparent gravity of the situation is that Marshal Blanco has determined to mobilize one-quarter of the volunteer force and send it into the field on active duty. A much more probable solution is offered that the riots were the result of a conservative plot in Spain to overthrow the ministry and Gen. Blanco, and to enforce the return of Gen. Weyler.

There is no question that the bitterest feeling against Gen. Blanco and autonomy is entertained in conservative circles and among the volunteers and in the army. The volunteer officers are open in expressions of hostility, and the regulars are no less hostile, but are generally more guarded in their utterances.

A regular officer said that Gen. Blanco would have to go, and if the regulars are ordered to fire on the volunteers or people he believed they would refuse to obey.

Several officers and men have notified Gen. Blanco that if he continues to spend money to win over rebel chiefs instead of paying the troops they will take matters into their own hands. Long arrears of pay are still due to the soldiers, and great dissatisfaction is caused thereby.

FIND FLAWS IN SYSTEM.

Senators Believe Changes Are Needed in the Postoffice Department.

During the investigation of the civil service by the Senate committee, Chief Clerk Bailey of the chief examiner's office, civil service commission, advised a general reclassification of the Government offices. The present grouping, he declared, was accidental, based on salaries, while he believed it should be based on the kind of work done.

The debate over the letter carriers service continued at some length, Hoar strongly appealing for additional appropriation to prevent a reduction in deliveries. Allison, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, expressed the opinion that there was a defect in the administration of the free delivery system, that the appropriation was either not equally divided between cities or that the Postmaster General's estimates to Congress were too small.

Wolcott said that he desired to call the Senate's attention to the real basis of the trouble with the financial affairs of the Postoffice Department. "It is well understood," said he, "that second class mail in this country absorbs 65 per cent of the expenses of the Postoffice Department and supplies only about 3 per cent of the revenues. This is the serious point of this discussion and if Congress should enact into law a measure relating to second class mail matter which can be laid before Congress a recurrence of the present difficulty will be obviated." Wolcott then called attention to the opposition of the publishers of New England to the enactment of the bill restricting second class matter.

Allen of Nebraska thought the great point involved in the discussion of the postoffice finances was the charge that there was an annual leakage of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 on account of underweighting mail matter.

NO MORE NEW STATES.

New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona Must Wait Awhile.

The House Committee on Territories has been considering the Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico statehood bills for several days and will probably be ready to make a report next Friday. These territories have sent strong delegations to Washington to plead for statehood, but it is more than likely that the urging will be in vain, for the committee seems disposed to make adverse reports on all three bills. It is felt in Congress that a mistake was made in admitting two or three Western territories into the sisterhood of States, and that a further mistake might be committed by taking in either New Mexico, Oklahoma or Arizona at this time. Nevada, with a voting population of less than ten thousand, is perpetually an example ever in view to deter Congress from being too hasty in matters of this kind.

DENVER'S WAR IS ENDED.

Big Stores Abandon Their Fight Against the Newspapers.

After a fight lasting nine days, the advertising department stores of Denver which attempted to dictate rates to the local daily papers, made an unconditional surrender. The lesson of the last ten days is a clear demonstration of the value of advertising, for during that time the big stores were empty, and clerks were employed to scrub floors and windows in a vain effort to find work to keep them going during business hours. A number of small concerns that took advantage of the boycott to begin advertising found immediate results, one house having to call for the police to keep back the crowds, while the large places were practically empty.

Told in a Few Lines.

The casino at Willard Beach, South Portland, Me., was burned, causing a loss of \$39,000.

Martial law, which was proclaimed in Prague, Dec. 2, as a result of the riotous demonstrations which followed the disturbances in the reichsrath, has been abrogated.

J. H. McLaughlin's lodging house at Hot Springs, Ark., was destroyed by fire, the occupants barely escaping in their night clothes. Fred Johnson, a young man, jumped from a third-story window and sustained serious injuries.



"NOW, ALL TOGETHER!"

"Slicing" has for centuries been a mode of punishment in China, the victim suffering a lingering death by being slowly carved into bits. From the present outlook the great empire bids fair to undergo the operation itself, the executioners being the European powers, aided by Japan. Already Germany, France, Russia and Japan have encroached on Chinese territory, while Great Britain threatens to have her share. Italy doubtless will come in for a slice if the work of division now threatened is carried out. The great giant of the Orient bids fair to meet Africa's fate.

LODGE'S BILL PASSED.

Great Interest Taken in the Immigration Measure.

The features of Monday's proceedings in the United States Senate were the speech delivered by Senator Wolcott of Colorado, chairman of the bimetallic commission, upon the negotiations with European countries relative to international bimetallism and the passage of the Lodge bill restricting immigration into the United States. The galleries were crowded at an early hour. Unexpectedly Senator Hanna appeared at the opening of the session. Mr. Foraker, the senior Senator from Ohio, presented Mr. Hanna's credentials for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term. He escorted his colleague to the desk, where Vice-President Hobart administered the oath.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Wolcott began his address. He was in fine voice and commanded the earnest attention of his auditors. At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Wolcott was instantly surrounded by his Republican colleagues, desirous of tendering to him congratulations.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wolcott's speech the immigration bill was taken up and discussed until 3 o'clock, the hour at which, by previous agreement, it had been arranged to vote finally upon the amendments and the bill. An amendment offered by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin providing that the ability on the part of the immigrant either to read or to write should be accepted as a sufficient test of his literacy was adopted. Another amendment by Mr. Spooner providing that the members of the family accompanying the immigrant rejected under the conditions of the bill should be returned to the country whence they came by the steamship companies was also adopted. Other efforts were made to amend the measure, but failed. The bill was then passed by a vote of 45 to 28.

The bill as passed provides that all immigrants physically capable and over 16 years of age shall be able to read or write the English language or some other language; but a person not able to read or write who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such a parent or grandparent may accompany the immigrant, or the parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family; and a wife or minor child not able to read or write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent who is qualified. This act does not apply to persons coming to the United States from the island of Cuba during the continuance of present disorders there, who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

BIG MILL STRIKE IS NOW ON.

Cotton Operatives Refuse to Accept Cut in Wages.

A reduction in the wages of 125,000 operatives employed in nearly 150 cotton mills in New England, which the manufacturers decided upon as a temporary remedy for the depression in the cotton goods industry of the North, went into effect Monday morning.

In six of the mill centers, namely, New Bedford, Biddeford, Saco, Fall River, Fitchburg and Lewiston, 16,745 mill hands struck. The twenty-two mills of the former city, which gave employment to 8,730 hands, were shut down because the operatives have refused to accept the reduction, and the strike thus inaugurated promises to be one of the most protracted and stubbornly contested in the history of the textile industry. The operatives are fighting for the abolition of the fixing system, in addition to a restoration of wages. There was no violence about the mill gates, and no large gatherings on the streets.

The 3,500 employees at the Laconia and Pepperell mills at Biddeford refused to go to work under the new schedule and it is thought the strike will not be settled easily. About 1,600 of the working force at the York mills in Saco went on strike and those mills will be closed. The Androscoggin mills at Lewiston and the King Philip plant in Fall River were handicapped by a strike of number of the hands and the Queen City mills of Burlington, Vt., are closed on account of a strike which followed the posting of notices of a reduction. In Fitchburg 225 employees of the Nockege mills struck, and

in the King Philip mills at Fall River 1,100 quit. In Burlington 300 are out and in Lewiston 1,200 struck.

The mills in Fall River, with the exception of the Fall River Iron Works and Durfee & Seacott plants, reduced wages Jan. 3, on the same day a cut down went into effect at the big Amoskeag corporation of Manchester, the Naumkeag mills at Salem, the China, Webster and Pembroke mills at Suncook, N. H., and a number of towns in Worcester County. The Fall River mills employ about 27,000, the Amoskeag 9,000, and the others which adopted the new scale the first of the year about 5,000 hands.

The reduction Monday affected the cotton mills of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, the mills of New Bedford, Lowell and a large number of smaller centers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In New Bedford alone \$22,000,000 capital is rendered idle by the strike.

SUICIDE BARS INSURANCE.

Supreme Justice Harlan, at Washington, Hands Down a Decision.

In the United States Supreme Court Monday Justice Harlan handed down an opinion in the case of A. Howard Ritter, executor of William M. Runk, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, involving the question of whether the heirs of a man who commits suicide when in sound mind can recover on an insurance policy. The court held that they could not.

It appeared from the facts stated that Mr. Runk, a resident of Philadelphia, committed suicide less than a year after increasing his insurance to the extent of \$200,000, making an aggregate insurance of \$500,000 upon his life. Of the \$200,000 the New York company carried \$75,000, which it refused to pay on the ground that Runk was sane when he took his life. It was shown in the trial court that he had written a letter the day before his death stating that it was his purpose to put an end to his life so that his life insurance money could be collected for the payment of his debts.

In deciding the case Justice Harlan said that when an insurance company entered into a contract to insure a man's life neither party to the contract could be supposed to have suicide in contemplation, and it was not intended in entering into such a contract that the life of the person insured should be at the option of either of the parties. In fixing the premium the company would naturally take into consideration the circumstances bearing upon the duration of life, and no company would undertake to insure against suicide. If any should make such an attempt, he said, it would be against public policy and would not be allowed. Concluding, he said explicitly that no insured person committing suicide and found to be of sound mind could recover upon his policy.

GIVES SPAIN WARNING.

President Says American Charity Will Not Be Delayed.

Washington dispatch: The President now knows that Spanish authorities are hampering Consul General Lee in every way possible. They do not want Americans to succor the starving Cubans. But President McKinley has given assurance that all donations will reach Cubans. He has given that assurance without any communication with any representative of Spain.

President McKinley has, after careful consideration of the complaint that supplies sent from Philadelphia to Havana have not reached Consul General Lee, given out the statement that all donations to Cuba will be distributed by Gen. Lee. When this statement was given out by Judge Day no assurance of a change of policy in Havana had come from Gen. Lee or from Minister de Lome.

The assurance to the American people that their contributions would be distributed in Cuba was simply the assurance of the President of the United States, who is conscious of his right and power to see that it is made good. President McKinley has indulged in no threat against Spain. He has simply assured the American people that he will see that their contributions are distributed to the starving Cubans. Those who have watched developments believe that this will be by intervention with force.



Ex-Senator Dawes, chairman of the Government commission to reorganize the Indian territory, thinks that some acknowledgment should be made of the forbearance shown by the Seminole Indians during the recent trouble in that country.

"If the Indians had taken two white boys," he says, "and burned them at the stake the white inhabitants of Oklahoma would have exterminated the whole tribe within the next ten days; but when the white inhabitants of Oklahoma burn at the stake two young Indians, one of whom was known to be innocent and the guilt of the other was greatly in doubt, the Indians remained quietly in their homes and simply appealed to the great father for protection and justice."

There is a good deal of inquiry as to what ladies who intend to visit Mexico or Canada should do to protect their sealskin sacks from confiscation when they return to their beloved country. Assistant Secretary Howell furnishes the following recipe: "Show your sack and other sealskins to the nearest collector of customs and obtain from him a certificate of ownership. Stow the same carefully away in your pocketbook, and when you cross the border into the United States shake it at the customs inspector; or, if it is more convenient, obtain a similar certificate from the collector of the port at which you cross the border going into a foreign country."

President McKinley has an ordeal of hospitality before him during the next thirty days which will be almost as great a test of endurance as that he has encountered with the office seekers. During eleven days he will have to eat eight dinners given in his honor by the Vice-President, Secretary Sherman, Secretary Alger, Attorney General McKenna, Postmaster General Gary and Secretary Gage. At all of these dinners the guests will be the same, and will consist of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and the members of the cabinet and their wives, so that the party will be rather tired of each other and exhaust their conversational powers by that time.

The national capital is probably the only city in America where one will see fine equipages draw up at a 10-cent lunch room, bringing regular patrons for their lunch. There are many lunch rooms and few restaurants in Washington. Everybody in business and politics patronizes the lunch counters at noon, and carriages may be seen any day in front of these places, just as they are in front of Delmonico's in New York or Kinsley's in Chicago. They are not the carriages of bankers and millionaires, however, but belong to Uncle Sam, and are used by heads of departments.

Members of the House of Representatives are receiving many protests against the enactment of the law which passed the Senate imposing an educational test upon immigrants, but almost without exception they come from foreign-born citizens who are recent immigrants themselves, and the greater number are from the natives of countries where the average of illiteracy is the highest.

There was an increase of 166,681,937, or 11.4 per cent, in the number of postage stamps sold by the Government during the last six months of 1897 over the corresponding period of 1896, and an increase of 35,000,000, or 14.6 per cent, in the number of postal cards, and 23.3 per cent on special delivery stamps sold.

Congressman Lacey of Iowa has received a letter from a constituent, who writes:

"Please send me all obituaries about Congressmen that are published. I do so like to read about dead Congressmen."

Speaker Reed has not been at the White House since Congress met in December. He has been there only once since McKinley was inaugurated and that was last spring to talk over the policy to be pursued during the special session.

The first large state function of the McKinley administration took place in the White House the other night, when the President and Mrs. McKinley received the diplomatic corps and other guests to the number of nearly 2,000.

The receptions of Mme. Romero, the wife of the Mexican minister, are second only to those of the President in glory and grandeur and attendance, and her first for the season was attended by several thousand people.

A full description of the process of coffee growing in Hawaii is given in the shape of a report from Consul General Haywood, who has studied the subject for the benefit of would-be coffee raisers.

Commissioner Evans of the pension office refuses to vacate the order made by former Commissioner Loughran reducing the pension of Judge Charles D. Long of Michigan from \$72 to \$50 per month.

A call has been issued for a pure

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Say? Do you know that you owe the HERALD editor a dollar. Does it not strike you, if you have a conscience, that it is a little cheeky to read a paper week after week without ever giving it a thought that the editor has bills to meet whether you pay him or not, and a family to support. We appeal to your manhood. Just step in and pay the printer his just dues; and it will not only make him happy but will make you feel better. It is only neglect on your part, but awful inconvenient to the newspaper man when he has bills to meet, and knows that scattered here and there are small amounts which runs up to the hundreds when placed in the aggregate. We must have money, and only desire our dues, hence, why not come to the front with your mite, or if you have not the money bring to the HERALD office flour, potatoes, wood, etc. Who will be the first to answer this call and give us a lift?

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

By Lady Cook, nee—Tennessee Claflin.

The Sign of the Cross is the most universal and the least generally understood of all the mystic symbols that have come down to us through the lapse of infinite ages. We are accustomed to identify it with Christ and Christianity alone, as though it had originated with them. Yet ten thousand proofs exist that it was simply appropriated to those just as it had previously been claimed by every great religious cult that made its appearance in the world. A distinguished writer, in his essay in the Edinburgh Review, nearly 30 years ago, on "The Prechristian Cross," says: "From the dawn of organized Paganism in the eastern world, to the final establishment of Christianity in the western, the Cross was undoubtedly one of the commonest and most sacred of symbolical monuments, and, to a remarkable extent, it is so still in almost every land where that of Calvary is unrecognized or unknown. Apart from any distinctions of social or intellectual superiority, of caste, color, nationality, or location in either hemisphere, it appears to have been the aboriginal possession of every people in antiquity; the elastic girdle, so to say, which embraced the most significant token of an universal brotherhood; the principal point of contact in every system of pagan mythology." That mighty maze, but not without a plan, to which all the families of mankind were severally and irresistibly drawn, and by which their common descent was emphatically expressed, or by means of which each and all preserved, amid every vicissitude of fortune, a knowledge of the primeval happiness and dignity of their species.

Where the authentic history is silent on the subject, the material relics of past and long since forgotten races are not wanting to confirm and strengthen this supposition. Diversified forms of the symbol are delineated more or less artistically, according to the progress achieved in civilization at the period, on the ruined walls of temples and palaces, on natural rocks and sepulchral galleries, on the holiest monoliths and the rudest statuary; on coins, medals, and vases of every description; and, in not a few instances, are preserved in the architectural proportions of subterranean structures, of tumult as well as fane. The extraordinary sanctity attaching to the symbol, in every age and under every variety of circumstance, justified any expenditure incurred in its fabrication or embellishment; hence the most persistent labor, the most consummate ingenuity were lavished upon it.

What then was the original meaning of this symbol, or symbols which has been the warp into which all the threads of every religion have been woven? In order to solve this question, a multitude of facts are to be considered, all pointing to the same conclusion no matter how grossly exhibited or how mystically disguised.

It is the sign of regeneration whether divine or human, the emblem of the ever vigorous fecundity of nature, therefore, of the life that is and that which is to come. It denotes the universal vivifying power, sometimes associated with the most obscure rites, at others refined into a spiritual regeneration, and thus typifying a future immortality and state of never-ending bliss. It was consequently adapted to all sorts and conditions of men, and became as universal as life itself. One of the earliest complete types known is the crux ansata formed like a T, with an oval or circle resting upon it. Singly they typify the male and the female organs of reproduction; to-

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VANSCHOIACK'S.

gether they may denote goodness, hope, felicity, or the life to come. The crux ansata is commonly found sculptured on Egyptian and Coptic monuments, and the mystical Tau symbolized "the hidden wisdom" of the Chaldeans of the ancient Egyptians, Indians, Peruvians, Americans and of every ancient people in both hemispheres. Humboldt found in remote Kamtschatka, the cross and other rude remains of hieroglyphics, similar to those in Egypt. It was engraven on the glass statuette of Serapis, on the walls and tombs of Kings. Planted on the frustum of a cone the simple T represents goodness, springing from a heart or the breast of mummy, it denotes hope or expectation of reward. The two colossal statues from Easter Island may be seen at the British Museum, and on the backs the same sign is rudely engraved.

As with this which was the conventional so with the aoid or circle, sometimes called the egg or the eye. It denoted the female principle and covered the vestments of the Ephesian Diana, and the Assyrian Mylitta in whose temple all the women were bound to prostitute themselves as strangers. The robes of the dark-skinned mother goddess of India were similarly adorned, as were the tails of Juno's birds which drew her chariot through the heavens. We are told that the worship of Juno was universal, that the Empire of Jupiter was small compared to hers. As Hygieia sometimes called her daughter she was the goddess of birth in Arcadia, was Isis in Egypt, and Juno Lucina of the Latins. Hygieia was also the name as Diana, Venus Lubentia, and Genitilis, who arose from the sea. Juno was not only queen of heaven presiding over marriage and child-birth, the patron of sexual virtue, and punisher of lewdness in matrons, but was also the goddess of all power and empire, and the dispenser of riches.

In like manner Venus among her various titles was surnamed Telessigrama because she presided over marriage and Phallomedea, from her affection for the phallus.

The ovoid form of the upper member of the crux ansata, was sometimes displayed as a handle, as in the Theban catacombs and on a Babylonian cylinder. On a stele from Khorsabae, an eagle-headed man holds the circle in his right hand, and the tau in his left. In the ophite hieroglyphs which remind of an era of widespread serpent worship, it is depicted as a penitent circle, and as a circle is borne in the claws of the flying Scarabaeus, the sacred emblem of Ptah, and is found sculptured from Europe to Mexico.

In a modified form and joined with the tau it is the oldest ensign of majesty in India, and is commonly found in the hands of Brahma, Vishnu and Tiva. In Christian Europe it is adopted by every potentate including our queen as a symbol of royalty, whose coronation orb surrounded by a pectoral cross in nothing more than the embodiment of the traditional crux ansata.

The Rev. William Haslam in his work "The cross and the serpent" gives a curious and fanciful explanation of these facts. He says: "I have suggested that the Cross was conceived when the redemption of man was designed. I can't doubt that it was revealed with the prophecies."

It is in prophecy, as it is now, an outward sign of an inward mystery, connected with a promise. It was the sign and pledge of that promise, and as such, in whatever sense the outward observer regarded it, there seems little doubt but that to the initiated it was a holy and blessed sign of hope in a fallen age; and a pledge of the promise of light in a period of darkness." In another passage he writes still bolder: "The cross was known to Noah before the Dispersion and even before the Flood, and I will venture yet further, and say the Cross was known to Adam, and that the knowledge as a sacred sign, was imparted to him by the Almighty."

We may admire the enthusiasm which suggests all this, and which is eminently theological and clerical, but unfortunately the patriarchs and prophets never once referred to the Sign of the Cross and the Hebrew and Sarcitarian Scriptures are equally silent. They were, however, thoroughly familiar with it, as it formed in their days a significant part of all Pagan worship.

Of all its many forms, "there is not one amongst them," says the Edinburgh reviewer, "the existence of which may not be traced to the remotest antiquity," and we might add, nor the causes of whose variance cannot also be traced. The Maltese Cross, the battleaxe of Thor originally four huge phalli carved out of the solid rock but afterwards metamorphosed by the virtuous knights of St. John, or the Cross of St. George which marks the English flag, and every other, is nothing more or less than a Phallic symbol. Rude, upright stones especially those of a conical form, appear to have been the earliest objects of worship by mankind, and their assistance by contact to produce fruitfulness if still invoked by women in many parts of the world. In every mythology the cone has the emblem of the mother of heaven whatsoever her name, and every alta and high places of hers was originally conical or pyramidal. One stone standing upon another, or inserted in the earth represented a rude cross. The mystical tree "the tree of life" was also represented in the form of a cross, or by the hieratic sign of deity across its stem. Every circumstance pertaining to this was peculiarly phallic.

When serpent worship began to supersede tree worship, the ophite emblems were of a similar nature. The serpent with its tail in its mouth has the same significance as the crux ansata. When, at a later stage of civilization, the worship of the moon and sun successively prevailed, and the followers of the sun made war upon those of the "Great Dragon" many of the old emblems were devoutly adopted and a composite religion.

And when in the fulness of time, Christianity made its appearance and developed orders and hierarchies, it incorporated within itself almost every feature of Paganism, including the supreme Phallic symbol—the Cross. Christianity worships the Divine Child, adores Mary his Mother, and practically gives the Supreme Deity and in-

terior place. Christ's wounds are dwelt upon in almost every hymn with fervid ecstasy, and the Cross of Calvary is the foundation of faith and hope. To have inserted the Virgin in the Trinity would have been to literally imitate the older cults, so the Arkite deity of Thebes or Babylon, a distinctly phallic one, whose will was interpreted by the Jonah or Doves, gave rise to the Divine Messenger and interpreter, the Holy Ghost, the Dove of Christianity. At all points our religion is literally descended from the older and the most ancient.

We have our Tree of Life, our Sun of Righteousness, (uprightness), our Cross of Salvation, and the hope of an after life. We have also bitter aversion to the "old serpent" and "all his works," although we retain many of the latter in our rites and ceremonies. The Cardinals points of superstition have varied, and mankind have boxed its compass, so that at length they seem returning to their old love, the religion of Humanity and the worship of nature. We are beginning to perceive that whatever is good and beautiful is natural, and that whatever is natural is also good and beautiful. Possibly the time is not far hence when we shall not be ashamed of our bodies with their organs and functions, or of any other work of God, but shall see in all a Divine beauty worthy of pride and praise, and shall again recognize as our Trinity the Father, Mother and Child.

SHIP CANAL.

Which May Enter the Wabash at or Near Logansport.

For the past ten years, at each session of congress, the matter of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Wabash river has been a fruitful subject for discussion and the cause of resolutions being introduced providing for a survey of the most feasible routes. Several surveys have been made in accordance with these resolutions, and the engineers in charge have generally conceded the route entering the Wabash at this point as the best. The country is now on the eve of great improvements in the shape of internal waterways, as a means of providing transportation at reduced rates and to keep railroad rates at a proper figure. The next few years will see larger sums spent in this manner. With this end in view, Senator Turpie, on Wednesday, introduced in the senate a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to make a survey of a ship canal for the lower part of Lake Michigan to the Wabash river, and the same was referred to the committee on commerce. If a favorable action is taken, a survey will be made the coming summer.

Through Pullman Tourist Sleeper.

For points in Kansas, California, Arizona and New Mexico will leave Indianapolis via the Vandalia Line each Wednesday until further notice. For rates, reservations and full information, apply to nearest ticket agent of the Vandalia Line, or to Mr. E. A. Ford, G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

We want wood upon subscription! Childrens' artices at John Osborn's shoe store now going at cost.

M. Keen and the majority of his family are suffering with the grippe.

For SALE: A first class Pool table, very cheap. Enquire at the Beeber Saloon.

24¢

Mrs. Thos. Harris, of Plymouth, spent last Saturday afternoon with friends in Culver.

Don't pass John Osborn's shoe store when you want a bargain in footwear. He will surprise you as to cheap prices.

Myrtle, the little daughter of Thos. Medbourn, is suffering with a severe attack of the grippe.

You will miss great bargains if you don't attend the closing-out sale of footwear at John Osborn's.

Don't forget to pay John Osborn's shoe store a visit when you are in town. He will astonish you with low prices.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy. Culver City Drug Store.

The Republicans of Union township will meet in convention at Culver on Saturday, Jan. 29, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of electing a member of the county committee for this township and a delegate to the district convention to meet in Plymouth, Feb. 1, '98. H. M. SPEER, Com.

The stock for our souvenir edition has arrived and those desiring gunces are confident that ere space in the same will address this office at once.

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady; but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles. Culver City Drug Store.

The Cromley block in this city was sold last Saturday. It was purchased by Henry Zechiel for \$1,000 and immediately transferred to Urias Menser. This is a valuable piece of property and is worth today twice the purchase price.

From all over the country comes reports of the theft of chickens in great numbers. It seems that nothing short of extreme measures will break up the thieving gangs which have existed in this portion of the state for several years.

Wm. Overman, Culver's celebrated hunter and sportsman, has just purchased a full blooded Irish setter, which for beauty can't be beat. He is also one of the very best bird dogs in the state and is less than two years old.

The sending of one of our battleships to Havana may have some significance. It may be the beginning of a policy of interference to check the destructive war in Cuba. It ought to be brought to an end, and the United States is the nation that should interfere to check it.

Twelve counties of Indiana, out of 92, furnished 42 percent of the divorce suits closed last year. These counties contain cities of manufacturing population, such as Allen, Delaware, Floyd, Grant, Howard, Madison, Tippecanoe, Marion, St. Joseph, Vanderburg, Vigo, and Elkhart.

A large number of friends and relatives gathered at the East Washington church, Wednesday, to witness the marriage ceremony that united for life Mr. Ren. Kline and Miss Eldora Flagg, Rev. Rickett officiating. In the evening a large number of invited guests repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, where a sumptuous repast was served.

Thus far this section has escaped severe storms, while all through the west and northwest the storms have been very severe, snow falling in Illinois to the depth of three feet on the level, causing an entire suspension of freight traffic on railroads and passenger trains being moved with great difficulty, while in some sections the loss of life has been terrible. The weather prophet says look out for breakers through the month of February and a portion of March.

What pleasure is there in life with a headache, constipation and biliousness? Thousands experience them who could become perfectly healthy by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Culver City Drug Store.

Boots, shoes and rubber goods for the million at John Osborn's shoe store, at prices that defy competition.

For the "Ministers' Conference" in the county convention to be held in the Presbyterian church, Plymouth, Ind., Feb. 8 and 9, let each minister in the county prepare a three-minute talk on one of the following subjects: "The Pastor's duty toward the S. S." "His duty towards the officers and teachers," "His duty to children," "His duty to the home class," "His duty towards the teachers' meeting," "His duty towards the Normal class," "His duty towards doctrinal teaching the school," "His duty towards temperance teaching," "His duty toward good citizenship teaching." If none of these subjects strike you, come and bring us the condition, or subject that does interest you and your school. Let us spend a profitable hour together. J. D. COVINGTON.

The wide awake citizens of Max kuckee are confident that ere daisies cease to bloom next fall the electric cars will be run upon the east side. Well, they to be congratulated, as they certainly have many environments which are very attractive.

Just remember that the Lakes Hotel is now under the control that prince of landlords, W. H. Flagg, who is sole proprietor. reputation as a first class manager known far and near by the travel public, hence he is already receiving a liberal patronage from that source. His culinary department is unexcelled and his beds are as good as the best.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Ba costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have used is Chamberlain's Pain Ba and I say so after having used it my family for several years." cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by Culver City Drug Store.

Died, at his home near Plymouth Wednesday evening, of typhoid fever, Mr. A. A. Miller, a former resident of this place. He also lived at Twin Lakes for many years. Mr. Miller was a successful farmer, a good business man and honorable in his financial dealings. His health was bad during his residence here but withal he maintained his natural kindly disposed dispositions and suffered his afflictions with manly fortitude. All who knew him always knew him and will testify to his integrity in business matters, and many will be grieved over his death.

You may talk all you please about Fortune not favoring some men, but when in addition to the splendid ice weather we are having and the promising outlook for an abundant crop of that useful article we note the fact that our popular iceman, S. E. Medbourn, was presented last Sunday afternoon by his worthy spouse with a 13½ lb. boy, we are inclined towards a belief in the fickleness of that capricious and partial Dame. Sam, of course, steps high and looks ten years younger as he promenades the street, and the smile which illuminates his countenance sheds its radiance a block ahead. Dr. Wiseman reports both mother and child doing nicely.

One of Two Ways.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctor'd too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. o find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. All druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlets, both sent free by mail. Mention the CULVER CITY HERALD and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

LOCALS.

Pay the printer.
Subscribe for the HERALD.
H. Covert is upon the sick list.
There are signs for all kinds of weather.
Mrs. D. A. Bradley is still in very poor health.

The work upon the riding hall is being rapidly pushed.

W. H. Porter transacted business at Plymouth Tuesday.

Al. Keen made Liter's Ford a business visit Wednesday.

Dr. Wiseman made South Bend a professional visit Tuesday.

We must have wood. Will some of our subscribers bring us some.

Will close out all fifty cent working shirts at thirty-nine cents at Vanschoiack's.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Louder, of Maxenkuckee, last Friday, a bouncing boy.

Prof. Hahn delivered an excellent address at the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

Mr. Orin Kline has returned from North Dakota and is now a resident of Maxenkuckee.

A thrill of terror is experienced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night. But the terror soon changes to relief after One Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless for children. Culver City Drug Store.

CLOSING OUT.—Get your footwear at John Osborn's, durable and cheaper than the cheapest.

WANTED:—A book entitled Sam Jones's Sermons No 1, to be returned to its owner. W. S. DuPree.

A number of Culver City ladies met at Wilber Brown's residence north of town Wednesday, and spent a pleasant day.

Mrs. Maggie Spangler is spending a few weeks with her parents in this city. She has been sojourning at Battle Creek, Mich.

Our exports for the month of December exceeded the value of imports by 75,000,000. The bulk of these exports consisted of American farm products.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach troubles. Culver City Drug Store.

The article on Farmers' Institute which appears in another column should have been credited to the Plymouth Independent.

John Osborn is bound to close out his present stock of boots, shoes, rubbers, etc., at prices way down. Call on him for bargains.

There are a number of our subscribers who promised us wood on subscription. We would like eight or ten cords immediately. Do not forget us.

E. B. Vanschoiack is positively closing out his entire stock of boots and shoes at cost and below cost. This is no humbug. Just call and be convinced.

The ice elevators of the Maxenkuckee Ice Company were started in operation Thursday. Thus far the prospects for an extensive crop of ice has been very limited.

After years of untold suffering from piles, B. W. Purcell of Knittersville, Pa., was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin diseases, such as eczema, rash, pimples and obstinate sores are readily cured by this famous remedy. Culver City Drug Store.

Quarterly meeting services will be held at the East Washington church one week from next Saturday and will continue over Sunday. Immediately following these services revival meetings will commence.

Footwear of every description at John Osborn's shoe store. Call and secure bargains while they last.

If you want first-class laundry work done, leave it at the Exchange Barber Shop, under Culver City Drug Store.

Thursday evening, Jan. 20th, Rev. Snider, an evangelist of great note, preached an interesting sermon at the M. E. church in this city. He commenced revival services at Burr Oak this week.

Why not go to John Osborn's shoe store and fit your children with arctic overshoes while his great closing out sale lasts. They are going at cost. This is no humbug. Call and see.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale at Culver City Drug Store.

Before buying Your SPRING SHOES

Examine our Line and Get Prices. PORTER & CO.,

We have . . . Groceries

And you all desire to purchase
First-class Goods.

Hence you can find an endless variety at H. J. MEREDITH'S.

ANDIES for the millions from fire cents
per lb. up. If you want to make your
wife a present, buy her a fine set of dishes, of
which I have a superb stock to select from.

The leading Grocery in Cul- ver, and prices on par with the time.

FIRE, FIRE, FRIE.

Get insured before you have a fire. Notice the fine list of Insurance Companies represented right here in Culver City:

OHIO FARMERS,
INDIANA UNDERWRITERS,

GERMAN FIRE OF INDIANA
CITIZENS OF EVANSVILLE,
PACIFIC,

MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.

Give me a call.

DAN G. WALTER, Culver, Ind.

H. A. DEEDS, * → DENTIST. ←

From the office of F. M. Burkett,
Plymouth, Ind., will be at Dr. Rea's
office, Culver City, each Monday.
Remember the date. 26th.

J. H. CASTLEMAN,

Dealer in



Grain, Coal, Salt and Feed.

* Live and Let Live is My Motto. *

Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds
of Grain.

CULVER, IND.

He Leads Them All.

Positively the Largest and most Select line of
Furniture in the county.



Sewing Machines of every grade repaired and Sundries
furnished for the same.

BICYCLE REPAIRING one of the great Specialties.

Undertaking AND Embalming
are the leading features of this establishment. Calls promptly attended
night or day.

DON'T MISS THE PLACE.
A. B. Wickizer.

PRICES AT ROCK BOTTOM.

ARGOS IND

There Are Gold Mines Right At Home

—for people who have learned that the road to wealth is right buying. We know people who have paid \$2.00 for shoes not as good as we sell for \$1.50; and they were people who needed every cent they had, too.

If they followed the same course in their other buying, it's no wonder they failed to make headway in saving up something for a rainy day.

And that reminds us—for rainy days we have a matchless assortment of rubbers and overshoes. We can save you money on them too.

PORTER & COMPANY.



HAYES & SON,

PROPRIETORS OF

→ Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. ←



First Class Horses, Buggies and Vehicles of
every description. Can stable from 50 to 75
Horses and shelter a
number of Buggies.

Culver,

Indiana.

CLEANING-UP BARGAINS

At LAUER & SONS.

Every man who desires to save money—So pay attention to these
helps we give him.

Special Cleaning-up Sale

ALL OUR \$ 5.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS	\$3.75
ALL OUR 7.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS	5.00
ALL OUR 10.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS	6.75
ALL OUR 12.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS	8.00
ALL OUR 15.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS	9.75

We Are Also Cleaning Up

All Winter Underwear, Gloves and Mittens, Caps, Boys' Clothing, Pants, Furnishing Goods, Felt Boots and Rubbers at prices reduced 20 per cent.

The original prices are on all of our goods. Make your own selection. Call early and get CHOICE BARGAINS.

M. LAUER & SON, The One-Price Clothiers.

Plymouth, Ind.

BALL & CARABIN,

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Before Stock Taking

which occurs February 1st, we will make tremendous reductions in Men's and children's Clothing, Ladies' and Misses' Wraps, and all other minute apparel.

We are desirous of cleaning up stocks in order to make room for our immense new line of Spring Goods.

With this in view we will not be outdone in naming prices. You will do well to take advantage of these opportunities.

BALL & CARABIN,

PLYMOUTH, IND.

ROSS * HOUSE

PLYMOUTH, ND.

Only First-Class House in the City. Rates Reasonable

Special rates given to Marshall county citizens, who come in numbers.

Hacks to and from all trains.

J. B. Bowell, Proprietor.

PROGRESS AND DECAY.

The topmost glacier heavenward climbs.
The fountain dashing leap on high,
The dark briar forest's leafy shade,
The lofty pines in lowly glade,
Rear upward to the sky.
All Nature higher longs to rise,
And so must I.

The winds are sweeping loud and free,
Afar, the changing icebergs freeze,
The mighty ocean's throbbing breast
Beats loud, above her dead at rest,
And stormy rivers swell the seas.
But should not man be striving more
Than such as these?

The mightiest rock by lightning struck
Will shake, and quiv'ring fragments fly.
The grandest trees will fall some day,
And human hopes, and loves, decay.
All in a fallen world must die.
And lay their proud deads in the dust,
And so must I.
—Ida Rowe in Madame.

AGATHA'S WEDDING.

By John Walker Harrington.

The day that Agatha's engagement was announced Mrs. Pennington's school was in turmoil of excitement. Melicent was in charge, for Agatha was at the dressmaker's, and Mrs. Pennington had put on her best black bonnet and hastened out to tell the news to her relatives and friends. Intelligence of this sort is best made public at once.

"I'm so glad to hear Agatha is to be married," said Judge Bryson's daughter, a red faced girl who was always saying the wrong things. "I wish I might hear of your engagement, Miss Pennington."

Melicent Pennington flushed angrily, and threw back her thin shoulders. There was a compressed look about her lips.

"Do not concern yourself, my dear," she said. "I could have been married long before I was your age."

Everybody who knew the Penningtons had heard of Melicent's proposal of marriage. It was her first and her last. She was traveling in Europe, and in a Paris pension she met a German count who proposed to her, after a frenzied courtship of two weeks. Melicent was then but sixteen years old. Mrs. Pennington was fond of saying: "Melicent had such a carriage. She looked as though she were twenty."

The head of the house of Pennington—Pater, the daughters called him—set his foot down squarely. No child of his should marry a titled foreigner; the count was a mere fortune hunter. Pater had no fortune worth speaking of, but that made no difference. What Pater said was right, and Melicent sent the young member of the nobility away.

"It's just as well," she often said. "I find my ideals are changing as I grow older. I shall never marry until I meet a man as good as Pater."

Melicent waited fourteen long years, but the paragon never came. Her cheeks were not as plump as they had been, and her features were becoming angular.

Pater fell down the steps of his house one night, six years before, and a few days later died from the effects of the shock.

"He was a good fellow," the world said. "He was kind to his family, anyway."

Affairs had not gone well with the Penningtons since then. Barring a law library, a few outstanding claims, and a house with a mortgage on it, the father left little. The house—and the unsatisfied mortgage—were about all that remained after the debts were paid.

"Think how much worse it might have been, Mater dear," said Melicent to her mother, after it was all over. "So long as Aggie doesn't feel how hard it is, I shall be satisfied."

Mrs. Pennington and Melicent believed that young girls lacked the power to think, to observe, and to study, and they issued their theories in the form of a four page pamphlet, which they mailed to the families whom they had known in the days of their prosperity, and to most of the petholders of St. Sebastian's. And thus it was that the Pennington School of Observation for Young Girls was established.

This institution occupied the parlor and the second floor of the mortgaged house. The house was in a Harlem street, lined by two brownstone shells pierced with holes. Some of the holes had glass over them, and the others had doors, behind which gleamed rows of brass letter boxes. Before the era of flat building came, houses surrounded by lawns filled the street, but in a time of financial stress—his money affairs nearly always went wrong—he sold the land on either side. In the deed it was mentioned that only private houses were to be erected there; but as soon as Pater was gone the insidious work of the flat builder began, and the Penningtons' house was shut in on both sides. It was useless to lament over the loss of light from their

side windows. The house, wedged in between huge structures of brick and mortar, was the only private dwelling which remained in all that street.

Mrs. Pennington taught sciences, languages, and the art of thinking; Melicent inculcated the principles of mathematics and music; and Agatha, a red faced, freckled girl of twenty, who went to the art school, was instructed in free hand drawing.

"Agatha is so different from Melicent," everybody said. "She never will have the carriage her sister has."

The younger woman came home one day with her face beaming.

"Mr. de Vere will call tomorrow evening," she said. "I suppose you have no objection, Mater?"

"When I was your age," began Melicent—and then she stopped. "I—I know several artists," she concluded lamely.

"I'm aware of what you were about to say," Agatha retorted. "Well, he may not have long mustachios like your German count, but, at all events, he's not after Pater's money."

"Forgive me, Agatha," said Melicent. "I spoke before I thought."

Having nothing to forgive, Agatha was magnanimous. She even asked Melicent to lend her her silk dress, to wear on the following evening.

"I am so glad," said Melicent, when Agatha came into her room one night, several months later, and told how "he" had proposed at last. "I know you will be very happy."

"Thank you," remarked Agatha.

Melicent told Mater the next morning at the breakfast table. She did not wish to disturb her rest with such startling intelligence.

"I do so want Agatha to have a beautiful wedding," said Melicent.

"I don't know," Mrs. Pennington rejoined, reaching for the patent malt preparation which seemed to serve her in place of food—"I don't know where the money's coming from, Mellie."

Agatha, who always arose an hour later than the rest of the household, was asleep up stairs.

"But we must make the child happy," insisted Melicent.

Then came days of scrimping and saving.

The two youngsters whose parents had sent them from the West to become boarding pupils of the School of Observation looked dolefully at each other across the morning repast. The soupmeat of the day before had been converted into hash. The coffee seemed principally grounds. The oranges were small and shriveled. One of the youngsters had the temerity to ask for a poached egg one morning, and the injured air with which Melicent refused it still lingers in her memory.

Melicent and her mother partook of the same frugal fare; but there always was a bit of steak or a nice chop for Agatha.

"Mater," said Melicent, one evening, "we might sell that ormolu clock uncle gave me."

The ormolu timepiece went to a dealer in antiques, and several heirlooms of guinea gold found their way to a smelting shop down town.

Packages of all kind were being delivered at the Pennington house now;

but the neighbors did not notice that almost as many packages left that house as came into it. Harlem cliff dwellers are not very curious.

"What are you doing to do with that mahogany table?" asked the Bryson girl, who was always about at the wrong time.

"It is to be repolished," replied Melicent calmly.

The School of Observation for Young Girls began to show alarming symptoms of disintegration. The girl with the red hair suddenly announced that her parents had decided to send her to a seminary in Fifth Avenue, Melicent held up her hands to observe, to think, and to study, with no higher ideals before her than French lessons, deportment, and dancing? The backward child, who never could get her lessons, went home crying one day, because Melicent had grown impatient when she translated voulour as a bird, and she did not return.

"It seems to me, Mellie," said Agatha, several days later, "you and Mater are neglecting the school dreadfully. You seem to think that Mr. de Vere is going to marry the whole family. Please don't get that impression, or the first thing we know he'll break off the engagement."

Melicent bent over the wedding dress she was making for Agatha, and said not a word.

"That wasn't exactly a pleasant thing to talk about," Agatha, told herself, after she had left the room; "but Richard insisted on the matter being definitely understood."

In the weeks which followed, Melicent worked bravely to keep that handful of pupils together. She spent the greater part of the night in toiling upon Agatha's wedding down.

"It's a labor of love," she said. "I was afraid I was getting selfish."

While the cliff dwellers on either side of the Pennington house were asleep, the little, old fashioned sewing machine buzzed until long after midnight.

By the light of a kerosene lamp—for gas was considered too expensive—Melicent toiled and toiled over the white satin and the ornaments of pearl. Her eyes were red and swollen when she finally ceased work and crept up to her little room under the roof.

Week in and week out Mater and Melicent labored upon that wonderful

trousseau; that is, Melicent did the actual work, and Mrs. Pennington directed matters. Then, one morning, Melicent came down bearing in her hands yards and yards of creamy Spanish lace.

"It is not likely that I shall need it, Mater," she said simply, as she handed over the flimsy fabric to her mother.

"When your great aunt gave it to you, Mellie," exclaimed Mrs. Pennington, "she said that it was to be worn on your wedding day!"

Melicent walked over to the window—darkened by the dreary wall of the adjoining flat.

"I shall give it to Agatha," she said. Then she turned and went hastily from the room. Agatha, who met her on the stairs, noticed that she was weeping.

The wedding invitations followed as closely as possible upon the heels of the announcement. Four months is considered a short time. They seemed a century to Agatha; but to Mater and Melicent they were an age. The proprietors of the Pennington School of Observation for Young Girls missed the tuition fee of the youngsters from the West, and they felt the loss of the board money, most keenly. Many a time they wished that the red haired girl would come back. The interest on the mortgage stared them in the face.

"I often wish," remarked Agatha, after a family council, "that Pater had been more of a financier."

"His was a lovely character," Melicent rejoined. "I wish every day that I were more like him."

Heralded by paragraphs in the society columns of the "Sundays" newspapers, by bits of pasteboard engraved at Tiffany's, and by the gossips of St. Sebastian's, the wedding came at last. It was in June, but shortly after the Commencement of the School of Observation for Young Girls.

The Commencement that year was a meager affair. It was also the last. There were two graduates, and the little room in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association was barely filled. Two or three vestrymen from St. Sebastian's, and several of the eminent professional men to whom Mrs. Pennington had referred in her circular "by permission," occupied places of honor.

Several English sparrows, as though to hail the bridal day with matin song, perched upon the area rail of the Pennington house on the morning of June 10, in the year of our Lord eighteen ninety five. The doors of the basement and the lower hall of the old house were wide open. The florist's men hurried in and out. The caterer's assistants busied themselves in the kitchen. Delivery wagons were driven hastily up to the curb and as hastily driven away again. The women cliff dwellers looked in astonishment at the sight. Some of them remembered that day, perhaps only the year before when their fathers' houses presented such a scene and the great doors were opened wide.

Two society reporters—society reporters always seem to go in pairs—came up the stoop, and for fifteen minutes held an animated conversation with Melicent. They gathered all the details of the ceremony, the names of the prominent guests, the manner in which the bride was dressed, and a description of the decorations.

"It's worth about three sticks," remarked the man with the tweeds, afterwards. "Connected with swell people, you know. Poor as church mice themselves, though."

"House is nicely decorated," remarked he in the gray suit. "I suppose some of their rich relatives must have attended to that."

The young woman from another paper, who came later, described the whole affair as "a beautiful home wedding"—a phrase which had been used before. It this case it was a felicitous one.

The old parlors looked like a garden and the stairway was a veritable path of flowers. The musicians were concealed behind a thicket of palms. The woman reporter did not forget to mention that there were "rare exotics banked with flowers."

The clock pointed to high noon, and the musicians played the wedding march. A rustle of silks and satins was heard upon the stairs. The house was darkened, and jets of gas took the place of the midday sun.

"Isn't she lovely?" simpered the girl in lavender.

Under the spell of satin, of old lace, and of orange blossoms, Agatha Pennington seemed almost beautiful. There was an air of womanliness and sweetness about her which they of St. Sebastian's had never noticed before. The tall tortoiseshell comb which her great grandmother had worn upon her bridal day was upon the bride's head, and a string of pearls, brought from Florence two generations before, encircled her neck. Young De Vere seemed dazed.

First of the bridesmaids was Melicent Pennington, in plain white, with a brooch of old gold at her throat.

"Poor Mellie's beginning to fade," whispered the girl in lavender to the tall young man at her side.

"She's a good woman," the man answered; he could think of nothing else more gallant to say.

And when all was over and the guests had gone, when caterer, florist, and orchestra leader had been paid,

RECORD OF THE WEEK

INDIANA INCIDENTS TERSELY TOLD.

Wheat Prospects in the State—Inhuman Parents Left a Baby in an Empty House—Farmer Who Thinks He Is the Devil—Gas Explosion.

Indiana Wheat Crop.

Deputy State Statistician Will Egnew of Wabash is receiving reports from the township trustees over the State relating to the acreage of wheat sown last fall. Nearly all of the ninety-two counties have been heard from and show that the acreage is practically the same as was sown in 1896. Many farmers who did not intend to put out wheat sowed as late as Nov. 1, owing to the warm autumn. The reports also show that, while the plant does not look as strong and healthy as it did last winter, its condition has improved since the drought of the fall months, and the statistician thinks the crop will be a fair one next summer.

Crazy Over Religion.

Nathan B. Davis, a farmer near Columbus, has gone raving mad over religion and imagines he is the devil. He is of a large, muscular build, and it is almost impossible to keep him from killing himself and everybody he sees. The other night he broke his bindings and severely injured two of the seven attendants before he was subdued.

Parents Desert a Baby.

George B. Howe and wife, well-known residents of Jackson township, living on a rented farm, have disappeared, leaving a 2-year-old child in the deserted house. It was not discovered for two days, when its weak wail attracted the attention of passing neighbors. The child was nearly dead for want of food.

Bostic Killed by the Cars.

William Bostic, aged 56, living near the Wabash river, while attempting to cross the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad track at Farmersburg, was caught by a train and instantly killed. Bostic leaves a wife and large family.

Hurt by an Explosion.

An explosion caused by a leak in gas connection wrecked the Sheridan brick works at Sheridan. Three persons were injured and the property loss will amount to \$5,000.

Takes Her Husband's Life.

"Link" Mitchell, a farm hand employed nine miles west of Indianapolis, was shot and killed by his wife. He was about to strike her with a stick of wood.

Within Our Borders.

The curfew law is now in operation in Indianapolis.

John Ballenger was killed by a Panhandle train at Elwood.

William Compton of Hamilton was killed by the cars at Lafayette.

Fire damaged the Crawfordsville Catholic Church and contents to the extent of nearly \$2,500.

Floods have caused the loss of considerable property in Knox, Gibson and Posey counties.

James S. Cotton, a grocer of Zionsville, has assigned with liabilities of \$5,000.

The gross receipts of the poultry business for the year 1897 in Indiana was \$5,000,000.

Frank B. Noyes, professor of art in the Indianapolis Industrial Training School, died, aged 31 years.

The new city directory gives Indianapolis a population of 194,700, a gain of 14,070 in the last year.

The Cottage planing mill burned at Evansville. The loss is placed at about \$15,000, with an insurance of \$4,000.

James Kennel, a merchant of Metz, disposed of his stock and suddenly disappeared, leaving behind debts aggregating \$6,000.

Hattie Harding's suit to recover a wife's share of the estate of the late Frank Fairbanks, at Terre Haute has been compromised.

Mrs. McManus, mother of State Senator McManus, died at LaGrange from heart failure while in conversation with friends, at the age of 87.

At LaPorte, Samuel Nickles, aged 16, is dying as the result of excessive cigarette smoking. He has been addicted to the habit for several years.

The grand jury at Sullivan has returned an indictment against Dr. W. B. Grigsby for murder in the first degree. Dr. Grigsby killed Henry Schwally near Oakton about four weeks ago.

The Elwood, Anderson and Lapee Railroad has been incorporated. It will be built by the owners of the tin plate mills and will connect the three towns named. It is to be built to tap the coal fields.

Alva Nelson dropped dead at Anderson after rising from the supper table.

He had been in the best of health. He was the only man living who had a thorough knowledge of the city gas piping and his death is a serious loss to the city.

</

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

**DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE**

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Group, Infusions, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by druggists everywhere.

25c and 50c Per Bottle.



FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 Pkg. 13 Day Spinach, 10c
1 Earliest Red Beet, 10c
1 Blanched Cucumber, 10c
1 Queen Victoria Lettuce, 10c
1 Klondyke Melon, 10c
1 Jumbo Giant Onion, 10c
1 Brilliant Flower Seeds, 10c

Worth \$1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth \$1.00, we will give you a copy of our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 1c postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will stick to them. Write us for our Catalogue alone 5c. No. C.N. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

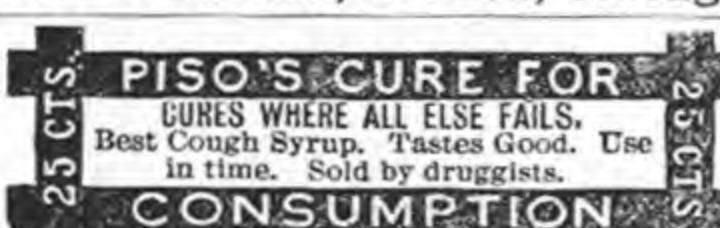
Best Route to Klondike

Only Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions to PORTLAND, ORK, run

Via GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE
Leave CHICAGO Thursdays.

Good connections for TACOMA and SEATTLE. Write for Rates and Klondike Folder.

Jno. Sebastian, C. P. A., Chicago.



25 CTS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, on every bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

KNOCKED OUT.

It knocks out all calculations of attending to business in the right way for a day when we wake up in the morning sore and stiff. The disappointment lies in going to bed all right and waking up all wrong. There is a short and sure way out of it. Go to bed after a good rub wth St. Jacobs Oil and you wake up all right; soreness and stiffness all gone. So sure is this that men much exposed in changeable weather keep a bottle of it on the mantel for use at night to make sure of going to work in good fix.

BREADWINNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1870 there were 12,505,923 persons engaged in supporting themselves and the remainder of the people—that is to say, 32.43 per cent. of the total population were so engaged. In 1880 the number of breadwinners was 17,329,090, or 34.67 per cent. of the total population. In 1890 this number had risen to 22,735,661, or 36.31 per cent. of the total population. By "breadwinners" is meant all who are engaged either as wage earners or salary receivers, or proprietors of whatever grade or description, and all professional people—in fact, everyone who was in any way employed in any gainful pursuit. The figures quoted show that the proportion of the total population thus employed is constantly increasing. Analyzing the statistics, we find some remarkable results, and in general that the number engaged in the lowest walks of business, laborers and the like, is decreasing in proportion, while those employed in the higher walks are increasing in number relatively to the whole population.

Beware of Catarrh that Contains Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, 75c per bottle.

Charity, Thy Name Is Woman.

Helen—I wonder why Kate doesn't mind her own business.

Mattie—She hasn't any.

Helen—Business?

Mattie—No; mind.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about $\frac{1}{4}$ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Household Chatter.

The doormat—Anybody can get the pull on you.

The doorknob—Yes; but not until after they walk all over you.

Do You Dance To-Night?

Shake in your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Frost Bites and Sweating Feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Admiral James E. Jouett, of Washington, in discussing the possibilities of war, said: "The United States, I believe, is the only country that could depend upon its own resources in case of war."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The total area of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands is about the same as New Jersey.

Mammals, if your little ones contract skin diseases at school, apply Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

If the counsel be good, what matters who gave it?

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich.

The subject of this sketch is fifty-six years of age, and actively engaged in farming. When seventeen years old he hurt his shoulder, and a few years after commenced to have rheumatic pains in it. On taking a slight cold or the least strain, the trouble would start and he would suffer the most excruciating pains.

He suffered for over thirty years, and the last decade has suffered so much that he was unable to do any work. To this, frequent dizzy spells were added, making him almost a helpless invalid.



In all Sorts of Weather.

He tried the best physicians and used several specific rheumatism cures without being benefited. About one year and six months ago he read in this paper of a case somewhat similar to his which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and concluded to try this remedy.

After taking the first box he felt something better, and after using three boxes the pains entirely disappeared, the dizziness left him, and he has now for over a year been entirely free from all his former trouble and enjoys better health than he has had since his boyhood.

He is loud in his praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and will gladly corroborate the above statements. His postoffice address is Lorenzo Neely, Horton, Jackson County, Michigan.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. All druggists sell them.

Uncle Sam Has a Trust.

It costs the Government now just 5 cents for 1,000 stamps delivered anywhere in the United States. One thousand 2-cent stamps are sold for \$20. It will thus be seen that Uncle Sam has a trust worth having, and that his profits are not to be despised even by a bloated bondholder. In fact, Uncle Sam is envied so much by other capitalists that frequently other parties start into the business of printing stamps, without first securing a license, or even trying to get one. Sometimes the secret service office catches the guilty parties, but in case due discretion is exercised the counterfeiting of stamps is not very difficult, as little close attention is bestowed upon them in the mails. But the expense is so great and the returns so small that the counterfeiters do not linger long at a stamp job.

During a single year the bureau of printing and engraving prints about \$80,000,000 worth of stamps. This is over an average of \$1 per head for every inhabitant of the United States, and indicates that we are a great race of letter writers, assuming that each person writes one letter a week. All people who write letters, however, are not thoughtful enough to prepay them. Some idea of the number of delinquent correspondents who like to send their letters postage due may be obtained from the fact that during the last fiscal year the value of the postage-due stamps affixed to letters without sufficient postage aggregated \$450,638, mostly in 1-cent and 2-cent stamps.

1898 Calendars.

A very handsome calendar for 1898, made to represent a Government mail pouch, has been issued by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. It is printed in a rich brown and gold on heavy embossed card, size 8x15 inches. The calendar will be sent free anywhere, on receipt of eight cents in postage to cover cost of mailing, by applying to A. J. Smith, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, O.

A Sympathetic Husband.

"How is your wife coming on?" asked a man of an old negro.

"Porely, sah. Yesterday she tried ter from a flatiron at me, and de poor woman was so weak hit didn't reach me by ten feet. Hit zausted her, sah, jess ter hit me er crack wid de broomstick. My heart jess bleeds for her."

The Reason.

Customer—Are my clothes ready?

Tailor—Not yet, sir.

Customer—But you said you would have them done if you worked all night.

Tailor—Yes; but I didn't work all night.—Harper's Bazaar.

It Keeps the Feet Warm and Dry.

And is the only cure for Chilblains, Frost Bites, Damp, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Out of 100 teeth of adults that twenty-five years ago would have been ruthlessly drawn, at least ninety-nine are saved to-day by the progress of dentistry.

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.

No man is ever indifferent to the world's good opinion until he has lost all claim to it.

Hawaii and Japan.

Dispatches from Washington state that there are about to be important developments in the Japanese imbroglio with the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. However this may be, certain it is that the disturbance of the stomach caused by simple indigestion will develop into chronic dyspepsia unless checked at the start. The finest stomachic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promptly rectifies gastric trouble, and does away with irregularity of the bowels and liver.

Plausible Theory.

Guts—I wonder what makes gas bills run up so quickly?

Smiles—Must be on account of the number of feet each one has.

Klondike via Portland, Tacoma or Seattle. Only personally conducted excursions to Portland leave Chicago Thursdays. Write JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervous fits since first day's use of Mr. Eliza's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatment. DR. R. H. ALINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children

teething: softens the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

A JOYFUL MOTHER OF CHILDREN.

Mrs. Pinkham Declares that in the Light of Modern Science no Woman Need Despair.

There are many curable causes for sterility in women. One of the most common is general debility, accompanied by a peculiar condition of the blood.

Care and tonic treatment of the female organs relieve more cases of supposed incurable barrenness than any other known method. This is why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has effected so many cures; its tonic properties are directed especially to the nerves which supply the uterine system. Among other causes for sterility or barrenness are displacements of the womb. These displacements are caused by lack of strength in the ligaments supporting the womb and the ovaries; restoring these, and the difficulty ceases. Here, again, the Vegetable Compound works wonders. See Mrs. Lytle's letter, which follows in this column. Go to the root of the matter, restore the strength of the nerves and the tone of the parts, and nature will do the rest. Nature has no better ally than this Compound, made of her own healing and restoring herbs.

Write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will tell you, free of charge, the cause of your trouble and what course to take. Believe me, under right conditions, you have a fair chance to become the joyful mother of children. The woman whose letter is here published certainly thinks so:

"I am more than proud of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot find words to express the good it has done me. I was troubled very badly with the leucorrhea and severe womb pains. From the time I was married, in 1882, until last year, I was under the doctor's care. We had no children. I have had nearly every doctor in Jersey City, and have been to Belvoir Hospital, but all to no avail. I saw Mrs. Pinkham's advertisement in the paper, and have used five bottles of her medicine. It has done more for me than all the doctors I ever had. It has stopped my pains and has brought me a fine little girl. I have been well ever since my baby was born. I heartily recommend Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to all women suffering from sterility."—
MAS. LUCY LYCLE, 255 Henderson St., Jersey City, N.J.

This is what
a prominent physician says: "I have given my own children the benefit of very careful study in the matter of absolute cleanliness in bottle feeding. I have studied the so-called easily-cleaned nursing bottles, and I long ago came to the conclusion that a little Pearline would render ordinary nursing bottles the safest utensils of them all. I firmly believe that children properly fed and cleanly fed will avoid the majority of the difficulties which they encounter during the first two years of life. I believe that if every feeding bottle was washed with Pearline, many innocent lives would be saved."

Surely, this is a matter to interest every mother. Nothing so thoroughly cleanses as Pearline.

Millions Now Use Pearline

"The Best Is Aye the Cheapest."

Avoid Imitations of and Sub-

stitutes for

SAPOLIO

Unprofitable Economy.

Congressman Loud, of California, is actively pushing his pet measure—the bill to alter the present laws relating the second-class mail matter. This bill failed of passage at the last session of Congress, and it is to be hoped that it will again meet a like fate. The bill places a host of restrictions upon publishers and practically leaves them at the mercy of the postmaster-general's whim. Under its provisions the cheap paper editions of Dickens, Scott and other standard authors must advance in price, as the publishers of such works will be debarred from sending them through the mails at the present rate of postage, one cent per pound. Instead, they will be mailed at eight cents per pound, which, as these books frequently weigh as much as a pound, will advance prices to the public to that extent. If Mr. Loud should devote his energies to reducing the exorbitant rates now paid to the railroads by the Government for the transportation of mails, he would speedily transform the annual deficiency in the postal department to a surplus. We give a more extended review of this subject in another column of this issue. If you are opposed to Mr. Loud's bill, send our congressman and senators a postal card and let them know it.

Political Tracts at Public Expense.

The abuse of the franking privilege by our national legislators, who annually flood the mails with a vast amount of political literature under the guise of "public documents," is one of the chief causes of a deficiency in our postal revenues. If Congressman Loud is sincere in his desire to make the Department self-sustaining, why not restrict this vast and useless volume of post-free mail matter instead of placing a tax on the people's reading matter as proposed in his bill now pending in Congress? And while pursuing this subject, would it not be well to ascertain how much of Government money is expended in printing and preparing these alleged public documents. Perhaps a saving might be made in other departments on the same lines.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if let to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively. —Oolagah, Ind. Ter. CHIEF.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale at Culver City Drug Store.

Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all lung troubles. Culver City Drug Store.

Hillside

Miss Nellie Crum has been having a tussle with the measles the past week or so.

Jesse Vories is probably the happiest man living at present, all because a baby boy came and demanded board and lodging at his house recently.

T. E. Ripey, of Chicago, called on J. F. Garn and their friends last week.

Bert Zink is visiting friends at Sandusky, Ohio, at present.

Mrs. John Osborn is on the sick list.

Mrs. J. F. Garn attended the Farmer's Institute in Plymouth.

Quite a number are enjoying a skate on the Voreis pond.

W. M. King, of Nickel Plate, was a visitor at J. F. Garn's one day last week.

The protracted meetings at North Union continues, with great interest manifested.

Miss Ida Perry, of Bourbon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Joe Burns.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventative of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Culver City Drug Store.

Farmers and Fine Stock Buyers Attention!

J. E. Myers, of Rutland, Ind., will sell at private sale, about 50 choice, thoroughbred Poland-China hogs. He has positively the finest hogs in the county, and can furnish both male and female at very reasonable prices. If you desire something good, do not fail to give him a call.

If We Sell You=It Will Be Right!

Never before,
Never again
Such a chance
To clothe yourself
Elegantly for
Half what it has
Always cost you,
As now.

I have determined to make a clean sweep of an immense line of WEARING APPAREL now piled on our counters. Unless I want to carry them over I have got to sell them between now and MARCH 1ST. I cannot state prices in this small space, but come and see for yourself. Good Must go. Money back if not satisfied.

M. ALLMAN, Plymouth, Ind.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

KLOEPFERS

New York Dept. Store.

ALWAYS THE LEADER.

Our Grand Semi-Annual Remnant * Sale Is Now In Progress.

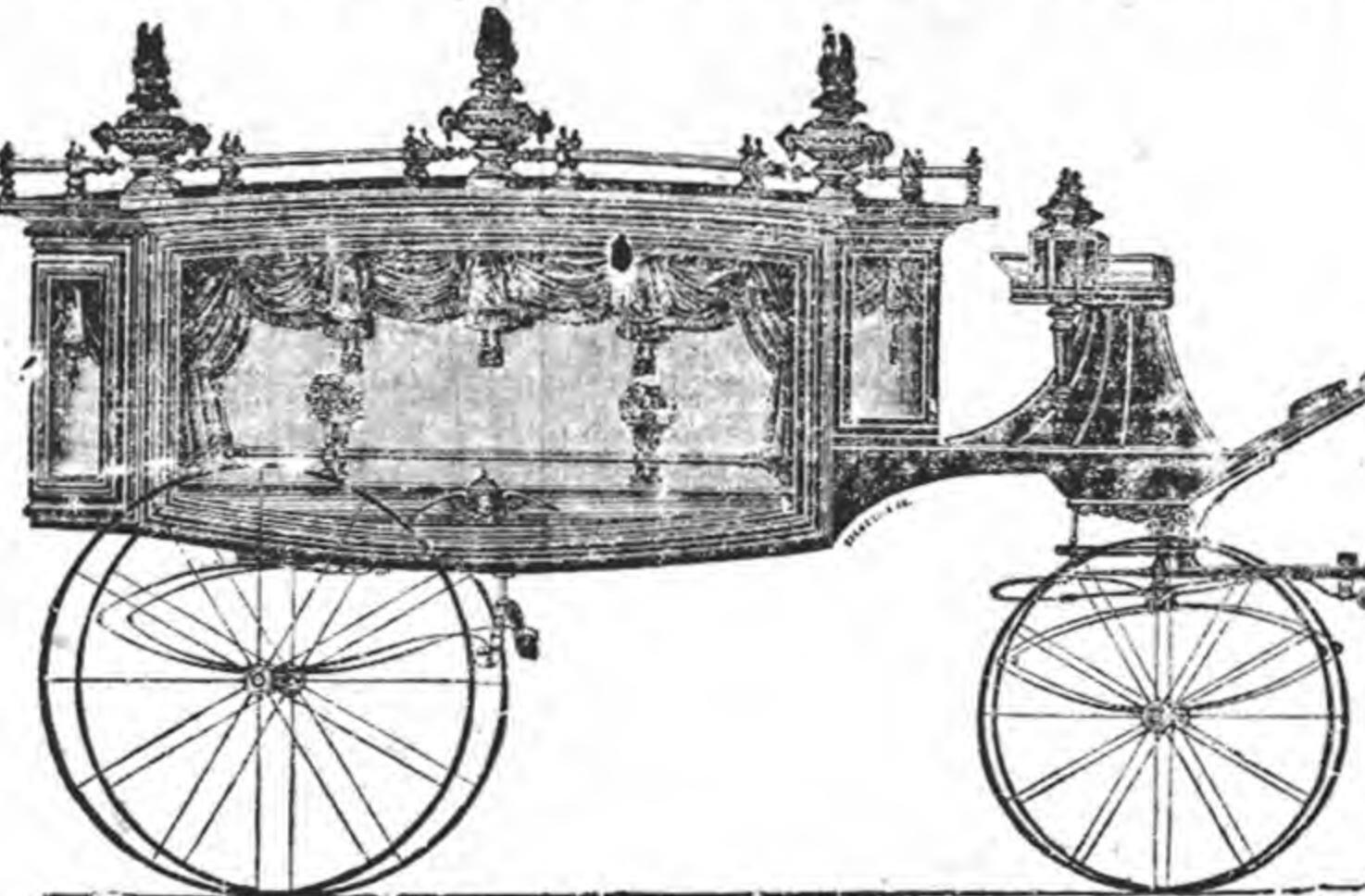
After concluding our inventory we find remnants in all departments to close out. Remnants of Dress Goods, Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannels, Outings, Jeans, Draperies, Table Linens, Canton Flannels, Shirtings, Denims, Tickings, Muslins, Etc. All these remnants are to go at some price. This will be your opportunity to buy something at half price and less if you need anything in the Dry Goods line.

We also offer broken lots of Hosiery, Underwear, Mitts, Fascinators; as well as remnants of Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Etc., at prices that will surely interest you.

We are not going out of business or leaving the city as yet, but will part with the above at prices that none can and will meet. Come in early and get first choice and best selection.

* W. S. EASTERDAY, *

Furniture & Undertaking.



This is to place to get your Furniture, Chairs, Cupboards, Safes, Writing Desks, Stands, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Mattresses, Couches, Sofas, Easels, Mirrors, Picture Frames and Mouldings and a fine line of Rockers for the old and young.

Do not forget the place.

MAIN STREET.

CULVER CITY, IND.



Hello There! *

Ar You Aware of the Fact that S. Cavender, at Rutland, Ind., is still on deck with a full line of choice Groceries, Dry Goods, Tobaccos, Plow Shoes, Overalls, etc?

Remember! that he sells the best articles at the lowest living prices.

S. Cavender, Rutland, Ind.

"CRYENE" PUTS BABY TO SLEEP. *

IS NOT A SOOTHING SYRUP

BUT IS

THE IDEAL REMEDY FOR



CONTAINS NO OPIATES PO SONS OR DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES.

CRYENE lets pa-pa and ma-ma sleep. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS

For sale at CULVER CITY DRUG STORE.

Allman's Clothing and Shoe House.

Allman's Clothing and Hat House.

Allman's Clothing and Furnishing House. . .

Culver City

Harness Store

Is the place for your HARNESS GOODS.

A large stock to select from. Heavy and light Harness, Nets, Harness Oil, Axle Grease, Trunks, Satchels, Dusters, Brushes, etc.

Live and Let Live is my principle.

Thanking you for your liberal patronage and desiring a continuance of same

HAYDEN REA, Prop.

EXCHANGE Barber Shop and Bath Rooms,

UNDER CULVER CITY DRUG STORE.

Hot and Cold Water Baths

ALSO AGENCY St. Joe Steam Dye Works and Plymouth Steam Laundry.

Con. M. Bonaker, Prop.

CULVER, INDIANA.

J. J. Cromley,

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