

# Marshall County Republican.

JOHN MILLIKAN, Editor and Publisher. PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL COUNTY, IND., OCTOBER 16, 1873. Vol. XVII—No. 49.

## Business Directory.

### ATTORNEYS.

**CORBIN & CHANEY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will practice in Marshall and adjoining counties, in every Court where called upon, and business promptly attended to. Office in Corbin's block, second floor, Plymouth, Ind. [347]

**P. O. JONES,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Plymouth, Ind. Graduate of Bloomington Law School, will attend to such business as may be entrusted to him, with promptness and fidelity. Office at corner with C. H. REEVE. [347]

**ASA JOHNSON,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC, Attorney, Counselor at Law, Authorized War Claims Agent, Plymouth, Ind. Special attention given to the settlement of Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of Soldiers' Claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other War Claims. Office on Michigan street, over Buck & Toan's Hardware Store. [347]

**R. D. LOGAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC, Post Office Broomfield's Block, over Becker's Store, Plymouth, Ind. Collections a specialty. [347]

**ED. S. FISH,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Justice of the Peace, and Insurance Agent,  
Office in the Post office, in Kendall's Block, Plymouth, Ind. [347]

**CARD.**  
**O. MUSSULMAN,**  
Attorney at Law, Real Estate, and  
Collecting Agent,  
KNOX, STARK CO., INDIANA  
WILL PRACTICE in all the Courts of Stark, Marshall and Kosciusko Counties. The payment of Non-residents' taxes promptly attended to. [347]

**M. A. O. PACKARD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Room No. 1, Jackson Block, Plymouth, Ind. [347]

**JOHN S. BENDER,**  
NOTARY Public, Attorney at Law, and War Claims Agent, Office—Jackson Block, Plymouth, Ind. [347]

**C. & A. B. CAPRON,**  
ATTORNEYS & COLLECTORS, Real Estate and Collecting Agents, Plymouth, Ind. Specializing in the law courts of Marshall and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to them. Licensed collecting agents for Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. Particular attention given to the settlement of decedent's estates and guardianships. Deeds, mortgages, and other contracts drawn up and acknowledged taken. Office, Broomfield's Block up stairs. [347]

**J. C. OSBORNE,** V. B. HESS, NOTARY PUBLIC  
**OSBORNE & HESS,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to them. Particular attention given to real estate business, titles examined and quieted. Collections made and promptly returned. Office on Michigan street, at low doors north of the Parker House, Plymouth, Ind. [347]

**J. O. & S. D. PARKS,**  
ATTORNEYS, Counselors at Law, Notaries, and Auctioneers, War Claims Agents, and Real Estate Agents. Special attention given to the settlement of Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of Soldiers' Claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all other War Claims. [347]

### PHYSICIANS.

**Dr. J. A. DUNLAP,**  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the people of Plymouth and vicinity. Night calls in town or country promptly attended. Charges reasonable. Office in Corbin's block. [347]

**Mrs. Dr. E. W. Dunlap & C. C. Durr**  
OPERATIVE & MECHANICAL DENTISTS,  
Insert artificial teeth upon any of the bases known to the dental profession, and perform all operations on the mouth and teeth. An anesthetic applied to the gums before extraction, which greatly relieves the pain of the operation. Office in Corbin's block. [347]

**H. C. FRENCH, M. D.**  
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, (late Professor of Physiology in the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and Surgeon of the 8th Army, has permanently located in Hoham's New Building, on Laporte Street, Plymouth, Indiana, for the purpose of practicing Medicine and Surgery in accordance with the principles of modern Eclecticism. Special attention to chronic diseases and Surgery. Medicines supplied in all cases. (Office in office.) Office hours 9 to 12 o'clock, P. M. [347]

**W. JACOB, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN AND OPERATIVE SURGEON,  
Treats all diseases according to the most improved and scientific plans.  
Special attention given to Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Females, Deformities, &c., and perform all operations in Surgery.  
Office and residence on Michigan Street, third door south of the Parker House, nearly opposite the Bank, Plymouth, Ind. [347]

**A. C. MATTHEW, M. D.** S. FRANCE, M. D.  
**DRS. MATTHEW & FRANCE,**  
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, BOURBON, IND.  
The doctors request their patrons to call early in the day to insure prompt attention to patients in the country. Special attention given to chronic diseases and operative surgery. Office always open and one doctor in constant attendance—no. 10. [347]

**DR. J. S. LELAND,**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Argos, Indiana, attends to all calls promptly. [347]

**T. A. BORTON, M. D.**  
HAS removed to his new residence, one door south of his former dwelling, on the east side of Michigan street, where he may be found and consulted professionally. [347]

**A. O. BORTON,**  
DENTIST, Office at 107 Post Office Building, Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide (or Laughing Gas). Teeth, from one tooth to a full set, so cheap that the rich and poor can all get them. Office open all day except Mondays and Tuesdays. [347]

**C. R. REYNOLDS, M. D.**  
REGULAR Physician and Operative Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Plymouth and surrounding country. In addition to the treatment of diseases common to the country, special attention will be given to Surgery, the treatment of surgical diseases of females. Night calls in town and country promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Office and residence on west side of Michigan street, three doors north of the bank, Plymouth, Ind. [347]

**G. L. BRINK,**  
PROPRIETOR OF THE PLYMOUTH PLATING MILL, and dealer in Lumber, Lath, Walnut Bed Stuffs, &c., South of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., also, manufacturer of Mouldings, Brackets, and Sewing Machine and all kinds of patterns, at prices more than 50 per cent below the Chicago and Milwaukee rates. And the work is warranted to be inferior to none. [347]

## Business Directory.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MCCURDY HOUSE,**  
SOUTH side P. Ft. & C. R. W., Wamamah, Ind. Frank McCurdy, Proprietor. Convenient and extensive accommodations. [347]

### Meat Market.

**TRESS & HOHAM,** at his OLD STAND, East side of Michigan St., South of the PARKER HOUSE, supplies his customers with Fresh Beef, Pork, Veal, &c. Also, smoked Hams, Pickled Pork of the best quality. May 22 '73-ly.

### A. C. PERRY, Clairvoyant Physician.

The most remarkable and wonderful tests given to those who will consult him.  
**Diseases Diagnosed Without Seeing the Patient.**  
Persons from a distance enclose lock of hair, address, sex, and stamp. If a true and accurate description is not given in every case, the money will be refunded.  
TERMS—\$2 for diagnosis; \$1 for first prescription and medicine.  
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., room 3, Sherman's block; from 12 M. to 4 P. M. at residence, corner 9th and Wash-sts. Michigan City, Ind.  
Mr. Robert Nell, of this city, is acting as agent for Mr. Perry, and persons desiring any information regard to the above notice can get it, by calling on him at his residence. [347]

### EXCHANGE BANK OF BUCK & TOAN, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

WE BUY AND SELL FOREIGN and Domestic Exchange.  
We receive Deposits payable on demand, and make collections in any part of the United States and Europe.  
We issue Letters of Credit and draw drafts direct on our correspondents in over 150 cities in Europe.  
OFFICE IN OUR HARDWARE STORE, No. 9 Michigan st. July 30th

### NEW LIVERY STABLE.

**A. C. THOMPSON'S, LIVERY.**  
Feed and Sale Stable,  
At the Old Buckeye Stand, near Parker House PLYMOUTH, IND.  
Horses, Carriages, and Steighs to Let.  
And Horses boarded on reasonable terms. [347]

### BOOT & SHOE SHOP OPENED!

**E. P. MOREHOUSE, BOOT & SHOE MAKER,**  
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity, that he is prepared to make and mend BOOTS & SHOES on short notice, and in the neatest and most durable manner.  
REMEMBER THE PLACE, Over Hensley's Boot and Shoe Store, PLYMOUTH, IND. April 24th '73 [347]

### J. R. LOSEY, ELGIN WATCH!!

AND DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, PLATED WARE, AND JEWELRY EVERY DESCRIPTION, And keeps constantly on hand AMERICAN WATCHES of every manufacture.  
I will sell a genuine Elgin Watch, with four oz. silver case, and gold joints, for \$25.  
All repairing wanted. J. R. LOSEY. Jan 25 '73.

### What I Know About Trimming

Since the days of our grandmothers, there has never been such a rage for trimmings upon ladies' dresses and suits as this year; and the most popular is the so called French fold, made from bias material, put upon the dress in a variety of styles. To trim dresses at the present day without the various Sewing Machine attachments would be an impossibility.  
A young man in Chicago has just invented an improvement for all Sewing Machines, with which to put on the fold as fast and as easily as an ordinary hem can be made. The same implement is also a practical Binder and good Hemmer.  
It is being made and sold by the Leslie Puffer Company, and is a valuable addition to the Sewing Machine. It is called Komig's French Trimmer, and will be sold by all Sewing Machine Agents. Chicago Evening Post. LITTLE HOFFMAN Co. 645 Wabash Av. Chiff. [347]

## "TAKE ME MOTHER."

Respectfully dedicated to Mr. G. W. Gordon and family, by Prof. T. W. Nichols.

The subject of the following lines "Little Blanche Gordon," one year ago was one of the most healthy children in Argos, in fact she was such a picture of health that it was often spoken of by strangers, but alas! she fell a victim to the slow, deceitful and wasting power of that dread destroyer—Consumption. She had been ill for many months; but about two weeks before her death she very suddenly became worse, and in a very low and weak condition, she lingered until Sabbath, Sept. 28th, when the spirit of "Little Christian Blanche" soared away to a brighter clime. A few hours before her death she asked her friends in the room to sing a favorite hymn, remarking, at the same time, that it was her last day. She then fell asleep and slept sweetly until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when she awoke suddenly, and glancing quickly at her ever watchful parent, with a distinct yet sweet and almost angelic voice, her little tongue performed its last duty—uttered its last sentence, and the last word that fell from her lips was that word that is so sacred—mother, "Take me Mother," and as quickly as she could do so she folded her little darling to her bosom, and within one short minute without a sigh or struggle, with her head resting where it had so often in her infancy, "Little Blanche" passed from Earth to Heaven.

Take me mother, take your Blanche,  
Fold me closely to your breast;  
Lay my head upon your bosom,  
I am weary, and will rest.  
Mother, mother, precious mother,  
Weary months I've made you care,  
And each pain you have made lighter,  
And my sorrows you have shared.

Take me mother, darling mother,  
Hold me as you've oft before,  
Kiss me mother, kiss your Blanche,  
As you did in days of yore.  
Sweet it is my precious mother,  
To feel the pressure of your arm,  
When it does enfold me, mother,  
I feel secure from every harm.

Take me mother, loving mother,  
For the last, last time to hold,  
For I hear the angel, mother,  
And my tears are growing cold.  
The "Pearly Gate" I see, dear mother,  
'Tis opening now to let me through;  
Kiss me mother, kiss your Blanche,  
Kiss me now your last adieu.

Take me mother, take your "Blanche,"  
Never more, while here below,  
But when your weary life is over,  
And your tears no longer flow,  
You will take your little "Blanche,"  
When you cross the "River" o'er,  
For your Blanche will be waiting  
To meet you, mother, on the shore.

## MEN OF AMERICA!

Men of America! look where ye stand,  
A darkness of Egypt now covers your land;  
A cormorant swarm from every point fly—  
Like carion crows they darken the sky,  
Soon the soul of your freedom and laws will be fled,  
And your children be crying and dying for bread!

Men of America! rise in your might,  
Cry out for justice and strike for the right!  
By ballot, not bullet, the work can be done;  
And shame on each slave who his duty would shun.  
Let us all to our cause be honest and true,  
And 'till to the breeze our Red, White and Blue;  
Red, for the virtuous that feed on the poor,  
Blue, for our faith in our fathers of yore;  
And white for the pure, the honest and good,  
Emblems most fit of our great brotherhood.

—Late corn in Illinois has been injured by the early frost.  
—"Six days shalt thou labor," &c. What would be the effect upon this country, if all labor in it should be suspended for 30 days? It would cause an amount of suffering which bank suspensions, and failures of stock jobbers, could not remotely approach. Labor turns the wheel that keeps business in motion.  
—The last spike has been driven in the road connecting the Pensular Railway, with the Fort Wayne road, at Valparaiso. This virtually completes an excellent line from Lansing through the important towns of Charlotte and Battle Creek, Michigan, South Bend, Indiana, to Chicago, last Monday Morning. This road has been consolidated with the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Road, which is finished sixty miles west of Lake Huron, reaching to Flint, Michigan. A gap yet remains between Flint and Lansing, which will soon be filled, when there will be a direct line from Lake Huron to Lake Michigan.

## EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Edited and Conducted by J. F. LANGENBAUGH.

If you have an enemy, act kindly with him, and make him your friend. You may not win him over at once, but try again. Let one kindness be followed by another till you have accomplished your end. By little and little, great things are accomplished.  
"Water falling day by day,  
Wears the hardest rock away."  
And so of repeated kindness will soften a heart of stone.  
Murmur at nothing; if our ills are repairable, it is ungrateful; if remediless, it is vain. The real wants of nature are the measure of enjoyments, as the foot is the measure of the shoe. We can call only the want of what is necessary, poverty.  
If we would obey the moral law, we must not permit our minds to dwell upon impure subjects. There are persons with whom we must not associate; there are places where we dare not go, and there are things we should not see or know, if we would preserve our purity and self respect, and yet our imaginations will carry us to the forbidden places, permit us to mingle with the vulgar crowds, to see and hear their improper things, and we can believe there is safety in such an excursion. The fancy may lead us a merry dance in forbidden fields, and bring us back in safety home—as we suppose; but such is not the teaching of experience. The poet says:  
"Vote to the youth whom fancy gains,  
Winning from reason's hand the reins."  
Many a young person indulges his imagination in wandering, where in person, at present he cannot follow; in hearing what he dare not tell; in seeing what shame would forbid him to disclose, and in seeking what modesty would blush to reveal. These flights of unbridled fancy can not be indulged in with safety; they are the prolific source of all crime, and sin, and shame, and he who supposes that such humoring of the imagination is not wrong, may, and probably will, live to repent of its gratification. The moral law demands that we shall not think wrong; the civil law punishes the thought only when it is expressed in deed.  
The maxim that, "An idle brain is the devil's Workshop," reveals a great truth, which all, but particularly the young, should understand. If we would be pure, we must be engaged in subjects of real interest and profit. The mind must not only be kept free from impure imaginings, but it must not be permitted to indulge in useless reverie at all.  
Reverie is defined to be "a loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation." When persons allow themselves to be carried away from present pursuits in the gratification of idle and unprofitable thoughts, they are acquiring habits which will very seriously interfere with their intellectual growth.  
Many a pupil passes hours of valuable time in the indulgence of wandering thoughts which ought to be devoted to real study. Not only is time wasted in this manner, but the mind becomes seriously injured in the exercise of such mental dissipation. Such—dreaming, castle-building employment is fatal to all real excellence in scholarship, as well as to all real progress in virtue. If we would be pure, we must shun every tendency which leads to the indulgence of improper thoughts.  
I suppose it is true, heterodox though it be to say, that old people have faults as well as their children. It is also true that though system is a good thing, yet system can become a household tyrant.—These two points settled, we take occasion to allude to the habit some very good and otherwise judicious parents have, of locking up the house every night precisely at the old fashioned hour of nine, without regard to the innocent and, I think proper wish of their grown up children, that their young friends should not be driven away thus early. It is just this tightening of the cord of discipline which weakens and ultimately destroys it.  
Parents should think of this, and of the time when they were young themselves. I have also known a father insist upon taking his after-dinner nap in the parlor, when he might as well have withdrawn to another room, and not compelled a painful silence from all the rest of the household for an hour or more, when his children were brimming over with innocent mirth. I think nothing is lost, but much gained, by proper concessions in these regards to the young people, whose shoulders cannot all at once be made old.  
I would have home the brightest of all possible places, and this is one way to make it so. Then, instead of separate pleasures for parents and children, to me there is no lovelier sight than that of public amusement. Many a boy and girl might now be the pride and joy of home, instead of its sorrow and shame, had this desire to give them, in an innocent form, the amusement youth craves, and will have, been judiciously regarded.  
Then, again, some parents forbid utterly the reading of "stories" in any form. This, again, is unwise. As well might

## they require them to walk instead of skipping, as to choke down that natural craving for adventure and romance which is a part and parcel of youth. Better, much better, allow it, and judiciously supply it, than to have it taken, as it will be sure to be, by strength, and indiscriminately. Do nothing but offer a premium for slyness and deceit in children. That child is safe that has no concealments from its parents, and this, in my opinion, can never be the case when they are made ashamed of that which is innocent for them to desire, or when it is unnecessarily and severely prohibited. Oh! how many times I have longed to whisper these things in the ears of good but mistaken parents, when I have seen the chagrin and mortification of really good and affectionate children. Love sees what no eye sees; loves hears what no ear hears; and sees what never rose in the heart of man, love prepares for its object.

## OBITUARY NOTICE.

Mrs. Nancy Corse, wife of Judge, James A. Corse, was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, June 6th, 1819, and died October 6th, 1873.  
Mrs. C. was the daughter of Grove Pomeroy, who with his family settled in Marshall county, in 1834. She was married to Mr. Corse in the summer of 1838, and her married life was spent on the farm where she died. Her husband, five daughters, three sons, three brothers and a sister, now mourn her loss, and they are not alone in their sorrow, but other relatives, and many, many friends add their sympathy and tears. Mrs. Corse, with her husband, passed through many privations and hardships, known only to the settlers of a new country; but these she endured most patiently, and by her counsel and example, not only cheered her husband under all the trials of life, but enabled him to overcome obstacles, and with new hope to successfully battle against the real, or anticipated troubles of life. Mrs. Corse was a most devoted, and self-sacrificing mother, and considered nothing as a hardship to herself, which promised to enhance the happiness of her husband and children, or remove labor and care from their path. She will be greatly missed by her neighbors, and especially they will find in time of affliction, that one friend is absent, whose kind words and benevolent deeds, have hitherto brought sunshine and good cheer to their homes. But who can describe the aching void in the hearts of her husband and children, when the thought forces itself upon them, that mother was, but is not. The daughters, so dependent on her loving advice, having realized that she is gone, will often think and speak of what she said to them, when she was yet with them. But great as the loss of brothers and sisters, and although their griefs too deep to fathom; the afflictions of the husband and father is still greater. It is possible for youth to forget, and in some measure outgrow their sorrows; but "the wife is the desire of the husband's eye," and when the cord of conjugal love, which for thirty years has been growing in strength, when this cord is severed, the husband may truly exclaim with the weeping prophet, "I am the man that hath seen affliction!" and with Heskiah, he may "chatter like a swallow, and mourn as a dove." And for the griefs of a bereaved husband, motherless children, and weeping brothers, sisters and friends, the world offers no panacea, but there is abundance of balm in Gilead, and all who will accept the proffered aid of the Great Physician, will find by experience, that He can, and "will give joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."  
Although Mrs. Corse never made a public profession, she was a firm believer in the christian religion, and her most intimate christian friends affirm that it was to her a subject of much thought, and pleasing conversation. And this quiet profession of her faith was confirmed by a consistent life, and her mourning friends weep, but not as those without hope. For several months, Mrs. C. was in feeble health, but no fears of her final recovery were anticipated till a few days before her death, when her infirmities were swallowed up in the great grief of her daughter. Her motherly heart constrained her to put forth more strength than nature would permit, in seeking as far as possible to take upon herself, the crushing weight resting upon her child. But the sequel proved that her love and sympathy were far greater than her physical strength, and the daughter now mourns for her mother, in addition to her previous crushing sorrow. Into such grief, it becomes not friendship to pry, but rather to imitate the example of the three friends of Job, and like them to weep, and speak not a word. It is the privilege and duty of surviving friends to remember the words, and follow the example of those who have gone before, in everything that is praise-worthy, noble and good, and they being dead will then continue to speak in the lives and godly example of those who are left behind. A worthy example is the most precious legacy left us by departed friends, and to follow them as far as they followed Christ, is the best and most successful way to keep them in remembrance, and show our love and appreciation of their memory on earth. It is most just and praise-worthy to cherish the noble deeds, and godly examples of loved ones gone before, and concerning this departed mother, her kindred, and friends may truly say:  
"With us her name shall live  
Through long succeeding years,  
Embalmed by all our hearts can give,  
Our praises and our tears."  
A. T.  
Plymouth, Ind., Oct. 11th, 1873.

## STRIKES.

By PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

Strike but hear! Theistomoles,  
LINCOLN, Nebraska, 1873.

Employes have a right to get for their labor as much as they can by lawful means. It is lawful for them to refuse to work, but not to stop others from working. No tyrant so bad as the petty tyrant. "A poor man that oppresseth the poor is a sweeping rain, which leaveth no food." On the other hand, employers have a right to hire as low as they can.

Strikes—showing that laborers aspire to better their condition—are a good sign. They have often secured higher wages, or fewer hours of work. Yet they usually cost more than they come to. While they last, laborers must live on their own savings, or those of their fellows. But these are small amounts compared to the wealth of capitalists with whom strikes bring them in collision. When the rooster contends with the horse in treading on toes, the result can not be doubtful.  
No set of workmen are so indispensable as they fancy to their employers. How soon their places, if they quit them, are filled by others from other localities, nationalities, or the other sex. Twelve to fifteen thousand London carpenters are now "locked out."  
If strikers persist in any unreasonable demand—they may lose employment altogether by forcing capital to seek new investments where it has no need of them. They will kill the goose that lays their golden eggs. So long as a strike lasts, it stops earnings but not outlays; and thus it leaves the working class daily poorer.  
A century ago, Europe was crazy for a balance of power. John Bull fought for it till—plus the National Debt, and minus a million paupers—he was nicknamed John Bull-dog. Nor did continental fighters fare better. The end was:  
"Lo Europe balanced,—neither side prevails  
For nothing's left in state of the scales."  
The longer strikes last, the more they tend to similar nullification.  
The right to strike is, then, too much like the right to shear your hog—"a great cry—little wool." After much squealing and struggling there is little gain.  
English farm laborers are talking of strikes. But what can they get? Landlords now obtain little more than two per cent. on the money in their estates. Can they lower rents? But tenants declare their profits small, and decreasing through competition with the produce of cheap land in America, which yearly reaches English markets, more easily and abundantly. Rather than pay higher wages, tenants will emigrate to Nebraska, where they can buy an acre in fee simple for less than their present annual rent.  
Not a few, both tenants and landlords, have already bettered their condition by passing from Great Britain to Greater Britain. More will. Nor is it surprising that associations of farm laborers, have devoted their funds to assist emigration to the rich and cheap lands of the West as the true way of carrying labor to its best market.  
Such an emigration, whether from Old England or New, or any old State if one has money enough to make a new start, is twice blessed. It makes laborers scarce, so that they can demand and command higher prices. It also gives him who goes abroad a chance to rise where no tall trees keep down the underbrush. Land in Nebraska the immigrant trends on a stepping stone to higher wages—to ownership of the soil, and to elbow room for his children, where the labor market is never glutted.  
The best strike, then, is to strike for a region where good land is cheapest, where inhabitants are fewest, and where railroads outrunning settlement, bring markets nearest. No wonder then 25,751 homesteaders, or pre-emptors have filed claims to Nebraska farms and about 5,000 have bought of the Burlington & Missouri River railroad, along its track, on ten years' credit, and 6 per cent. interest,—paying on contracts since 1872, 10 thing of the principal till the end of four years, and sometimes by prompt improvement, getting 20 per cent. thrown off from the price of their land. Strike, then for the great West. As the best throw of cards is to throw them away, so the best strike for a home in the Missouri Valley. Ho for Nebraska!

—In some portions of Miami county, in this state, corn and vines, and the leaves on the trees, were killed by the recently heavy frost; while in other parts of the county no injury was done.  
—The Fort Wayne Gazette tells a snake story, which might be doubted if it was told by any other paper, and it the occurrence spoken of had happened in any other locality than Van Wert, Ohio. It says that a son of Jacob Stripe had been subject to fits. A few days ago he took a dose of lobelia, which caused him to discharge from his stomach a garter snake, 18 inches long and 1/2 inch thick. It was drawn from the boy's mouth by his father—snake and boy both doing well.  
—William H. Biddle planted three cups of peanuts last spring, and has now a crop of peanuts, he estimates at one half bushel. The specimen left on our table presents a very prolific appearance.—Lagrange Standard.  
Everybody knows the size of a half bushel, but "three cups" is rather indefinite. It must have been a respectable yield, or the Standard would not have mentioned it.