

Kingdoms shall fall, and the diamond decked coronets of earth shall pass out of memory before we shall cast one blot upon the fair fame of Marshall county, or injure the sentiment of the good people thereof; but we trust that to-morrow's sun may not rise until the sentiment of some, at least, may be changed.

A correspondent sends us a communication in which he goes back on the *Scott* and *Walton* and which contains, perhaps, the whole truth in relation to it, but as he has not given us his true name we must decline its publication.

The Clark county lynching is another precursor of the storm that will descend on the hearth stones of "many," if not denounced, and on the other hand the proper authorities urged to awaken to their duty.

We notice from the papers that Sims Major, of the *Herold*, has really come to the conclusion that it is not good for man to live alone, and, acting accordingly, has taken unto himself a wife. We are informed that she is very beautiful, and that the Colonel is now very happy.

We now realize why the editor of the *Herold* refused to pay attention to the Nebraska girls, and why he considered Indiana a good old State to leave.

May continual joy and happiness be theirs.

#### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

STATE OF INDIANA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
In pursuance of the President's Proclamation, of the 28th ultimo, I, General Baker, Governor of Indiana, do cordially recommend that

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871,  
Be observed by the people of this State as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to God for his boundless and innumerable mercies to the State and her people.

"Oh, Praise the Lord, all ye nations; praise Him, all ye people;" for "praise is comely," and "His merciful kindness is great toward us;" "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; because His mercy endureth forever."

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Indianapolis, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Attest,  
CONRAD BAKER,  
Governor of Indiana.

#### Criminal Jurisprudence.

While the fact that the worst form of Indiana Democracy has prevailed for years in the counties of Jackson, Franklin and Clark, goes far to explain the repeated acts of brutality and lawlessness that have occurred in those localities, it is not sufficient to explain the further fact that it is almost impossible to arouse public sentiment to an appreciation of the guilt of the mobocrats. There is a general impression that our criminal code is framed and administered so as to provide and furnish facilities for the escape of malefactors. It was enacted by a legislature composed in the main of criminal lawyers, and its provisions are interpreted by judges selected from the same class. One would suppose from reading our laws and seeing them administered in our courts, that thieves, perjurers and murderers were a very worthy class of citizens, whose rights were in danger of invasion, and that it had become necessary to throw extraordinary safeguards around them to protect them from persecution. From the time a criminal is charged with an offence, the whole machinery of the law is worked with a view to assist him to escape punishment.

In the first place, he cannot be put upon his trial until nine of twelve grand jurors agree to indict him. When he is put upon trial, if his crime be murder, he can challenge twenty jurors, while the State is allowed but six challenges. If his crime be less than murder, he has ten challenges to the State's three. If the Judge trying the case commits an error as to the admission of testimony or in instructions to the jury, the defendant gets a new trial, while a felon may escape by means of the grossest misconduct of the Judge, and the State has no redress. If jurors are influenced by bribery, or by favors to the prejudice of the prisoner, he can set their verdict aside, but he may obtain a verdict of acquittal by the most flagrant bribery, and the verdict is a bar to further prosecution. In the argument to the jury, the defence has the close; and Indiana is the only State disgraced by such a practice. It was incorporated into our code by callous lawyers, for the benefit of the criminal classes, and has bred such anomalies in the profession as Voozess, whose chief business it is to traverse the State and bully ignorant juries into acquitting felons. After the closing speech comes a milk and water charge to the jury, into which the law compels the Judge to inject a series of set phrases prescribed by statute from which the jury generally get the impression that the prisoner at the bar is a much injured person, and that each juror is in danger of committing some great crime if he agrees to a verdict of guilty. If, notwithstanding all this, a verdict is rendered against the defendant, the lawyers proceed to dissect the record with a view to discover some error upon which they may bamboozle the Supreme Court into a reversal of the case.

The Supreme Court is the citadel in which the persecuted felon finds his last and surest defence. He may fail in the grand jury room, his sworn witnesses may be discredited, the perjury may be proof against the selective eloquence of a closing speech, and the charges of the Court may possibly fail to raise a doubt of guilt in their minds; but after all this, there are many chances that the Supreme Court may discover some way for his escape. The assiduity with which the judges of that court labor to prevent the punishment of crime is really wonderful. A perusal of their published decisions for the last fifteen or sixteen years will show that scores of the worst felons of the State have been set at liberty for reasons so trivial that it is difficult to persuade honest men that the reasons assigned were the only ones influencing the decision of the Court. The effect of all this is to confirm the impression, in the public mind, that it is practically impossible to punish a felon, if he has influential friends and plenty of money.

#### Democratic Courtesy.

The duty of an attorney is to his client, and if he exempts himself from perjury, he is compelled to faithfully perform that duty. Therefore when a person places a matter of business in an attorney's hands, the law wisely gives him full control of that business until its final conclusion. And we lay it down as a general proposition, that if we are willing to stand by the duty of the lawyer, that there is no power on earth that can take this business out of the attorney's hands, or in any way control it in the least to the prejudice of the client, except that client himself.

The authorities, however, (Democrats), who control affairs in this county, have not only controlled our client's business, but have actually taken us to pay \$3.00 extra, to the prejudice of that client.

It would have seemed that a sworn attorney who was so unfortunate as to have an interest in a newspaper (to leave the principal out of the question), would at least have had the privilege extended to him of inserting his own client's sheriff sale notice in his own paper, as a matter of courtesy, especially when that could be done for \$3.00 less, without any violation of principle; but that was denied us in the most positive terms, being a matter of custom, politically, it was insisted.

The laws of Indiana were made for the whole people, and the lawyer who is entrusted with a case, when acting within the authority of the law, cannot be prevented by any power on earth from doing justice to the client, nor to omit anything which is lawful to be done for his interest, under penalty of being disbarred; yet when the Sheriff, for the furtherance of partisan purposes, will arbitrarily compel an attorney to publish his client's notices in a certain paper, at whatever cost, the result must be prejudicial to his interest, and should not be claimed as a right, but simply a usurpation of power.

Had this matter been wholly personal and confined to itself, we could have borne it in silence, however insulting it may have been, but when the interest of a client is at stake, and when it becomes a matter of public policy, as a journalist we are in duty bound to make it known.

Our cotemporary may undertake to shield his party in this behalf, on the ground that there is a Democratic Sheriff, and that it is customary for sheriffs to give all the legal printing to the organ representing his party. This we deny. It has never been practiced arbitrarily by the Republican party, only when the interest of the individual could be best served.

The Republican party has too many heads to go wrong, and when one goes astray another sets it right; the Republican party is in the interest of the People, and any head moving against their interest, is soon checked by another. The Democratic party has but one head, and an inflexible sag at tail. When that head moves in a certain direction, the whole body follows, and the tail hardly ever gets over the fence.

#### Prob Law.

In this issue we publish the details of a triple tragedy which indelibly stamps another black spot on Indiana's fair name. The Indianapolis Journal, in commenting upon the atrocity of the affair, says:

"The brutality of the negroes who murdered the Park family in Clark county, is only exceeded by that of their barbarous executioners. Lynch law is execrable when crime is strong enough to control the action of judicial tribunals and nullify the penal laws. In California the criminal classes held the ballot boxes, packed juries, and dictated verdicts and judicial opinions. A brutal minority had intimidated the masses of the citizens, and no show of resistance was made until James King, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, was assassinated in open day upon the public streets, by a desperado named Case. One morning six thousand unmasked citizens stood shoulder to shoulder in the public square, and with glittering bayonets in their hands, pronounced judgment upon the ruffians. Three of them were seized, found guilty of murder and hanging, while scores of them were banished from the State. A few years ago the Reno gang measured strength with the law in Jackson county. They were rich and powerful, and had sheriff, jurors and lawyers in their constant pay. They planned and carried on a series of robberies which, for originality of conception and boldness of execution, are unparalleled in the annals of crime. Railroad trains were captured and express messengers gagged and robbed. The robbers were known, but they confined their operations to Jackson county, they felt secure in the consciousness of their power to control the courts. The people undertook and accomplished the work for the courts, and exterminated the gang. In New York city, Tweed and his gang boasted that they owned the courts and controlled the ballot boxes. It was resolved to make one more effort to wrench the city from their grasp without resort to Lynch law, and it is only because the robbers were crushed at the popular indignation that they were beaten at the election. If they had triumphed, as they had heretofore, they would have paid the penalty with their lives. We have mentioned these three instances in which mob violence, or revolution seemed to be, in a large measure, justified or palliated by the fact that the customary agencies for obtaining redress were paralyzed or controlled by the criminal classes. Nothing of this sort can be pleaded in extenuation of the atrocious barbarity of the felons who participated in the hanging and torture of the three negroes at Charlestown last Friday.

We had no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners, or that they would be tried and punished according to law. If, as is stated, the grand jury refused to indict them, we suspect that it was simply a trick to afford some show of justification for the outrage, and if we are right in our suspicions, the officers and jurors who have thus connived at the brutality, should be branded as felons. They are no better than felons, if the evidence as published was detailed before them and they failed to indict the murderers."

Since the New York election, we have witnessed the profile of the editor of the *Washington* (Penn.) *Evening*, a democratic paper, with his name signed, W. T. H. Pauley. This is no doubt to show as the effect the said elections have had on him; and if the profile is a fair representation of democratic editors generally, we must conclude the spirit has all gone out of them.

#### THE LYNCHING OF JOHN-SON, DAVIS AND TAYLOR. THE RUMORED ANIMUS OF THE LYNCHERS.

##### A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE HORRID DEED.

Last week we noticed the arrest of three negroes on a charge of the murder of the Park family near Henryville, Clark Co., Indiana. This week we give the full details of their being wrested from the hands of the law, and hanged till they were dead.

A gentleman from Clark county, where the murder was committed, in a detailed statement to the editors of the *Cincinnati Times* gives the following as the animus for hanging the negroes:

"Two years ago there was a shooting affair at Henryville between a shyshyster lawyer named Matthew Clegg and Thos. Prall, a neighbor of the Park family. The shooting grew out of neighborhood quarrels and lawsuits, which became very bitter. Cornelius Prall, a brother of Thos. Prall, became involved in the quarrel on behalf of his brother, and ultimately became insane by reason of the troubles with the hostile gang, and died in the Insane Asylum last week.

About a year ago, perhaps eighteen months, there were threats made to kill Thos. Prall, and they were supposed to have come from Clegg and his party. John M. Kirk, Cyrus M. Park, one of the murdered people, and others, took sides with Prall, and stood guard at his house one night. They afterwards organized a kind of protective society, and this for a time greatly incensed their enemies. Clegg is said by our informant to have a very bad reputation, the people in the vicinity of Henryville fearing, and are constantly watching him. It is proper to add, however, that the difficulty between him and Prall is believed to have been amicably settled some time ago. Nevertheless, when the murder of the Park family and the subsequent attack made upon Kirk were announced, suspicion was excited that Clegg had something to do with the horror. He, however, took an active part in arresting the negroes implicated, and watched the case closely to the end. This suspicion that Clegg, or some of his gang, were the instigators of the murders is still believed by a number of people in Clark county, and there was a great desire among thinking men that the negroes should be left alone until they had been led to disclose all the facts that could be elicited from them.

It is easy enough to conceive the possibility of designing men placing articles of clothing, some in a house here, and some there, to throw suspicion upon innocent persons. Our informant does not think this was the case in the present instance. The negro men were undoubtedly guilty of this monstrous crime, but many believe, and have from the first, that some white man or men were at the bottom of the tragedy. This conviction has gained strength since the hanging. There are those who believe the criminals back of the negroes wanted to get rid of three troublesome instruments of their villany who might blow on them.

The Grand Jury having failed to find an indictment, the Court intended to hold the prisoners until further evidence was adduced. The note sent Park, saying "he and Kirk would be fixed," has not been found in Park's house.

The Park girls—Eveline and Helen—were still alive this morning. Helen will not live over Sunday, perhaps not till then. The other may possibly survive a few days longer.

#### Details of the Horrid Scene.

NEW ALBANY, November 17.  
The *Ledger* of this evening has the following particulars of the occurrence at and before yesterday morning's bloody sequel to the Park family tragedy:

THE MINISTER'S VISIT.  
A minister visited the prisoners in the jail a little after dark, and by the kindness of the jailer, we were permitted to see one of the party. The prisoners had been visited by so many that they seemed indifferent at the approach of another person. But when the mission was known they eagerly responded to the call of the jailer, and conversed most freely. The first call visited was that of Taylor. He was on his knees in the cell, praying, he said. The minister, after reminding him of the dangerous position he occupied, in view of the excited state of the community, and the probable conviction before the courts, if he were permitted to be brought to trial, inspired of his preparation to meet with death, if it should come upon him suddenly. His reply was that he was fully and happily prepared. That Jesus had been crucified, though innocent. He had long years ago made his peace with God, and that God had spoken peace to him; told him to go and sin no more. Since then he had tried to serve the Lord; was a member of the Colored Methodist Church at Charlestown. He was happy in believing that the mercy of God through faith would save him. They might kill his body, but that his soul was safe; and he was innocent of the crime charged against him, was resigned to his fate, and if God, in his Providence, permitted his death, he could say, "Thy will, mine, be done." The minister, with a few words in reference to the terrible nature of professing faith in God and in innocence, and dying with this double sin, if he were guilty, and urging steadfast and unswerving faith in the blood of Christ if he were innocent, left him with an earnest pressure of the hand, and commended him to seek earnestly for divine assistance to bear whatever fate awaited him. Leaving Taylor, he passed to the cell of Davis, which was adjoining, who readily responded, and had, perhaps, been listening to the conversation with Taylor. He appeared dull, remorseful, and stupid. Had little conception of his condition spiritually, and evinced little concern about his future interests. Said he was never a member of any church, he hoped God would save his soul; said he was innocent of the crime; was at home with his wife; but only manifested physical terror or death, seeming to tremble and shake. Solemn and affectionate monitory words were addressed to him, and he promised to pray earnestly to God for help. The poor man rebelled back toward his couch, the picture of utter hope and despair. Johnson was next visited, and after a few words, in which he confessed his complicity in the murder of the Park family, excused himself by narrating the means of persuasion that had been used to overcome his scruples, and described with minuteness the terrible scene in Mr. Park's home, and how awful a

thing it was to so drive an axe down into the head of sleeping beings. He seemed more anxious to leave the impression upon the minister's mind, the longer he felt at the deed than to talk of his own spiritual hopes or fears. Said that he had been praying, and would strive to be prepared for death, and that he supposed that it would come. The fitness of the minister's words seem now, in view of the horrible scene so soon to be enacted, strikingly significant and appropriate.

After describing the breaking open of the jail, as given in our dispatches yesterday, the *Ledger* says:

All three were then chained, and the terrible death-rope, with a hangman's noose already prepared, was placed round their necks, and by this they were led forth from the prison, escorted on either side by parties who answered to their number as called by their leader to do duty. They closed the door of the jail behind them, and ordered those who had been witness of their work as prisoners to remain in the jail, as they meant not to be interfered with by alarming the village, and they proceeded back by the street and road in which they had come, dragging with them the chained negroes at a double quick pace.

##### CONDUCT OF THE VIGILANCE.

While the vigilantes were in the village, and at work at the jail, they used no profane language, indulged in no threats, and refused to say more than was necessary to their work and to silence the protests of the persons who were present. Their work seemed to be all planned with accuracy, and they carried it out without an incident of any kind to interfere. Many of the citizens of the place must have been awakened by the terrible thundering blows against the jail doors, but no one appeared in the streets or offered to resist. In fact, it would have been useless, unless an organized party had prepared to capture the band, which could not have been done without a bloody fight. We were surprised at the coolness and self-possession of the men upon this trying occasion. Sheriff Barker once escaped out of the back door and shouted fire three times, which he overheard in his attempt to give the alarm, with the firmly spoken words: "No more of that," and led back to survey the demolition of the prisoners. There were more than a dozen of persons who witnessed these proceedings, but were powerless to resist, and were closely guarded. The family of Mr. Long, manifested an interplay of firmness and the exciting scenes around them that was remarkable. There was no noisy excitement of any kind, the vigilantes pursuing their work with steadiness, and the parties present looked on, powerless to resist the armed men that held their prisoners. One gentleman was observed to be giving close inspection to one whose mask had fallen, and was speedily confiscated in the attempt. The entire tone, from the entrance of the party into the prison until they departed with their prisoners, was just an hour and ten minutes, leaving the prison at forty minutes past two.

##### NO REPORTS ALLOWED.

A reporter for a Louisville paper, who had taken lodgings at the jail, begged to be permitted to report the attack on the jail for his morning paper, but was refused, and ordered to depart, some of the party telling him they would do business in that way, and he was only released after the party was fairly on their way out of the village. Your reporter, more fortunate than he, was soon on the track of the party, which proceeded out the Otisco road. They hastened their march, and it was difficult to keep in sight of their rapid march. At the upper end of the village, one of the prisoners, Taylor, either refused to go, or, stumbling, fell, when the order was given to drag him, and, after a brief halting, they resumed their rapid flight, and in an incredibly short space of time arrived at the scene where the awful tragedy took place. A large fire had been built there, and had evidently been the place of rendezvous before entering the village, as the leaves and earth showed by the tramping campfires. The swiftness with which they accomplished their work shows that the place and all the details were planned for a speedy job, to avoid any danger or chance of rescue, for at ten minutes past three the lanterns were lit to lead the band that their work was done, until called together again, to say nothing, to remember the password, "Justice to all men," and the band scattered off toward the north, through the woods, to enter the Otisco road.

##### SWINGING THEM UP.

Not having suffered ourselves to go inside of the lines of the guard in their journey to the woods, we can give but a brief account of what occurred immediately preceding the hanging. So rapid had been the movements of the vigilantes that no time of consequence was spent in interrogating the victims, and it is only possible that any report will ever be made of the exact details of the affair. We could hear from our position no pleadings. There were no bitter scoldings from the crowd. The low, yet firm and steady commands of the leader were obeyed as if there was a specified, measured moment for each act, and as successively the terrible command went forth, "Up with him," "up," "up," the accompanying writhing groan was half drowned by the rustling of the feet, the swaying to and fro of the crowd, and the mingling of half-sounded cries. It was a scene of terror that harrows the soul to remember, and we could feel constrained to forbear if we could report every act and word in detail.

##### A LONELY INTERVIEW.

After the departure of the vigilantes, the loneliness of that night-scene was terrible, and at our leisure, examined the bodies.

##### THE DARK FORT OF JOHNSON.

With his face toward the east, and his head inclined forward from his broken neck, outstretched in ghastly horror, the most ghastly pictures of sensational criminal records. His feet were scarcely four feet from the ground, and as he hung there in the light of the morning star, that was blazing in the east, he presented a picture of horror too terrible for description. Beside him, but nearer to the body of the tree, dangled.

##### THE CARCASS OF TAYLOR.

The alleged principal in the terrible butchery of the Park family. His form was nude, save the slight remnants of a white shirt that was stretched across his lower limbs, while the hangman's knot under his chin threw his head back in a gasping movement, and his white teeth

and distended lips grimed with a fiend-like scowl, as if defying in his death gasp his retreating persecutors. The flickering light of the dying bonfire reflected from the face of

##### THE ACCOMPLICE DAVIS.

as ghastly a hue as the others. He hung alone about twenty feet to the rear of the rest. His head hung loosely forward, and presented an appearance not unlike the silent and remorseful man that we had seen him in his cell, as the minister warned him of the consequences of sin, and the fearful nature of eternal punishment.

We left the ghastly scene of horror about a quarter past three, and returned to the village. One after another of the citizens had been aroused, and came toward the jail with anxious looks, inquiring what had taken place; many learning with surprise that the men had been taken away and hung, while another class, always ready with an "I told you so," was certain that it would be done. We heard no angry expressions, but on the contrary, the most who ventured an expression justified the deed that hastened these alleged criminals to their doom.

The murder of the Park family was a heart-rending affair, committed in cold blood, and swift and terrible as the punishment inflicted upon these men as the perpetrators of the deed. The double triple tragedy is ended.

An exchange draws the following contrast between the two political parties:

The Republican party is the party of the people.  
It is the party of honest and economical government.  
It is the party of National faith.  
It is the party of National security.  
It is the party of National respect.  
It is the party of diminishing debts.  
It is the party of declining taxes.  
It is the party of universal education.  
It is the party of General Fidelity in Administration.  
The Democratic party, on the other hand, is the party of Tammany Hall.  
It is the party of Rings and Fiddlers.  
It is the party of Corruption and Robbery.  
It is the party of Ku-Klux.  
It is the party of Repudiation.  
It is the party of National agitation and disturbance.  
It is the party of growing debts.  
It is the party of increasing taxes.  
It is the party of sectional Appropriations.  
It is the party of General Faithlessness in Administration.

##### SHALL THIEVES BE SHOT.—Elsewhere

an account of shooting a notorious thief in Marshall county. Our exchanges of late give several similar cases, and now the question is what is to be done about it. Certainly we are not to allow every man to shoot every man whom he suspects as a felon, yet as the laws are, what else can we do? The most cold blooded murderers are protected by the nearest quibbles of law, and kept on trial by one device or another until witnesses are dead or spirited away, and they go scot free. Even the machinery of law, with its challenges and changes of venue, and the closing argument before the jury, given to the thief, even after arrest. But then it is nobody's business to arrest a felon. It is not even in the city the duty of the policeman to detect and arrest one. If pointed out he may on a warrant; but whose duty is it to get out a warrant? There will be more of this miscellaneous shooting before there is less, unless the State assumes that honest men need protection as well as rogues.—*Ind. Advocate.*

##### Programme

Of Laporte District Sunday School Convention, to be held at South Bend, in the First M. E. Church, Nov. 27th, 28th, and 29th.

MONDAY 27th.

7:45 to 7:50 p. m.—Address to Sunday School workers by William Best.

7:50 to 8:30—Responses by J. H. Clark and Dr. Thos. Prall.

TUESDAY 28th.

8:30 to 9 a. m.—Religious devotion led by J. H. Clark.

9 to 9:30—Object teaching exemplified by G. N. A.

9:30 to 10—Discussion opened by G. M. Loyd.

10 to 10:30—Sunday School government by James Johnson.

10:30 to 11—Discussion opened by C. Skinner.

11 to 11:30—Class teaching by M. N. Walworth.

11:30 to 12—Discussion opened by Levi Moore.

1:30 to 4 p. m.—Reports from the Schools, and general discussion and remarks.

7 p. m.—Children's Mass Meeting, addressed by John Robinson, J. L. Boyd and Prof. B. Wilcox.

WEDNESDAY 29th.

8:30 to 9 a. m.—Religious devotion, led by R. H. Sanders.

9 to 9:30—Essay, The Sunday School as a means of Grace, by J. P. Earley.

9:30 to 10—Discussion opened by Jas. Brooks.

10 to 10:30—Essay, Best Method of Infant Class Instruction, by W. V. Lawton.

10:30 to 11—Discussion opened by O. H. Palmer.

11 to 11:30—Question Drawer, John Brownfield.

11:30 to 12—Criticism of answers by all.

1:30 to 2 p. m.—Miscellaneous business, 2 to 2:30—Best Method of Preaching to Children by J. Robinson.

2:30 to 3:30—Love Feast, led by F. T. Moore.

The various exercises to be interspersed with suitable music.

##### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice

is hereby given that the partnership between R. L. LAMSON & BENJAMIN, will expire December 31st, 1871, all indebted to the firm will please call and settle by cash or note.

RICHARD WILLIAMSON, CONRAD BERGMAN.

The business will be continued by Williamson in the same house, where will always be found one of the best and best selected stocks of goods to be found in the west.

Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chicago

Compensed Time Card—Nov. 12.

##### TRAINS GOING WEST

No. 1. No. 3. No. 2. No. 4.

PATENT PAC. EXP. CH. XP.

Chicago, 5:00 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 9:30 p. m.

Plymouth, 5:45 a. m. 9:45 a. m. 4:15 p. m. 10:15 p. m.

Rockport, 6:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 5:00 p. m. 11:00 p. m.

Greenville, 7:15 a. m. 11:15 a. m. 5:45 p. m. 11:45 p. m.

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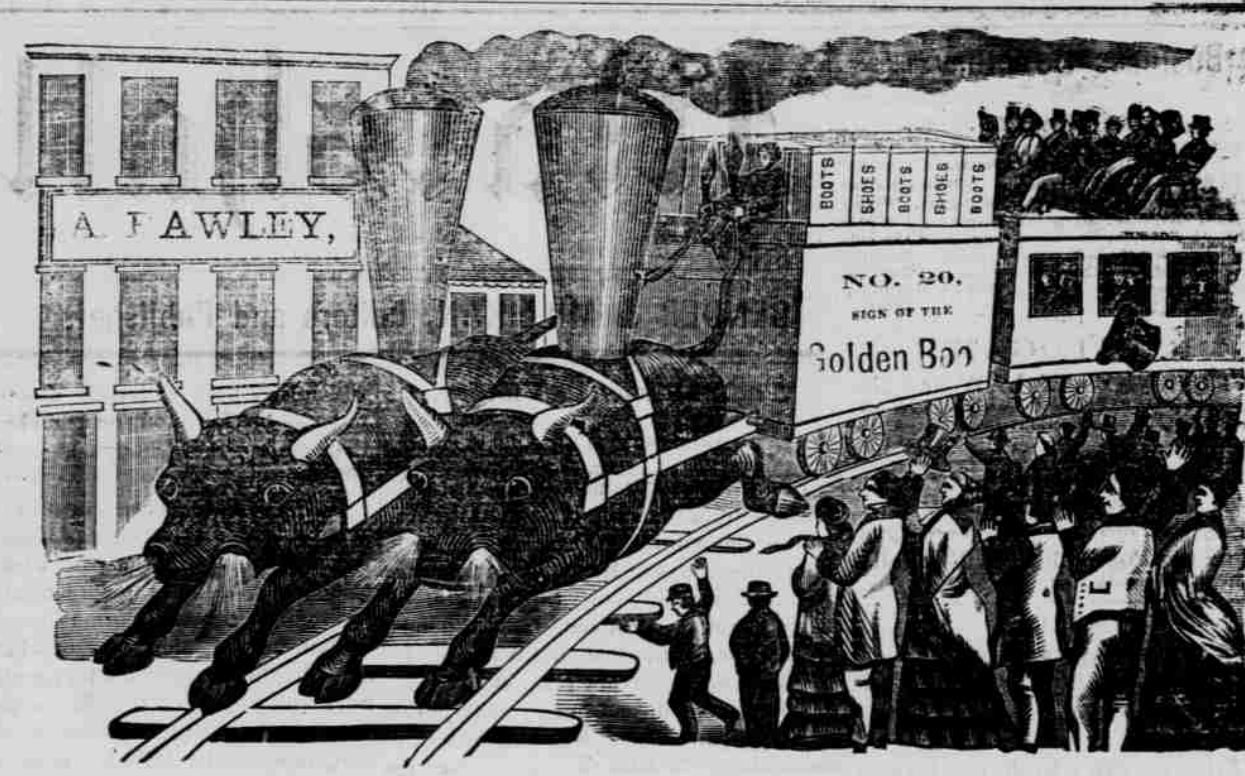
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The engine has come, and A. Hawley has just received and added to his stock a large lot of new

#### Boots, Shoes, Leather, and Boot and Shoe Findings

And there may now be found at his Store

4,000 Pairs of Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes,