

Sullivan Express.



EDITOR & PUBLISHER

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.

Friday, Nov. 19, 1898.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Douglas "Home Rebuke."

Our Republican friends about here try to crow considerably over the fact that Lincoln, the Republican, carried Cook county, the home of Judge Douglas. We think if they will look at the facts in the case, that if they make out to crow at all it will not be more than a pen-feather crow. Chicago and Cook county have long been recognized as the strong-hold of Abolitionism in this State, and it has been a common thing for Cook county—the "home of Douglas"—to give a very large Republican majority at all elections. But at the late election we see that this Republican majority was brought down to about eight hundred! less than half what it was two years ago. While Cook county, the "home of Douglas," was lessening its Republican majority, what do you suppose old Sangamon county, the "home of Lincoln," that has not given a Democratic majority at any election for twenty years—was doing? Why it was only reversing its previous action, by repudiating Lincoln—Abolitionism—by sustaining Douglas—Democrats—by quite a large majority! But this Democratic work did not cease with the "homes" of Douglas and Lincoln, but continued its exercises down in Madison county, the "home of Zedman Trumbull"—a county that has, ever since the formation of the State, been anti-Democratic—by repudiating negro equality, by a very handsome Democratic majority!

Thus we see, that in Cook county, the "home of Douglas," the Republican majority was cut down more than half, and in Sangamon and Madison counties, the "homes" of Lincoln and Trumbull, both strong anti-Democratic counties heretofore, the Democracy got quite clever majorities! Now we would like to hear some Republican try to crow over Judge Douglas' "home rebuke." Who'll be the first to try it?—don't all crow at once!

Important Election.

On the first Monday in December next, the Moultrie County Agricultural Society will hold its annual election for the purpose of electing one President, one Vice-President, one Corresponding Secretary, one Recording Secretary, one Treasurer, and five Directors; and it is not only the privilege, but it is the duty of every member of the Society to be present on that occasion, and assist in choosing the officers of the society for the ensuing year. At the election the members of the society should be very careful to elect the right kind of men to office, for upon this depends the welfare and prosperity of the society. Elect such men as you are sure take a deep interest in the prosperity of the society, and such men as have the will and energy to attend to the duties of the office to which you elect them; elect such men as have public spirit enough in their composition to spend five or six days in a year in serving the citizens of the county at large; such men as believe in the adage, "That he who lives for himself alone is but half a man," and acts in concert with this belief.

State Election.

From the latest and most reliable information that we can command, we are of the opinion that the Republicans, by the aid of the Danites, have elected their State ticket by a majority of about three thousand. The majorities in eighty-nine counties, as reported, foot up a Republican majority of nine thousand four hundred and sixty-four, while the remaining eleven counties, not yet heard from, gave Moore over Miller, in 1856, a majority of only six thousand two hundred and eighty-six. If the vote at this election stands as it did in 1856, the Republican majority in the State will be three thousand one hundred and seventy-eight. Even if this footing up should prove to be correct, what a falling off from rampant Republicanism in 1856, does it show! It will be remembered that in 1856 Miller's majority over Moore was 21,032; while the majority of the whole combined opposition electoral ticket, over the democratic vote, was no less than 28,287! When we take into consideration that some six or seven thousand Democrats were so deluded by the machinations of designing and traitorous demagogues who themselves voted the Republican ticket, that they acted in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket, it is a wonder that we were not beaten by a larger majority. All things considered, we think the returns show a very barren victory for Republicanism. A few more rounds from the Democratic battery, and the State is ours.

J. M. M. GALLATIN, Tenn. Please send on your manuscripts. We will be pleased to receive communications from you at any time.

Rejoicing.

By reading the dispatches below, our friends will be able to judge what kind of a time the Democracy and the various cities of the Union are having over Judge Douglas' triumphant success at our recent election. There has seldom, if ever been so much rejoicing over any political result as the friends of Douglas, the Constitution, and the Union are indulging in over the glorious victory that Douglas and Democratic principles have achieved over his and their enemies—Republicans—composed of all stripes, colors and smells.

Kalamazoo, Nov. 5.

One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the success of Judge Douglas in Illinois.

Detroit, Nov. 6.

One hundred guns are now being fired here over the success of Douglas, and the re-election of Cooper, anti-Compromiser democrat, in the first congressional district in this State.

New York, Nov. 6.

One hundred guns were fired in this city last night in honor of Douglas' success in Illinois.

Washington, Nov. 6.

One hundred guns were fired on Capitol Hill to-day, in honor of Judge Douglas' success in Illinois. The greatest excitement prevails in this city over the result in Illinois.

Election.

Below we give the official vote of Cook county:

For State Treasurer,	
James Miller, rep.,	1823
W. B. Foundy, dem.,	1584
John Dougherty, adm.,	9
For Sup. Public Instruction,	
Newton Bateman, rep.,	1831
A. C. French,	1584
John Reynolds, adm.,	7
For Congress,	
Richard J. Oglesby, rep.,	1859
James C. Robinson, dem.,	1578
Baldwin, adm.,	7
For State Senate,	
T. A. Marshall, rep.,	1847
U. F. Linder,	1500
For House of Representatives,	
W. W. Craddock, rep.,	1777
H. B. Worley, dem.,	1641
For Sheriff,	
Malden Jones, rep.,	1722
Baker Spence, dem.,	1563
H. R. Norfolk, ind.,	208
J. R. Jeffries, ind.,	128
For Coroner,	
J. W. Morgan, rep.,	1336
J. S. Clark, dem.,	1166
A. Howlett, ind.,	102
Rice Hackett, ind.,	205

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The year now about to close has been one of unnumbered blessings. And although in some portions of our State the harvest has been less bountiful than we have been accustomed to receive, and in some localities more sickness than usual has marked the season, yet upon the whole, it has been a year of eminent prosperity to our citizens—such as should content and gladden every heart, and bow us to the earth in gratitude and thanksgiving to Him who is the source of all goodness and wisdom.

Therefore, that the good people of our State may join in offerings of Thanksgiving for our manifold blessings, I recommend that Thursday, the 25th day of November next, be set apart and observed by them as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. Let, for that day, all temporal business be suspended—all worldly affairs be laid aside—and let us, with hearts of forgiveness, each toward all others, unite in Praise and Thanksgiving to God for the countless blessings of the closing year. WM. H. BISSELL, Gov. of Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 26, 1898.

The Native African.

Dickens, in his Household Words, gives a description of the Natives of the Gold Coast in Africa, the descendants of whom the Black "Republicans" have just now such a brotherly affection for. Those on board the steamer Niagara, sent back by Government, will soon be enjoying the luxuries so graphically described by Dickens:

The native (he says) wears on his head an earthen vessel of palm-oil, or carries two or three quills of gold dust the result of his own industry in washing the sands after the rains. His sole article of clothing is a Manchester remnant, or length of checkered cotton, girdled round his loins. But he knows the value of his merchandise, and of that for which he intends to exchange it. He is a bird by no means to be caught with chaff. He will not change his palm oil for a bunch of feathers, nor his gold for a string of beads; neither does he affect any article of European civilization. He wants rum—the strong, coarse American rum—and he knows to a spoonful how much he ought to get of it. He wants, from time to time, a new remnant; also a cloth or blanket for state occasion, and a musket to make a row with and fire off when he keeps custom. But he wants no food, because the maize springs up for him almost without cultivation, and his women pound it between two stones, and add water to make a paste which he calls kankoo, and on this he gorges himself with great relish. Sometimes he's "boul' lusty" for meat, and then the black snails of the forest, as big as a fist, furnish him with a soup of which palm oil is also an essential ingredient. The provident housewife threads these snails on a bit of grass and dries them in the sun, thus saving her lord and master the toil of putting out his hand to take them. The long black-haired monkey also provides him with a bounteous repast. Pity the sorrows of a European traveling through the bush and partaking of the hospitality (he will have to pay handsomely for it) of a native, when as a delicacy reserved for him, there is fished up out of the big pot of soup a black head with the lips drawn back, and the white teeth grinning, and such a painful resemblance of the faces around him that for a moment he wonders which of the younger members of the family has been sacrificed to the exigencies of the occasion. But he is reassured, and discovers that he is not eating man but monkey. The native of the Gold Coast has no desire to buy a house or to build a house, nor to live in a house. He does not wish to add field to field, or to make a name in the land. His chief and only desire in life seems to be to eat when he is hungry, to drink when he can, and to sleep in the interim. He has no anxiety for himself, and certainly none for his offspring, who have neither to be educated nor clothed, nor has he any misgivings about their future prospects. They run about in the brush if he lives inland, or he turns them into the sea if he lives on the coast. You may watch them in any number and of all ages, from two to twelve, diving and ducking under the waves, waiting for a big one; and then, on the crest of it, you see the little shining black bodies tossed over and over, and round and round, till, screaming with pleasure they are washed up on the sand, like a tangle of black sea-weed. Then, slowly and with much noise, they unravel themselves and crawl back to the water, and continue this sport the whole day long, with the exception of the time occupied in consuming huge lumps of kankoo, brought them by the mothers. The paternal domain is, for the most part, a circular hut, under the mud floor of which the ancestors of the family have been buried for many generations.

SPINNING.

BY ALICE HART.

All day yesterday, as I spun,
The knot came to my throat,
And the sound of my wheel went "hum-a-dum,"
"Hum-a-dum," in my head!

Last night when I milked my cows and
Of the maiden all forlorn, [sung
While the moon came up with a little star
A-leading by the horn;

I heard a-leaping over the stile,
And a whistle blithe and gay—
The time does not know him, my lad, my love,
And flew up out of his way!

I knew it was tenderness for me
That made him drive the moth and the owl
That had dropt into my milking pail
And was drowning in the froth!

And when I saw the apple
Over his cheek that stole
I knew the golden jewel of love amongst all
Was sinking in his soul.

Not once have I stooped, as I spun to-day,
To pull a knot apart,
And the sound of my wheel goes "marry me!"
And "Marry me!" in my heart.

OUR COUNTRY.

A RETROSPECT AND A PROSPECT.

BY REV. DR. PROFFERT, OF BUTLER'S COLLEGE.

On the 4th of July, 1776, our country consisted of thirteen colonies. She now numbers thirty-two (bating the formalities of introduction, thirty-four) sovereign and independent, but United States. The surface of territory owned by the colonies, including Maine and Vermont, contained about 389,641 square miles; it now approaches to nearly 3,000,000, an area which exceeds all Europe by about 500,000 square miles. In other words, the excess of the territory of the United States over that of Europe is about equal to the whole original territory of the colonies. The population of the colonies was then about 3,000,000; that of the United States is now about 27,000,000. Our foreign commerce then exhibited an annual exportation of \$7,101,534, and an annual importation of \$8,907,372. Now our exports exceed an average of \$220,000,000 a year, and our imports an average of \$260,000,000.

But the growth of our country in all the elements of greatness, wonderful as it is, and without any parallel in history, is not so surprising, all things considered, as the stability of our institutions. Count de Montalembert, an eloquent writer, and eminent statesman of France, says in a recent work, "I am not a very old man, yet I have lived to witness ten revolutions in my native country." The revolution that established American liberty was the first and the last which our country has seen. Through the stormy conflicts of party, through the fermentation attendant on the incorporation of the largest foreign element by far which any nation has ever absorbed, through the excitement of political and social questions more deeply agitating than any that have previously endangered the integrity of any people; through a half century which will always be memorable as the Age of Revolutions, our liberty and our union have stood intact—not even our tranquility has been extensively disturbed. Within that time almost every throne in Europe has been shaken down; almost every free State has been overpowered or revolutionized. Through all this tempestuous era the American Republic stood conspicuous no less for its immovable solidity, than for its rapid and resistless expansion.

Young and free America has recently kept her eighty-second birthday. None of her older sister in the of republics has attained to that age in the possession of uninterrupted liberty. The institutions of Solon made Athens an oligarchy rather than a republic yet they were overthrown within his own lifetime by the tyranny of Pisistratus. The freedom won from that dynasty by the swords of Harmodius and Aristogiton, after a fitful existence of about a century, disappeared in the tremendous despotism of the Thirty Tyrants, which, as Xenophon says, shed more Athenian blood in eight years than Peloponnesian war did in thirty. Thucydides again achieved the liberation of his country, but in much less

than a century after, Athens was a dependency of Macedonia, and not long after was down with all Greece into the hands of Roman power. Rome herself told the birth-days of her freedom from the expulsion of the kings, and the establishment of the consular government, though it was, in fact, rather a modified aristocracy than a republic, the consuls being elected only from the Patrician order. Yet, such as it was, it had not stood ten years when it was found necessary to a dictatorship—in other words, a temporary despotism, voluntarily invoked by the popular consciousness as the only remedy from perils which threatened the life of the State from within or from without. And the frequent resort to this desperate expedient, even during the best days of the republic, showed how ill-poised were the elements of Roman freedom. These were the Free States of antiquity. They glided in the exclusive possession of liberty and law, and prided or despised the rest of mankind as barbarians or slaves. Yet the freest and best periods of their history present a rapid succession of bloody revolutions. Convinced by frequent changes, decimation and exhausted by incessant wars, liberty was with them rather a brilliant distinction than a solid good; it earned them a glorious name in history rather than a tranquil and happy existence. Even during the short periods in which they enjoyed it, it is true, their progress, compared with that of the nations around them, was sufficient to show the astonishing influence of freedom in developing the energies and resources of a people. It fully established the truth, so important in its influence on the later history of the world, that liberty is the life of nations. But the beautiful bloom of that life was all they were permitted to enjoy. Shaken off by fierce internal strifes or foreign wars its blossoms were never allowed to come to ripe fruit.

A similar history was predicted for our country. A short career and terrible catastrophe would, it was confidently foretold, assimilate our history to that of all earlier nations who had attempted to govern themselves by elected magistrates and popular institutions. Democracies, it was said, have within them no principles of permanency. All history has shown it. America cannot prove an exception. She cannot secure that obedience to law which is essential to a strong and enduring commonwealth. She cannot maintain religion. She cannot carry out an effective system of popular education. Her freedom will degenerate into wild anarchy. Her industrial spirit into sordid materialism. She will become a nation of shop-keepers. She will become a nation of atheists. Even should she survive all other perils that loose and anomalous confederacy which she calls her Union must inevitably be snapped asunder by the antipathies of party or the waning interests of different sections of her vast territory. Such was the opinion in which political seers of all grades, from Dr. Johnson down to Mrs. Trollope, sung our fate. Even the wise and good including those who were deeply interested in our success, were not without these forebodings, whether prompted by friendly anxiety or malicious hope, have not been fulfilled. America contains the best educated, the most intelligent and reading population on earth. By her voluntary and cheerful contributions she has supported religion more munificently than any monarchy of the old world. She has even boned more (England alone excepted) to send it to distant nations than all the rest of the world put together. Her millions of free citizens attend its ministrations with a spontaneous reverence which makes soldiers or gentlemen unnecessary. Law holds a surer and stronger sway here than in any other land which the sun looks upon. The largest empire and smallest standing army is a combination which shows the existence of a moral cohesion superseding material force. The Union grows stronger with every decade. Every occasion which calls forth a genuine expression of popular feeling at

tests its increasing strength. Virginia for the remains of a President of the United States born on her soil. A splendid regiment of New York youth solicited the privilege of conveying them to their own defense. They are received with a general outburst of popular affection and enthusiasm. One of their number dies. His remains are attended to by a guard of honor of Virginians. These are not the signs of decaying vitality between the different portions of our country. They are not the evidences of a nation of the bonds of the Union.

Such is the contrast between the history of our country thus far, and that of the free States, whether of ancient or modern times. Eighty-two years of freedom without revolution, during which all the elements of national power and greatness have been multiplied almost, if not quite, a hundred-fold, such is the retrospect which meets the eye as we look back from the eighty-second anniversary of our freedom.

The Wonder of the Age.

The most wonderful phenomenon of the age, is the age itself. It is not only the new and latest generation, but new and at times almost incomprehensible to its generation. So shifting, so varied, so progressive and startlingly quick with vital thoughts and actions, that its thinkers and actors continually confound one another. There was a time, even within the memory of those who have not grown gray, when a new idea, invention or enterprise lived its day, enjoyed a reputation, and was not heedlessly jogged to oblivion. That time is essentially gone by. The day of plodding and resting upon what one had accomplished—though it were never so great a thing—is over. There is no repose upon laurels now; the world has abused all fixed notions and rules; has changed its pace from a walk to a gallop, and he who would be leader, whether in arts, inventions, or arms, must ride faster than his fellows, or be trampled down, lost sight of and forgotten.

Lightning and steam have not only superseded horse-power and wind, but with an astonishing revolution have whipped up and quickened the human brain, until the ideas of the age are equally more rapid than those of half a generation ago, as are the means of transmitting them from brain to brain the world over. In the day of wooden plows (not long since) the great danger was thought to be in going too fast and knowing too much—now the difficulty is to go fast enough and know enough. The fear, so groundless with our good old fathers, that new ideas, new inventions and enterprises were dangerous to the welfare, virtue and peace of society, is completely extinguished. Men have found the essential secret of prosperity and greatness—that all progress is the work of experiment; and the result of a few experiments, in spite of the old stand-still philosophy, has spurred them to experimenting more and more widely, in all fields and professions. They have thus curbed and saddled steam, tamed lightning, cast by wooden plows and in a thousand ways advanced and exalted themselves, physically and mentally, as individuals and nations.

The religions, the politics, the society and commerce of the world, are all transformed by this splendid conceit, this lightning-like, go-a-head-iveness of the age. Amelioration is written by it all over the surface of the globe. It rides upon revolutions that overthrow all old abominations—thrones, castes, creeds and prejudices—scattering the light of higher prosperity upon all temporal conditions, and higher intelligence into all souls. On, on! it sweeps, stimulating itself by astonishing conceptions and deeds, to dare every height and depth that can reveal a new element for the good or glory of mankind! It outstrips the church in beneficence, philosophy in reflection, and in enterprise almost surpasses itself. The press, the lecture-room, the common school, the telegraph, the steamer and locomotive, all guided and garrisoned by busy brains and ready hands, are the springs and sinews, the vital power of the age. On, on! it sweeps, making its path upon old endeavor, forever seeking for things nobler and better in the untried and new.

The Democracy of Chicago are going to have a grand torch-light procession on the night of the 12th.

Our friends, McHenry and Code, continue to supply the good people of Sullivan and vicinity with meat of various kinds. If you are in need of meat give them a call and they will supply you at the lowest figures.

On last Monday night the Democracy of this place and some of the nearest country Democrats manifested the town, in honor of Senator Douglas' success, and their glorious triumph in this County. The town appeared nearly as light as day.

At a Debate in Praise of Humbug.
Mighty power before whose shrine millions kneel, yet are ignorant if taxed with their true faith, we own thy potent power, Great King who rules over all arts, sciences, crafts, and callings, thou universal association within thyself, we own that we are compelled to bow before thee, thou mighty president of "boiling pots." What thousands live on thee who are ashamed of their benefactor, but whom in the end thy vengeance overtaketh, and whom just and upright men kick for their ingratitude. Thou givest unto tens of thousands their daily bread, yet no one publicly offereth thee thanks, in windows art thou ticketed, in advertisements set forth—millions live on thee; to-day thou displayest thyself in a picture, to-morrow in a book, or art ready to show thyself in any national undertaking, yet no one calleth thee friend. Thou art ever willing to become a shareholder in any undertaking; and although thousands owe unto thee their success, yet none have ever had gratitude enough to propose for thee a statue, or to offer thee even a paltry piece of plate, fairly engraved with thy "good name." Thy offerings are carried under a cloak, as if men were ashamed of thee; they call thee "Hon. esty," and Honor, Generosity, and Gratitude, nickname thee "Service," and Sense, and see thy "useful abilities," but are ashamed of calling thee by thy real name. We kneel, and own that thou art Humbug alone—great, glorious, and worthy of a million monuments, most dear delightful Humbug! Oh, when will men be grateful enough to take off their hats, and shake hands with thee in open squares and long streets, and welcome thee by thy true name, most mighty Humbug! Most sweet soother of human silliness, softener down of harsh words, luller to sleep of open truth, stiller of stormy passions, refiner of vulgar honesty, kindest friend of form, great merchant of masks, blandest of all belles, tender mother of thieves, redeemer of rogues, dear delicious compound of damnable abilities, we drink to thee, and own thy greatness, Humbug! Mightiest and most agreeable of all petty sins, how amiable dost thou endeavor to appear; looking ever young, whether thou art shrouded under a cluster of false curls, or carriest a summer bloom of time own tinting upon thy cheeks, thou dear repairer of faces! Youth thrusts himself into narrow-pointed shoes for thy sake, and old age hobbles along with his tripple-corned toes in honor of thee; while fair maidens lace tightly, breathe heavily, expand their skirts, in thy cause. Thou art the great patron of coxcombs, the friend of flatterers, the saintly covering of the hypocrite, promoter of folly over wisdom, a lover of sound before sense, fashion's firmest follower, money-monger over merit, and ever showing thyself folly's only friend, and avarice's faithful attendant. What patriots thou hast made! men who would have died for their country's good, had they not found that thou didst reward thy servants with all they thought worth living for. Maker of many converts, backer of the brainless, friend of pettifoggers, favorer of fustiness, manager of marriages, deep deplorable of deaths, chief crocodile of weepers, fountain of onion-eyed tears! no human brain is large enough to contain a tithe of the remembrance of thy great qualities, most omnipotent Humbug!

At a debating society in Schenectady, the other day, the subject was: "Which is the most beautiful production, a girl or a strawberry?" After continuing the argument two nights, the meeting adjourned without coming to a conclusion—the old ones going for the strawberries, and the young ones for the girls.

A lawyer asked a Dutchman in court what ear marks a pig had that was in dispute. "Vel, he has no ear mark except a very short tail."

"Pray, sir, is that a horse-pistole you have in your hand?"

"No, sir, it is only a Colt's."

Four white women and one white man, tried for vagrancy last week in Louisville, Kentucky, have been ordered to be sold for twelve months into slavery.

Wm. R. King, a confectioner belonging to Westley, R. S., has mysteriously disappeared.

Mrs. Ellen Dawson, of Savannah, Ga., was so dangerously gored by a cow, on Friday last, that her life is despaired of.

Why is love like a potato?—Because it shoots from the eyes.

Why is the husband of a scolding wife and father of a household of crying children like a railroad?—Because he has a great many crossings.

Fresh Arrival of Groceries
A. GEORGE & CO'S,
North Side of Public Square
SULLIVAN ILL.
Consisting in part, Corn, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Kaff, Fish, Rice, Sausages, Soda, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, fine
CHEWING TOBACCO,
Smoking tobacco, Vinegar, Soap, Pickles, white Lead, wash Tubs, wood Buckets, Shot, Lead, Powder and caps
CANDLES,
Matches, fine Cigars, Sardines, Pepper-sauce, gum Camphor, Dates, a good article of black Ink, smoke-Pipes, Prunes, Currants, &c. &c.
Last of all, but not least, Brandy, wine, Gin, Rum, Porter and whiskey, by retail, or by the barrel, to suit customers.
AARON GEORGE & CO.
Sullivan Ill., Oct. 1st, 1858. 2ly.
WESTERN VALLEY FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
Capital Stock, \$500,000. Paid in and Secured by Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, \$250,000
OFFICERS.
G. W. YERBY, President.
G. B. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
S. M. GILBERT, Gen. Agent.
REFERENCES.
Col. J. R. Hamilton, Chicago
Hon. J. Wilson, Com. I. C. R. R. Co. L. D., do.
Col. J. T. Little, do.
A. H. Burley, Bookseller and Publisher, do.
Hon. J. H. McClellan, Springfield, Ill. do.
Wm. B. Fohdy, Esq., do.
Hon. O. B. Ficklin, Charleston, Ill. do.
W. N. Coler, Urbana, Ill. do.
This Company was organized on the 2nd March, 1857, and is prepared to take risks against Loss by Fire on all kinds of Insurable Property, at usual rates.
\$250,000 of its Capital having been paid up and secured by Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate, it is now prepared to do business in all of the N. W. States and Territories.
W. B. PORTER, AGENT at
Sullivan Illinois.
January 21 1858. 3c 6m 20 tf.

Douglas or Lincoln!
THE PEOPLE WILL DECIDE!
A. N. SMYSER.
Presenting to my numerous customers throughout Moultrie county, my hearty thanks for their liberal and increasing patronage. I will say that in view of the favorable prospects of an enlarged fall and winter trade, I have purchased, and am now receiving, as large and well assorted stock of
FALL & WINTER STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
as has ever, at any time, been offered in this market. My stock comprises all the staple commodities usually kept, to which is added a carefully selected lot of
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS!
Boots & shoes, hats and caps, in abundance; Fancy Dress goods, of the latest styles, a few elegant
SHAWLS & CLOAKS, FOR THE LADIES!
Varieties, and Notions, Nails & paints, brandies and wines, for medicinal and Sacramental purposes.
I shall continue to sell, as usual, low for cash, or on time, to prompt men, at fair prices. Country produce wanted in exchange for goods. The attention of ALL is respectfully invited.
A. N. SMYSER.
Sullivan Ill. Oct. 1, '58. 2ly.

JOB work done with neatness and dispatch, at the Express office.

GRAND PREMIUM DEPOT
at
ZWECK & CO'S,
SADDLERY.
Lewis Zweck & Co.
EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE
HAYING associated together in the Saddle and Harness making business, are now ready to fill all orders in their line, in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.
We have on hand a good assortment of well selected Stock and
READY-MADE
articles, such as
WAGGONS,
BUGGY HARNESS,
BRIDLES,
MARTINGALS,
LINES,
HALTERS,
WHIPS,
BOOTS & SHOES of all kinds
constantly on hand, and all that is commonly kept in their business.
They hope by constant attention to business, to deserve and receive a share of public patronage.
Job work done with neatness and dispatch.
Prices to suit the times, and all work warranted.
We will pay the highest market price for Hides, Deer Skins, & Sheep Pelts.
Dec. 10 1857. 14-tf.

NEW CASH STORE.
H. F. Vadakin.
New Brick, West Side of Square.
I am now receiving my Fall Stock of goods, which were purchased at greatly reduced prices, and will be sold at a very small advance on cost. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me by my friends and the public generally, I hope to merit and receive a continuation of the same. My object will be to keep a good stock of
Choice Prime Goods,
and to sell at such low prices as to induce
CASH BUYERS
to trade with ME. I intend to confine myself, as closely as possible, to the CASH SYSTEM; and as I shall sell goods so much below the CREDIT PRICES, persons having money to pay for goods will find it much to their interest to buy of me.
My stock consists, in part, of Brown and Bleached Domestic, Prints, Lawns, Challis, Linen, Lace, Trimmings, Heavy Goods, &c. &c.—
Groceries, Queens-ware, St. neware, Hard-ware,
Boots & Shoes of nearly all kinds, and at very low prices; Hats and Caps, Ready-made Clothing, Harness, Saddlery, Cutlery, White-lead Oil &c. &c.—In fact I keep almost every thing usually kept in Dry-good
STORES,
To which I invite your attention as to quality and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 31 '57.
A lot of cheap clothing at H. F. VADAKIN, Cheap Cash Store
When you want the best of Job work done, call at the Express office, and get it done CHEAP!

EDEN.
Atlantic Cable.
About to Break!
BOUGHT TO SELL AGAIN.
FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS
Great Inducements OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.
One word to all my customers and "the rest of mankind:"
To all prompt-paying customers wishing to buy goods on time, I will sell as CHEAP as they can be bought in the West. To all those wishing to buy goods on credit and do not expect to pay them, when due, promptly, are earnestly requested to buy their goods from some other house, as I am not able to sell goods on two or three years credit, and do not intend to try to do it in the future.
J. E. EDEN.
Sept. 24th 1858 2ly.

CABINET SHOP.
Peter Smith
Take pleasure in announcing to their old friends, patrons, and the public generally,
THAT THEY STILL continue the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at the Old Stand, North East side of the Public Square, Where they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen furniture, on short notice and at very LOW PRICES.
COFFEINS!
All sizes and qualities kept constantly on hand, and made to order on application. Coffins made by us attended to at funerals.
Terms
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for furniture.
They hope by selling furniture at lowest prices and close attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage.
March 5th '58. no. 24. ly.

A superior stock of Boots & Shoes, home-made, CHEAPEST in town, at
ZWECK & CO'S
All kind of Job work done at this office at very low prices for CASH!

EDEN.
Rare Bargains.
WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL OFF
OUR
Cash!
ARE also determined to COLLECT what is due us, and pay our debts; so come along one and all, pay up and save cost.
P. R. KNIGHT & CO.
Sept. 24th 1858 2ly.

DON'T
Come to town, at any time, without coming to see me before you
GO
home, for I am sure I can make it profitable to you, by selling you goods at just what they cost me in the city, by wholesale. You may think that I just say this to induce you to trade with me, but such is not the case. If you wish to be convinced, try me when you come, and I will be sure to send you
HOME
with more goods for less money, than you can buy anywhere else—city stores not excepted.
WITHOUT
detaining you longer, I would say, that the reason I sell so cheap, is, because I want to close out my on-fire stock, and settle up, and get money to buy another stock of
Goods,
which I shall sell strictly for cash, or saleable produce. I have determined to sell no more goods on credit!
JOHN PERRYMAN.
Sept. 24th 1858 2ly.

PLOWS.
F. P. Hoke & Bro.
Take pleasure in announcing to the public and everybody else, that they now keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, the most improved quality of plows, of every description, and at prices to suit the greatest lovers of money. Every one had better buy a plow, and if it don't work well, return it and get your money.
WAGONS.
A splendid lot of the latest, and most approved style, on hands, and made to order.
BLACKSMITHING,
Of all kinds done up exactly in the right way, and at as reasonable prices as at any other shop.
Shop one door east of the Post-office.
March 11 '58 27tf.

NOTICE!
To all my customers, whose accounts due last Christmas, remain still unpaid, I say frankly, that I must have MONEY. I have waited just as long as I can—I am now forced to settle on both hands—with creditors & customers. Those old notes and accounts must be paid. Please call and settle up this week or next, and thus from trouble save your humble servant.
Aug. 20. 1858. A. N. SMYSER.

Thunderation!
We wish our customers to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts. If they have no money we want their notes, as we are determined to keep everything square, so that none may be troubled. This is no joke.
P. R. KNIGHT & Co.
Feb. 19, 1858. No. 24 tf.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.
Just received and for sale low for cash, a superior lot of
BOOTS & SHOES.
Call and examine for yourself, as we will charge you nothing for showing goods.
O. C. BURROUGHS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
School, Miscellaneous and
BLANK BOOKS,
WALL PAPER,
Window Shades, Fancy Articles &c.
In Sullivan, Ill. and Springfield, Mo.
Cash paid for Rags. Jan. 1st 1858
New School Books. 1200
UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
No. 40 WALL STREET.
W. B. PORTER, AGENT
Sullivan, Ill.
Feb. 12, '58. 20-4ly.

Moultrie Lodge No. 191
MEETS regularly at their hall in Sullivan, on the Monday evening of each week, preceding each full moon. Transient Brothers fraternal welcome.
E. E. VAGGONER W. M.
P. R. Knight, Sec.

STRATTON & HUBBARD,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES & DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
BOOTS & SHOES.
HATS & CAPS,
STRAW GOODS &c.
Decatur Ill. 35tf.

Family Groceries:
GOLDEN SYRUP, Reboiled
Molasses, COFFEE, SUGAR
Tea, Rice, Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, All Spice, Soda &c. &c.: Just received and for Sale as cheap as the CHEAPEST and as good as the best. AT VADAKIN'S
45-tf

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE
THE Law requires the Township Trustees to prepare, or cause to be prepared by the Township Treasurer, the clerk of the board, or other person, the census and condition of schools, in their respective districts. Those who have not received the proper blanks for this purpose, will please call at my office, in Sullivan.
N. B. I have been directed by the Superintendent, if the above report was not handed in before the second Monday of October next, to employ some person to attend to the same, and sue the respective Trustees for the amount: see sec. 21, Act of 1857.
The money will be withheld from all districts where there is no report.
J. Y. HITT, School Com.
July 2nd 1858. 25-4tf

J. R. EDEN, J. MEKKER,
EDEN & MEKKER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Having formed a partnership will attend to all professional business entrusted to them. Particular attention will be given to the collection of claims.
Office next door East of Perryman's store, where one of the firm will always be found.
Sullivan Ill. Sept. 17, 1857. 1 tf.

Money Wanted!
ALL persons indebted to me either by Note, or Book account, will find them in the hands of proper officers for collection, if not paid immediately; as money I must and will have.
Lovington, Feb. 35, 1858. 35 tf.

J. JENNINGS & CO.
—DEALERS IN—
GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT, LUMBER, LIME &c.
All goods consigned to our care, will meet with prompt attention.
 Windsor Ill. Oct. 1st, 1858. 2ly.

Moultrie Lodge, No. 158.
MEETS every Tuesday Evening in their hall, over Vadakin's Store. Transient Brothers in visit to attend.
W. W. TRACY, Sec. P. R. KNIGHT, W. M.

Sullivan Division No. 223
SONS OF TEMPERANCE
THIS organization meets regularly on Saturday Night of each week in their hall. Transient Brothers and Sisters are invited to attend.
P. P. MEKKERS & Co.
Sullivan Ill.

I WANT a fine lot of Books in exchange for Goods.—VADAKIN.