branches—the accumulation of wisdom in the lore that tends toward sublimity, not found in the every-day walks of the Brotherhood—are hallowed by the high conceptions brought out in the Encampment. Hence, the Brotherhood petitioned the Grand Encampment for the privileges enjoyed and received the authority, couched in the following:

"We, the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar and appendant Orders of the State, do by these presents, authorize and empower our worthy Sir Knights Abraham Reeves to be the first Grand Commander, William Cosgrove to be the first Generalissimo, and Edward Moon to be the first Captain General of an Encampment of Knights Templar and appendant Orders, to be by virtue hereof formed, constituted and holden at the town of Warsaw, county of Kosciusko, and State aforesaid, which shall be distinguished by the name, style or title of Warsaw Encampment, No. 10, and said Grand Commander, Generalissimo and Captain General, and their successors in office, are hereby respectfully authorized and directed, by and with the assistance and concert of a majority of Sir Knights, composing the said Encampment, duly to be summoned and present upon such occasion, to elect and install the officers of said Encampment, as vacancies happen in manner and form as is or may be prescribed by the constitution of this Grand Encampment; and further, the said Encampment is hereby invested with full power and authority to assemble upon proper and lawful occasions, and to constitute Knights of the Red Cross—dubbed Knights Templar, create Knights of Malta, and to admit members, as also to do and perform all and every such acts and things pertaining to the said Orders of Knighthood, as has been and ought to be done for the honor and advantage thereof, conforming in all their proceedings to the Constitution of the General Grand Encampment for the United States of America, and the Regulations of this Grand Encampment: otherwise, this Warrant and the power thereby granted, to cease and be of no effect.

"Given under our hand and the seal of our Grand Encampment, at Shelbyville, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the year of our Order, seven hundred and forty-nine.

"H. G. Hazelrig, *Grand Master.*
"Thomas Newby, *D. G. Master.*
"D. P. Whedon, *G. Generalissimo.*
"Geo. N. Hawk, *D. Capt. General.*
"William Hacker, *G. Recorder.*"

The following officers were elected at the stated conclave in Warsaw, and were installed into office in 1866, viz.: Abraham Reeves, E. C.; J. T. Langenbaugh, G.; John R. Wheeler, C. G.; Thomas Comstock, P.; William C. Graves, S. W.; T. Davenport, J. W.; William Cosgrove, Treasurer; O. H. Aborn, St. B.; John Terry, Sw. B.; Joseph B. Dodge, Warder: T. B. Hymer, Sentinel.

1867—Abraham Reeves, E. C.; William Cosgrove, G.; Edward Moon, C. G.; Thomas Comstock, P.; Theodore Davenport, S. W.; C. W. Chapman, J. W.; W. C. Graves, Treasurer; O. H. Aborn, Recorder; H. B. Hymer, St B.; John Terry, Sw. B.; John Wheeler, Warder; George Moon, Sentinel.

1868—C. W. Chapman, E. C.; William Cosgrove, G.; George Moon, C. G.; Thomas Comstock, P.

1869—J. R. Wheeler, E. C.; William Cosgrove, G.; William C. Graves, C. G.; Theodore Davenport, P.

1870—C. W. Chapman, E. C.; William Cosgrove, G.; T. Davenport, C. G.; William C. Graves, P.

1871—T. Davenport, E. C.; William Conrad, G.; C. W. Chapman, C. G.; William C. Graves, P.

1872—Theodore Davenport, E. C.; William Conrad, G.; James H. Carpenter, C. G.; William C. Graves, P.

1873—T. Davenport, E. C.; William Conrad, G.; James H. Carpenter, C. G.; W. C. Graves, P.

1874—William Conrad, E. C.; James H. Carpenter, G.; H. G. Mayer, C. G.; William C. Graves, P.

1875—William Conrad, E. C.; James H. Carpenter, G.; C. W. Chapman, C. G.; W. C. Graves, P.

1876—James H. Carpenter, E. C.; William C. Graves, G.; Joseph S. Baker, C. G.; A. H. Sheffield, P.

1877—William C. Graves, E. C.; J. D. Thayer, G.; I. B. Webber, C. G.; C. H. Winton, P.

1878—John D. Thayer, E. C.; A. H. Sheffield, G.; I. B. Webber, C. G.; W. C. Graves, P.; Al. F. Ruch, S. W.; John H. Davisson, J. W.; William Conrad, Treasurer; Ed. Moon, Recorder.

ODD FELLOWS.

Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F.; located at Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Ind. A charter was granted for this Lodge, on the petition of A. B. Crihfield, George Moon, James Frazer, Joseph A. Funk, John N. Cosgrove and Lyman L. Lattimer, at the Semi-annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Indiana, January 9, 1849.

On the 7th of February, 1849, D. D. G. M. J. E. Hollister instituted the same, the charter members all being present. The officers for the first term were: George Moon, N. G.; John N. Cosgrove, V. G.; J. A. Funk, Secretary, and Dr. A. F. Crihfield, Treasurer.

The first meeting was held in the third story, or attic of a frame building on the corner of Market and Buffalo streets, owned by H. P. Buir, and occupied by the Sons of Temperance. About the 1st of January, 1850, the third story of Moon & Cosgrove's brick, on the corner of Center and Buffalo streets, was secured and finished off, beautifully frescoed and ornamented by Brother W. J. Folger, of Mishawaka, which furnished a comfortable home until 1858, when this place was decided to be too small to comfortably accommodate the increased and increasing membership. A stock or loan association was formed, in the interests of the Lodge; a lot purchased on the corner of Market and Buffalo streets, and arrangements made for building what was known as the Empire Block, in which a spacious hall was secured and owned by the Lodge (including, in the building, a basement and store-room 90 feet in depth, with offices in second story and the third story, 44x90, being divided between another party and the Lodge, the Lodge taking the front part, 44x45, over two fronts), and was furnished in modern style, beautifully decorated and artistically arranged, and will be remembered as a splendid home in which the grand lessons of the Order were inculcated, touching many a generous nature, warming into active life manly and noble virtues long dormant; imbuing their minds more fully with the great cardinal doctrine that underlies Odd Fellowship—"The Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Great prosperity attended their labors. Their indebtedness for real estate and building was liquidated earlier than was anticipated; but the fraternity were doomed to struggle yet more, and on the morning of the 31st of January, 1871, the block in which the hall was situated was discovered to be on fire, and in a few short hours all was swept away.

The labor of years and self-sacrifice, in a pecuniary point, many of the brothers having declined to receive benefits during sickness, for two-years. They were insured for $4,500 in "the Home," of New Haven, and which failed within a week from this time, depriving them of that benefit, and causing the loss of the money paid for insurance. Some years after, however, they received about $774, as their pro rata dividend of the assets of the company; and yet, although houseless and homeless, the Lodge never failed to meet. On the next regular night, they met in the art gallery P. G. H. C. Milice (in Moon's Block), and continued to meet there on his invitation, until a room was fitted up in Buir & Long's Block. In those trying days, however, willing hands and brave hearts were equal to the emergency. The smoke and ashes of the recent disaster had scarcely blown away, until, Phœnix-like, a new building arose, with grander proportions than formerly, and on the 30th day of October, 1873, a new hall was dedicated; its dimensions are 44x76 feet, and the furnishing attracts universal admiration. The Lodge now carries $9,000 insurance, divided among several of the most prominent companies. On the 23d of March, 1876, the building was discovered to be on fire, and was rescued from destruction by the extraordinary exertions of the Fire Department. The damage amounted to about $500, which was promptly adjusted by the insurance companies. It is worthy of note, that, during the day of calamity, this Lodge did not ask aid from abroad, but helped themselves. The obligations and duties, arising from our bond of union, were cheerfully and faithfully performed; and it may be said, truly, that the Lodge is composed of men of moral excellence and business sagacity.

The financial report (not intended for the public, but given by "the merciless pen of the reporter") shows what has been done to "smooth the rugged journey of life," in keeping want from many a household—albeit 'tis but a tithe of the good that has been accomplished. Eternity, alone, will unfold the fullness of their mission in the relief of distress.

There has been paid into the Treasury of the Grand Lodge, as dues, the sum of	$1,897 24
	328 62
Paid for the relief of widowed families	5,965 60
Paid for the relief of sick brothers	1,192 12
Paid for burying the dead	176 38
Paid for educating the orphans	317 75
Paid for other charitable purposes	
Total	$7,980 47

Eleven widowed families have been assisted, and benefits paid to 205 brothers.

The present resources of the Lodge are:	$ 3,000 00
Real estate, valued at	11,392 68
Building (at cost)	700 00
Furniture and fixtures in Lodge-room	1,424 27
Outside claims	
Total	$16,516 96
The liabilities—bonds outstanding	6,861 69
The annual income from rents	832 00

from which it will be seen, that while their work of benevolence steadily goes on, their indebtedness is also diminishing.

The records of twenty-two years of the early history of the Lodge were consumed by the fire in 1871, and much of interest to the historian is therefore lost.

Kosciusko Lodge has been instrumental in the formation and organization of eight new Lodges, located in this county, to wit: Pierceton, No. 257; Jubilee, No. 268; Sevastopol, No. 403; Lake City, No. 430; Leesburg, No. 432; Milford, No. 478; Atwood, No. 493, and Claypool, No. 515; and, as the fond parent follows each child leaving the parental roof, with solicitude for its future good, so Kosciusko Lodge with outstretched arms of sympathy longs for their prosperity, and rejoices to know that so many of them have risen to such degrees of excellence.

Death has claimed many bright and honored lights: J. N. Cosgrove, P. G. and N. G., Dr. A. B. Crihfield, Dr. N. M. Johnson, John Reese, Elihu P. Davis, David Car, Levi Kehler, Andrew S. Pouer, P. G.; Samuel R. Gordon, P. G.; Thomas King, William Creswell, Nelson Baker, J. S. Patterson, Julian A. Robbins, Lot Mable, N. Wats, William Mayner, James Wooden, P. G.; Benjamin Frary, Moses Emerson, N. B. McDonald, J. W. Bradshaw, Jr., Robert Smith, George W. Frasier, P. G.; James E. Benham, E. W. Rigdon, B. G. Cosgrove, P. G.; David Neff, P. G.; John T. Morris and William Kelly.

The Degree of Rebecca, the beautiful degree in the brotherhood, uniting with them sisters, was brought to pass by Hon. Schuyler Colfax. And, although but in its infancy, has been the means of enriching the joys that flow from the fountain of benevolence; and it has done more toward securing to woman her rights, socially, than any other instrumentality; there was a time when the *law* would turn a widow out into the world with a pittance of her dead husband's property. It is high time to remove this blot from our statute books. When an Odd Fellow is to be buried, it is the *law* that every brother must attend the funeral. When an Odd Fellow's wife dies, how is it? There is *no law* on the subject, and the practice is for most of the Order to stay at home and attend to their own business. Is this evincing brotherhood? Is it right? Is it paying proper respect to a brother Odd Fellow? perhaps to a Daughter of Rebecca? If brothers are buried with full ranks and every mark of respect and affection shown, is it not proper that equal respect should be shown to the wife of the brother, and especially the sister—the "Daughter of Rebecca?"

The Secretary of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association, Mr. John W. McQuiddy "rises to explain," by citing a comparison in the manner of calculating the death-rate; it is in effect a life insurance company within the fraternity.

The present officers of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, are: Noble Grand, William C. Stephenson; Vice Grand, L. W. Boyce; Secretary, T. J. Quick; Treasurer, John N. Runyan; Permanent Secretary, William Conrad; Past Grand, Al F. Ruch; Representative, Al F. Ruch.

The fraternity is strong in this region, and the sublime precepts it inculcates are taking deeper and deeper hold on the hearts of men outside of the Order, as well as ennobling its members.

Lake City Lodge, No. 430.—This Lodge was instituted on the 3d day of January, 1874, under the special direction of D. D. G. M. Charles H. Ketcham, who was assisted by P. G. M. Joseph A. Funk, William Cosgrove, John S. Wynant, Hiram S. Biggs, Richard Loney, A. S. Milice, A. T. Skist, H. C. Milice and John Fogle. The dispensation was of the same date, and granted by Grand Master Richard Owen.

The charter members were James H. Carpenter, H. W. Upson, Ancil B. Ball, W. G. Piper, D. R. Pershing, Joseph S. Baker, Charles Wall, Hudson Beck, W. B. Funk, Edward Moon, Samuel Seachrist, Levi Zambrum and E. A. Sheffield—thirteen in all. The charter members appeared and answered the usual questions asked by the acting Grand Master in accordance with the formula of the Grand Lodge, and the proclamation of the formation of the Lodge was made under the name of Lake City Lodge; when they proceeded to the election of officers, resulting as follows: H. W. Upson, N. G.; Joseph S. Baker, V. G.; G. W. Piper, Recording Secretary; Samuel Beck, Treasurer; Edward Moon, Permanent Secretary; David R. Pershing, Sitting P. G., who were then severally installed in due form.

There being no suitable room to be had in which to hold lodge meetings, and having no regalia, etc., the Trustees of Kosciusko Lodge proffered the use of their beautiful lodge hall with regalia and accouterments, and the use of that hall upon certain conditions, which were accepted, and they occupied that hall one year and nine months, when, for reasons of economy, a committee was appointed to secure a suitable hall to themselves, consisting of Past Grand D. R. Pershing, W. G. Piper, and Z. C. Bratt; they secured a room which was neatly fitted up, and the needful regalia and accouterments purchased. They first occupied the hall, September 25, 1875.

The Trustees are Hon. James H. Carpenter, A. B. Ball and E. A. Sheffield. The Representative is C. G. Hanna. The present officers are: James W. Cook, Noble Grand; Ephraim Davis, Vice Grand; Eugene A. Sheffield, Past Grand; James H. Carpenter, Treasurer; C. G. Hanna, Secretary. Their hall is in Loney's building, Buffalo street. This Lodge is in a flourishing condition. Its membership comprises many of the best men in the county.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The first meeting was held in H. C. & W. C. Milice's Art Gallery, January 18, 1874, and was called by H. C. Milice and J. Silbers, the only members of the Order in Warsaw, for the purpose of ascertaining who would come into the Order and enable them to organize a lodge. They were met by the following gentlemen: P. L. Runyan, Jr., J. W. Curtis, H. D. Hetfield, C. W. Graves and Cal. Wiltsheir, and a petition for membership was circulated and signed at this meeting, and the meeting adjourned to meet one week from that night, at 7:30 P. M.

J. W. Curtis, K. R. & S.

The ensuing meetings were preliminary, the friends being engaged in finding a sufficient number of suitable persons for membership who would, according to the intention of the first meeting, become members and enable them to organize; this was accomplished. The society was instituted May 22, 1874. There were present George Pfleger, Deputy Grand Chancellor; Laz. L. Barth, Vice Chancellor; Herbert S. Fassett, Prelate; Paul Beckwith, Master-at-Arms; Wilbur Gorsuch, Assistant Master-at-Arms; W. H. Longley, Past Chancellor; D. M. Conley, Inside Guard; Roy Babcock, Outside Guard; J. H. Bradley, Keeper of Records and Seals, and A. A. King, Commandant, all of Crusade Lodge, South Bend.

The new Lodge is known as Forest, Lodge No. 46, Knights of Pythias. The dispensation bears the same date as the institution. The charter is dated July 29, 1874. The charter members were: H. C. Milice, Past Chancellor; Reub Williams, Chancellor Commander; P. L. Runyan, Jr., Vice Chancellor; N. W. Mumaw, Keeper of Records and Seals; J. W. Curtis, Master of Finance; C. W. Graves, Master of Exchequer; W. D. Frazer, Prelate; H. D. Hetfield, Master of Arms; J. B. Thompson, Inner Guard; W. H. Wright, Outer Guard.

The foregoing, with titles affixed, were also the first officers. With the following is a complete list of the charter members: L. C. Wiltshire, W. H. Walton, J. S. Silber, J. L. Ayres, C. D. Sapp, C. A. Chapman, E. Philipson, G. W. Furlong, S. G. Hershberger, George W. Morris, J. Peterson, C. H. Ward, W. M. Kist, H. F. Berst, J. W. Crouse, R. S. Rutter, L. L. Sapp, O. H. Matthews, C. W. McKay, C. W. Card, C. L. Bartol, N. H. Boydston, J. F. Eglin and A. T. S. Kist. The officers of the Grand Lodge also written on the charter, July, 1874, were: Samuel Oyler, V. G. P.; H. H. Morrison, G. C.; William S. Wood, V. G. C.; James W. Smith, G. B.; W. M. Johnson, G. G.; J. S. Higgins, G. I. S.; Wilson Adams, G. O. S.; N. C. Potter, G. R. S.

The Trustees for Forest Lodge No. 46, Knights of Pythias, were N. N. Boydston, C. W. Card and C. W. McKay. The present officers are: J. B. Thompson, Past Chancellor; W. H. Wright, Chancellor Commander; C. A. Chapman, Vice Chancellor Commander; Frank Nutt, Prelate; J. A. Moon, Master of Exchequer; M. M. Burket, Master of Finance; George M. Thomas, Keeper of Records and Seals; B. Q. Morris, Master of Arms; L. B. Weaver, Inner Guard; William Minturn, Outer Guard; Trustees, H. C. Milice, C. W. Graves, C. D. Sapp; District Deputy Grand Chancellor, M. W. Mumaw; Representative, C. L. Bartol. They have a fine hall in the Opera House Block.

HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS.

The first attempt to publish a paper within the borders of Kosciusko County was made by Charles L. Murray; it was called the *Kosciusko Republican*, and published at the then flourishing village of Monoquet, three miles north of Warsaw. Its first number was issued in 1845, and in politics it was Whig of the strictest kind—political parties being then divided under Whig and Democrat. At that time, the strength of those parties was very nearly equal, and it took hard work for the Whigs to carry the day by more than a hundred votes. It will, therefore, be readily perceived that a newspaper representing the majority must necessarily be strongly partisan. At the time the *Republican* was projected, the Harrises were striving, and at one time with good prospects of success, to make the town of Monoquet (named after the Indian village of that name in its vicinity) a manufacturing point, and an eye was also kept open for the purpose of securing the county seat. In the autumn of 1846, Mr. Murray sold the *Kosciusko Republican* to Messrs. Bair & Runyan, who removed it to Warsaw, continuing its publication under the same name, and advocating the same principles as their predecessor. Mr. Runyan soon retired, and the publication of the paper was continued under the supervision of Mr. Bair, often under very discouraging circumstances, as we can bear witness, as at that time the writer was learning the "art preservative" under his tuition. The paper was successively conducted by A. J. & H. P. Bair, then H. P. Bair alone, till the time of his death. Billy Williams and G. W. Fairbrother then became proprietors and conducted it for a year, when it passed into the hands of John Rogers and Reub Williams. The paper was then published by the firm of Rogers & Williams, the latter officiating as publisher and Rogers as editor. The junior member of this firm, Reub Williams, fulfilled his part of the contract until starvation stared both in the face, when he retired, leaving Rogers to battle with "nothing to eat," as best he could—he being the oldest and considered the best qualified to struggle with the grim, gaunt monster. Rogers conducted the paper by issuing two or three weeks in succession, getting out a half-sheet now and then, and often missing a week, until he got into difficulty with the Odd Fellows. * * He pitched into the Lodge with a will, and they retaliated by withdrawing their support from him, causing a suspension of the *Republican* altogether.

In the year 1848, T. L. Graves purchased from the Goshen *Democrat*, a press known at the time as the "old sea-serpent"—called so from the fact that every ornament connected with the castings was in the shape of a serpent. Mr. Graves brought the "sea-serpent" here, and a paper called the Warsaw *Democrat* was soon after issued, with D. R. Pershing and Dr. A. B. Crihfield as editors. At the time that Rogers and the Odd Fellows were having their dispute, Reub Williams and George W. Fairbrother started the *Northern Indianian*, with George W. Copeland as political editor and George R. Thralls as local editor. The original cost of the entire office, including type, presses, etc., with a keg of ink, and two bundles of paper, was just $428, and from this small beginning, has grown the present well-equipped, extensive steam printing establishment of that name. During the first year of its existence, it did not miss a single number, and although its publishers were ofttimes put to "their wits' ends" to lay it before its readers regularly each week, they succeeded; it being the first paper which had ever started in the county that accomplished this feat. At the close of the first volume Mr. Fairbrother decided to remove to the West, and with many doubts and misgivings Reub Williams became proprietor (Copeland removed to Goshen). George R. Thralls became editor. From that time until the *Indianaian* was sold to C. G. Mugg, it was a success. After that Reub Williams, its present editor, was prevailed upon to start another paper, and, in December, 1859, the Lake City *Commercial* was started by Reub Williams and G. W. Elliott, and at once a bitter personal warfare sprang up between the two papers, which lasted until their consolidation in September, 1860, under the supervision of Mr. Williams. Upon the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, Reub Williams relinquished his connection with the *Indianian*, and was succeeded by Messrs. Carpenter & Funk, who sold the establishment to F. T. Luse, who published it until 1864, when H. C. Rippey became its proprietor, and early in 1866, it again passed into the hands of its present editor, Reub Williams. In July, 1868, a partnership was formed between Reub Williams and Quincey A. Hossler, which continued until 1875, During the latter portion of this time they purchased the Fort Wayne daily and weekly *Gazette*, which they conducted until July, 1876.

As a country newspaper, the *Indianian* has been a great success. No country town in the United States has a newspaper so large, that is all published at home. Its circulation in the Western States is something wonderful, fully 600 copies being sent to actual subscribers West of the Mississippi. It is now under the sole control of its original founder, Reub Williams, and will, in all probability, so remain, as he has a number of sons who are learning the business, and will soon be of such aid to him as to enable him to confine its publication wholly to his own family.

From a part of a "Song of the *Indianian*," by the gifted Minnie R. Rizer, we extract the following expressive truths:

"And I have grown in power with years,
As all who work will grow;
I've borne good news to many a heart,
And made the face to glow;
I've been where ignorance held sway,
And lit a quenchless fire
Upon the watch-tower of that mind
Whose aim is to inspire.
My mission is to spread the light
Of wisdom where I roam—
In cot or hall, I help to make
A cheerful, happy home;
And in my going-forth each week,
Bright gems of thought I bear
Upon my broad, expanded wings,
For all a goodly share."

The Warsaw National Union.—The Warsaw *Experiment* was started in the early part of 1859, by C. G. Mugg. Mr. Henry C. Rippey purchased the office and changed it to the Warsaw *Union* in 1860, and continued the publication of the *Union* for near a year, when his course was deemed unsatisfactory to the Democracy of Kosciusko County, and the office passed into the hands of E. V. Long and Dr. T. Davenport, the former becoming its editor, and John Foulke publisher. Under this management the *Union* was conducted until May, 1864, at which time F. J. Zimmerman became proprietor and publisher, with E. V. Long as political editor. The office was situated in the third story of Thrall's brick building, on Center street, and consisted of one Washington hand-press and a small assortment of type and other material, the whole valued at $650. F. J. Zimmerman published it until January, 1866, when he sold it to A. G. Wood, who subsequently leased the office to two printers, Young and Capp; it, however, reverted to Mr. Wood, when S. S. Baker and M. L. Crawford became publishers, during 1867, Mr. Wood being editor, and continued under this management until April, 1868, when it was purchased by the present proprietor and editor. At this time, the *Union* was a seven-column folio sheet, unattractive and meagerly sustained, the office having been removed to the third story of White's brick, opposite the Wright House, where it continued until May, 1870, when it took up the line of march to the third story of Haymond's Building (the present Post Office Building). The paper had now grown in size and improved in appearance, and settled to a solid basis.

In May, 1874, the office was removed to its present home on Buffalo street, opposite the County Office Building. Here it is issued every Friday.

The Warsaw *National Union* is the organ of the Democratic party of Kosciusko County; is now in its nineteenth volume—a handsome nine-column folio, with greatly increased facilities. Its editor and proprietor, Mr. F. J. Zimmerman, is noted for untiring industry, and is ambitious to make his paper a necessity in every household; himself a practical printer and self-made, everything about him has the air of utility.

The *Reveille* made its appearance in January, 1867, published by the Pierceton Press Association, and was edited by Messrs. Beck, Jamison, Perkins and Galleher, successively. Beck brought the press from Bourbon, Marshall Co., Ind., where it had been used in the publication of a paper (name unknown), and sold to W. B. Galleher in 1868, who made it a Republican paper and published it for a few months, when, failing to make the required payments, the Association took it back and sold it to W. M. Kist, who changed the name to the *Independent*, made it neutral in politics, subsequently failed and sold the press and material to S. S. Baker, of Warsaw, who removed it to Wabash County and used it in the publication of a Democratic paper, entitled the *Wabash Democrat*.

Mentone Public