LOWELL WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Office in Graham's Block, Up Stairs. "Liberty and Union---One and Inseparable." Terms, $1 50 per year in Advance

VOLUME VII. LOWELL, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1871. NUMBER 24.

The Lowell Journal,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Wednesday Morning,

AT LOWELL, MICH.,

—BY—

MORRIS & HINE.

Office, 2d floor Graham's Block.

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For six months, ... 75
If delivered by the Carrier, ... 2 00

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Business Directory.

I. O. O. F.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 146, of Lowell, Mich., meets every Saturday evening, in old Masonic Hall. O. C. McDANNELL, N. G.
G. REES, Sec.

J. M. Mathewson.

NOTARY, Attorney and Solicitor. Will attend to business in any of the State or United States Courts.
Special attention given to Conveyancing, Collecting and Chancery business. Office over Lowell National Bank, Lowell Mich.

T. J. Slayton.

ATTORNEY at Law, and Solicitor in State or United States Courts.
Farm and village property for sale or rent. Licensed Claim Agent for procuring Pensions and Bounties from Government. Office in Graham's Block, upstairs, Lowell, Michigan.

Milton M. Perry.

REAL Estate, Insurance, and Collecting Agency Office over Hine & Noble's Store, Union Block West Side.

Robert Hunter Jr.,

JUSTICE of the Peace, will attend promptly to Collecting, Conveyancing and all business intrusted to my care. Office over Hunt & Hunter's Drug Store, Lowell, Mich. Also Clothing cut and made to order

W. A. Fallass, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Lowell, Mich. Office over National Bank. Residence on Hudson St. opposite residence of C. R. Hine.

J. Howard Smith. M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon. Office front room over the post office. Residence on Depot Road. Calls attended promptly, day or night.

Drs. Peck & McDannell.

Physicians and Surgeons, Office in Masonic Building, Lowell, Mich.
A. PECK. O. C. MCDANNELL.

H. C. Stephenson.

HOMŒPATHIC Physician & Surgeon. Especial attention given to Syphilistic and Chronic Diseases.
Also Stephenson's Patent Trusses and Supporters, manufactured to order. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Residence, first House north of Union School House.

Dr. T. B. Lamb, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence west side Flat River. Calls attended with promptness.

Wm. Pullen,

DEALER in Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing cut and made to order. Store Pullen's Block, Bridge street.

Rees Bros.

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Hats and Caps. Clothing cut and made to order. Store in Graham's Block, Lowell, Mich.

C. G. Stone & Co.

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, &c. Store in Graham's Block, Lowell, Mich.

Hine & Noble.

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats Caps, Groceries, &c.
N. B.—Clothing made to order. Store in brick block, opposite Franklin House.

Chas. Althen.

DEALER in Ready-made Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c. Corner store west end Flat River Bridge, Lowell, Mich.

John Kopf & Co.

DEALERS in Furniture of every kind. Patent Spring Beds, warranted. Ready-made Coffins constantly on hand or made to order. Manufactory and Ware-room near D. & M. Depot.

Wilson & Edie.

All kinds of Blacksmithing, Horse-shoeing wagon and Carriage ironing done promptly.

Edgar More.

OMNIBUS Line from Clifton House, and all other Hotels and Private Houses, to and from all trains

Free Omnibus

TO FRANKLIN HOUSE. All orders left at Tate's Livery stable
S. W. COBB, Proprietor.

Omnibus Line.

SHAW & BURDICK, carry Passengers to and from the depot, or to any part of the town, day and night. Leave your orders at the Post Office, and ride in the new omnibus.

Hunt & Hunter.

DEALERS in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, &c. Store at the old stand of J. B. Spear, Bridge street, Lowell, Mich.

M. R. Blodgett.

LOWELL Woolen Mills, manufacturer of Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds and Jeans, Flannels, Plain and Fancy Shirting, Stocking Yarn, etc. Lowell, Mich. All goods made from Pure Wool and free from flocks. Highest market price paid for Wool.

M. C. Barber,

SUCCESSOR to W. & M. Barber, dealer in Groceries Provisions, Crockery, Glassware, Yankee Notions, and a full assortment in the Grocer and general Produce and Provision Line Terms cash, and will correspond with Gold at $1 10. Ice cream and soda water in their season. Bridgesteet, Lowell, Mich.

Powlison & Quick,

Architects & Builders, and dealers in lumber of all kinds. Lowell, Mich.

B. G. Wilson,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Shop West side Flat River, Main Street.

John Taylor,

IRON Founder and manufacturer of various kinds of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Scrapers, bob sleighs and all kinds of casting to order, Lowell, Mich.

Howk & White.

DEALERS in Boots, Shoes, Leather, Findings, &c. Particular attention given to custom work—Store in Checkered Building, next door west of Masonic Hall.

C. Broad & Son.

DEALERS in Boots, Shoes, Leather Findings &c. Custom work done with neatness and despatch. Remember the place first door west of Graham's Block, Bridge Street.

G. R. Covill.

GENERAL Canvassing Agent. All kinds of books can be obtained of him at lowest rates.—Address Lowell.

W. J. Atkins,

DEALER in Agricultural [illegible] sell the justly celebrated [illegible] Buggies manufactured [illegible] ness place one door East [illegible] Mich.

Devendorf & Blain,

DEALERS in Fancy Dry Goods, Ribbons, Carpetings, Hats, Caps and Notions. First door west of Lowell National Bank.

Geo. B. Balcom,

PRACTICAL Watchmaker and Jeweler. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.—Jewelry made to Order. Shop in the Post Office.

Simon H. Hanson.

MANUFACTURER of and Dealer in Tin-ware Copper-ware and Sheet iron. Special attention given to roofing, eave-troughing and job work.—Shop opposite Hunt & Hunter's drug store.

J. L. Somerby,

DEALER in Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Confectionery, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Suspenders, Writing Paper, Pens, Pencils, etc. A Specialty made of many lines of goods wanted in the market. Quick Sales and small profits. Terms strictly Cash. Bridge St., one door east of Postoffice.

Grand Rapids Business Directory.

Perry Brothers,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, &c., Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Monroe street Grand Rapids.

Harlan & Taggart.

ATTORNEYS at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Lyon street, opposite Post Office, Grand Rapids, Mich. BENJ. A. HARLAN, MOSES TAGGART.

Sweet's Hotel,

GRAND Rapids, Mich. T. H. Lyon, proprietor, formerly of the Rathbun House.

Rathburn House.

ANTISDEL & HAWK, Proprietors, corner Monroe and Waterloo Streets, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mohl & Schneider.

MANUFACTURERS of and wholesale dealers in Cigars and Tobacco. Also a good assortment of Meerschaum and Briar Pipes. No. 11 Pearl street, foot of Monroe, Grand Rapids.

Voorhis & Co.,

DEALERS in fine Family Groceries, hermetically sealed goods, English pickles, sauces, Foreign and Domestic fruits, provisions, produce &c. 33 and 35 Monroe street, Grand Rapids.

Eaton & Lyon.

BOOKS and Stationery. District and Sunday School Libraries supplied at liberal discount. School books wholesale and retail. 22 Canal street, corner Lyon St., Grand Rapids.

Nelson, Matter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS of Furniture, 29 & 31 Canal street, and 3, 5, 7 & 9 Huron street, Grand Rapids.

F. Loettgert,

16 CANAL street, dealer in Fancy goods, Toys, Worsteds, Trimmings, Buttons, Baskets, Children's wagons, carts and sleighs. Hoop skirts and corsetts made to order.

Wilder D. Foster,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Hardware, and manufacturer of Copper, tin and sheet iron work, 14 & 16 Monroe street, Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids Marble Works.

BAER & LIESVELD, dealers in Monuments, Grave Stones and furniture marble, 163 South Division street, Grand Rapids.

DR. AIKIN,

Office, 11 Canal-st. (Firststairs north of Sweet's Hotel.)
P. O. Drawer 2091, Grand Rapids Mich.
☞ Skilled attention given to all classes of diseases.
Specialties: Scrofula, Cancers, Consumption, Eye and Ear, Nervous, Female, and Chronic Diseases.
LADIES out of health, assured of easy, safe cure. Confidential, successful treatment for all private diseases. Seminal Weakness, etc., positively cured
☞ In all special, important cases, stop unreliable or useless treatment, and consult Dr. Aikin at once. Call or write [enclosing postage,] whatever your case.

C. KUSTERER,

BREWER & MALSTER

City Brewery,

GRAND RAPIDS, - - - MICH

STOCK, XXX & PRESENT USE ALES, & DRAUGHT LAGER.

Eastern HOPS and MALT at Market price

LOWELL CIGAR MAN'FACTORY

AND TOBACCO STORE.

I AM NOW MANUFACTURING FROM THE best of stock the following brands of Cigars:—"Hall's Pride of the West," "Farmer's Own," and "Sure Thing." The above are my favorite brands. Cheaper Cigars manufactured.
Tobaccos, Pipes, and smoker's articles generally, will always be found at my store. Call before purchasing elsewhere.
W. H. HALL.
Lowell, July 17th 1871. 3y

PARKER & BODELL

DEALERS IN

Fresh Meats, Poultry, Oysters,

AND ALL KINDS OF GAME IN SEASON

CASH

PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF

Live Stock, Salt Pork, Hides, Pelts, &c.

Central Market, Bridge Street,
W. PARKER, J. BODELL.
Lowell, Jan. 4th, 1871

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXecuted with neatness and dispatch at the Journal Office.

LOWELL NATIONAL BANK

OF LOWELL.

CAPITAL, - - $100,000.
SURPLUS, - - - 10,000.

DIRECTORS.

H. A. RICE, FRANCIS KING,
WM. W. HATCH, C. R. HINE,
MYRON H. NORTON, C. T. WOODING,
A. S. STANNARD, A. J. ECKER,
JAS W. NORTON.

Interest Paid on Deposits.

H. A. RICE, President.
JAS. W. NORTON, Vice Pres.
HENRY M. CLARK, Cashier.
Lowell, Aug. 9th, 1871.

7-44 7-44

Reward Given.

ALL WHO have got the Catarrh will get a reward by procuring a bottle of

DR. H. B. PECK'S

CATARRH SPECIFIC!

As it was never known to fail in any genuine case of Catarrh, and gives relief the first dose, causing no prostrating effect on the system.
Sold by Druggists.
Lowell, Nov. 15th, 1870.

7-44 7-44

J. D. STEARNS,

MANUFACTURER OF

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

Particular attention paid to Sawing Bill Lumber.

CAN furnish any length up to thirty feet. Those wishing to build will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I can give them anything they want in the way of fine lumber. I also have a large amount of CLEAR STUFF.
The above will be sold cheap for cash.
J. D. STEARNS,
6 mos. Smyrna, Mich.

U. B. WILLIAMS,

DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

POULTRY & GAME.

ALSO A FEW PREMIUM POLAND PIGS FOR SALE.

ELK HORN STORE.

Lowell, Oct. 23d, 1871.

JNO. KOPF & CO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

LOWELL

Chair Factory

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all Kinds of

FURNITURE

AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Parlor and Chamber Setts, WHAT-NOTS, MARBLE & WOOD TOP CENTER TABLES, EXTENTION, FALL LEAF AND LADIES Work Tables, CANE, FLAG, AND WOOD SEAT CHAIRS,

READY-MADE COFFINS, Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Casks, constantly on hand.

HEARSE AND SERVICES AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES.

Retail rooms 2d door west of the Bank.
Branch Store at Freeville, Montcalm County, opposite the Post Office, Main St.
Wholesale rooms, near the Factory, east of D. & M. Railroad Depot.
JOHN KOPF, WM. KARMSEN.

To Stockholders.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of Lowell National Bank, for the election of Nine Directors of said Bank, will be held at their Banking House in the village of Lowell, on Tuesday January 9th, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and closing at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day.
M. M. CLARK, Cashier.

A NEW THING

UNDER THE SUN!

West's American Tire Setter

For Setting Carriage and Wag-Tire Cold, on the wheel,

With which a set of BUGGY TIRES can be set in

Ten Minutes.

It is one of the most wonderful time and labor-saving machines of the age.

No tearing the wheel to pieces, no taking out bolts, no breaking paint, no burning the felloe or boring new holes, but simply taking the wheel from the axle, putting it into the machine, and returning it to the the owner, tightened in the most satisfactory manner, all in two or three minutes.

The undersigned has one of these machines at his blacksmith shop, and has the

EXCLUSIVE RIGHT

For the town of Lowell. All who have seen it operate pronounce it the best invention in use for setting tires.

WHOA!

WHOA!!

WHOA!!!

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

BLACKSMITHING

business, in all its branches, have bought out L. G. Price, (the old Hunter shop,) and are going to make

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

at this shop. We have got as good horse shoers as there are in the State.
Bring on your lame and sore footed horses, and have them fixed; also your

Trotting Nags and Racers

Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters and Drags ironed, and every kind of

REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER,

at Wilson's old shop.

J. S. Wilson, S. N. Edie. Wilson & Edie.

INSURANCE,

More Insurance,

Most Insurance

POLICIES can be procured in any or all of the following reliable Companies, by application to

Milton M. Perry, Agent

Andes, of Cincinnati,	Assets	$1,501,723
Lorillard, of N. Y.	"	1,715,909
Merchants, of Chicago,	"	863,984
Republic, of Chicago,	"	1,728,770
Security, of N. Y.	"	1,879,715
Amount of Assets represented,		$7,085,201

Policies are issued forthwith upon application at his office, without the delay of referring it to the Companies.
Office opposite the Franklin House, Lowell Mich.

WAGON & CARRIAGE SHOP

BILLS & GEILL

PROPRIETORS.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES

MANUFACTURED AND

REPAIRED TO ORDER IN DURABILITY,

DISPATCH AND PRICE

WE WILL NOT BE OUTDONE

CALL AND SEE US NEAR

JOHN WILSON'S BLACKSMITH

SHOP.

WELCOME

Alexis!

THE good people of New York City gave the

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

a cordial reception. No pains were spared to make everything as pleasant as possible for his highness.
Allow me to say to my old friends and patrons, that having purchased of Atkins *his interest in the business place* which we occupied since last spring, I have refitted it in good style for a class of goods both nice and fine, that my friends cannot find in the AGRICULTURAL LINE.
I cordially invite those who have dealt with me heretofore in agricultural tools to give me a call, and I will extend to them a hearty welcome. It will not be so great and grand as was given the DUKE, but your presence and patronage and the patronage of your friends will, I trust, be appreciated.
I have purchased a choice line of

FANCY GOODS,
JEWELRY,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
POCKET CUTLERY,
WRITING PAPERS,

Pens Pencils, &c. Also choice grades of

CANDIES,

Superfine Chocolate, Chocolate drops, Chocolate Cream drops, Pure Cocoa, etc.
Do not fail to give me a call.

A large variety of Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Terms strictly Cash.

Bridge street, Lowell, one door east of Post Office.

BARBER SHOP.

DON'T FAIL to go to Romig's Shop if you want a first class job done. Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting and Whiskers Dyed in a style to please every one.

ROMIG'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

The best in use, kept constantly on hand. Also

Foaming Instral

For the Hair, which removes Dandruff and stops the Hair from falling out.

Fine Bay Rum Oil

An unequalled Hair Tonic, kept for Sale.
Rooms 2d Floor Graham's Block, opposite National Bank. n13

NOAH P. HUSTED,

Proprietor of

GRAND RIVER NURSERIES.

One hundred acres under thorough cultivation, to the hardiest varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Grapevines, Small Fruits &c.—Can and furnish Apple, Cherry, Pear, Siberian Crab, Peach and Plum Trees, Grapevines, Roses, shrubs &c., of extra size and quality, very desirable for village and city yards and gardens, well grown in Michigan soil, and can be lifted and transplanted without incurring the risk of loss by transportation and delay, when ordered from a distance.
Lowell, Mich., Jan. 26th, 1871.

Wanted.

40,000 Railroad ties to be delivered by the track of the D. & M. Railroad, between St. Johns and Grand Haven, on or before the 1st day of April next. Also, 20 chappers wanted immediately.
A. & W. P. MARTIN.
21w8 Lowell, Mich.

For Sale or Rent.

I HAVE for sale two houses and three lots. Will be sold together or separately. Terms easy. One of the houses is for rent until sold. Rooms suitable for scholars to board in preferred.
JOSEPH HALL.
Lowell, Aug. 9th, 1870.

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT with all the convenience for a good home with shade trees, fruit and shrubbery, and a good cellar. Inquire of the subscriber,
C. BROAD.
Lowell, Sept. 26th, 1870.

Strayed.

ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE, one red yearling steer.
Also on or about the 10 of September, one 3 year old bay mare, came into the enclosure of the undersigned. The owners are requested to pay charges and take them away.
J. H. WOOD
13w6

Vinegar Works.

NOTICE is hereby given that I am now prepared to furnish at wholesale, a good article of Cider Vinegar, as cheap as can be bought in Detroit or Chicago. Lovers of good vinegar will do well to remember that they can get an article of me, free from acid and all other deleterious substances.
E. B. PECK.
Lowell, March 24th, 1870.

They Will All Do So.

A young man, a son of a well-to-do farmer, had the misfortune to become deeply enamored of a young lady, and after a brief courtship, proposed and was accepted. But what was his surprise one evening, when about entering the parlor with all the unceremonious freedom of a lover, at discovering his inamorata upon a sofa, her arms around the neck of a neighboring youth, and her lips in such blissful proximity to his, as to convince our hero that matters were fearfully in earnest. In rage and mortification he rushed homeward, arriving just in time to surprise his only sister, the pious wife of the village minister, squeezing to kill a young disciple of Blackstone. Nearly frantic at such disclosures among people whom he had believed to be but little lower than the angels, he made a bold dash for the barn, running directly upon his mother, kissing the old family physician, who had "stole a march" upon her as she was looking after the poultry. This was too much, and with a groan the young man turned, undiscovered, away, resolved to pass the night with his grief beneath the stars, fearful of further revelations should he venture beneath the shelter of another roof.

The morning encouraged him, however, and dew drenched and sorrowful, he sought his home, when his mother, with true maternal solicitude questioned him as to his sad looks; whereupon he related the inconsistency of his fair betrothed, receiving in reply the gratifying intelligence that she was a good-for-nothing, miserable huzzy, and he must not speak to or notice her again—one so utterly unworthy.

"But, Mother," he continued, falteringly, "that is not all."

"Not all? What can there be more?" was the next question.

Why, when I hastened home, what should I find but by sister—my godly sister—in the arms of a rascally young lawyer."

"Your sister!" shrieked the outraged mother. "My child? The ungrateful, wicked creature! Is it for this I have given her home, and cared for her husband and children? I will do it no longer; such conduct is infamous—and to be disgraced!—She shall leave to-day and never enter my presence again."

"When sick and discouraged by such repeated exhibitions of sin, I left the house, determined to pass the night in the barn, I there found my mother kissing old Dr. E."

"You did?"

"I did."

"Well, never mind, my son; they will all do so."

A minister asked a boy who had been converted, "Does not the Devil tell you that you are not a Christian?" "Yes, sometimes." "Well, what do you say to him?" "I tell him," said the boy with something of a Luther's spirit, "that whether I am a Christian or not, it is none of his business."

A Danbury, Ct., schoolboy disturb the symmetry of a family heirloom, by sawing off the toys of his great grandmother's bed posts for a set of croquet balls—and the night he did it he slept very warm.

A somewhat juvenile dandy said to a fair partner at a ball: "Don't you think, miss, my mustaches are becoming?" To which she replied:—"Well, sir they may be coming, but they have not yet arrived."

A lady had her dress trimmed with 'bugles' before going to a ball. Her little daughter wanted to know if the bugles would blow when she danced. "Oh no," said the mother, "papa will do that when he sees the bill!"

A cynical old bachelor says that it is the privilege of hoops to surround the loveliest of things, among which are girls and whiskey.

Spades are trumps at Chicago.

THE NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

TEAMS are crossing the Missouri river on the ice.

THE Mississippi river is frozen over at Prairie du chien.

A BURGLAR was caught on Monday morning in the act of robbing Tiffany & Co. of $15,000 worth of watches.

THERE were sixty deaths from small-pox in Cincinnati, last week.

A SILVER mine has been discovered near Astoria, Oregon, causing much excitement.

JOSEPH C. COGSWELL, for many years librarian at the Astor Library, New York, died Sunday.

ALDERMAN STEWART, of Brooklyn, was shot and fatally wounded, on Monday night, by a rough named Kelly.

A LITTLE son of James G. Speer, of Peoria broke through the ice on the lake at that place, on Sunday, and was drowned.

THE German military authorities at Epernay executed two Frenchmen who killed a German sentinel.

THE body found in the North River, at New York, on Friday, was recognized as that of Madame Rhodes, a wealthy lady of New Orleans.

FRED ROEMER, proprietor of the Artic House, Chicago, was severely and probably fatally burned Monday morning in attempting to kindle a fire with Diamond oil.

AT Keosauqua, Iowa, on Friday, Craig & Blackmore's store, the Republican office, and Masonic Lodge, all located in Craig's building were burned. Loss $14,000—insured for $5,000.

A WOMAN named Henslee, wife of a farmer near Minear, Tazewell county, Ills., was found dead in her house last Friday. Her head was terribly mangled by some murderous instrument.

ANOTHER snow slide is reported in the Cottonwood district, by which four men lost their lives. The snow at Alta City is ten feet deep, and at last accounts it was still storming furiously. The sun has not been seen since the 19th inst.

TEN new cases and four deaths from small-pox occurred in New York on Monday. There were 153 deaths from that disease in Philadelphia last week, and 92 new cases were reported there yesterday.

HON. WILLIAM MILLWARD, formerly member of Congress from the Fourth District of Philadelphia, and United States Marshal during the war, died on Tuesday morning at Kirkwood, Delaware.

IN the Ku-Klux trials at Columbia, S. C, on Saturday, the grand and petit jurors were organized, the former consisting of eight whites and thirteen colored, and the latter twenty whites and thirty colored.

IN the New York Supreme Court, Judge Spencer decided that a marriage followed by the cohabitation of the parties and mutual public acknowledgment as husband and wife, is a valid marriage according to the laws of this state.

AN indignation meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank was held in New York on Monday evening, at which the President, Mr. Collamer, admitted that $386,000 was loaned to a Mr. Hartman, the security to meet which was only $38,000.

SENATOR SCOTT, from the Ku Klux Committee, has recommended to the President that martial law be at once declared in the counties of Jackson and Calhoun, Florida, and it is probable that a proclamation in accordance with the recommendation will be issued soon.

THE Bedford, Ind., graded school building burned down Friday morning at two o'clock. Loss, $27,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. No insurance. The building was erected last summer, and was a very substantial structure. School had been going only about two months.

AN action for libel has been brought against James Gordon Bennett by Andrew A. Smith, damages laid at $10,000. Smith was a juryman in a recent suit for damages against the Staten Island Ferry Company, growing out of the Westfield disaster. He and two other jurymen stood out in favor of the company, and the alleged libel was an insinuation that they were offered a bribe to induce them to stand out.

GOVERNOR Fairchild acknowledges the receipt of $122,118 cash relief for Wisconsin fire sufferers. A little over $100,000 has been received in Milwaukee and over $30,000 more at Green Bay and the localities in the fire district, making $255,000 in all, besides large amounts of food and clothing. The Governor, who has just been to Green Bay, reports the work of relief being efficiently prosecuted by the Green Bay committee assisted by local committees. All who were burned out have been provided with shelter though for lack of lumber not all in houses of their own. The cold snap and early closing of navigation interferes with transporting supplies, especially hay, which is much needed for stock. It is thought all the people will pass the winter comfortably.

Foreign.

THE cholera has disappeared from Halifax.

THE Germans have commenced to build fortifications in the passes of the Vosges.

PRINCE METTERNICH has asked permission to resign his post at the head of the Austrian Legation in Paris, which he has held since 1859.

A DISPATCH from Luzerne, Switzerland, announces that Count Gergenti, son-in-law of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, has committed suicide in that city.

THE announcement of the execution of the medical students in Havana for profaning the cemetery where the remains of Castanon were interred, created a profound sensation in Madrid.

A COLLISION occurred Sunday night off the Irish coast between the ships Marmion and Oceania. The latter sunk very soon after she was struck. Several of the crew escaped by jumping aboard of the Marmion, but nine men are missing.

JOHN JAY, United States Minister to Austria, and Count Androssy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have signed an International Convention between the United States and Austria, guaranteeing the inviolability of trade-marks in the two countries.

THE Emperor of Germany accepts the position of arbitrator between the United States and England on the question of the boundary of Vancouver Island. Minister Bancroft will be invited to present to His Majesty on the 10th of December a memorandum in the matter.

FOR the first time since the occupation of Rome the Italian Parliament met in that city Monday. The opening speech was delivered in person by His Majesty King Victor Emanuel. In commencing he alluded to the events connected with the occupation of the city, and said that Italy restored to herself had reconquered her place in the world. He was convinced that Rome would remain the state of the Pontificate. The relations between Italy and all other nations, His Majesty said, are friendly, and he believed that peace would continue; but he warned Parliament that they would be held to a strict account in the future if they neglected to perfect a thorough organization of the military and naval forces of the kingdom.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Review of the Affairs of the Nation.

Our Relations with Foreign Powers.

Recommendations Concerning Tariff and Taxation.

POLYGAMY AND KU-KLUXISM

THE WASHINGTON TREATY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The following is the president's message delivered to Congress to-day, at noon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the Government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the efforts to execute all the laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to enquire into the wisdom of laws already enacted, but to learn their special intent and enforce them accordingly.

The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than the usual chastisements in loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far towards alleviating the distress occasioned by the calamities. The benevolent who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of the men, women and children whose sufferings they have relieved.

Foreign Relations.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language, and of one lineage, settling, by peaceful arbitration, disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring these nations into bloodshed and a state of conflict.

An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to productive industry millions of men maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and broad-sword.

The Washington Treaty.

I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress with Her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the Commissioners by whom it was negotiated.

This treaty provides methods for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend to Congress, at an early day, to make the necessary provisions for the tribunal at Geneva, and for the several commissioners on the part of the United States called for by the treaty. His Majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented, on the joint request of the two powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva.

I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has been pleased to comply with the joint request of the two governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed Costar boundary between the United States and Great Britain.

The controlling parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as settled, between themselves, certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of other martime powers and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the powers.

I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles in the treaty relating to the fisheries, and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States towards the British American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become co-operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season.

I have addressed a commnication, of which a copy is herewith transmitted, to the governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governors of those states, respectively, the necessity of activity on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty, which contemplates the use of the canals on either side, connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers, forming the boundary, in terms of equity, by the inhabitants of both countries; and it is hoped that the importance of the object, and the benefits to flow therefrom, will secure the speedy approval of the legislatures of the states concerned.

The Northwestern Boundary.

I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the 48th parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on the recommendation named, would put in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next summer.

Protection of Germans in Paris.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection afforded to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the minister and consulate in Paris, and the various consuls in France, under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French. The government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this government maintains in its relations with the Asiatic powers, as well as with the South American Republic. I have given assurance that the friendly feelings of that government are fully shared by the United States.

Relations with Austria.

The ratification of the consular and naturalization connection with the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been changed.

Italian Unity.

I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the capital of that kingdom to Rome. In conformation with the established policy of the United States I have recognized this change.

Treaty of Commerce with Italy.

The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two powers have agreed in their treaty that property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligations of nations.

American Claims Against Spain.

The Forty-first Congress, at its second session, made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That commission has since been organized. I transmit a copy of the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries.

It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the plenipotentiary of Spain and the allied South American republics, which has resulted in an armistice, with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace.

Relations with Russia.

The ultimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continues undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that government.

The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline longer to receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible; with a just regard for the dignity of the country to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold interviews with this government after his abuse of government officers, and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relations between the United States and other powers. In accordance with my wishes, our government has been relieved of further intercourse with M. Catacazy and the management of the affairs of the imperial legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

Relations with Japan.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The cabinet of the Mikada has, since the close of the last session of Congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of important departments of the government.

I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States have pursued towards Japan. It is our desire to continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy with China as well as Japan.

The Corean Troubles.

The correspondence transmitted herewith shows that there is no disposition on the part of this government to swerve from its established course, prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast.

I instructed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea, for securing the safety and humane treatment of such mariners. Admiral Rogers was instructed to accompany him. with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party, sent out on reaching the coast, was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult, and neither came. A force was then landed, and after an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrage had been committed, were gallantly assaulted and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals and vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned, finding it impracticable under the circumstances to constitute the desired convention.

I respectfully offer the correspondence relating thereto therewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

Relations with Mexico and South America.

The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable law establishing what is known as the Frozen Zone, the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, also that more stringent measures may be taken by that republic for restraining lawless persons on the frontier. I hope that Mexico, by its own action, will soon relieve the government of the difficulties experienced from these causes. Our relations with the various republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception to be cordial and friendly. I recommend action by Congress regarding to the overdue installments under the award of the Venezuela claim commission of 1866.

The internal dissensions of this government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations. The ratification of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged.

Emancipation in Brazil.

It is a subject for congratuation that the great Empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory steps toward the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that empire, always cordial, will naturally be more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as well as intrinsically right, to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates. Its true prosperity and greatness as a nation are to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers.

Slavery in Spanish Colonies.

It is a subject of regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West Indian colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico have left the laborers in bondage with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers.

Americans Owning Slaves.

I desire to direct your attention to the fact that the citizens of the United States are large holders, in foreign lands, of this species of property, forbidden by the fundamental law of their alleged country. I recommend to Congress to provide, by stringent legislation, a suitable remedy against the holding, owning or dealing in slaves, or being interested in slave property on foreign lands, either as owners, hirers, or mortgagers of the United States.

Cuba.

It is to be regretted that the disturbance in the island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own country, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of liberty and the blessings of free institutions.

Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and concord which has hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions.

Diplomatic Relations with China and Japan.

To give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further in retaining the good opinion of those people and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between these nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support, at least, four American youths in each of these countries to serve in the official family of our minister there. Our representative would then be placed on an equality with the representatives of Great Britain, and several other powers. As now situated, our representatives in China and Japan have to depend for interpretors and translators, upon the natives of those countries, who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes of foreign business houses, or the interpretors to other foreign ministers.

Pacific Steamship Lines.

I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of parting the American line of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the Australian line, at most our only remaining lines of ocean steamers, and of increasing their service.

The Tariff on Taxes.

I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those on spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, and tobacco in its various forms, from stamps. In readjusting the tariff, I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected, under the present laws, after providing for the current expenses of the government, the internal account, and a sinking fund; and, that this surplus be reduced in such manner as to afford the greatest revenue.

There are many articles not produced at home such as medicines and compounded essences, from which but little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. Such articles I recommend to be placed on the free lists. Should further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made up on articles which can bear it without disturbing home productions, or reducing the wages of American labor.

I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat all that is laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The present laws for collecting revenues pay collectors too small salaries, but provide for shares in all seizures, which, at principal ports of entry particularly raise the compensation of these officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously.

It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possesion of these offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

The National Debt.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of $86,057,126.80 during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest of the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for interest account is nearly $17,000,000 less than on the 1st of March, 1869.

It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankruptcy; but in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, of the rapid development of the resources of the country, and its increasing ability to meet the large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment. I therefore recommend the modification of both tariff and internal tax laws.

Gold and the Currency.

Continued fluctuation in the value of gold, compared with the national currency, has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country, in keeping up prices of all the articles necessary im every day life; it fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and to national finances. If the question can be met as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

The Army.

For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining, estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing sea coast and other improvements conducted under supervision of the War Department I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 2d, 1869, which discontinues promotions in staff corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommend that the number of officers in each grade of staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below.

I also recommend that when the office of chief of corps becomes vacant, the place may be filled by a selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists. The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows improvement in the navy, and efficiency of the naval force, without material increase in expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted and is being extended as fast as our material will admit of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By these means we have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground, to visit more frequently the posts where the presence of our flag is desirable and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace without exceeding the number of men or the expenditures authorized by law.

During the past year, the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers and the vessels of the coast survey, and has completed the surveys authorized by Congress of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehauntepec; and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped to explore the unknown ocean of the North.

The suggestions of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the navy, and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the service to a peace standing by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers and reduction of others, and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are well considered, and deserve the attention of Congress.

I also recommend that all promotions in the navy above the rank of captain be by selection instead of by senority. This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency and hold out an incentive to your officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession.

The present cost of maintaining the navy, and its cost compared with that of preceding years, and estimates for the ensuing year, are contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Post Office.

The enlarged receipts of the Post Office Department, as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, exhibits a gratifying increase in that branch of the public service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people, two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics, with a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail. It is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self-sustaining but a gradual approach to this end from year to year is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the Post Office Department of the Government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now.

The suggestions of the Postmaster General for improvements in the department presided over by him are earnestly recommended to your especial attention, especially the documents favorable to the consideration of a plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system.

It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced, and the service as well, if not better, rendered. It would secure the further advantage by extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it.

Commerce, trade, and above all the efforts to bring a people, widely separated, into a community of interests, are always benefitted by a rapid communication; and education, the grand ground-work of Republican institutions, is encouraged by increasing these facilities, together with speedy news from all parts of the country.

The desire to reap the benefit of such improvements will stimulate education. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General for full details of the operations of last year, and for comparative statements of results with former years.

The Public Lands.

I renew my recommendations that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been, in great part, disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them; but caution should be exercised even in attaining so desirable an object. Educational interests may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers.

Educational.

I do not wish to be understood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the general government for the encouragement of education. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you information, collected and prepared for publication, in regard to the census taken during the year 1870, the operations of the Bureau of Education for the year, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Land Office and Indian Bureau.

Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his department for the year. As agriculture is the ground work of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached towards labor; and his department is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all jealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all the useful products, adapted to the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to the giving of all useful information as to the best method for the cultivation of plants.

Quietly but surely the agricultural bureau is working a great National good, and if liberally supported the more widely its influence will be extended, and the less dependant we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

Salaries.

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus and officials, holding positions of responsibility and requiring ability and character to fill properly, and one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve millions of interest. In private life their services demand compensation equal to services rendered. A wise economy would dictate the same rule in the government service.

Government Expenses.

I have not given the estimates for the support of the government for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement between the expenditures for the year just passed and the year just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports, or in those presented directly to Congress. Those estimates have my approval.

Political Disabilities.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the enemies then arrayed against each other, one for the perpetuation, the other for the demolition of the Union, it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment, should be removed. It does not exclude the ballot, but only requires the disability to hold office of certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely. They were before the rebellion of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take an oath to support the constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views but of less standing in their communities.

It may be said that the former violated an oath while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath it cannot be doubted they would have broken it, as did the former class. If there are any great criminals, distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the government, they might, in the judgment of conquerors, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration. The condition of the southern states is unhappy, not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see; social ostracism for opinions sake, personal violence and threats towards persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the citizens, prevents immigration, and the flow of much needed capital into the states lately in rebellion.

It will be a happy condition of country when the old citizens of these States shall take an interest in public affairs, promulgate the idea honestly entertained, to vote for men representing their views, permit the freedom of the press and ballot to those entertaining different political convictions.

The District of Columbia.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 21st, 1871, a territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the territorial officers a system of improvements has been inaugurated, by means of which, Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the Nation's Capitol, the citizens of the District having voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount, for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of the seat of government.

I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress in order that the government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out various system of improvements.

Government Buildings in Chicago.

By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the government in that growing city, and looking to the near future were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the entire square on which the burned building stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, and provided the legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its occupation for government purposes, and also make an appropriation of as much money as can be properly expended towards the erection of new buildings during this fiscal year.

Immigration.

The number of immigrants, ignorant of our laws and habits, and coming into our country annually, has become great, and the impositions practiced upon them so numerous and flagrant that I suggest congressional action for their protection. It seems to me the affair is a subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints by emigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention.

The Ku-Klux Law.

There has been imposed upon the executive branch of the government the execution of the act of Congress, approved April 20th, 1871, and commonly known as the Ku-Klux law.

In a portion of the state of South Carolina the necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the commission to investigate southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws.

After the passage of this law, information was received from time to time that combinations of the character referred to in this law existed and were powerful in many parts of the southern states, particularly in certain counties in the state of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that state such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of citizens to control the local authority, and having, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom and of the privilege of the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their views.

Among their operations were frequent scourings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or free persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence.

Thereupon on the 13th of Oct. 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms of the law, calling upon the members of the combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the Marshal or military of the United States, all their arms, ammunitions, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes.

This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in that state. Direction was given that within the counties so designated persons supposed, upon credible information, to be members of such unlawful combinations, should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the Marshal, to be dealt with according to law.

In two of the said counties—York and Spartansburg—many arrests have been made. At last accounts, the number of persons thus arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making arrests. Notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody.

The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney General.

The Mormons and Polygamy.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism, repugnant to civilization, decency, and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found, who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity, and with due sense of sustaining the modesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of the statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of these self-styled saints that we are now dealing, but their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate laws under the cloak of religion.

It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of laws against polygamy, is to be the status of the plural wives and their offsprings. The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act authorizing the territorial legislature of Utah to legitimize all children born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to these innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

The Indian Policy.

The policy pursued towards the Indians has resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians, to whom has been entrusted the execution of the policy, and the board of commissioners authorized by the law of April 10th, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil, and to perform productive labor of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is human, Christian-like and economical, but because it is perfectly right. I recommend to your favorable consideration, also, the policy of granting a territorial government to the Indians, in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of Kansas. In doing so, every right guaranteed to the Indians by a treaty should be secured. Such a course might, in time, be the means of collecting most of the Indians, now between the Missouri and the Pacific, and south of the British dominions, into one territory, or one state. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length, and I recommend to you his suggestions.

The Civil Service.

It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices Every public servant, who has violated the trust placed in him, has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places it has been the fault of the system established by law and customs, for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for government positions persons not sufficiently well-known to them personally, or who give letters endorsing the character of office seekers without proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can correct this abuse is much desired. In mercantile pursuits, the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend, to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger, is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations.

A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all endorsers of persons for public places, would ensure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and dishonest servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proved recreant to the trust confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of honest and virtuous men, who will always be found to comprise the majority of the community in which they live. In my message to Congress one year ago, I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress, in the 9th section of an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and for other purposes approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so under the authority of said act. I convened a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified, for the work to devise rules and regulations to effect a reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adapted to the great relief of the executive, the heads of departments, and members of Congress, which will redound to the interest of the public service. At all events, the experiments shall have a fair trial.

Conclusion.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesman-like, and in the best interests of the whole country.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 4th, 1871.

Anecdote of Mr. Ewing.

An anecdote is told of Mr. Ewing by his former secretary, which will pleasantly illustrate, to those who knew him a prominent trait of his character. While he was Secretary of the Treasury, a letter came for him one day which was opened by his private secretary, who had charge of his correspondence. It contained a one-hundred-dollar note, and the secretary, supposing it to be on government business, commenced reading it; and, as he afterwards said, became so much interested that he could not put it down until he had read it to the end. The writer said that many years before, when he was a young man struggling with misfortune, he found himself in the town where Mr. Ewing resided, sought him, and asked his advise. Mr. Ewing immediately invited him to his house entertained him for several days, and the night before his departure gave him some advice, and insisted upon his accepting a bank-note for fifty dollars. "The former," he said, "I followed strictly, and to that I owe my success, by reason of which I am now able to return the latter with interest."

Long Hair.

If long hair be the glory of women, then there is a glorious young lady in Boston. She was persuaded the other day to give a private exhibition of her beautiful head of long and heavy black hair. Her heighth is 5 feet 3 inches, and when she is standing errect her hair falls to her feet, and trails a quarter of a yard on the floor. It is 75 inches in length. Here, indeed is a favored young person! No need has she of chignons, nor of braids, nor of fronts nor of tricopherous compounds; and Eve herself, the primal and perfect woman nobly planned, had probably no greater wealth of tangled charms. Discarding all moral principle, we are tempted to lapse into the meanest kind of pun, and to pronounce this Boston beauty the greatest *hairess* in America, and probably one of the best behaved girls. There! we have done it; so hastily asking everybody's pardon for our verbal misdemeanors, we drop the subject, that we may sin no more.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

The Negotiation of the New Loan.

Important Estimates, Suggestions and Recommendations.

The Public Debt.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 4th, 1871.

SIR:—The country has been prosperous during the year now closing, and the public finances have shared in the general prosperity. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, the reduction of the public debt was $94,327,764.84. The total decrease in the public debt from March 1st, 1869, to December 1st, 1871, was $277,211,892.16, and during the same period the annual interest has been reduced $16,741,436.08. The revenues for the year 1871, and the receipts since the 1st of July last, show that the time has arrived when a considerable further reduction in the taxes can be made, and yet leave the government in a position to pay fifty millions annually of the principal of the debt, including the amount pledged through the sinking fund. In my annual report to Congress for 1870, I expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, pay the interest on the public debt, and from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of the principal annually. To that opinion I adhere, and even entertain a strong conviction that the payment annually upon the principal of the public debt should not be less than $50,000,000. Large as the revenues of the country have been during the last three years, our system of taxation has not been oppressive to individuals, nor has it in any sensible degree embarrassed the business of the country; and while relief from taxation is desirable, it is more desirable to maintain the public credit at its present elevated position, not only as an example to other nations, but for its historical value in enabling the Government to make loans for large amounts upon favorable terms, if, unhappily, in the future, an exigency should require such loans to be made. The power to negotiate a large loan at five per cent., and enter upon negotiations for the sale of bonds bearing five, four and one-half and four per cent. interest, is derived entirely from the exhibition of an honest purpose on the part of the people to maintain the public faith, and the consequent ability on the part of the Government to negotiate loans with the expectation of making large and frequent payments upon the public debt.

Customs Receipts.

The revenue from customs for the year 1871 was greatly in excess of the estimates, amounting to $206,270,408.05, against $194,538,374.44 for the preceding year. The cost of collecting this revenue was $6,560,672.61 for 1871, being 3 11 100 per cent. The whole of the cost for the year 1870 was $6,237,137.25, or 3 20 100 per cent.

The appropriations for the collection of the customs, with the additions derived from fines and penalties, and for failures, exceeds the expenditures by the sum of more than eight hundred thousand dollars, and there is no doubt that the permanent appropriation will be ample for the present year and for the next fiscal year. The reduction of the rates of duties after the 1st of January, 1871, under the act of July 14th, 1870, diminished the importation of many articles during the last six months of the year 1870, but there was consequently a large addition to the revenues for the first six months of the year 1871. A comparison of the first six months of the calendar year 1870 shows an increase of 55 per cent in the quantity of tea imported, 20 per cent in the quantity of coffee, 53 per cent in the quantity of brown sugar, 120 per cent in the quantity of pig iron, 185 per cent in the quantity of melado, 139 per cent in the quantity of spices, and a large increase in many other articles. The probabilities are that the customs revenue for the current year will exceed that for the year 1870 and 1871.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts for internal revenue were $143,098,153.63, being $4,048,698.29 less than the estimates presented to Congress in December last for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871. The estimates for the current fiscal year were $126,418,000, and it is possible that the receipts will be equal to the estimates.

The net receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, were as follows:

From customs	$206,270,408 05
From internal revenue	143,098,153 63
From sales of public lands	2,388,646 68
From miscellaneous sources	31,066,736 53
Total	$383,323,944 89

The expenditures for the same period were:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$69,498,710 97
For war debt	35,799,991 82

This is the net amount. After deducting $8,280,093.12 paid into the Treasury as proceeds of the sale ordnance, etc., the true expenditures were:

For the War Department	$44,080,084 90
For Navy Department	19,431,027 21
For Indians	7,426,997 44
For Pensions	34,443,894 88
For interest on the public debt	125,576,565 93
Total	$292,177,188 25

The miscellaneous revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, were derived from the following sources:

Premiums on sales of coin	$8,892,839 95
Fees from United States consuls	565,563 24
Storage, rent, labor, etc., at custom houses	414,310 61
Fines, penalties and forfeitures for violations of the custom law	592,579 86
Fees on letters patent	620,319 11
Tax on circulation, deposits, etc., of national banks	690,358 43
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	313,284 75
Homestead and other land fees	645,925 17
Steamboat fees and marine hospital tax	385,535 16
Proceeds of the sale of coin, interest on the sinking and special funds	7,701,662 70
From miscellaneous sources	8,753,189 61
Total	$107,198,374 60

The expenditures for the same period, excluding payments on account of the sinking fund, were:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$16,579,732 46
For War Department	12,590,653 05
For Navy Department	6,553,040 93
For Indians	3,404,133 42
For Pensions	8,090,698 69
For Int. on Public Debt	36,725,124 37
Total	$83,903,382 92

The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present year are as follows:

From customs	$148,000,000 00
From internal revenue	90,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	2,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	18,000,000 00
Total	$258,000,000 00

The estimated expenditures for the same period, except payment on account of the sinking fund are:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$50,000,000
For the War Department	31,000,000
For the Navy Department	13,500,000
For the Indians	6,000,000
For Pensions	24,000,000
For interest on Public Debt	85,000,000
Total	$209,500,000

These estimates show a balance applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, of $71,794,991.68.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1873, are estimated as follows:

Receipts from customs	$212,000,000
From internal revenue	126,000,000
From sales of public lands	3,000,000
From miscellaneous sources	18,000,000
Total	$359,000,000

The estimated expenditures show a balance of $57,294,963.01 applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt, in addition to the sum of $286,792.63 due on account of the sinking fund, or the sum of $85,974,226.01 in all.

In the estimates for the next fiscal year I have not included in the receipts the premium on gold which may be sold, nor in the expenditures the premium which may be paid on bonds to be purchased in currency.

Reduction of the Debt.

In the suggestion I have the honor to make in reference to the reduction of taxes, I keep in view two important facts: First, that the ability of the nation to pay at least $50,000,000 annually of the principal of the public debt shall not be impaired; and, secondly, that in the change of the revenue system no violence shall be done to the business interests of the country. While I do not undertake to state precisely the causes which have contributed to the public prosperity, there is no substantial reason for questioning the truth of the statement that the last few years have been the most prosperous in the history of the country—years without example in our own affairs and without parallel in the affairs of any other government. It is practicable to dispense with all revenue from internal sources except that derived from stamps, spirits, tobacco and malt liquors. These sources should furnish for the years 1872 and 1873 a revenue of about $110,000,000, making a reduction of taxes of $16,000,000. The revenue from customs, under existing laws, and from lands and miscellaneous sources, would amount to about $233,000,000 more making a total revenue for the year of $343,000,000. The expenses of the government, not including the amount payable on account of the sinking fund, are estimated at $273,025,773.99. If to this sum be added $50,000,000 for payments on account of the public debt, including the amount due on the sinking fund, there remains a balance of about $20,000,000 within which reductions may be made in the revenue from customs. This amount, added to the reduction proposed under the internal laws, gives a total reduction of $36,000,000.

Reduction of Duties.

In this view, I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the reduction of the duties on salt to the extent of 50 per cent, the duty of bituminous coal to 50 cts per ton, the reduction of the duty on raw hides and skins, and the removal of all duties from a class of articles of other countries which enter into the arts and manufactures of this country, and which are not produced in the United States, and the revenue from which is inconsiderable. Such a list, with the revenue derived from each article, is in course of publication, and will be submitted to Congress.

The removal of duties from a large class of articles used in manufactories, and the reduction of the duties upon coal, furnish an opportunity for a moderate decrease in the rates of duties upon these products, whose cost will be diminished by these changes. While nothing, as the consequence of legislation, could be more disastrous to the public prosperity than a policy which should destroy or seriously disturb the manufacturing interests of the country, it is still possible, by wise and moderate changes adapted to the condition of business and labor, to reduce the ratio of duties with benefit to every class of people.

Gold and Currency.

The average premium on gold for the year 1868 was 39.54 per cent.; for the year 1869 it was 32.56 per cent. premium; for the year 1870 it was 14.83 per cent. premium; and for the first eleven months of the year 1871 it was 12.01 per cent. per cent. premium. The value of the paper currency of the country during the years 1869 and 1870 was apparently appreciated by the increased use of paper money in the south, but chiefly by the establishment of the credit of the United States upon a firm basis. On the first of January, 1871, the last named fact was fully accomplished, and since that time the appreciation of the paper currency has been due wholly to the increased demand for it in the business affairs of the country. The difference between the value of the paper at the present and its value on the first of December, 1870, may be attributed to the latter cause, and furnishes the best means which the country has yet had for ascertaining the quantity of paper currency which can be used and its value kept at par with gold. The result of this list concurs with what seems to me to be the best opinion upon the subject, that the amount of paper money in circulation is still great, and that it can not be maintained in value at par with coin. There are two modes of relief. One is to reduce the value of the currency, as was recommended by me in my annual report submitted to Congress in December, 1869. The other mode is to await the growth of the country and the increasing demands of business, which, in time, will produce the desired result. The chief means of securing the end sought without a reduction in the volume of the currency, would be the use of paper money upon the Pacific coast. With this object in view, steps have already been taken by the department for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is practicable to substitute paper for coin, and I have reason to anticipate that a change may be made in the laws relating to national banks tending to that result which will not affect unfavorably the general character of the system.

Abolition of Moieties.

It is my duty to call the attention of Congress to the importance of abolishing the system of shares in moieties as far as regards benefits to our revenue officers and other persons officially connected with the Government. This measure was recommended in my last annual report. A statement was submitted to Congress showing the amount received by officers of customs, together with a bill increasing their salaries without any increase of appropriations from the Treasury, the sum now paid for moieties being quite sufficient to place the entire force upon a satisfactory footing in regard to pay. During the last fiscal year, the office of collector and surveyor of the port of New York each received from moieties the sum of $48,195.49, and the naval officer the sum of $48,195.49. In most of the cases the officers do not perform special services entitling them to the amounts granted, and imposters and others whose acts are made the subject of investigation complain, and I think with just reason, that the agents of the Government have a pecuniary interest in prosecuting those charged with violation of the law. The Government ought to pay fair salaries and rely upon the good faith of its officers for the performance of their duty.

Another Reform Needed.

One of the difficulties which the department has to meet frequently is that custom officers have an interest in proceedings for the discovery of fraud, the settlement of cases, or the prosecution of them, which is different from the real interest of the Government, and, as a necessary result, the conduct of such officers is open to suspicion both on the part of those who are punished by them and the Government that they ostensibly represent. It may be deemed expedient to try the law as it now stands in regard to informers who are not officers, making it a penal offense for any officer to enter into an arrangement with an informer for any share of the proceeds of the information, and giving to the informer a perpetual right of action for the recovery of any money or other valuable thing paid or given to an officer engaged in the discovery or prosecution of a fraud or legal writ against the Government.

National Bank Circulation.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that one hundred and forty-five banks have been organized under the act approved July 12, 1871, providing for the issue of fifty-four millions of dollars of additional bank circulation, and that the sum of $22,333,900 has been issued. By virtue of the same act, the Treasury has redeemed $22,330,000 of the three per cent certificates then in circulation, leaving the sum of $23,490,000 now outstanding. I take the liberty of suggesting that it appears to me to be wise to leave the distribution of the circulation authorized by said act as it now stands. Should the states that have already received their proportion of the circulation be authorized to take what remains, only a brief period will elapse before a demand will be made from states with a limited circulation for an increase. It seems prudent, therefore, to retain the balance of the $54,000,000 for distribution in these states now having a claim to it, on the basis of equality of apportionment.

Subscriptions to the Loan.

The details of the subscription to the loan show that the national banks have, upon the whole, acted liberally, more than a hundred millions of dollars having been subscribed for them on their own account. It is not unreasonable to tender to these institutions the opportunity to subscribe for bonds under the act of July 14th, 1870, to an amount equal to the deposits required of them, as security for circulation, and to compel that, after 90 days, to the extent the offer may be declined, other banking associations may be formed in the several states where the existing banks shall have failed to make the required subscription, and the circulation transferred from such banks to the new associations. The banks now organized cannot justly complain, if, having an opportunity to pursue their business upon the new bonds, and declining it, other associations shall succeed to their franchises and rights.

Engraving and Printing Bank Notes.

The business of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been carried on with diligence during the year, and with satisfactory results. Although some efforts have been made at counterfeiting the special paper used by the department, they have not been successful, and specimens captured are so crude as not to excite serious apprehensions as to ultimate success. Since the first of July, 1869, $70,000,000 of paper have been manufactured, all of which have been accounted for on the books of the department. I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made for a new issue of national bank notes. Those now in use are much worn, and very successful counterfeits of several denominations have appeared.

Public Buildings.

The public building used as a Custom House, Court House and Postoffice at Chicago, was destroyed by the great fire, on the 8th of October last. The exterior walls remain, and the building could be repaired, but, anticipating the growth of Chicago and the magnitude of its public buildings, I advise the erection of a building suitable to the wants of a first-class city. It is important that a much larger piece of land should be obtained, either by addition to the present lot, or by the purchase of another site. On the 18th of October last, I wrote a letter to Governor Palmer, asking him to recommend to the Legislature the passage of an act granting authority to the courts of the state of Illinois to condemn such land as might be required in case the Government should be unable to obtain it by purchase at a reasonable price, payment to be made upon appraisal. In every case the site for a building erected by the Government for public uses should be large enough to separate it from all other structures, thus furnishing sufficient light for the prosecution of business and adequate security, also, against fire and the depredations of lawless persons. It is hardly necessary to say that, in the existing condition of affairs at Chicago, it is important that an appropriation available during the present fiscal year should be made without unnecessary delay.

Since my last annual report, the Supervising Architect has completed the custom-house, court house and post office at Portland, Me.; the court house and post office at Des Moines, Iowa; the court house and post office at Madison, Wis.; the appraisers' stores at Philadelphia, and the assay office at Boise City, Idaho. It is now expected that the custom house and post office at St. Paul, Minn.; the Marine Hospital at Chicago, Ill; the court house and post office at Astoria, Oregon; the custom house at Machias, Me.; the branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal.; and the custom house at Cario, Ill., will be finished and ready for use by the first day of July next. At that time there will remain in an unfinished condition the court house at Columbia, South Carolina, and the custom house at New Orleans; the custom house and post office at Knoxville, Tenn.; the Custom House and Post-office at Portland, Oregon; the Court House and Post-office at Independence, Iowa; the Treasury at Boston, and the Custom House and Post-office at Omaha, Nebraska. The prosecution of these works, four of which are of great importance, in connection with public buildings to be erected at Chicago, and the erection of Marine Hospitals at Pittsburg, San Francisco and New York, will, in my own opinion, sufficiently occupy the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and the force at his command. I cannot, therefore, advise an appropriation for other public buildings until some of those in process of construction shall have been completed. The points at which the erection or repair of public buildings is most needed are at Hartford, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Coast Surveys.

Under an act, passed at the last session of Congress, appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of more effectually securing life and property on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island, a careful examination of the cost of the life-saving stations has been made by experienced officers of the Revenue Service. In accordance with their reports, proposals were invited and accepted for the erection of fourteen new houses on the coast of New Jersey, and six upon the coast of Long Island. The operations of the coast surveys, which are under the administration of the department, have been prosecuted with the usual energy, as will be seen from the brief report of progress made by the Superintendent, in advance of the usual detailed reports, with the maps annually submitted to Congress. The survey of the Atlantic coast is now rapidly approaching completion. That of the Gulf coast is more than half finished, and the work on the Pacific coast is being pressed forward vigorously. The estimates submitted substantially conform to the appropriations for the present year, and an increase is asked for the item of extending the triangular survey across the country to the Pacific Ocean, great interest having been manifested by the authorities of the states traversed in the prosecution of the work.

Light House Board.

The business entrusted to the Light House Board is one of the most important branches of the public service in the control of this department, and I am able to state that it is conducted with fidelity, and with reference solely to the maritime interests of the country. The estimates made by the Light House Board exceed the expenditures for the present year, but they appear to be necessary, and I respectfully recommend them to the consideration of Congress.

Marine Hospitals.

Under the act of Congress approved July 30, 1870, Dr. John M. Woodworth has been appointed supervising surgeon of the Marine Hospital service. His administration is satisfactory to the department. The average number of hospital patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, was one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight. The total cost of the service, for the first named year, was four hundred and five thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars, being an average for each patient of one dollar and nine cents per day; and for the latter year, four hundred and fifty-three thousand eighty-two dollars and forty-two cents, or an average of one dollar and four cents per day. In the first named year the hospital tax was one hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy cents, and in the latter year it amounted to two hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred and two dollars and fourteen cents. The supervising surgeon is of the opinion that pavillion hospitals are better adapted to the successful treatment of the sick than the ordinary buildings of brick and stone, while the expenses were only one-fourth as great In accordance with his suggestion, I recommend an appropriation of $50,000 for the purchase of land and the construction of a pavilion hospital at Pittsburg, Pa. The present hospital is situated in the vicinity of the iron mills and railways, and as it can be sold for about $70,000, the government will be fully reimbursed for the cost of a new hospital, while the comfort of the patients will be promoted. An estimate has been made that the sum of $50,000 will be sufficient for the construction of a pavilion hospital on Angel Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, sufficient to accommodate one hundred and fifty patients, and I also recommend an appropriation of that amount for that purpose. I also respectfully renew the recommendation made heretofore for a pavilion hospital near the city of New York sufficient for the accommodation of two hundred patients.

The Revenue Marine Service

employs twenty-five steam vessels and eight sailing vessels. In addition to these, there are two large steamers upon the lakes not in commission, and two schooners upon the coast condemned as not fit for duty. Of the six large steamers upon the lakes, four only are in commission, and, as the others are not needed, I have the honor to recommend that authority be given for their sale. During the last year, four iron steamers have been built, three of 250, and one of 350 tons burden. Under the existing appropriation of $200,000, the department is about to issue proposals for four small iron propellers, two for the Pacific and two for the Atlantic coast. A further appropriation of $200,000 is needed to enable the department to carry into effect the recommendation of the Commission whose report was approved by the department, and submitted to Congress May 26th, 1870. The plan recommended by the commision, when fully adopted, will effect a reduction in the expenses of this branch of the service of about $500,000, or about thirty-four per cent, of the whole cost. The changes proposed contemplate the use of vessels of less tonnage and a consequent reduction of the number of men employed. The expenses of the revenue marine service for the year ending June 30th, 1871, were $1,251,984.52, against $1,138,393.31 for the preceding year. The first quarter of the present fiscal year shows a reduction in the expenses of $83,201.42, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

At the date of my last report, a board of officers was in session, charged with the duty of examining officers then in active service. The report showed that five captains, five first lieutenants, nine second lieutenants, and ten third lieutenants were not qualified for duty. The persons found to be incompetent have been discharged, and their places have been filled by promotion, and by the appointment of additional officers after a competent examination. There are several officers in the service, who, on account of age, are unfit for duty. To supply officers in their places, and for the increase of the number of engineers by the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, additional appropriations are required for the next fiscal year. This branch of public service is, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

The Mint.

During the third session of the Forty-first Congress, a bill was submitted to Congress for the organization of a mint bureau. The bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House of Representatives, though, as I am informed, not from any objection to the principles upon which it was framed. I earnestly recommend the passage of a similar bill at the present session of Congress. All the mint and assay offices are nominally in charge of the Treasury Department, but there is not, by authority of law, any person in the Department who, by virtue of his office, is supposed to be informed upon the subject, and no one on whom the Secretary of the Treasury can officially rely for information or advice in the management of this important branch of public business.

It is estimated that the interest of the commerce of the country is fifteen times as great as our external commerce; but the statistics are not trustworthy or complete, and I respectfully recommend that provisions be made for obtaining such returns as will show fully the trade of the country upon those rivers canals, lakes and railroads.

Alaska Seal Fisheries.

The report of Mr. Charles Bryant, special agent, who has charge of the fur seal fisheries at the St. Paul and St. George Islands, shows that the business has been conducted by the Alaska Commercial Company with substantial uniformity to the terms of the contract. Mr. Bryant suggests an appropriation for the construction of a house upon each of the islands for the accommodation of the agents of the government, who at present are dependent upon the company for board and shelter; and, although I am not aware that any evil has resulted from the arrangement, it is manifest that it ought not to be continued. It is estimated that an appropriation of $5,000 will be sufficient for a suitable building on each island. The agents charged with the management of the seal fishery having been detailed from the custom service, I respectfully recommend that authority be given for the appointment of two agents and assistant agents, and that suitable appropriations be made for their salaries and expenses. The necessity of two agents at each island is apparent. The agents will desire to return to the states as often as once in two years, and, moreover, it is wise for the Government to have not less than four persons in its employ connected with the care of the people and the business of the island. Mr. Bryant also makes suggestions as to further provision for the care of the natives, which appear to me to deserve consideration.

Salaries of Bureau Officers.

I again call the attention of Congress to the importance of increasing the salaries of the Bureau officers and heads of divisions in the Treasury Department. At present there is a great inequality and injustice existing. The First Comptroller receives a salary of $5,000 a year, while the Second Comptroller and other Bureau officers, whose duties are hardly less important, only receive $3,000. The Solicitor of the Treasury is upon a salary of $3,500, while the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue, whose duties are less important, receives a salary of $4,000. The heads of divisions in the Internal Revenue Department receive salaries of $2,500 per annum, while in every other branch of the Treasury they are selected from fourth-class clerks, and where the salaries are fixed by law at $1,800 a year, although for several years an appropriation has been made from which the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, has increased the salaries in his own office to $2,800 per annum. It is not an exaggeration to say that the head of a division in charge of loans, of warrants, and of sub-treasury accounts, occupies a position in which the country and the world are more concerned than in that of the Collector of Customs at New York, yet the latter officer receives more than $50,000 a year, while it is with difficulty that the former is able to secure the inadequate sum of $2,800. The same remark might with truth be made of several bureau officers, and of the persons in the office of the Treasurer of the United States. In this connection, I also recommend an increase of the salary of the Supervising Surgeon of marine hospitals.

The Bonds.

On the 28th of February last, public notice was given that on the 6th of the following March the books would be opened in this country and in Europe for subscriptions to the national loan under the act approved July 14th, 1870, and the conditions upon which the subscriptions would be received were also made known. A large number of bankers, both in this country and Europe, were authorized to receive subscriptions. The first preference was given to subscribers to the five per cent. bonds within the limit of $200,000,000. On the 1st of August the subscriptions amounted to $65,775,550, chiefly by the national banks. Under date of July 14th, 1871, a dispatch was received from Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, then in London, stating that certain bankers in Europe were prepared to take the remainder of the two hundred millions of five per cent. on certain conditions. This proposition was considered, was modified, and, early in August, an agreement was made with Jay Cooke & Co., representing bankers in Europe and the United States. By the terms of the agreement the parties represented by Jay Cooke & Co, had the right to subscribe for the remainder of the $200,000,000 of the said bonds, by giving notice here at any time previous to the first of April, by subscribing for $10,000,000 at once and for an average of at least $5,000,000 of the bonds per month during the intervening time, subject to the right of national banks to subscribe for $50,000,000 within sixty days from the 25th day of August. It was also agreed that the subscriptions should all be made through the national banks, and the certificates of deposit heretofore issued by said banks to the Secretary of the Treasury, bonds to be lodged with the treasurer of the company for the amount of the deposit. By a printed circular issued on the 10th of August, 1871, it was announced that national banks making or obtaining subscriptions payable in coin would be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of public money on the usual condition of placing in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the United States for security of such deposits, and that at the commencement of each month notice would be given of the redemption of an amount of bonds equal to the amount of subscriptions in coin for the preceding month, the interest to cease in ninety days from the date of such notes. It was also stated in the circular that as the bonds called should mature the deposits would be drawn from the several banks proportionately. It was further agreed that each subscriber to the loan should receive as commission whatever might remain of the half of one per cent. allowed by law upon the two hundred millions after paying the cost of the paper for the bonds, for engraving, printing, advertising, delivery, and all other expenses of the same. Under this agreement the books were opened in this country and in Europe, and by the last of August subscriptions were obtained for the entire amount offered. On the 1st of September public notice was given that certain 5-20 bonds to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars of the issue of 1862, specified by number, as far as practicable, according to the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, would be paid on the 1st of December, and that the interest would cease on that date. Of the bonds so called more than $80,000,000 are now in the possession of the department, of which amount $17,000,000 have been paid in coin and the remainder have been received or deposited in exchange for five per cent. bonds.

Previous to September, 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of $61,139,550 had been issued, and payment made therefor. The work of delivering the bonds subscribed for at that date is now going on, under such circumstances as to leave no doubt that the whole business will be concluded in a brief period of time. By the act establishing the national banking system, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to make them depositories of any public moneys except receipts from customs; and the act authorizing the refunding of the national debt directed the Secretary of the Treasury to give three months' notice of payment of any bonds which in such notice might be specified and called for payment. In the same act it was provided that the money received for the new bonds should be used only in payment of bonds outstanding known as 5-20 bonds. The statute proceeded upon the idea that the holders of 5-20 bonds should receive three months' interest upon their bonds, after the notice should be given by the Government. As this notice could be given safely upon subscriptions already made or secured, the general necessary result, even in case the money were paid into and held in the Treasury of the United States, would be a loss of interest for three months. On the 1st of August last the demand for new bonds had nearly ceased, but by the agreement referred to the Government incident to the refunding of the public debt was made the means of securing subscriptions to the amount of about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. The banks, or those represented by the banks, derived an advantage in the use of the amount of the subscriptions for three months. But this was without other loss to the Government than what was incident to the negotiations of the loan under the law.

I am informed by Judge Richardson, and it is my own opinion, that the most serious obstacle in the way of negotiating the four and four and one-half per cent. bonds in Europe is the inadequacy of the commissions allowed. When the circular of the 28th of February last was issued, one or two leading European bankers declined to act as agents, and I am persuaded that others who accepted the agency failed to give that attention to the business which would have been bestowed upon it had the commissions corresponded more nearly with those usually received by them for the negotiation of public loans. The credit of the country is partly established in every financial centre of Europe, and the bonds of the United States can be negotiated at their market value in a larger number of cities than the bonds of any other country in the world. Under these circumstances, I think it my duty to advise such an allowance for commissions upon the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds as will secure the negotiation of them with the least possible delay. It needs no analysis of the subject to show that the interests of the country will be greatly promoted by the proceeding, even though the commissions should seem to be unnecessarily large. Also, I recommend that authority be given for the payment of the interest in London. This can be done without the least risk to the government.

Ocean Commerce.

The returns for the fiscal year of 1870-71, show that the ocean commerce of the United States is passing rapidly passing into the hands of foreign merchants and shipbuilders. In the year 1861, nearly seventy-one per cent. of the foreign commerce of the country was in American ships. In 1864 it had fallen to forty-six per cent.; in 1868 to forty-four per cent., and, in 1871, it is reported at less than thirty-eight per cent. The loss of the shipping of the United States is due chiefly to two causes, first, the destruction of American vessels by rebel cruisers during the war; and, second, by the substitution of iron steamships for the transportation of freight and passengers upon the ocean in place of sailing vessels and steamships built of wood. When the war opened English builders of steamships had acquired considerable proficiency, and since that period the art has been carried to higher perfection in Great Britain than in any other part of the world. It is stated that the superiority of British machinery and better knowledge of the business by British mechanics give an advantage over American shipbuilders equal at least to ten per cent., upon the cost of constructing. They possess additional advantages in the cost of labor, the cost of iron, coal and other materials, and in the interest upon capital employed, equal to about twenty per cent. more; so that the difference in favor of British ship-builders is at least thirty per cent. In considering the means for the restoration of oceanic commerce, two facts must be accepted, first, that it is useless to attempt to revive it with wooden ships; and, second, that iron ships moved by sails cannot compete with iron ships moved by steam. Hence, the only practical questions for consideration are these: Can the construction of iron steamships be established in this country? and, if so, by what means? The trans-oceanic commerce of the United States would employ about six millions of tons of shipping, if each vessel made but one round voyage in a year. The value of our exports and imports has already reached the sum of nearly eleven hundred millions of dollars, and during the present decade it will exceed fifteen hundred millions of dollars annually. The annual returns for freight and passengers are about one hundred millions of dollars. The history of the loss of our commerce, as shown in the statistics already given, renders it certain that without some efficient action on the part of the Government, the entire foreign trade of the country would soon pass into the hands of our rivals. The monopoly of the trade between the United States and Europe by foreign merchants and ship-builders carries with it the monopoly of ship-building for the entire world. And, as a consequence the Atlantic mails, the trade of the Pacific, Indian and seas adjacent thereto, will be carried on in English built steamers. An alteration of the law, by which foreign built vessels may be admitted to American registery will furnish no adequate relief. On the contrary the change would stimulate ship-building in England. The prospect of establishing it in this continent would diminish in proportion to the prosperity of business in the shipyards of our rivals. In view of the fact of our extensive coast upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and our position with reference to Europe and Asia, the country ought not to be satisfied with any policy which does not look to the establishment and continuance of ship-building in the United States, the encouragement of our own seamen and merchants, and the control of so much, at least, of the commerce of the world as is derived from the export of our products and the importation of articles required for domestic consumption. The removal of duties upon foreign articles used in the construction of iron steamships, or the allowance of a drawback equal to the amount of duties paid, will not, in the existing condition of things, secure the re-establishment of the business. But were it otherwise, the removal of duties, or the allowance of drawback, are practical questions of great difficulty, while any concession by an indirect process is likely in the end to prove unnecessarily expensive to the country. Several of the existing lines of European steamers were established by aid of Government subsidies. They are still encouraged by the same means, and it is unreasonable to expect that our merchants and ship-builders can successfully compete with this formidable combination unless they are supported by the power of their own Government. After careful consideration of the whole subject, I am prepared to advise the passage of a law guaranteeing to persons who may employ in the foreign trade American built, first-class steamships of not less than two thousand tons burthen each, an annual payment for the period of five years of $15 per ton. The subsidy should be proportioned to vessels of the lower classification. In making this recommendation, I do not assume that there is no other practical method of restoring our commerce, but I present it as the method which appears to me to be the most efficient and economical. Connected with this plan, it will be wise to consider whether the ships may not be so constructed as to be available for naval purposes in case of war. I object to the right of the United States to take them upon payment of the appraised value. A similar suggestion was made by the Secretary of the Navy in the report of the year 1869. They should also be required to carry the mails on moderate terms, or in consideration of the subsidy. The use of sailing vessels and steamers built of wood may be continued successfully in the coasting trade, and the trade with the British possessions, and upon the rivers and lakes of the country; but any effort to regain our former position on the ocean by their agency must end disastrously. I entertain the opinion that the policy suggested will be effectual, that in a comparatively short period our mechanics will acquire equal skill with those of England, and that we shall not only have the aid of the best machinery now in use anywhere, but that important improvements will be made calculated to place the country in a position of superiority. We shall also be made to test practically the quality of American iron, which, for the purpose of ship-building, is represented as better than that used in Great Britain. If it should appear, as claimed, that American iron is about ten per cent better than the iron used in England, an advantage will be secured, not only in the diminished cost of the vessels, but also in the increased tonnage capacity of American ships of equal dimensions over those constructed with inferior materials. Accepting as a truth established by experience that the ocean commerce of the world is to be carried in iron steamships, we must consider and decide whether the United State shall disappear from the list of maritime nations, or whether, by a determined and practical effort, she shall regain the position which she occupied previous to the late rebellion.

[Signed] GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

Romance in Missouri.

Missouri has the last reported and authenticated Enoch Arden case, and really it is susceptible of quite a dramatic version. A one-armed horseman stops at a blacksmith's; smith's sympathies are awakened. Didst lose an arm in battle, he inquires. Aye, answers the one-armed, and worse than that, my wife, my wife! She thought me dead and emigrated. Your name, says the smith? Waldrup, says the one-armed. With a dismal yell smith drops his nearly-made horseshoe, and orders Waldrup to follow him into the house. There sat Mrs. Smith and three children. She gives one glance at the stranger, and follows it up by an "instantaneous shriek," and then, as a matter of course, she faints. This ends the first scene. She was Mrs. Waldrup. In the second scene the two men are in the shop talking matters over. "What will they do about it?" Mrs. Waldrup is invited to decide. "After a long passion of tears and self-reproach," she chooses husband No. 1, but wants the children also. The smith "first raises his head from his breast, on which it had been permitted to droop," then "eyes her wistfully for a moment," then says magnanimously, "you shall take them, my dear." Thus ends the second scene. In the third a steamboat is leaving the wharf. Waldrup stands on the deck with a closely-veiled lady and three children; the blacksmith bids them farewell with "great drops rolling down his tawny cheeks"; captain, crew and passengers form a semi-circle, and weep also; the bell rings, the boat moves off; the smith goes to his deserted home, and thus ends the drama.

A BOSTON Yankee has invented a "fruit preserving paper," and it is claimed that actual tests have proved it to be a sure protector against the decay of fruit, and in fact all vegetable matter. It is ascerted that the invention will preserve in transportation for an indefinite length of time.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Maniac Kills his Mother and Commits Suicide in West Meriden, Conn.

From the New York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 24.—This afternoon, about half-past three, a rumor prevailed in Meriden that a young man named Vetts had murdered his mother and then committed suicide. No one believed the rumor, as Vetts was known to be a quiet, inoffensive fellow, who would not harm any one. It was generally discredited, but at six o'clock your correspondent went to the house, which is situated about a mile and a half from West Meriden, and just above Fraryville, and from evidence gathered from the family and neighbors it was found that young Vetts had really murdered his aged mother, and then committed suicide. About two years ago it appears he had an attack of the mumps, and it was deemed necessary that he should submit to a painful operation, but he refused. He recovered sufficiently to attend to his business of peddling milk, and till within a week things went on smoothly, when he grew worse, and was confined to his bed, and had to be watched. On Thursday night he was delirious. Yesterday afternoon his sister Bertie, hearing a noise, went into his bedroom, and saw him lying bleeding on the floor beside his mother, who was partially concealed by a heap of bed-clothes. The girl cried out: "Father, father," and her father, who was uncoupling his team at the time, ran into the house only to find his wife dying and his son dead. Dr. Gaylord was sent for and promptly attended.—He found the woman still breathing, but unable to articulate. She died within a minute after his arrival. An ugly gash upon her throat and one upon her son's told the whole story. Marks of blood upon the walls and the kitchen-door leading to the bedroom told of a fearful struggle between the mother and her maniac son, who had attacked her with a common butcher knife.

Young Vetts, who was a German, was engaged to be married on Thanksgiving to a Miss Maschmeyer. He was much attached to the young lady, and she to him; but his mother was opposed to the marriage, for what reason does not appear An inquest is now being held. Simon Vetts, the father, is in an agony of grief painful to witness.

What Animals May Be Trained to Do.

No one person in modern times has achieved so much success in animal teaching as S. Bisset, This man was a humble shoemaker. He was born in Scotland, in 8721, but he afterwards removed to London, where he married a women who brought him some property; then turning broker, he accumulated money until the year 1759, when his attention was turned to the training and teaching of animals, birds and fishes. He was led to this new study, on reading an account of a remarkable horse-show at the fair of St. Germains. Bisset bought a horse and dog, and succeeded beyond his expectations in teaching them to perform various feats. He next purchased two monkeys. which he taught to dance and tumble on a rope, and one would hold a candle in one paw and turn the barrel organ with the other, while his companion danced. He next taught three cats to do many wonderful things, to sit before music books, and to squall notes pitched to different tunes.

He advertised a "Cat's Opera" in the Haymarket, and successfully carried out his programme, the cats accurately fulfilling all their parts. He pocketed some thousands by these performances. He next taught a leveret, then several species of birds, to spell the name of any person in company, and to distinguish the hour of the day or night. Six turkey-cocks were next rendered amenable to a country dance, and, after six months' teaching, he trained a turtle to fetch and carry like a dog, and having chalked the floor and blackened its claws, he made it trace out the name of any given person in the company.

Ages of Oysters.

An old oysterman can tell the age of his bivalves with great precision. Those who are familiar with the oyster shell must have observed that it seemed composed of successive layers or plates overlapping each other. These are technically termed "shoots," and each of them mark a year's growth, so that by counting them he can determine at a glance the year when the creature came into the world. Up to the epoch of its maturity, from five to seven years old, when they are in perfection, the shoots are regular and successive; but after they become irregular, and are piled one over the other, so that the shell becomes more and more thickened and bulky. Among fossil oysters, specimens are found occasionally of enormous thickness; and the ammount of time that has passed between the disposition of the bed of rock in which such an example occurs, and that which overlies it, might be calculated from close observation of the shape and number of layers of calcareous matter composing an extinct oyster shell. In some ancient formation, stratum above stratum of extinguished oysters may be seen, each bed consisting of full-grown and aged individuals. Judging from from the greatness to which oyster shells have attained, this mollusk is cacable, if left to its natural changes and unmolested, of attaining a patriarchal longevity.

Further Frauds in New-York.

An investigation into the Harlem Court House expenses show that a quarter of a million of dollars have been expended for what could be done for forty-six thousand, and $200,000 have been stolen. The evidence implicates Harry Genet in the fraud.

It is stated that a deficit of between $200,000 and $300,000 has deen discovered in the account of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, but that it will be made good by the ring officials.

A YOUNG lady was recently sent by express from California to Maryland. The messenger who had her in charge was so pleased with his freight that he offered to carry it back and forth all the time at his own expense.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

JAS. W. HINE, Editor.

LOWELL, - - - - DEC. 20.

CONGRESS.

On the 14th inst., Mr. Buckingham, Republican U. S. Senator from Ct., presented a memorial against woman suffrage, and said that more than 1,000 of the most refined and respectable women in the country, had signified to Congress their unwillingness to have the responsibility of suffrage thrust upon them. Sen. Buckingham sees no possible benefit to arise from the extension of suffrage to women.

Senator T. W. Ferry, last week introduced the case of J. W. Ingersoll and Joseph Granger, for damages under contract, for building a Marine Hospital in Detroit. He also introduced a bill transferring the claim to the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Representative Stoughton, of Mich introduced several bills for the relief of certain individual soldiers, and soldier's widows and orphans.

Hon. A. T. Akerman has resigned his position as Attorney General of the United States, and is succeeded by Hon. Geo. H. Williams, of Oregon, whose nomination was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday last.

The Grand Duke Alexis is moving this way. Unless our citizens urge him to visit Lowell, he will undoubtedly pass by and fall into Chicago's embrace, slighted and injured by our indifference.

The new apportionment bill passd the House last Thursday. It provides that the House shall consist of 283 members, distributed as follows: Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut 4; New York 32; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6, Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 20; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 13; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1; Nebraska 1.

STATE NEWS.

Several divorce cases have been entered on the docket of the Kalamazoo Circuit Court.

Rome Center, Lenawee county, has erected and finished, this season a school house costing $3,000.

Kate Coleman, recovered, at Kalamazoo, on the 5th, $11,000 from the Mich. Cent. Railroad Co., for injuries received in 1868.

The Bay City *Journal* says: Jas. Stewart, who was recently convicted of the murder of John Nelson, has been sentenced to State Prison for life.

The mill at Pentwater cut, in 1871 10,500,000 ft of lumber, of shingles 86,000,000, and of lath, 3,000,000 pieces.

Vanderpool is book-keeper and business manager in one of Dr. Ward's lumber camps, near Fork Mecosta county.

Hundreds of carcasses of deer have been shipped from Mecosta and Osceola counties, this fall, for Eastern and Southern markets. They are more plenty than they were last year.

The G. H. Thomas post of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Jackson, has dissolved and given up its charter.

The lumbering firms on the Muskegon will get out thirty-five million ft. of logs. The total amount to be floated on that stream by next spring is estimated at three hundred and fifty million feet.

There are upwards of eighty buildings erected or in progress of erection in Holland, since the fire. Many are shanties and temporary structures but there are some far better than were ever built there before.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* has the following: The shipments of iron ore and pig iron, for the season, up to and including November 30th, have been as follows: Iron ore, 331,881 tons; Pig iron, 26,982, a total of 358,863 tons.

State Teacher's Association.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association will be held in Detroit, on the evening of Dec. 27th, and during the 28th and 29th addresses are expected from Profs. D. C. Scoville, of Bay City, J. D. H. Cornelius, of Fentonville, H. D. Harrower, of Paw Paw, I. M. Wellington, of Detroit, A. A. Griffith, of Ypsilanti, Miss D. E. Henry, of Grand Rapids, and the Rev. A. T. Pierson, of Detroit.

The sessions of the Association will be held at St, Andrew's Hall, on Woodward Avenue. A committee has been appointed to make arrangements among the citizens of Detroit to furnish entertainment for the lady teachers who attend the meeting.—The Michigan Exchange will charge members of the Association $2 00 per day, and the Howard and Antisdel Houses $1.50 per day. Opportunity will be afforded teacher for seeing many objects of interest in the city.

GRAND RAPIDS

WEEKLY EAGLE

Now is the Time to Subscribe!

The Largest Newspaper in the State.

Prospectus for 1872.

POLITICAL.

The Presidential campaign, during the next twelve months, imposes on ever good citizen, duties, upon the intelligent fulfillment of which, depends the welfare of the people, and the credit and repute of the Nation Believing it all important that the Great Republican Party, the party of progress and reform, the party whose record stands untarnished, shall again triumph, the EAGLE will continue to give it the fullest confidence and support. In common with all Republicans, we feel an honest pride in the party that has abolished slavery, suppressed the rebellion, preserved and enlarged the Union, reduced the National debt over two hundred and fifty millions in the last three years, reduced taxation, preserved peace on our frontier, and peacefully and honorably maintained and adjusted our foreign relations, and earnestly invite their co-operation in extending the circulation of the EAGLE, which will, with its best efforts, strive for the continued supremacy of the party and its cherished principles.

AS A NEWSPAPER

THE EAGLE will at all times give the latest news in the most condensed and reliable manner obtainable. Local and State news will be made a specialty, and no pains will be spared to make this department a feature that will meet the commendation of its patrons.

COMMERCIAL

Realizing the necessity of full and reliable market quotations, in a weekly paper, the publishers of the EAGLE will take especial pains to have this department carefully attended to by competent persons, and the quotations will be as nearly a a reflex of the city markets as it is possible to make them.

POMOLOGICAL.

Published in the very heart of the great Michigan Fruit Belt, and having secured the services, as contributors to its columns, of some of the most scientific intelligent and successful pomologists, the WEEKLY EAGLE will bring to its readers an amount and variety of reading on this important industry in Western Michigan, that can be obtained in no other journal.

AS A FAMILY PAPER,

The WEEKLY EAGLE will also contain a variety of Miscellaneous Reading, Poetry, Narratives, Gossip, etc., that will make it a welcome visitor in every home, by the household and the young, who will find it entertaining and instructive.

For less than one year the rates will be as heretofore; 6 months, $1; 3 months, 50c.

A. B. TURNER & CO.,
Publishers.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

FIFTH YEAR.

Representative and Champion of American Art.

THE ALDINE:

An Illustrated Monthly Journal claimed to be the handsomest paper in the World.

"Give my love to the artist workmen of *The Aldine* who are striving to make their profession worthy of admiration for beauty, as it has always been for usefulness."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *The Aldine* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character.

The labor of getting *The Aldine* ready on the press is so great that *reprinting* is out of the question.—With the exception of a small number reserved for binding, the edition for 1871; is already exhausted, and it is now a *scarce* as well as valuable book.

New Features for 1872.

ART DEPARTMENT.—The enthusiastic support so readily accorded to their enterprise wherever it has been introduced, has convinced the publishers of their theory that the American public would recognize and heartily support any sincere effort to elevate the tone and standard of illustrated publications. As a guarantee of the excellence of this department, the publishers would beg to announce during the coming year, specimens from the following eminent American artists:

W. T. Richards,	Granville Perkins,
James Smiley,	Wm. Hart,
F. O. C. Darley,	R. E. Piguet,
Wm. Beard,	Victor Nehlig,
Frank Beard,	Geo. Smiley,
Wm. H. Wilcox,	Paul Dixon,
Aug. Will,	James H. Beard,
J. Hows.	

These pictures are being reproduced by the very best engravers in the country, and will bear the severest critical comparison with the best foreign work.

Literary Department.

The editorial management of *The Aldine* has been entrusted to Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard, who has received assurances of assistance from a host of the most popular writers and poets of the country.

THE VOLUME FOR 1872

will contain nearly 300 pages, and about 250 fine engravings Commencing with the number for January, every third number will contain a beautiful tinted picture on plate paper, inserted as a frontispiece. The Christmas number for 1872 will be a splendid volume in itself containing fifty engravings, (four in tint) and although retailed at $1 will be sent without extra charge to all yearly subscribers.

A Chromo to every subscriber.

The publishers have purchased and reproduced, at great expense, the beautiful oil painting by Seis, entitled "Dame Nature's School." The chromo is 11 x13 inches, and is an exact fac-simile, in size and appearance of the original picture. No American chromo which will at all compare with it, has been offered at retail for less than the price asked for *The Aldine* and it together. It will be delivered free with January number, to every subscriber who pays for one year in advance.

TERMS FOR 1872.

One Copy one year with Oil Chromo,	$5 00
Five Copies " "	20 00

Any person sending 10 names and $40 will receive an extra copy gratis, making 11 copies for the money.

Any person wishing to work for a *premium*, can have our premium circular on application. We give many beautiful and desirable articles offered by no other paper.

Any person wishing to act permanently as our agent, will apply *with reference*, enclosing $1 for outfit.

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
23 Liberty Street New York.

LOWELL MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED DEC. 20, 1871.

Wheat (white) ℔ bu	1 40
Wheat, (red) ℔ bu	1 25
Flour, cwt.	3 75
Flour, ℔ bbl.	7 50
Buckwheat, ℔ bu	85
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ cwt.	4 00
Barley, ℔ cwt	1 00
Corn, ℔ bu	60
Corn Meal, cwt.	1 50
Oats, ℔ bu	40
Middlings, ℔ ton	25 00
Bran, ℔ ton	17 00
Butter, ℔ lb	22
Eggs, ℔ doz	20
Cheese, ℔ lb	16
Beef, ℔ lb	5
Pork, ℔ lb	4 to 5
Pork, salt, ℔ lb	8
Hams, ℔ lb	10 to 12
Shoulder ℔ lb	7
Mutton, s, lb	04
Chichen ℔ lb	7
Turkeys, "	10
Lard, "	8
Tallow "	7
Potatoes, new ℔ bu	70
Turnips, "	20@30
Onions, "	1 00
Beans, "	1 50
Apples, "	40
Apples, dried, ℔ lb	07
Peaches, " ℔ lb	18
Honey, ℔ lb	20
Calt Skins, ℔ lb	12½
Hides, green, ℔ lb	07
Hides, dry, (Flint) lb	12
Sheep Pelts,	25@1 25
Wool, ℔ lb	40@50

GRAND RAPIDS

Marble

Works.

BARR & LIESVELD,

Proprietors.

HAVING removed to our new shop, 168 South Division street, we are prepared to furnish everything in the marble line, at reduced rates.

MONUMENTS,

Grave Stones,

OF ALL STYLES & PRICES, &

FURNITURE

MARBLE,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

We will attend to the setting up of all work ordered from our shop.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BARR & LIESVELD.

STILL THEY COME

TO

L. B. Lull & Co's

FOR GROCERIES.

Well, let them come. We have

EVERYTHING

In the Grocery line, and we pay

The highest Market

Price for Produce

Of all kinds.

We sell goods down to the bottom figure, and the folks have found it out.

Union Block West Side. LULL & Co.

Wanted.

Good persons wanted, for good pay, First class canvassers, well recommended, for Boozer's system of Photographic advertising. A good thing to work; very liberal inducements. Address Box 1379, Grand Rapids, Mich.

22m3 H. W. BOOZER.

NEW YORK STORE.

Popular Goods at Popular Prices.

D. E. SPRING,

Has just opened a large stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

Near the D. & M. Railroad Depot, where you will find a good assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Boots & Shoes,

Sheetings at 6 cts per yard,
Calicos at 6 cts per yard,
Ladies' hose 7 cts a pair
P. K's very cheap,
4 ply Brussels Carpeting
$.165 per yard.

Oil Cloths at Reduced Prices.

LADIES' SUMMER SHAWLS

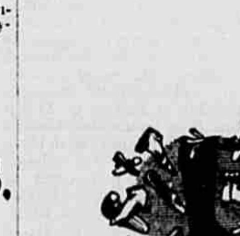
Also, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, sold on the most favorable terms.

D. E. Spring guarantees to sell his stock of Goods at New York prices.

D. E. SPRING.

HOWK & WHITE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in



BOOTS,

SHOES,

RUBBERS, &C.

Special attention given to

CUSTOM WORK!

And a large and well selected stock constantly on hand.

ALL WORK

WARRANTED

Bridge Street, Lowell, Mich.

A. J. Howk, I. N. White.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF KENT, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Kent, holden at the Probate office in the city of Grand Rapids, on Tuesday the fifth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. Present, Benjamin A. Harlan, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Nelson Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of James Casey, of the Township of Vergennes in said county, praying, among other things, that the instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased may be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate (with the will annexed,) may be granted to him.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday the eighth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Rapids, in said county and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Lowell Weekly Journal, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Kent, three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

BENJAMIN A. HARLAN,
Judge of Probate.

Moses Taggart, Register. (A true copy.)

GREAT RAILROAD EXCITEMENT

Over the prospects of a new R. R. from Kalamazoo to Greenville.

A STILL

GREATER EXCITEMENT

Is witnessed every day over our

New Stock of Goods.

Our counters are all the time lined with customers, who are carrying off goods

By the Armfull.

We have a full stock of Domestics, Boots, Shoes, hats and caps. The fullest and best stock

OF CLOTHS & FANCY CASSIMERES,

ever offered in this market.—Among them a full line of the celebrated

Jonesville Cassimeres,

Which we are selling at old prices. *Frank Basler* is always on hand, and knows how to measure and cut so as to give customers FITS.

SHAWLS

Of every conceivable quality and design, and some of the best styles ever brought out. Every lady should see them.

Carpets and Oil Cloths at old prices.

A full line of *GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Cheaper than ever.*

In Gloves, Hosiery, Neckties, Collars and Notions generally, we are well stocked.

Of Flannels we have an enormous stock and no person can fail to find what they want in that line.

In short we keep everything in the Dry Goods line calculated to make people comfortable and happy.

Don't fail to call and see us.

HINE & NOBLE.

GREAT RUSH FOR

GROCERIES

Having bo't out Sprague Bros. and received a new supply of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

&c.,

I am prepared to supply the public with the

Necessaries of Life,

on short notice, and at as low or lower figures than can be bought in town. The

Highest market price

Paid in goods or Cash, for

BUTTER, EGGS,

And country produce in general. Having decided upon the

Ready Pay System,

Quick sales and small profits, I am prepared to satisfy the most skeptical. Call in and examine my goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

Goods delivered free to any part of the village.

Store in Amphlett's Block, East Side.

S. B. Knapp.

PERRY Bros.,

Now have the Largest and best Assortment of

FURS,
FURS,
FURS,

ROBES
HATS
CAPS
GLOVES

And other Articles for

WINTER WEAR,

Ever offered for Sale in the City

OF

Grand Rapids.

Call and Examine QUALITY and STYLES,

at the

PALACE HAT STORE,

11 Monroe St.,

Grand Rapids.

JOHN C. SCOTT,

BRIDGE STREET,

2d door East of Flat River Bridge, opposite Forest Mills,

Lowell, Mich.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Cutlery,
Stoves and
Tinware.

ALL KINDS OF

HEAVY SHEET IRON AND COPPER WORK

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Particular attention is called to

THE DETROIT MAKE OF

STOVES,

MADE OF LAKE SUPERIOR IRON

And warranted not to Crack.

Universal and Novelty Wringers

And

DOTY'S WASHER

The Best in the Market.

All goods warranted as represented, and in Price and Quality,

I CAN'T BE BEAT.

Railroads.

D. & M. R. R. Time Table.

Trains arrive and leave Lowell as follows:

GOING EAST.

Mail,	10:50 A M	Thro. Freight	
Mixed,	1:10 P M	Express	11,25 P M

GOING WEST

Freight.	A M	Mixed,	1:10 P M
Express	5:45 "	Mail,	5:05 P M

Michigan Central R. R. Time Table.

Passenger Trains for the West, Leave

Detroit,	7:00 and 9:30 a m,	5:40 and 9:30 p m
Jackson,	10.40 and 12:15 a m,	1:00 and 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo,	4:50 and 12:25 a m,	2:00 and 2:55 p m

Passenger Trains for the East, Leave

Chicago,	6:00 and 9:00 a m,	5:15 and 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo,	11:55 and 2:15 a m,	and 2,00 p m
Jackson,	12:25 and 4:35 a m,	3:06 and 4:17 p m

Connections at Kalamazoo with Grand Rapids & Indiana trains for Grand Rapids, and points north. At Jackson, with Grand River Valley Division for Eaton Rapids, Charlotte, Hastings, Grand Rapids, Muskegon and Whitehall.

H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
C. H. HURD, Asst. Supt., Detroit.

Grand Rapids & Indiana Rail Road Time Table.

GOING SOUTH (Daily, except Sunday.)

	Mail.	Chi'go Exp.	Accom.
Paris,	4 35 A. M.	3 00 P M	
Cedar Springs,	6 13 "	5 20 "	
Grand Rapids,	7 25 "	7 00 "	
Kalamazoo,	9 30 "	9 30 "	6 00 A. M.
Mendon,	10 40 "		7 00 "
Sturgis,	11 20 "		7 43 "
Kendallville,	12 38 P. M.		9 10 "
Fort Wayne,	1 50 "		10 30 "

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Chi'go Exp.	Accom.
Fort Wayne,	7 15 A. M.		3 30 P. M.
Kendallville,	8 30 "		4 53 "
Sturgis,	10 00 "		6 17 "
Mendon,	10 40 "		7 00 "
Kalamazoo,	11 42 "	7 30 A. M.	3 00 "
Grand Rapids,	2 10 P. M.	10 00 "	7 35 "
Cedar Springs,	3 23 "	11 15 "	
Paris,	5 30 "	1 30 "	

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Ag't.
Pittsburg, Pa.

BURLINGTON.

Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best line is acknowledged to be the C. B. & Q., joined together with the B. & M. Railroad by the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the Burlington Route.

The main line of the route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak falls into a line running down the Missouri through St Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and by a slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high-gleaming from afar"—its tree fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its inland oceans stretching over the prairies further than the eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the land Commissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and preemptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic.

The Great Remedy, the Real Genuine Specific at last discovered and offered to every man, woman or child suffering from Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills, Bilious Fever, Enlarged Spleen, Periodic Neuralgia, and Sun Pains, and that horrible malady, *Congestive Chills.* It is a specific for each and all of these complaints, and may be safely administered at any time and to any age. It contains no poison, *no Arsenic*, or *Mercury*—does not require rubbing, drubbing and plastering with unsightly, nauseous iodine to reduce Enlarged Spleen; nor mercury internally to effect a cure.

Wilhoft's Tonic cures permanently and destroys the periodicity of Chills and Malarious Fevers.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

THOUSANDS suffer from it.—A weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, animation or vigor, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, nocturnal or involuntary seminal emissions, with loss of power and threatened impotence.—The consequence of excesses, overwork or indiscretions. This is *NERVOUS DEBILITY*, and it finds a sovereign remedy in *HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT.* Thousands have been cured by these simple sugar pills. They tone up the system, arrest the discharges, dispel the gloom and mental depression, and rejuvenate the system. Price $5 for package of five boxes and a vial of powder, which is important in all old long-standing cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all first-class druggists, and sent to any address on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York.

Every Family Should Keep Page's Arnica Oil in the House.

It cures scalds, burns and itching humors,
Chillblains, wounds, and painful tumors,
All healing Ointment! who can find
A greater blessing for mankind.

Page's Mandrake Pills

Are mild, certain, safe and efficient.
Page's Mandrake Pills cure Dyspepsia.
Page's Mandrake Pills cure Headache.
Page's Arnica Oil cures Rheumatism.
Pages Arnica Oil cures Pimples on the Face.

Sold by Hunt & Hunter.

Thousands of people die every year from starvation, but while there is a bakery in Lowell it would be very foolish indeed for any to even go hungry.

Beautiful gold mixed waterproof at Edie & Findlay's.

Oysters served up in all styles at the Lowell Bakery.

Latest styles of fancy plaid and striped Shawls at Edie & Findlay's.

A full line of Trunks at Devendorf & Blain's

Lumberman's Goods of every description Star Clothing House, Grand Rapids

Barr's Pectoral Elixir stops a cough at once and cures a cold in a few days.

Lots of New Goods at D. & B's.

They are selling goods very cheap at Edie & Findlay's.

A full line of looking Glasses just opened at Devendorf & Blain's.

A full line of boots and shoes hand made and warranted, at E. & F.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Church Directory.

Congregational Church, Hudson street, services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. L. S. Griggs Pastor. Sabbath School at 12 M. H. M. Clark, Supt.

Baptist Church, Bridge street, services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M., Prayer meeting on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Chas. Oldfield, Pastor. Sabbath School at 12 M. M. C Barber, Supt.

Methodist E. Church, Bridge street, services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev B. S. Mills, Pastor. Sabbath School at 12 M. W. A. Fallass, Supt.

Lowell Post Office—Time of Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Eastern—Way, arrive 5:50 p. m.; close 10:10 a. m.
Through—Arrive 5:45 a. m.; close 8:30 p. m.
Western—Way, arrive 10:50 a. m.; close 4:25 p. m.
Southern—Alto, Bowne, Harris Creek, Fillmore, North Irving and Hastings, arrive 10 p m; close 7 a. m.
Northern—Fallassburg, Smyrna, Grant, Otisco and Greenville, arrive at 11 a m: close 2 p. m.
Alton and Grattan—arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 a. m. Closes 8½ a. m.
Keene—Tuesday and Friday, arrive 4:30 p m: close p. m.
Office Hours—From 7 a m to 8:30 p. m. Sunday, from 12 to 1 p. m.

A. M. ELSWORTH, P. M.

To Correspondents.

All communications unless accompanied by the author's name, will be rejected. The name will not be published unless desired, but is a matter of good faith.

All communications must be received at this office by Tuesday morning to insure insertion.

Patrons and others are respectfully requested to furnish us with information of all deaths known to them, in their vicinity, together with time, name, age, &c.

To-Day's Advertisements.

Lost—Fur Collar.
Prospectus Grand Rapids Eagle.
" Detroit Commercial Advertiser.

Chips and Splinters.

A little more snow—more wanted.

Report says that scarlet fever is raging in Kalamazoo.

Coming events cast their shadows by four, nowadays.

Turn out to the Concert this evening at Pullen's Hall.

A paper has been started at Muir called the Grand River *Herald.*

Woman's rights will be "tab blowed" to-night, at the Concert.

Pork is selling at 4¾ and 5 cents per pound. Sausages *dog* cheap.

Not so many cattle in the streets as formerly. Cause—street pasture has riz.

There is but little snow on the ground, and yet it is sent *adrift* every time the wind blows.

The Station agent informs us that the freight business on the D. & M. Road is still very active.

The Grand Rapids *Times* raises the name of Jonathan P. Thompson, of Kent County, for Governor. Next!

Geo. Francis Train says "I ridicule nothing that I cannot understand," which exempts nearly everything.

Carpenters complain of cold fingers these days. About time to hang up for the winter they begin to think.

"Santycloz' wants the children to hang up their stockings early. He is getting old and don't like to be out late nights.

M. E. Social at the residence of the pastor this evening, and "Christmas tree" at the M. E. Church on Monday evening.

Moses Colt Tyler is announced to lecture in Ionia to morrow (Thursday) evening. Subject, "A day and night in Congress."

Surveying has commenced on the Kalamazoo, Hastings, and Lowell Railroad. Let the good work go on; the faster the better.

As we have no lecturers secured for the season, why cannot the Lowell clergy come forward with a lecture each. Suggestion.

A full stock of bill and letter heads, statements, cards, &c., waiting at this office, to be called for by men of business and such.

One dollar and fifty cents, will pay for fifty-two Lowell Journals, containing 1550 columns of reading matter. Terms, C. I. A.

Mr. E. R. Craw, started for Wayne Co. N. Y. on Wednesday morning of last week, to visit his father, who is reported to be quite ill.

Several of our stalwart men have gone into the pineries to labor.

"Lo how the mighty forests tremble,
As woodmen by the score assemble."

Gen. A. A. Stevens has gone from Saranac, to become a resident of Grand Rapids. The Gen. has for many years been a resident of Saranac.

Mr. Potter, the President of the Flat River and Houghton Lake Railroad Company, went northward a few days ago to "look the landscape o'er."

Caution! If our readers don't want to know where they can buy goods cheap, they must stop looking at the advertisements in the Journal.

If that shentlemans who barrowed our hatchet the other day, will return it very soon we shall consider it one of those "little 'ax" of kindness.

Hon. Allen Potter of Kalamazoo, visited our village on Thursday last. Mr. Potter is somewhat interested in railroad matters we understand.

Hon. W. D. Foster returned from Washington last week to attend his father's funeral. He will not go back to his duties until after the holidays.

A fine assortment of visiting, business, and party cards, just received at this office. The tinted visiting card is very fashionable just now. Call and inspect.

The mail train going west, on the D. & M. Railroad, now leaves Detroit at 10:15 A. M., instead of 10 A. M., as heretofore. This change took place last week.

W. H. Hall informs that he is kept busy, supplying the demand for his cigars. Put in more workmen, Will, and put out more cigars, for people will smoke you know.

Contemplated improvements are many.—New brick blocks, handsome residences, manufactories etc., are to be added unto us.

The Ionia *Sentinel* says that 500,000 brick all there are in Greenville and Ionia, have been secured for building purposes at Greenville, next spring.

The Franklin House has again changed hands, and is now under the management of Wm. Misner. Mr. Cobb, the former proprietor, remains in town.

The Baptist Church will be a place of interest to the old and young on Saturday evening. A Christmas tree with its well laden branches will tempt them to come.

Mark Twain tickled his hearers in Grand Rapids on Friday evening of last week, with his "wit and humor." Chignons and buttons were shaken loose with laughter. So Sexton says.

Two things at least, are unavoidable—death and taxes. Many are prepared to meet the latter who are not ready for the former, and yet they cannot tell which they will meet first.

Father McManus, for many years connected with the Catholic Church at Grattan, sailed for Ireland, on Friday the 8th inst. We understand he will not return to his church in Grattan.

N. B. which is, take notice, ye men of business. Once again we tell thee, that business locals and ads, must be handed to us on Tuesday *morning*, or before, in order to be inserted the same week.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found the advertisement of the Detroit Commercial *Advertiser.* Mr. Burk, the proprietor, offers good inducements to subscribers, and publishes a first class paper.

Mr. Forris D. A. Foster, father of Hon. W. D. Foster, died at the residence of his son on Tuesday Dec. 12th. Mr. Foster was 87 years of age, when he died, and had been a Master Mason over fifty years.

Mr. Aaron Rudes, an old resident of Cedar Springs, committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn on Thursday evening of last week. He was 66 years of age and leaves two married children.

Geo. W. Krum, of this village has opened an office in Grand Rapids, for the sale of the Florence Sewing Machine. Col. Vinton is also agent for the same machine, and makes his head quarters in Lowell.

Detroit has a few cases of small pox. The Greenville *Independent* urges the citizens of Greenville to vaccinnate, fearing that the fearful disease may be transmitted by telegraph (or otherwise) to that city.

Hello! Leap year is jogging this way right lively. Bachelors whose lives are not insured will probably be invited to take stock in some "mutual" company. We hope the *agents* will advertise liberally.

We understand that an artist from Kalamazoo, is about to open Hiler's old gallery, for the purpose of making as many of us "see ourselves as others see us" as he can induce to sit before his camera obscura.

A terrible railroad collision occurred on the Mich. Cen. last Friday, between Three Oaks and New Buffalo, resulting in the death of an engineer, and the wreck of four engines and ten cars. Cause—carelessness.

Mark Twain is engaged to lecture every night except Sundays, up to March next. He receives from $125, to $200 per lecture. "If a man asks him to go a mile he goes with him "Twain,' but *Mark*, he gets paid for it

They say "there's nothing half so sweet in life as loves' young dream." True enough, perhaps, but when a cupid hit couple can stand cooing together, at the gate for half an hour, these cold nights, their dreams must be "soppin'" sweet.

We have lately received communications for publication, but they are too voluminous for our columns. Again we ask you to write less, and say more. Leave out four syllabled adjectives, and confine your writing to matter of local interest.

Tammany is a *disease* more to be dreaded than the small pox. The former as well as the latter is breaking out in many of our large cities. Detroit is now laboring to check the ravages of both. Business for more than one "Board of Health."

There are certain "inclined planes" on Bridge Street sidewalk, that ought to be tinkered *up*. It is exceedingly provoking to be obliged to slip up and fall down so frequently, while passing over these above mentioned "particklish" places.

We hope our readers will bear in mind that whenever they can furnish us items of local interest, we shall be glad to receive them.—Packages of the Journal are now sent regularly to over thirty different postoffices, and we should be glad to receive items from all these localities.

Stock Companies are popular in Lowell. Let us have one more incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000, and call it "The Lowell Library Association. Our village is sadly behind the times in literary affairs. The demand is, more lectures, more books, and more mental culture.

Different parties have spoken to us in regard to discussing the Woman's Rights question through the columns of the Journal. If they desire to do so, we will give them a reasonable amount of space for a reasonable length of time, providing they will stick to the text, and endeavor to give some light on the subject.

Hard times eh? well the times would be "softer," financially speaking, if the people would pay their debts, instead of stowing their cash in the basement of their breeches pockets. There is money enough, but it does no good while lying still. Pay up your debts and give others a chance to go and do likewise.

V. D. Young has purchased the lot west of the bank for $1,650, and intends putting up a three story brick building next spring. That sounds good.

No dog fights, no runaways, no police reports nobody hurt, and no mercy for "ye local" on the part of the gude folk. We're been watching for a "sensation," but it don't sensate much. We expect the little boys will do something for us very soon, if they continue to jump on and off people's sleighs when gliding along. Obituary notices are five cents a line.

It is a pretty strong hint, we take it, when a man makes another a present of three bran fine new brooms, that something wants "cleaning out." J. W. Rickert of Keene, broom manufacturer, has been guilty of the above act but we forgive him. In fact as we examine the quality and make up of the article, we feel inclined to say, Thank you sir, dat ish von goot proom.

Fire in Grand Rapids.—At about two o'clock on Sunday morning last, a fire broke out on Canal St., and destroyed two Blocks before it could be checked. A great portion of the goods was safely removed from the stores, and most of the parties burned out, were well insured. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

Changes.—We are informed that Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Parrish are about to remove their jewelry and millinery stock into the new building on river street west side, and that S. B. Knapp will occupy the store vacated by the above as soon as he can remove his stock of groceries from his present place of business.

More Lumber.—We are informed that Mess. C. R. Hine and C. T. Wooding, are making arrangements to start the saw mill over by the depot next Spring. They have purchased a large quantity of logs and intend to supply a good share of the market with lumber. The prospect now for a lumber market here is encouraging. Give Lowell the North and South Railroad, and we shall see still better prospects.

Railroadiana.—A railroad meeting is to be held in Grand Rapids on the 19th of Jan. for the purpose of organizing a company to begin the work of constructing a railroad from that city to Lansing. The proposed route runs south of Reeds Lake to Cascade through to the southern part of Lowell by Husted's Nurseries, thence through South Boston and Campbell townships, thence through Odessa touching the village, thence through Sebewa into Eaton County, touching Grand Ledge and on to Lansing along the South side of Grand River. There seems to be a general interest among the people along this line. Truly this is the day of Railroad *projects.*

Cascade.—Several German capitalists of Grand Rapids are about to organize a stock company, with a capital of $40,000, to operate at the Springs in Cascade. They have already purchased the mills and water power, and intend to erect other manufactories, also a hotel.

The *Eagle* thinks the prospect for an early construction of the Grand Rapids & Lansing Railroad, has partially induced these men to invest where they have. Cascade will be benefitted by this action. We are glad to see capitalists of the Head Center of the County investing outside.

John Upjump is a contributor to the Grand Rapids *Times.* He "goes forth" as follows:

"The policeman is a man as wears blue clothes and brass buttons. He stands on the corner and looks at people, and carries a club so nobody wont hurt him. He gets sixty dollars a month, and earns it by walking round where things are quiet like. He dont let us slide down the streets, and we dont like him no moren we oughter. When I am a man I shant be a policeman if I can be a lumberman or saw wood.

The following are among the Real Estate transfers for the week ending Dec. 15, 1871:

W H Wilkenson to A Buchanan, lots 5 and 6, block 26, Richard & Wickham's plat, Lowell, $200.

Chas Parrot to Clement O Parrot, piece of land on sec. 26, Lowell, $2,000.

E M Rolf to W D Tolford, piece of land on sec 9 Lowell, $550.

Wm Evans Jr to Alfred Evans, 20 acres on sec 35, Bowne, $350.

J M Wise to Cascade Manufacturing Co., water power property on sec 16 Cascade, $5,-500.

Hannah Aldrich to Henry Aldrich, piece of land on sec 35, Grattan, $450.

Mary A McBride to Frank Terry, piece of land in town of Lowell, $300.

List of Letters remaining in the postoffice at Lowell, Kent County, Michigan, Dec. 20th, 1871:

Ladies' List.—Mrs. U S Calkins, Mrs J A Wyaman.

Gents' List.—John Boyle, Frank Giles, Conrad Hayner, William Loughlin, Priest McMannis, W W Pecey, Mr Wilson.

Persons calling for these Letters, will please say "advertised," and give date of this notice.

A. M. Elsworth, P. M.

Local Business Notices.

Oysters! Oysters! Oysters! Don't go without an Oyster supper Christmas while you can buy them of John Giles for 30 cents a can.

Maple sugar, choice and cheap, at John Giles. It goes well with Buckwheat cakes.

Fresh bread, pies, cakes, &c., baked every day at Bosworth's opposite Pullen's block.—Try a loaf of his bread.

To Whom it may Concern.—Whoever borrowed my two cable Log Chains and Crowbar, will do me a favor to return them immediately. U. B. WILLIAMS.

Lowell, Dec. 19th, 1871.

Remember that John Giles is retailing

Butter at	20 cts.
Standard A sugar,	12½ "
Brown Sugar,	9 "
Syrup,	50 "
Molasses,	40 "

And all groceries proportionately low.

EDIE & FINDLAY are selling shawls very cheap.

EDIE & FINDLAY want to buy 500 pairs of hand knit Socks.

EDIE & FINDLAY have the best assortment of Velveteens in Lowell.

EDIE & FINDLAY sell warranted kip boots.

EDIE & FINDLAY are selling waterproof very cheap.

EDIE & FINDLAY are selling horse blankets cheap.

Barr's Pectoral Elixir stops a cough at once and cures a cold in a few days.

A nice assortment of Candy at the Bakery.

Furs of the latest styles and prices at Edie & Findlay's.

Oysters wholesaled at Detroit prices positively at John Giles.

Nice Christmas Presents for the little folks at West Bros.

The Last Sensation! The Agricultural Society is a success but that does not interfere with the *Great Sale of Dry Goods* going on at Devendorf & Blain's, their store is crowded with customers, and all go away convinced that they are really selling Dry Goods Cheap. It is the intention of the proprietors to offer such *Bargains* as will please all that are fortunate enough to give them a call.

Custom Made Clothing, Star Clothing House, Grand Rapids.

Perry Bros., have the best stock of Furs, Hats, Caps and Gloves in Grand Rapids. These goods are for sale, and will be sold at prices that will please the purchaser. Call and see for yourselves at the Palace Hat Store, No 11 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids. N. B.—Furs a specialty this winter. tf

Boys Clothing for the Fall and Winter, Star Clothing House, Grand Rapids.

Fresh arrival at D & B's.

Diaries for 1872 at West Bros.

Barr's Pectoral Elixir is sold by all Druggists. Price One Dollar.

The place to get a square Lunch is at the Lowell Bakery.

Barr's Pectoral Elixir never fails in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.

Christmas Tree Decorations at West Bros.

Asthma is speedily relieved by Barr's Pectoral Elixir.

The best treatment for Croup is Barr's Pectoral Elixir.

Notice.—The undersigned having recently added to his business a full assortment of Fort's Family Medicines manufactured expressly for the sick and afflicted at home, from as pure materials as can be found in the world, feels safe in warranting all medicines to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Come and try them. H. J. Bosworth.

Notice.—The headquarters of the Florence Sewing Machine has been removed to the millinery shop of Mrs. Mears, on River street west side. Every variety of stitching neatly done, and the best machine needles, oils, spool cotton for sale. Call and see the Florence Machine. Instructions given free of charge.

H. H. Vinton, Agent.

The best treatment for Croup is Barr's Pectoral Elixir.

Fresh bread every day at Lowell Bakery.

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can be found at 1st door west of Lowell National Bank.

New Books for the Holidays at West Bros.

Stacks of Ladies and Gents under wear at Edie & Findlay's.

Piles of Blankets, all prices at Edie & Findlay's.

Always Ahead! Devendorf & Blain are again the first to fill up with a good assortment of Goods in their line which they are selling very cheap.

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Pigs feet and pickled tongue at the Lowell Bakery.

You can get a genuine good Trunk at Edie & Findlay's.

There are unsettled accounts upon our books which have been running from one to three years, and we must have a settlement of them in some way, before the first of Jan next.

If it is not possible to pay them, come in and give us a note for the amount, so that we can balance our books. Let every one owing us, whose account has been a long time unsettled, consider this notice as addressed especially to him. Hine & Noble.

Wood! Wood!—Those wishing to buy wood, will do well to call and leave their order accompanied with stamps, at U. B. Williams' store, and have the wood delivered at their door in double quick.

Lowell, Dec. 11th 1871.

5,000 shirts and drawers as well as 7,500 pairs leather & woolen gloves & mitts, Star Clothing House, the Great one price Store, Grand Rapids.

Just received a full stock of hats and caps at Edie & Findlay's.

U. B. Williams, breeder and dealer in Fancy and pure blood hogs and poultry, such as Poland hogs, Buff Cochin, Light Brama, Spanish, Samatra Game fowls, Peacocks and Guinea Pigs.

MORRIS & HINE,

Real Estate Agent

LOWELL, MICH.

Will attend to buying, selling and leasing, Real Estate or Personal Property; also

CONVEYANCING.

Parties wishing to sell or purchase Real Estate will find it to their advantage to give us a call. We advertise property put into our hands free of cost, unless the owner withdraws the same from market, in which case our regular advertising rates will be charged. No expense will incur until the property is sold, when our *regular commission* will be charged, unless otherwise agreed upon.

15

40 ACRES OF LAND IN MONTCALM CO., ½ mile from Junction of G. R. & I. and Ionia & Lansing R. R., 1 mile from Howard City, containing 200,000 feet of good merchantable timber standing besides many thousand feet down. Price $600. Warrantee deed given.

14

110 ACRES 2 miles south of Lowell village, acres improved, well fenced and abundantly watered. 45 acres of good mellow bottom land, comfortable house. Good bargain. Also on section, ½ mile south of Depot, 31 acres of land; acres improved, 6 acres of fine orchard, choicest fruit, 104 good bearing peach trees: fruits of all kinds in great abundance. Good house and outbuildings. Cistern and spring water plenty. These farms will be sold cheap.

12

A Farm of 40 acres in Vergennes, 2½ miles from Lowell, comfortable house and outbuildings. Farm is well watered with springs. 400 choice apple trees all bearing, 200 peach trees and other fruit in abundance. Price $2,700.

4

160 ACRES in Bowne six miles south of Lowell Village. 50 acres improved, balance timbered. An excellent stock or grain farm, small house and barn, situated on a good road. Lowell. Price $30 per acre—one-fourth down, balance on time to suit purchaser.

10

A HOUSE and corner lot on Bridge St. No better location in the village. House large and convenient; beautiful yard and garden with an abundance of small fruit. Good well and cistern. In every respect a desirable place. Good bargain offered. Terms Easy.

2

2 ACRES in the village of Lowell, nicely located with streets on three sides, good soil, well stocked with small fruits, and in every respect a desirable point for a residence. Price $800. One fourth down, balance to suit the purchaser.

9

A FARM of 80 acres, 62 improved; situated in the township of Campbell. Good house and out buildings, and a splendid orchard bearing choice fruit. A good sugar bush of about 400 trees. Farm well fenced, and under good cultivation, also well watered. Price $3,000 Terms—one-half down, balance in two years, with annual installments.

16.

A farm of 98 acres, 40 improved, township of Campbell. Good frame house and living water on the premises. Price $2,550, 1,500 down, the balance in one year's time.

5

52½ ACRES of oak timbered land, located one mile from Lowell, supplied with an abundance of living water. An opportunity for a good bargain.

1

A FARM of 100 acres, 2 miles from Lowell, acres improved, extra bearing orchard, house, good barn and out buildings, good well, cistern, besides living water in abundance. The farm is well fenced and can be bought at a bargain. The farming utensils will be sold with the farm if desired. Terms easy.

11

A HOUSE and lot on corner of Bridge and Green streets. Good house, well, cistern and fence. Pleasant yard, well shaded with trees. Good bargain.

16

A HOUSE and corner lot within two minutes walk of the Bank. The lot is well fenced and contains a good well and cistern. Good sidewalks leading to the premises. Price $1,600. Terms—one half down—balance in three years.

13

A HOUSE and 3 lots on Bridge street, Lowell.—Good barn and out buildings. Good well and cistern: Two good cellars, Sidewalks and fences in good order: house large and convenient. Price $2,000, payable to suit the purchaser.

3

40 ACRES in Vergennes, one mile from Lowell. Partly improved—excellent land for fruit. Price $30 an acre.

8

A FARM of 162 acres, situated three miles west of the village of Lowell; 80 acres improved, the balance well timbered; a choice young orchard of trees of the best possible varieties. Farm abundantly watered by never failing springs. Terms—a moderate payment down, the balance in easy installments. A rare chance.

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GEO. HUGGINS, Agent

n23tf For Lowell

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on corner Bridge and Green streets. Good house, well, cistern and fence. Pleasant yard well shaded with trees. A desirable place. Inquire of [illegible]

MORRIS & HINE.

Lost!

D[illegible]

November.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

The red sun gathers up his beams,
To bid the withered earth farewell,
And voices from the swelling streams
Are ringing with the evening bell;
The cold lake sobs with restless grief,
Where late the water lilies grew,
While autumn fowl, and autumn leaf,
Are sailing down the rivers blue.

Forsaken are the woodland shrines,
The robin and the wren have fled,
And winds are wailing through the pines
A dirge for summer's glorious dead;
E'en man forsakes his daily strife,
And muses on the bright things flown,
As if in Nature's changing life
He saw the picture of his own.

I often think, at this sad hour,
As evening weeps her earliest tear,
And sunset gilds the naked bower,
And waves are breaking cold and clear,
Of that glad time, whose memory dwells
Like starlight o'er life's cloudy weather,
When side by side we roved the dells
Of proud New England's coast together.

'Twas on old Plymouth's rock-famed shore,
One calm November night with thee,
I watched the long light trembling o'er
The billows of the eastern sea;
The weary day had sunk to rest
Beyond the lines of leafless wood,
And guardian clouds from south to west,
Arrayed in hues of crimson stood.

We climbed the hill of noble graves,
Where the stern patriarchs of the land
Seemed listening to the same grand waves
That freed them from th' oppressor's hand;
We talked of spirits pure and kind,
With gentle forms and loving eyes,
Of happy homes we left behind,
In vales beneath the western skies.

A few brief days—and when the earth
Grew white around the traveler's feet,
And bright fires blazed on every hearth,
We parted never more to meet
Until I go where thou art gone,
From this dark world of death and blight,
And walk with thee above the sun
That sank upon thy grave to-night.

I hear the muffled tramp of years
Come stealing up the slope of time;
They bear a train of smiles and tears,
Of burning hopes and dreams sublime;
But future years may never fling
A treasure from their passing hours,
Like those that come on sleepless wing,
From memory's golden plain of flowers.

The morning breeze of long ago
Sweep's o'er my brain with soft control,
Fanning the embers to a glow,
Amidst the ashes round my soul;
And by the dim and flickering light,
I see thy beauteous form appear,
Like one returned from wanderings bright,
To bless my lonely moments here.

—*Golden Age.*

SISTER LOCKWOOD'S THANKSGIVING.

BY ROSE TERRY.

It was some years ago, "less than forty and more than four," as the village butt and jester would have said; and it was the night before Thanksgiving, in Vernon poorhouse as well as in the rest of New England. A bitter, livid November night, too, snow lying ready to fall in the shroud-like, darkening folds of cloud, a moaning, shivering east wind crying about the eaves, and the last dead leaves speeding through the air with direct course to their final bed. In one long room sat the few old and poor inmates of the house, gathered about the great wood fire that snapped and sparkled in the open fire-place. There were eight or ten there to-night; one or two very old men, the rest women and children. But our concern is with only two of the group, who sat there near together, with a whole wide sea between them, the mighty gulf of differing natures. One occupied the corner of the old settle, her feet on a foot-stove, a faded but warm shawl wrapped about her shoulders, and a stuff dress, whole and decent enough, laid up against her knees to guard against snapping coals which would fall harmless on the thick woolen quilted skirt beneath. Her face was long, gaunt, with high cheek-bones and a mighty nose, a mouth cavernous in size, and a heavy chin; green gray eyes, with a fierce look of hungry discontent about them, and the gray locks that were tucked away under a dingy lace-cap seemed to rise in rebellion also against their fate, they straggled so perversely over the scrawny neck that shadowed beneath them, adorned with Granny Salisbury's last earthly possession of any value—a string of gold beads. Close by the settle, between it and the corner of the fire-place in a low, ricketty rocking-chair that squeaked and squawked with every oscillation of its occupant, sat Sister Lockwood, a little old woman, older, perhaps, than her neighbor; but her coarse blue print frock, her plain white muslin cap, and the cotton handkerchief folded over her neck and bosom, were white as the flakes that began to fill the bitter air without, and the queer little "prunell" shoes she put out towards the fire to warm were patched with exact neatness. Her white hair was folded away above a round and wrinkled face that even in its ruin told a story of youthful bloom and prettiness. her black eyes shone with soft gleams of patience and cheer, and her busy fingers wrought steadily at a scarlet mitten while she rocked gently back and forth. A smell of baking, unusually spicy and savory, came in from the half-open kitchen door, and pretty soon a bright rosy girl of nineteen or twenty passed through with a waiter full of pumpkin-pies, and deposited them in the pantry. Ruth nodded cheerfully to Sister Lockwood as she passed, and the old lady gave her a loving glance.

"Most Thanksgiving Day, a'n't it, Ruthy?" Ruth laughed and colored.

"Thanksgivin' Day, indeed!" growled Granny Salisbury. "Great times for some folks, but I don't see what yo'un I've got to be thankful for, Mis' Lockwood. Spendin' ou't in a poor'us don't go down with the Gov'nor's proclermation!"

"Why, Mis' Salisbury! I'm sure we've got a real good home. Mis' Sperry's as good as need be, 'nd we've got fire, 'nd vittles, 'nd clothing'. Why we might have had to die in a barn—folks hev afore now," returned Mrs. Lockwood in the gentlest old voice.

"You *hev* got a heap to be thankful for, ha'nt ye?" returned the other with a bitter sneer. "I s'pose yer don't reckerlect your husband's getting killed all of a suddent out choppin', and leavin' you with five little ones to take keer on!"

A little spasm of agony passed over the peaceful face of Sister Lockwood. Could any amount of time, any submission of her will efface that dreadful day from her soul? Even as she answered, the whole scene passed again before her mind—Jacob's long delay to come, and his final coming, a lifeless mass of clay borne by four of the neighbors, one of whom had found him in the woods under the fallen tree; the dull anguish, the crying children, the hopeless outlook. But she answered quietly: "No, Mis' Salisbury, I ha'nt forgotten it, but I've larnt to see the Lord don't do things for nothin.' He knows better'n I do what 'twas for, and I *am* thankful Jacob didn't live to come to poverty; he had a lot more sperrit'n I've got, 'nd 'twould ha' troubled him a sight."

"Then there was them childern," pursued her interrogator. "Baby died right off, didn't it?"

"Yes, yes," hastily replied Sister Lockwood, a slow tear dimming her spectacles as she stooped to take up a stitch, and saw that unforgotten tiny shape across her knees, looking up to the mother-face above, in its last agony, imploring the impossible relief. "Yes, baby died, and it may seem kinder queer to you, but many a time I've thanked the Lord on my knees that He took the little creature away from trouble to come, and I expect Jacob was real glad to see her—she favored him so much."

"Reub, he ran off to sea, a spell after, didn't he?"

"Well, he did; you see he was the oldest; he was twelve year old when his pa died, and what with bein' dreadful busy——"

"Yes, I know," broke in the Interlocutor, "that was when we lived neighbors, 'nd my! how you did work, sewin', 'nd washin', 'nd sick-nussin', to keep the breath of life in your body, 'nd the childern's too."

"I never wanted for work, though, that was a blessin'; but as I was a sayin', Reuben was pretty well growed, 'nd a boy wants a man's hand over him. I couldn't rightly manage the child, 'nd he got bewitched a-readin' sailor-books, so he run off, but Providence sent him to a real good captin, who kep' him straight; 'nd he sent me home most all his wages, 'nd best of all, when he'd follered the sea four years, 'nd been twice home to see me, he got laid up a spell in the Sailor's Home to Liverpool, havin' had ship-fever on the voyage, 'nd there got religion. I declare for't when I heard he'd fell overboard 'nd got drownded, the first thing I thought on was his last letter tellin' about his experience, 'nd his gettin' converted; it seemed as though I couldn't be thankful enough for that, even in the very middle of my distress about losin' on him."

"Well, you do beat all, Mis' Lockwood! I s'pose ta'n't no use to speak o' Ruth 'nd Rachel going into a decline jest as they'd got a good eddication, 'nd was goin' to keep school; or Eli's a-goin' to Californy 'long o' my Joe, and never been heerd of sence!"

"O Mis' Salisbury!" and here the patient, faithful woman's voice choked, and her face flushed for the first time. "I don't deny that it seemed as though I couldn't give up Ruth and Rachel no how; for a spell I was real rebellious. You see I'd kinder looked forrard to their bein' a comfort 'nd a help to me, 'nd I was pretty mis'able in my health along then, I couldn't work real smart; moreover I was real proud of them two, they was dredful pretty-lookin' girls—don't you remember 'em, Mis' Salisbury?"

"Sakes alive! I guess I do! jest as well as can be; they allus looked like two posies, 'nd you couldn't tell one from t'other nor t'other from one; pink cheeks 'nd fair complected. But them dredful bright eyes, 'nd red lips, 'nd slim figgers a'nt never real healthy. Don't you know, I used to allers tell ye they'd go off young?"

"Yes, yes, you did, but I couldn't think so; fact is, I didn't want to, 'nd when I see 'em a fadin' before my eyes, why, I didn't really take it in till they slipped away. 'Twas hard to see 'em a lyin' there in bed, hold of hands, a lookin' right into each other's eyes to the last minnit; then Ruthy, she looked up at me 'nd jest smiled; she was past speakin', 'nd kinder shoved over towards Rachel, 'nd drawed her hand up to kiss it, an' wen't to sleep; and Rachel smiled, too, at us both; 'twasn't an hour after that *she* died, jest like a baby, never knowin' that Ruthy'd gone first."

By this time, quiet tears, gentle as the dew that falls from a summer heaven, and more sweet than sorrowful, were slipping softly down the poor woman's withered cheeks, glittering on the red mitten and the blue gown below, but she did not even wipe them away, going on in the stilled voice:

"Twas a dreadful affliction, I don't deny it, but it would have been worse if one on 'em had gone and left the other behind; they was more to each other than most twins be; seemed as though they breathed the same breath and felt the same feelins' from the time they was born, And they never was real rugged; mebbe ef they had lived and had to get their own livin' 'twould have killed 'em by inches, as folks say; but now they died to home, and had mother to take care of 'em, and was comfortable to the last. I'm so thankful for that."

Even Granny Salisbury paused a moment, as Satan spared Job for a day or so, but there was more to come.

"How about Eli, then?"

"My Lord!" whispered a decrepit old negro curled up against the other jamb of the fire-place, "that ole missis' powerful cantankerous, a'in't she? He! he! he! Debble hese'f can't stop her mouf; she's filled de hopper and started de wheel!"

Uncle Sol Gates, who received the whisper, noded and grinned; if he was half-witted, instinct warned him against Granny Salisbury.

"Well, Mis' Salisbury, I'm thankful to have one left. Who knows but Elias'll come back yet. I'd like to see my la t child before I die, but yet I shall be pleased if he don't come, for mebbe 'twould rile him to find me in the poor house, though it's a good home for me; and owin' to Mis' Sperry's first husband bein' cousin to my husband, 'nd her Ruth bein' called, like my Ruth, arter their grandmother, why it ain't exactly's though I was with strange folks, you see."

"I should think you'd jest as lives they warn't no kin to ye; ef't hadn't a been for them you might ha' had them fifteen thousand dollars Grandsire Spencer left to Ruth Crane. Your husband was jest as near kin to him as her father, and ef you ha' had that property, you'd ha' been comfortable for the rest o' your days, and had lots of folks a bowin' and a curtseyin' round you like flies after a honey pot. Land! don't I know? Money's what iles the wheels."

Sister Lockwood laid down the red mitten in her lap; she was very earnest; in any other soul her earnestness would have been indignation.

"Now, Mis' Salisbury, what *could* I ha' done with that? 'nd ha'n't it set up little Ruthy for life? Look a' there——"

For the little parlor-door, as if conscious that the right moment had come, swung open, being only half latched, and showed pretty Ruth Crane standing in front of the bright fire, with a handsome young man's arm round her waist, and her fair head lying on his shoulder in perfect content.

"Go shut the parlor-door real softly, Sairy," said Mrs. Lockwood, nodding to a little curly-headed Irish girl, who leaned against the settle, staring at the fire. "Yes, Mis' Salisbury, how long do you think Dr. Sparke would ha' had to wait afore he could give Ruthy a home, and afford to take care on her, workin' day and night? And now a'in't day after to-morrer more of a Thanksgivin' Day to them than ever 'twas before? A wedding-day beside? Goodness! if Grandsire Spencer had ha' left that money to me, I should ha' gin' it to them, at least part on't; Eli could have had t'other part; and then, s'pose, they wouldn't have took it. No! I am thankful about that, I tell ye!"

"Well," growled Granny Salisbury. "You do beat all! You ha'n't got no sperret, nor no ambition. Ketch me bein' so tickled about nothin! I've had enough troubles to kill one woman, and I don't pretend I ha'n't. I guess ef you'd hed a drunken husband to spend jist as fast as you spared, 'nd bring ye to poverty, you'd ha' crawled some by this time."

"She driv him to it! She driv him to it! Now she's a blamin' on him!" muttered Uncle Sol, shaking his head, but nobody heard him except Jake the negro.

"'Twas hard, Mis' Salisbury; but he got over it, did'nt he?" said Mrs. Lockwood.

"Yes, he'd got over it, ye'd better believe; broke his leg, and got kerried to Canton Hospital; couldn't drink 'nd so he didn't; 'nd then jest as I might ha' had some peace o' my mind, he up an' died. I tell ye I was real glad there wa'n't no more children than Joe, for I had enough to do to take keer o' him and me."

"You had a nice little farm?"

"Well, yes; 'twas fair medder land, and a tol'able good wood lot; but Abe Sykes, he took it on shares, and I never gin him credit for doin' the fair thing, and when Joe got kinder sick o' stayin' to home, 'nd run off to Californy long o' your Eli, I was left a lone widder with nobody to stick up for my rights, 'nd that old Squire Spence, he undertook for to build a new fence to his hill pastur', 'nd went and sot it two foot furder on to my lot than he'd orter; he stuck to't that 'twas his old line, 'nd I knew better, so we had a suit, and I had ter sell the biggest part of the medder land to pay for't, 'nd lost the hull case beside; then my barn got afire 'nd burned the house down, and cos I'd got it insured for mor'n 'twas worth, folks said I sot it afire myself, 'nd I had another suit with that pesky insurance company, and that I beat, but it took all the money about to pay those darned mean lawyers. So I calkerlated to run what was left of the farm myself, and I had a shanty put up, but I wa'n't used to such work, and fust I had a spell of fever,'nd then rheumatiz set in'nd fust I knew my farm was sold and the money used up, and me and my clothes fetched to the poor-house! I don't know what Methodist folks think on't. I guess there a'n't nothin' to Methodys more'n bein' called brother'n sister to everybody."

"Bress de Lord!" whispered Jake again, with great fervor.

"But I was brought up in a Presbyterian meetin', 'nd I don't expect to be extry thankful for what I ha'n't got nor ha'n't had."

Sister Lockwood's quiet face withdrew as it were into a soft shadow of dismay and perplexity, but presently it brightened.

"After all, Mis' Salisbury, mebbe Joe'll come home a rich man yet 'nd take keer on ye."

"Hoh! I guess he'll hev to step round pretty spry ef he's agoin to find me; I ain't so dredful young. But I know one thing—I guess the Lord'll pay me up for all my troubles here, when I get up there; or there ain't no sech thing es justice agoin','nd I b'lieve there is."

"She's kep' accounts I guess!" muttered Jake.

Sister Lockwood folded up her knitting and went up-stairs to bed, and Granny Salisbury curled herself up with many a growl in her lair. Peace brooded in the little garret chamber, but fled with frighted wings from the down-stair bed-room allotted to the rheumatic and grumbling old woman. Next day snow filled all the chilling air with its dizzy, fairy whirls of flakes, singing against the dull panes, whirling around the well-curb, deep-drifting over the great wood-pile, but within doors Vernon poor-house glowed with unwonted warmth and comfort. A fire burned cheerily in the paupers' room, and two or three of the old women were detailed on special service in the kitchen, paring apples, picking over cranberries, scraping turnips, and clearing or heating the big brick oven. Granny Salisbury hobbled round, cross but useful, a certain amount of jerk inspired her hands as well as her tongue, but Sister Lockwood crept about more feebly than ever, and when Doctor Sparke came in after dinner he found her asleep in her chair, a most unusual thing for her. She woke, however, as he stood looking at her with his handsome kind eyes, and seemed scarce to recollect herself or her surroundings for a moment.

"Aren't you well, Mrs. Lockwood?" asked he. Just then Ruth stepped in, and laid her hand on his arm. Sister Lockwood smiled.

"Why, yes, I guess I be; I've been asleep, ha'n't I? The snow and the fire kinder drowsed me, I do b'lieve."

"Don't you want a cup of tea?"

"No, Ruthy, dear; it's better'n tea to see you a-lookin' so bright. To-morrer's Thanksgivin', ain't it?"

"Yes," said the doctor, a keen smile lighting all his grave, dark face, as he drew Ruth a little closer. "Specially Thanksgiving Day for me."

"You'll be real good to her, doctor? won't ye?"

"I'll try."

"Folks has a deal to be thankful for in this world, and a dreadful deal more after it's come and gone. Ye know what the hymn says—

"We'll praise Him for mercies past,
And thank Him for all that's to come!"

I declare for't, I've forgot the rest on't; 'twas somethin' 'bout gettin' safe home."

A loud call from the kitchen for Ruth put an end to this brief talk, and the doctor went up stairs to see a sick child; first advising Sister Lockwood not to try and rise for her breakfast in the morning, as she was weak, and the day would be both busy and exciting.

So Thanksgiving Day came, splendid with the chill splendor of snow and sun. A keen wind had packed every frozen flake into its place, and merry bells flashed by in gay defiance on every shape of sleigh or sled. Ruth looked into Mrs. Lockwood's room, but she was fast asleep; so she carried back her cup of tea and set it by the fire.

Scarce was breakfast over when a sleigh, full of furs, with a pair of dancing horses, stopped at the door, and a tall, bearded man asked for Mrs. Salisbury.

"You a'n't Joe?" was her brief and incredulous welcome.

"I guess so!" For an instant nature or memory prevailed, and Granny Salisbury bestowed on her prodigal son a hug that would have done credit to a bear. Then she recalled herself.

"Well, ye've got here fin'lly, hev ye? I reckoned ye was dead quite a while ago."

"But I a'n't, and I've got a pretty consider'ble heap o' dollars; so I thought I'd look ye up, and fix ye off comfortable, mother."

"H'm! you've done a lot o' thinkin' 'bout me, I guess! He'd time enough anyhow—twenty odd year'!"

"Well, well, mother! let by-gones be by-gones. Come along now."

"Not till I've b'en 'nd roused up Mis' Lockwood. I must tell her. Say, is Eli dead?"

"Not he! He's considerable worse got his leg broke 'nd cut off beside, 'nd's livin' long o'some Digger Indians; soakin' all day, 'nd gamblin' all night."

"Why, how you talk! Wonder if she'll be givin' thanks over that!"

Jake shook his head as Granny Salisbury hobbled off up-stairs, helped by Ruth.

"Bad time! bad time!" muttered he. "'Specs we'll git de real ole debble now, ef he granny's goin' to leab us."

A sharp cry from Ruth above stairs startled all the hearers. Dr. Sparks, who had just come in, sped up to her. She stood on one side of Sister Lockwood's bed, and Granny Salisbury at its foot; on the scarce indented pillow lay a face tranquil and sweet as that of some sleeping child. Even the last enemy had been appeased by such exquisite patience, and come as the Angel of Consolation. Sister Lockwood had "fallen on sleep."

One long look Granny Salisbury gave to the restful face of her old neighbor, and turned away without a word. In a moment more the clang of sleigh-bells passing from the door told of her first departure. John Sparke drew the sheet tenderly over the sweet old face that lay pillowed like a baby's on one hand under the cheek.

"O John!" said Ruth, clinging to him and sobbing bitterly.

"Why didn't we tell her before, we were going to have her come and live with us always, and not wait until to-day?"

"Darling! she has gone to a better home than ours could be—to all she loved and lost. Don't cry, my Ruthy! remember what she said yesterday. Don't you think she is keeping the best of all Thanksgiving Days?"

A Regular Fix.

At Bay City, recently, a cow was the cause of a most remarkable instance of devastation a few nights since. Breaking into the yard of Mr. Lambert's dwelling, and putting her head into an empty barrel in an exploring tour for any contents it might have, she was unable to extricate herself, and soon became thoroughly frightened, and began to rush wildly around. In this condition she forced her way into the woodshed, and thence into the kitchen, and thence into the dining-room of the house, becoming all the while more furious. From this room she made her way into the parlor, throwing down and trampling under foot everything that came in her way. Mrs. Lambert aroused her husband, who was asleep, who arose, but, finding he could do nothing, went for help. The cow next rushed into the bed-room where Mrs. Lambort, with a little baby and one child occupied a bed, and another little child was in a crib in front of it.—The enraged animal mounted the bed, but help arrived, and not an instant too soon. The window was raised from the outside, and Mr. McKenzie attempted to enter, when the barrel gave him a blow which knocked him back against the fence. The children were at last secured and passed through the window and Mrs. Lambert soon followed. The door of the bed-room was then closed, and the cow was left to herself. At length she became quiet, and the barrel fell from her head; the doors were opened and she walked out. The furniture, which was very nice is fearfully demoralized. The plastering was knocked from the walls, and the panels of the doors broken out.

About half-past four in the afternoon on Thursday last a meteor fell by the side of a carriage in which two ladies were riding from South Easton to North Bridgewater, Mass. It had the appearance of a ball of fire about the size of a cannon ball, and rolled along the ground faster than their carriage, leaving a train of fire about two feet in length. It was seen but a few seconds, when nothing indicated that it had been there.

A PHENOMENON has occurred in Indianapolis. A well, the water in which has been of a remarkable coldness, has been growing warmer, and is now almost hot. The inference is that the city is rapidly growing worse and worse, and consequently the infernal regions are approaching it underground.

AN OUTLAW'S FATE.

How "Buckskin" Met his Death in Lower California—Suicide of his Indian Wife.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union, Nov. 8.

Our readers will remember the brief account published in June last of the death of the notorious desperado, "Buckskin," who had fled to Lower California after the murder of the Bilderback brothers in Los Angelos county. A gentleman who has lately returned from a visit to San Rafael, Lower California, gives us some exceedingly interesting facts in connection with the pursuit and final killing of the outlaw, and the melancholy fate which subsequently overtook the Indian woman who was the companion of his flight and her babe.

"Buckskin," with one Graham, murdered the two brothers in Tejunga canon, Los Angeles county. The latter was arrested, and in his confession, it is said, implicated the former, for whose apprehension a reward of $1,000 was offered. "Buckskin" had in the meantime escaped, passing through this county across the line into the mountains near San Rafael. The real name of this man was Pyburn, as may be inferred from the record of the birth of a male child to the Indian woman, entered in an almanac found on "Buckskin's" body, where he names the child "James Pyburn." He was a tall and well-formed man, with the exception of a deformity in his feet, the great toes of which overlapped the smaller ones, and was constantly clad in a full suit of buckskin.

"Buckskin" was accompanied in his flight by the Indian woman and his little son, eight months old, and a partner named McFarland, who had been a counterfeiter in Los Angelos county. During their sojourn in the mountains a dispute arose between the two men; they left camp together one morning to hunt, and at night "Buckskin" came back alone. This was his way of doing business.

The Sheriff of Los Angeles county, while on a visit to San Diego early in June last, heard of Pyburn's whereabouts, and accompanied by Under Sheriff Crosthwaite, proceeded to Lower California to capture him. Arriving at San Rafael, they learned that "Buckskin" and his squaw were camped in the mountains, not far away, and offered a reward of $250 for his capture alive or dead. Four well-armed Mexicans accepted the offer, and started into the country immediately. Upon reaching his place of concealment, one of the party came unexpectedly upon the desperado, who, with rifle in hand, was apparently awaiting an attack. No time was given the Mexican to draw a weapon, even, and he grasped "Buckskin's" rifle and endeavored to wrest it from him. In the struggle the weapon was discharged, carrying away two of the Mexican's figures. "Buckskin" threw down his useless rifle and started for his revolver, which he had left at the camp near by. Another of the Mexicans came up at this moment, and appreciating the situation, shot "Buckskin" through the back. The outlaw fell, helpless, and seeing that there remained no hope for defense or escape, besought the Mexicans to kill him. This they did not do, but after his death, which occurred in about half an hour, they cut off one of his feet, and with that and his clothes, returned to San Rafael for their reward. The Indian woman, who had witnessed the tragic event, expressed great satisfaction at the result, declaring that for many weary months and miles she had accompanied "Buckskin" through fear.

The squaw, with her child and the horse, were taken to a neighboring ranche to be kindly cared for until she could return to her tribe in Oregon. But, notwithstanding the frequent assurances that no harm should come to her, she seemed to feel continually that her past association with the dead murderer would yet bring trouble upon her, and manifested great uneasiness. A few days after she was brought to the ranche, she quietly arose one night, and taking her babe, with some of its little dresses, stole away in the darkness, leaving behind her horse, blanket, provisions—everything. Diligent search was made for her and the child, but to no effect.

And now comes the probable sequel. About two weeks ago a young man, while riding over an unfrequented portion of the Guadalupe Ranche, about twelve miles from the main road, came suddenly upon a human skull, nearly denuded of flesh, but covered with long, jet black hair. In his horror at the sight, he looked no further, but returned to the ranch and told what he had found. The next day, with several companions, he returned to the spot and found in one place the bones of the woman, with some clothing, and near at hand those of an infant with some little dresses. These were the remains of the poor Indian woman and her babe. Near the bones a bed of leaves was discovered where they had evidently lain down to die. It was conjectured that the despairing mother had taken the life of her little one, and then her own. The hair was cut from the skull by the discoverers, and, with the clothing, sent to the authorities at San Rafael, who immediately sent back an order for the burial of the bones.

It is said that the National Republican Committee mean to call the next national convention in New York, with Cincinnati as an alternate choice. Heretofore both Boston and St. Louis have sought and expected to have the convention, for which each has some claim. The first Republican National Convention was held in Philadelphia in June, 1856, when Messrs. Fremont and Dayton were nominated. In 1860 the convention was held at Chicago, and in 1864 at Baltimore. Chicago was chosen again in 1868. Boston claims the next convention as the capital of the strongest Republican State. St. Louis claims it because that city is the centre of the country.

SCHNEIDER is furious. Some time ago she arranged with a Russian manager to appear in St. Petersburg at $300 a night. She now finds to her mortification that the gentleman to whom she has engaged her services is the proprietor, not of a theatre, but of a second rate concert hall.

Special Notices.

Consumption or Cough,

PLEASE

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., April 29, 1871.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam to-day that I thought I would write you the substance of his statements. He says his mother, who is now *sixty years of age*, has SUFFERED with CONSUMPTION for SEVERAL YEARS, and has been under the care of *all our best physicians*, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, *but all to no avail*. She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed; and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would *lose the power of respiration*, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard she could not expectorate anything, and the family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery. Her son noticed the advertisement of Allen's Lung Balsam in the *Christian Advocate*, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 o'clock P. M., as directed, a dose every hour until midnight; then she took another spell of coughing, and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had EXPECTORATED THREE PINTS of mucus matter, which gave her immediate relief; and since that time she has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one.

Yours, respectfully,
A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist

Was there ever greater proof of merit than the case this letter refers to? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is without doubt the BEST EXPECTORANT REMEDY ever offered to the afflicted public. It contains no opium in any form, and its use is harmless to the most delicate. ☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

It is Sold by Medicine Dealers Generally.

CAUTION.

Call for "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM," and shun the use of any other balsam, as unprincipled men may deceive you with worthless preparations.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.

Sold Wholesale by GREENE & BUTTON, Milwaukee; H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Milwaukee; FULLER & FULLER, Chicago; RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis; McCULLOCH, McCORD & CO., La Crosse; NOYES BROTHERS & CUTLER, St. Paul.

Winter Wisdom.

Warm clothing alone will not protect the body against the consequences of the sudden depression of temperature which is concomitant of early winter. Flannel next the skin preserves the animal heat, but it does not impart animal vigor. That property is the special prerogative of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is therefore a specific protection against a majority of the complaints which are most common at this season. For example, a course of the great vegetable invigorant, commenced now, will be almost sure to preclude chills and fever, bilious colic, disorders of the stomach, constipation, and many other complaints which are often the direct or indirect effect of an atmosphere surcharged with cold, unwholesome vapor. Moreover, the system toned and regulated by this means is much more likely to resist pulmonary disease than it would otherwise be; for the influence of searching medicine pervades all the organs, and every fiber and tissue of the frame. Persons whose vital powers are weak, especially invalid ladies and the aged, are earnestly recommended, not to face the winter's rigor without having recourse to this safe and sufficient means of re-enforcing enfeebled nature. Much suffering may be escaped, much danger averted by following this council. Better late than never, is a good proverb, but it is better to be early than late.

VEGETINE

Is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.—A sort of CHAMBERS' JOURNAL for the young—a paper to elevate as well as please.

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A full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present and future. With graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton, and J. W. Sheahan, editors of the Chicago *Tribune*. With over 400 pages and 50 illustrations. It is now ready for **AGENTS WANTED** delivery. Send $1.00 for outfit and choice of territory. Union Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., or Phila., Pa.

ONLY A LOCK OF HAIR.

Only a lock of dark brown hair,
Threaded with silver here and there;
(Why do I weep?)
Low lies the head in the quiet grave,
Cold is the heart so true and brave,
(Why do I weep?)
Never again shall that dear head ache,
Never again shall that true heart break,
Never again shall those sad eyes wake
From that calm sleep.

Four long years in the grave at rest,
Tired hands folded across the breast,
(Why do I weep?)
Feet that had ranged the wild world o'er,
Eyes that had ached for the better shore,
(Why do I weep?)
O pale, cold lips that I fain would kiss!
O heart and brain that I hourly miss!
I charge thee, still in thy home of bliss,
My image keep.

See where it lies in my open palm!
Thrilling my soul like a silent psalm,
(Why do I weep?)
Tangled with kisses and wet with tears,
Nursed on my heart for four long years,
(Why do I weep?)
All will be past in a few short years,
Hushed the tumult and dried the tears,
Life with its sorrows and hopes and fears,
Will calmly sleep.

—*Christian Union.*

BURNING OF A STEAMER.

The City of New London Entirely Destroyed by Fire—A Number of Persons Either Burned to Death or Drowned.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 22.—The steamer City of New London, Captain Brown, of the Norwich and New York line, took fire about half-past four o'clock, on the river Thames, five miles below the city. The flames were first discovered issuing from one of the ventilators. The captain was on deck and ordered the boat anchored. Efforts were immediately made to extinguish the flames, and after a short time were apparently successful. A rigid examination discovered no traces of fire. The anchor was hoisted and the boat proceeded up the river. When about three miles below the city, abreast of the mouth of the Poquehannock Cove, fire was discovered in some cotton which was on board.

The donkey pumps were started, and the captain and engineer, aided by the crew, in less than one minute had three streams on the fire. Despite all the exertions the fire spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped all the forward part of the boat. The captain, seeing all efforts to extinguish the fire were useless, ordered the boat beached, but the engineer could not start the engine. The donkey pumps were, however, still kept at work until the engineer notified the captain that he feared an explosion of the boilers, in which event all would be lost. The spread of the flames had in the mean time cut off all communication with the boats, and rendered life preservers inaccessible. The passengers and crew then threw themselves into the water, clinging to such portions of the cargo and boat as had fallen overboard. Those who were able to swim had not much difficulty in reaching the shore. Some were picked up by boats from floating pieces of cargo in an exhausted condition and taken to farm houses in the vicinity, where they were cared for and resuscitated. Some half a dozen of the crew and passengers are still missing, and, it is feared, lost, among whom is C. B. Rogers, a well-known manufacturer of this city. When your reporter visited the wreck he found it lying about fifty to seventy-five feet from the river bank, with her bow down stream, still burning fiercely, with no hope of saving anything of consequence. Everything above her deck is already consumed.

A train with a fire engine was taken down from the city, but too late to be of service. The wreck has since drifted down stream and to leeward about a quarter of a mile below Haldens Island, where it has been abandoned by the crew, and lies fast aground just below Poquetannock Cove. Trains are running down hourly, and a vigilant search is making for the missing men. The City of New London was a first-class boat, and had a large cargo. The office of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, in this city, is crowded with persons anxious to learn the fate of their friends among the passengers and crew, and much excitement prevails.

Health and Morals of London.

"Country folk." The London Spectator remarks, "believe London to be a sink of malaria and iniquity." As for the first, it is "one of the healthiest towns in the world, and, but for one or two districts, might be the healthiest in England." So, too, in regard to criminality, contrary to the general belief, figures show that it's habitual and unsuspected criminals are as 1 in 784, while in such towns as Bath, Leamington, Scarborough, and Ramsgate the proportion is 1 in 277, and, in what are classed as agricultural towns, it is 1 in 433. In the eastern, midland, and southern counties, the number of criminals is usually twice, and occasionally four times as great as in London. The rural villages are usually considered the homes of ideal purity and piety, yet, in comparison with them, London is twice as innocent, twice as healthy, and about 400 times as charitable. This superiority in alms-giving seems to indicate a corresponding extent of pauperism, but benevolence, it is to be remembered, is more thoroughly systematized in London, while in the country there may be a great deal of want and suffering with very inadequate relief.

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS seem to be extensively gaining our public confidence, and promises to take the place of every other liquor now in use, especially for medicinal use.

This is not surprising; for, apart from its being found in most of our Drug Stores in this city and country, and its being strongly recommended by the physicians, the mild and agreeable taste of this article, contrasted with the strong pungent and actual sensation produced on the palate by the common deleterious article—which is now the general complaint of nearly all the medical faculty of this country—would, of itself, suffice to give it the decided preference. If prescribed as a medicine, it is not bad to take; and to use as a beverage it is considered by judges to be superior to any article of the kind ever imported into this country.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. 6

THE Mutual Life of Chicago is prudently managed, and its claims promptly met. Insure there.

THE AVONDALE HORROR.

A Man on his Deathbed Confesses that he was One of Six who Fired the Breaker.

From the Scranton Republican.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 22.—Since the loss of Avondale coal breaker by fire, and the additional terrible loss of a hundred lives from the effect upon the ventilation of the mine, there has been endless and fruitless speculation as to its cause, and the profound mystery which shrouded it at the time has since enveloped it, and while the story which reaches us comes from no authoritative source, it is still so generally circulated that we feel justified in giving it for what it may be worth.

A man who lived somewhere near Grand Tunnel died from the effects of small pox last Friday night. In his last moments he said to those about him that there was something on his mind which troubled him, and he could not die at rest with himself until he told it. He went on to say that the Steuben (Avondale) breaker was never fired by accident, but that he was one of a party of six who fired it.

Then giving his own name he undertook to give others, but could only articulate what was understood to be "Michael," when a fainting fit attacked him from which he did not rally, dying shortly after.

It will of course never be known what he intended to divulge, but he has certainly left enough behind him to confirm the belief of some who have held that the burning of the breaker was through foul means, and it may open the way to find out whether there is really any foundation for the belief. And should investigation show that there was foul play, we hope that not a stone will be left unturned to bring the wretches, who could plan and carry out so awful and dastardly a scheme, to summary and effective retribution.

Auroral Phenomenon.

At Poughkeepsie last night at a quarter to ten, two distinct auroral rings were visible in the heavens. The first encircled the moon, the second lapping toward the first and stretching toward the northern horizon. The northeastern edge of the second shone brightly, and at times dim waves of auroral light flashed over all. Both rings were transparent, and the stars were very plainly visible through them. The spectable lasted about twenty minutes, and then gradually faded from view. The ring around the moon was apparently 200 feet in diameter, and its mate 300. The sky was perfectly clear.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his book on Chronic Diseases, says in regard to his Golden Medical Discovery, with which our readers are familiar, "from its wonderful power over Consumption of the Lungs, I had thought strongly of calling it my Consumptive Cure, but from the fact that it is a perfect specific of the sore throat and hoarsenesss to which ministers and other public speakers and singers are subject, and also for *Bronchitis, and all severe Coughs*, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the Liver, and also as a Blood Purifier, I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adapted.

It will cure a cough in one-half of the time that it will be necessary with any other medicine, and it does it not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing the irritation and healing the affected parts."

This valuable medicine is sold by all first-class druggists. 574

THE old guillotine of Bourges is to be sold. Three amateurs—said to be Englishmen—recently offered 150 francs for it, but the price was not deemed enough and the offer therefore was not accepted. This guillotine is said to be one of the first constructed in the time of Robespierre's reign, after the invention of Dr. Guillotin, and the would-be English purchasers represents a recently established museum in London, wherein are collected a great number of instruments of execution gathered from various lands.

OUR IMPRUDENCE THE CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.—How many of us can date the cause of our last sickness to either a crowded room, and then coming out in the cold air, or wearing damp clothes, causing a cough which settles upon the lungs, producing seated pains in the chest. A good remedy to have at hand is Allen's Lung Balsam. It will check the disease and restore health to the system, if only used in time.

Remember and call at the Drug Store for Allen's Lung Balsam. Every family should keep it at hand.

HUMAN WRECKS.—Every day and hour we meet with broken down specimens of humanity—wrecks that seem past hope of salvage. At least seven-eighths of these might be filled with new vitality, by a course of DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. Many are suffering from the reaction of rum-polluted bitters or powerful minerals. It is characteristic of Dr. Walker's *Great Restorative* that it neutralizes the effect of these mis-called remedies, and accomplishes, in due time, a perfect cure.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL was routed but not conquered in the great fire, and the December number has come to hand as fresh, sparkling and vigorous as ever. It contains a full-page illustration by Thomas Nast, the prince of artists, and among the articles we notice one from Horace Greeley, on "Art and Industry."

This number contains many rich things and is beautifully illustrated throughout.

The Publisher announces that in the next number will begin the $500 Prize Story, written by Helen C. Weeks, a noted writer for the young. This will no doubt be a charming story, and all the Boys and Girls will be delighted with it.

Published by John E. Miller, Chicago, Ill.

RUFUS CHAPMAN, of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the knee, limbered and strengthened by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.

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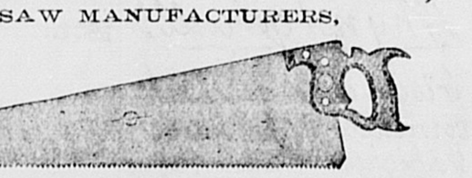

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Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

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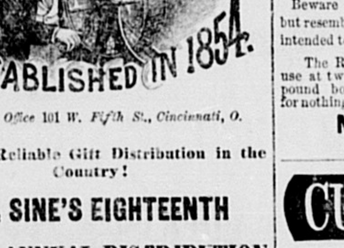

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L. D. SINE'S EIGHTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION

To be Drawn Monday, January 1st, 1872.

$200,000.00 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

Two Grand Capital Prizes!

$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD!
$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER!

Five Prizes of $1,000 } GREENBACKS
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One Span of Matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500! Five Horses and Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600 each! Five Fine-Toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each! 25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 2,300 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each! Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Number of Gifts 25,000! Tickets limited to 100,000!

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be Paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-Five $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

OFFICE, L. D. SINE. Box 86,
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$375 A MONTH—Horse and outfit furnished Address, NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$290 for first-class Pianos. Sent on trial. No agents. U.S. PIANO CO., 865 B'dway, N.Y.

CHICAGO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Chicago Wholesale Houses Ready to Supply Dealers.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Western News Co., 95, 97 & 99 West Randolph st.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
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Phelphs, Dodge & Palmer, Mich. av. and Congress st.
C. H. Fargo & Co., 575 State street.
Wiswall, Nazro & Thompson, 231 Michigan avenue.
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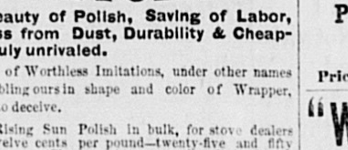
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.



For Beauty of Polish, Saving of Labor, Freeness from Dust, Durability & Cheapness, truly unrivaled.

Beware of Worthless Imitations, under other names but resembling ours in shape and color of Wrapper, intended to deceive.

The Rising Sun Polish in bulk, for stove dealers use at twelve cents per pound—twenty-five and fifty pound boxes. "Cheaper than any other Bulk Polish for nothing."

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BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S Fluid Extract, the wonderful remedy for Cancer, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pulmonary Complaints, Salt Rheum, and all Chronic Blood Diseases, is prepared from the Genuine Cundurango Bark, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by the assistance of the authorities of that country. It is the most effective, prompt and certain alterative and blood purifier known. Sold by all Druggists, in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade mark and directions. Send for a circular. Office and Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
LIFE IN UTAH
Being an Expose of the Secret Rites and Mysteries of Mormonism.

With a full and authentic history of Polygamy, by J. H. BEADLE, Editor of the Salt Lake Reporter.

Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, one reports 186 subscribers in four days, another 71 in two days. Send for Circulars and see what the press says of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St Louis, Mo.

RUPTURE

Relieved and cured by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance and Compound. Office 697 Broadway, N. Y. Send 10c for book with photographic likenesses of cases before and after cure, with Henry Ward Beecher's case, letters and portrait. Beware of traveling imposters, who pretend to have been assistants of Dr. SHERMAN.

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect gem for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, also a superior compass. Usual watch-size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote correct time and to keep in order—if fairly used—for two years. Nothing like it! This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1; 3 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the Sole American Agents, KING & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

BOOSEY'S CHEAP MUSIC.
Catalogues mailed on application.
810 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Particulars free. G. STINSON & CO., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine

MISS SAWYER'S SALVE.

HERE you have a salve combining soothing and healing properties, with no dangerous ingredient. A remedy at hand for the many pains and aches, wounds and bruises to which flesh is heir. Is more easily applied than many other remedies, never producing a bad effect, but always relieving pain, however severe.

It is prepared by *Miss Sawyer*, who has used it in her own extensive treatment of the sick, for nearly twenty years, with great success.

The principal diseases for which this salve is recommended are, *Chilblains, Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Sprains, Burns, Fever Sores, Felons, Pimples, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes, Barber's Itch, Deafness, Boils, Ring-worms, Corns, Bites of Insects, Cancers, Toothache, Earache, Sore Nipples, Baldness, Swollen Breasts, Itch, Scald Head, Teething, Chapped Hands, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Croup, Cracked Lips,* and *Sores on Children.*

It never fails to cure Rheumatism if properly applied. Rub it on well with the hand three times a day. In several cases it has cured palsied limbs. For *Piles* it has been discovered to be a sure remedy. Persons that have been afflicted for years have been relieved by a few applications. For *Erysipelas* it works wonders, allaying the inflammation and quieting the patient. For *Chapped Hands* it produces a cure immediately. Let those with *Salt Rheum* obtain this Salve, and apply it freely, and they will find it invaluable. It is good in cases of *Scrofula* and *Tumors*. *Cancers* have been cured with it. The best Salve ever invented for *Swollen Breast* and *Sore Nipples*. No way injurious, but sure to afford relief. *Sore* or *Weak Eyes*—Rub it on the lids gently, once or twice a day. Cures deafness by putting in the ears on a piece of cotton. For *Felons* this is superior to anything known. For *Pimples* this acts like a charm. For *Burns* and *Scalds*, apply the Salve at once and it gives immediate relief. For *Old Sores*, apply once a day.

Not among the least of the invaluable properties of MISS SAWYER'S SALVE are its beneficial effects on the hair. Rubbed on the scalp, in five or six different parts, it promotes the growth of the hair, prevents it turning gray, and on bald spots it produces a new growth of hair. No lady should be without this invaluable article as an indispensable cosmetic for the toilet. It eradicates dandruff and disease from the head, and blotches and pimples from the face.

We, the undersigned, have been acquainted with Miss Sawyer for many years, and believe her to be a Christian lady and a skilful nurse, and having used her salve in our families, it gives us great pleasure in saying it is the best general medicine we have ever used:

Rev. E. F. Cutter,	John T. Berry,
Rev. W. O. Holman,	Wm. H. Titcomb,
Rev. Joseph Kalloch,	Mrs. Charles Snow,
Rev. George Pratt,	Mrs. Alex. Snow,
Gen. J. P. Cilley and wife,	Dr. E. P. Chase and wife,
Capt. J. Crocker and wife,	J. Wakefield and wife,
Capt. David Ames and wife,	Wm. Beattie and wife,
Wm. Wilson and wife,	Jacob Shaw and wife,
E. R. Spear,	John S. Case and wife,
A. S. Rice,	H. W. Wight and wife,
Geo. W. Kimball, Jr. (Mayor of Rockland) and wife,	W. O. Fuller and wife,
Joseph Farwell,	Thomas Colson and wife,
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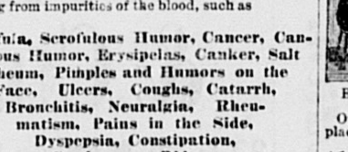
Hon. N. A. Burpee,	William McLoon.
Francis Cobb,	

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If your Druggist is out of the Salve, and neglects to keep supplied, send seventy-five cents as directed below, and receive a box by return mail.

Put up in Large Boxes at 50 cents each (nearly three times as large as the box represented above). Prepared by MISS C. SAWYER, and put up by L. M. ROBBINS, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Rockland, Me. A Trial Box sent free by mail on receipt of seventy-five cents, by L. M. ROBBINS, Rockland, Me.

THIS VALUABLE SALVE IS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINES.



A valuable Indian compound for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL
Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, May 1st, 1871.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail, sixty-three doz. (756 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12th, 1870, and can truly say, that it has given the best satisfaction of any Remedy, for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of *Scrofulous Tumors* being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
AL GILMAN,
464 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Prepared by H. R. STEVENS,
BOSTON, MASS.

Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.

"WIDE AWAKE & Fast Asleep" a $10.00 pair of superb French Oil Chromos—subjects LIFE SIZE—exquisite *fac similes* of original Oil Paintings, *GIVEN AWAY* to every subscriber to **HENRY WARD BEECHER'S** Great LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, WEEKLY NEWS PAPER. Agents having great success! One took 1,000 names in 3 months; another 600 in 6 weeks; another 118 in one week; one 47 in one day, and many others equally well, making from $5 and $10 to $40 per day. Takes on sight! An old agent who *knows*, says: "I think it the *best business for canvassers ever offered*. Sorry I did not engage sooner." Pays better than any book agency. *A rare chance to make money.*

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED!

Intelligent men and women wanted everywhere. If you wish good territory, send *early* for circular and terms! J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place N. Y.; 11 Bromfield St., Boston; 285 W. Madison St., Chicago.

REDUCTION OF PRICES
To conform to Reduction of Duties.
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers, and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
31 and 33 Vesey Street,
P. O. Box 5643. New York.

8 O'CLOCK.

THEA-NECTAR
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
with *Green Tea Flavor*. Warranted to suit all tastes. *For sale everywhere.* And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. *Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.*

DITHRIDGE'S
XX FLINT GLASS
LAMP CHIMNEYS

Stand Heat better than any other made.
Ask for Dithridge's and take no other.
See that our name is on every box.
DITHRIDGE & SON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Send for Price List.

RIFLES, Shot-Guns, Revolvers, Gun Materials of every kind. Write for a Price List, to Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Army Guns and Revolvers bought, or traded for. Agents wanted.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Ag'ts, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 & 34 Commerce St., N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

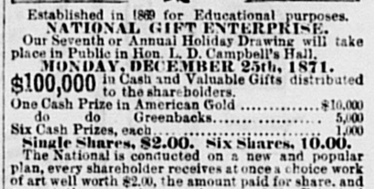
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

FORTUNES FOR SOME!
A Grand Christmas Gift for All,
Who take a share in the Great Holiday Drawing.



Established in 1869 for Educational purposes.
NATIONAL GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Our Seventh or Annual Holiday Drawing will take place in Public in Hon. L. D. Campbell's Hall,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1871.

$100,000 in Cash and Valuable Gifts distributed to the shareholders.

One Cash Prize in American Gold	$10,000
do do Greenbacks	5,000
Six Cash Prizes, each	1,000

Single Shares, $2.00. Six Shares, 10.00.

The National is conducted on a new and popular plan, every shareholder receives at once a choice work of art well worth $2.00, the amount paid for share, and may at the same time receive one of the Principal Prizes.

10,000 Agents wanted, to whom liberal deductions will be made. Drawings take place every 60 days.

Circulars containing references and full information sent to any one ordering them.

Address at once, L. A. BOLL, Manager,
Lock 175. HAMILTON, OHIO.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872

OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES.

Printed in Two Colors, on superb TINTED PAPER. Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, with Descriptions, and

TWO COLORED PLATES.

Directions and plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best FLORAL GUIDE in the World. All for Ten Cents, to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter the cost. 200,000 sold of 1871. Address,

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

The Royal Havana Lottery All Right—Card from Taylor & Co.

NEW YORK, June 16th, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having seen an inquiry in your valuable paper as to the legitimacy of the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery, and knowing that you are always ready and willing to furnish any information, on any subject that is made a matter of inquiry through your valuable paper, we put this in answer to your correspondent of the 14th inst. as to the genuineness of the Royal Havana Lottery. We will state for the benefit of your correspondent, that the prizes, 6/4 in number, according to the scheme, are drawn at every drawing. Moreover, for the certification of this we are willing to send our check for $1,000, to be given to the party making such inquiry, if we cannot prove it to his satisfaction. Again, we will give $100,000 to any four charitable institutions that you may name if we cannot prove that, in the scheme of the 15th of April we sold the ticket which drew the $200,000 prize, besides many other prizes. By inserting this you will enlighten your correspondent and oblige yours,

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. $330,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. Highest rates paid for all kinds of Gold and Silver, Government Bonds, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall street, N. Y.

THE MOCKING BIRD.
A NEW SINGING BOOK
For Academies, Schools and Juvenile Classes,
By W. O. PERKINS.

This work is a MODEL of SIMPLICITY AND COMPLETENESS, and it SURPASSES ALL SIMILAR WORKS in the great variety and excellence of the Music it contains.

Price, 50 cents per Copy, Postage Paid.
WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW YEAR.—The National Family Almanac. Only twenty cents. Forty good square pages. Ever so many pictures. Valuable hints for the household. Good the year round. Buy at the nearest newsstand or send 20c. to the Am'can Tract Society, 117 Washington St., Boston. Special terms to canvassers.

PATENTS MUNN & CO., Publishers *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, N.Y., obtain Patents everywhere. Twenty-five years experience. Everything confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors

STOP Send stamp for circular of Potato and Fruit Parer. Every family buys at 50c. Agents wanted. C. A. SCOTT, Cincinnati, O.

$425 A MONTH! Horse and carriage furnished. Expenses paid H. B. SHAW Alfred, Me.

Beating Brains into His Head.—The Hon. Thurlow Weed tells the following incident which occurred while he was serving his "devilship":

Our education, up to the time that we entered a printing office, had been a good deal neglected. Five months drilling in 'Webster's Spelling Book,' the 'English Reader,' and that well remembered book of books the Beauties of the Bible,' with what could be picked up during intervals from labor, in the sloop's forecastle, in a 'sugar-bush,' and in Mickle's furnace,' made up the sum of knowledge that, at the age of fourteen we took into the *Lynx* office. When therefore, a few months after our apprenticeship commenced, we were entrusted with manuscript copy, we felt a sense of intellectual exaltation. One day just as the *Lynx* was going to press, a brief obituary was handed in. Time pressed. We took it in hand. It read thus :—

DIED—In this village to-day, Catharine, consort of Rev. D. C. Landing, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Alexander, aged 30 years.

The word 'consort' was a poser.—We had not before encountered it, nor did it convey to our type-setting intellect any sensible idea. And in the hurry, venturing upon a correction, for the word consort we substituted comfort, a word which, to our mind, had some sense and meaning. The four lines were emptied from the stick into the form, which was locked up and placed upon the press. Mr. Fay rolled up his sleeves to "pull" and ours to "beat." The first impression was seized by a neighboring shoemaker, who, taking it to his bench, turned his eye first to the obituary column, and then rushed back, paper in hand, pointing ominously to the obituary. Mr. Fay took one look, and seizing the "sheepsfoot," he threw it at our head exclaiming with a fierce expletive, 'that he would try to beat some brains into our head.' We have never seen the word consort since, without remembering, how nearly that "sheepsfoot" came to spoiling any hope we might have entertained of improving our grammar.

An Irishman says that "the best remedy for baldness is to rub whiskey on your head until the hairs draw out, then take it inwardly to clinch the roots.

Feed Cutters for Stalks or Straw,

ALSO

STOVES

and a full line of HARDWARE,

AT

SHEPARD'S

UNION BLOCK, Lowell, Mich.

ELON C. EATON,
7 Canal St.
Headquarters for all kinds of
AMERICAN WATCHES.

I HAVE NOW RECEIVED MY
NEW STOCK,
Purchased in Eastern Cities, which is the
FINEST and LARGEST,
I Have ever Offered to my Customers,
Consisting of

Silver Watches	$10 00
Silver watches	15 00
Silver watches	20 00
Silver watches	25 00
Silver watches	30 00
Silver watches	35 00
Silver watches	40 00
Silver watches	45 00
Silver watches	50 00
Silver watches	60
Silver watches	65
Silver watches	75

LADIE'S

Gold watches	$ 25 00
Gold watches	30 00
Gold watches	35
Gold watches	40
Gold watches	50
Gold watches	60
Gold watches	70
Gold watches	75
Gold watches	120
Gold watches	150

GENT'S

Gold Hunting Am'rican watches	$ 50
Gold Hunting do do	60
Gold Hunting do do	75
Gold Hunting do do	100
Cold Hunting Howard do	125
Gold Hunting do do	150
Gold Hunting do do	200

Also, a Fine Assortment of Ladies Gold Sets, Opera Chains, Diamonds, &c., &c.

Also, the Largest Assortment of
SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE,
I Have Ever Offered.

E. G. EATON
7 Canal St., Grand Rapids.

Voorhis & Co.,

33 & 35 Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS,

IS THE place to buy good

Groceries & Provisions,

at the lowest prices.

Our immense stock of

TEAS

Is direct from the Importers and sold direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants. Notwithstanding the rumors of advance in Eastern markets, we are keeping down prices by throwing on sale from our reserved stock

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups,

And everything in the line of staple and fancy Groceries.

TEAS.

Young Hyson, 55, .75, 1.00, 125, 1.50
Gunpowder & Oolong, 1.40, 1.50 1.60
Japan and Souchong, 1.00, 1.25, 1.60

Syrups and Molasses.
Good Syrup, .65, .80, 1.00
Molasses, .65, .80, 1.00

COFFEE.

Rio, 25 ; *Java*, .30.

SUGAR.

Good Brown, 10 *cts.* ; 11 *cts.* ; 12 *cts.*
White, 12½ *cts.*

All other goods at proportionately low prices.—Farmers will find it THE best place to sell produce, Country merchants buying for cash, will find it their interest to call and examine our prices. Remember the large double store,

33 & 35 Monroe St., Grand Rapids Mich

Why not get well?

It is an established fact, convincingly proved by the highest testimony, and by the practical test of 10 yrs successful experience, that Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has been administered with the most extraordinary success in all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing many very remarkable cures of Cases pronounced incurable, such a remedy merits a trial from all who are afflicted and vainly seek relief. Will you let prejudice prevent you from trying it?

The Druggists write that "all who try it recommend it—many buying several bottles the second time, and stating they 'would not be without a bottle in their house.'" It cures all **Coughs, Colds and Chronic Coughs**, and its many cures of **Asthma and Bronchitis**, of long standing—when other remedies have failed—have caused it to be considered a specific for these complaints. **Throat Ailments** require but a few doses. **Consumptives**, and all suffering with **Pulmonary Affections**, of any kind, should not fail to gain the relief and cure afforded by Dr Crook's Wine of Tar. Try one bottle. **It is safe to take at any time, and under any circumstances whatever.**

Permit no other remedy to be palmed off on you for Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, for it is this remedy which is performing the many wonderful cures—**and you want IT**, and not an untried medicine with a similarity of name. Sold by Druggists.

There are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. Thousands suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Troubles of the Liver Kidneys & Bowels. What must they do?

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