THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Argus building, on THIRD STREET BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

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Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Stephens, late of Frankfort township, Beaver county, Penn'a., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BEALL, Adm'r.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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OFFICE,

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MILLINERY GOODS!

RIBBBON,
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HATS,
BONNETS,
FRAMES, &C.

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Is just receiving a fine stock of TRIMMINGS of every kind, Dress Trimmings, Gimps, Laces for Trimmings, &c.

Buttons.

We claim to have a good selection always on hand

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS AND GLOVES,

Of all kinds. Cuffs and Collars, Ladies' Scarfs, French Forms, &c., &c., &c.

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A good assortm entalways on hand. Beautiful patterns of stamped work for ladies' underwear, &c., &c.

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Of every description.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED, CLEANED AND DONE OVER CHEAP.

Also, Dresses and Sacques cut and made to order.

Elegant French Whalebone Corsets, very cheap.

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Done to order.

Those new styles of *HOOP SKIRTS.* Always on hand.

Our Goods are seasonable and carefully selected.—Everything desirable in our line is added to our stock as soon as introduced in the market. Our goods are what we represent them, and our prices as low as any. Thanking our friends and customers for past patronage, we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. Give us an early call and satisfy yourselves. J. H. BENCE.

apr8'68:3m.

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As we are bound to sell at

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Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching to order. Men's Shirts made to order.

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P. S. I have secured the services of WATT GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater. [my20'68.

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THESE WORKS ARE NOW IN SUCCESSFUL operation, and making an excellent COARSE SALT, superior for curing Meats, &c. And also making FINE SALT of a good quality. The attention of SALTERS, MERCHANTS & FARMERS, is invited to see and examine for themselves. Orders will be promptly filled.

Beaver Falls, April 11, 1868—apr15'68:3m.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the country.

☞Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

T. J. CHANDLER & CO. ja30'67—1y.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Benj. F. Wilson, late of New Brighton, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES WILSON, Adm'r., New Brighton.

apr22'68:6t.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. Office south of Moore's Drug Store, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. my13'68.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, May 27, 1868.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

PENMANSHIP.

It is a true saying, that "the noblest acquisition of mankind is speech, and the most useful art is writing."

Penmanship is not only desirable as a mere accomplishment, but more so as a branch of knowledge which is necessary to every person who would be useful in life. It is one of the most valuable acquisitions any one can possess. No matter what may be his occupation in life. Yet how few there are that can write an attractive, plain and easy hand. How often are our eyes caused to ache in attempts to decipher illegible manuscripts, written in the fashionable zig-zag style. How often do we peruse letters with a degree of painful interest, on account of the effort necessary to make out the meaning of the various crooks, turns and extra flourishing, worse than the hieroglyphical marks of the ancients.

All this is owing to the fact that penmanship as a branch of education has not, nor does not receive that attention that it demands. In very many of our schools the subject is lost sight of. Teachers do not take the interest in this part of their business that they should.

They do not make it an every day recitation. They do not have any regular time for writing. This is wrong. The teacher should have a set time for writing the same as he has for his grammar or his arithmetic classes, and he should devote at least half an hour of each day to this important exercise. It is highly necessary that the teacher should instruct his pupils with regard to the position of the body, arms, hand and the pen, the movement of the fingers, &c. How very few persons know how to hold their pen properly, or know the difference, between a concave and convex stroke. And the ignorance of persons in this branch is chargable to no person but their teacher. Teachers profess to teach that which is of most benefit to the pupil. What branch can be of more importance than penmanship. A knowledge of it is necessary to the statesman with his political affairs; to the soldier with military; to the mathematician with the properties and magnitudes of numbers; to the merchant with his commercial affairs, &c.; If, therefore, it be found that the branch of education used daily among so many individuals is in any respect the same, and is one branch of education can be so improved as to facilitate business and literature, then it cannot be denied that the art of writing is worthy the attention of those engaged in teaching.

Some teachers may say that they don't understand the theory of penmanship, that it was a study they entirely neglected. To those teachers I would say, you can yet learn the theory, procure some work on the theory and system of penmanship, peruse it carefully, and in a short time you will be able to explain to a class all the requisites necessary in order to become good writers; take for your guide the old axiom, "teach but one thing at a time and teach that well," and you will find that you have not only created a greater interest in your school, but have added an essential part of a liberal education.

J. H. C.

State Appropriations.

We are pleased to learn that the Legislature that has just adjourned made an appropriation of $500,000 to common schools. This is one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars more than last year, and the largest appropriation ever made, except that made in 1837, which was the same amount. This sum may to many seem a large appropriation, yet it is only about *one-twelfth* the amount expended annually for the support of our public schools; and, when divided, amounts to little more than fifty cents for each child in the State. While, therefore, we are glad that our Legislature was liberal enough to give a larger appropriation this year than last, we regret that it is so small in comparison with the total amount annually required to give the children of this Commonwealth—our workingmen's children—an average of five months school in twelve.

We entertain the opinion that the schools should be supported solely by appropriations from the State Treasury, and we hope the day is not far in the future when all our Legislators shall entertain the same opinion; and by their action so equalize the burdens and benefits of our common school system as to afford every child in the State not less than nine months school in each year.

We are pleased to learn also that an appropriation of $12,000 was made to Normal Schools generally, and a special appropriation of $5,000 to the Normal School of the 3d district.

All this speaks well for our State, and indicates clearly to every observer that we are working earnestly, steadily and with unyielding progress in the cause by which alone we can hope to maintain our liberties and save our people from that condition of vice and ignorance which has destroyed the liberties of many a people, and sapped the foundations of more than one government before ours rose into existence. Virtue, liberty and independence what are they, but the legitimate fruits of proper moral and mental training of the youths of the land! Let us then cherish our common schools with free hands and willing hearts as the only invincible bulwarks of civil and religious freedom.

THE great end of life is happiness; and as holiness is the basis of happiness, we must of necessity become holy if we would be truly happy. True happiness endureth forever; but the pleasures of sin are but for a moment and they have an eternal sting.

The Articles of Impeachment.

The following is a synopsis of the articles of impeachment on which the President was tried. Lay it by for future reference:

Article I declares that the President issued an order for the removal of Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, the Senate then being in session, intending thereby to violate the Tenure of Office act.

Article II charges that the President, there being no vacancy in the War Office, authorized Gen. Thomas, in writing, to act as Secretary *ad interim*, the Senate then being in session, and with intent to violate the Tenure act and the Constitution.

Article III is like the second, except that it alleges that the President *appointed* Thomas Secretary of War without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without authority of law, and with the intent to violate the Constitution.

Article IV alleges that the President conspired with Thomas and others unknown persons to prevent Stanton, by threats, from acting as Secretary of War, thereby violating the Conspiracy act of July, 1861, and the Constitution.

Article V charges that the President conspired with Thomas and others to prevent the execution of the Tenure act; and that in pursuance of this conspiracy, he and they attempted to hinder Stanton, by unlawful means from acting as Secretary of War.

Article VI alleges that the conspirators intended by force to get possession of the public property in the War Department, contrary to the Conspiracy act of July, 1861, and with the purpose of thus violating the Tenure act.

Article VII is very much like Atticle VI, merely adding that the conspiracy to get possession of the property in the War Office was formed with the intent to violate the Tenure act, omitting all allegations as to the act of July, 1861.

Article VIII declares that the *ad interim* appointment of Thomas was made with the intent on the part of the President to control the military appropriations for the War Department in an illegal manner, intending thereby to violate the Tenure act.

Article IX charges that the President, on the 22d of February, 1868, instructed General Emory (the commander of the troops in Washington) that the act of March, 1867, which requires all military orders to be given through Gen. Grant, was unconstitutional; and that the President tried to persuade Emory to disregard this law and receive orders directly from him.

Article X relates to the speeches made by the President at Washington, in August, 1866, about Congress hanging on the verge of the Government, and St. Louis, in the following September, while "swinging around the circle."

Article XI charges that the President declared in a speech at Washington, in August, 1866, that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a constitutional body, but a Congress of only a part of the States; that he thus denied that its legislation was valid and obligatory upon him, except so far as he approved the same, and also denying its power to propose amendments to the Constitution; and in pursuance of this denial, unlawfully devised means to prevent the execution of the Tenure act, by trying to prevent Stanton from resuming his office as Secretary of War, and also devised means to prevent the execution of the act requiring army orders to be given through Gen. Grant; and also devised means to prevent the execution of the "act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," commonly called the reconstruction act. These offenses are popularly called misprison of perjury—*i. e.*, trying to induce officers to violate their oaths, or devising plans to violate one's own oath, by refusing to execute these laws.

The Recusant Senators.

That the Republicans of our whole country regard with indignation those Senators who, owing their places to Republican partiality and confidence, now uphold Andrew in his law-defying career, is sufficiently well known, but the reasons therefor are not so well known. We proceed to indicate some of them, and first with regard to Senator Fowler of Tennessee. Mr. Fowler vaunts himself an abolitionist of at least twenty years standing, though he acted with the Whig party until it was no more. Elected to the Senate as a Unionist, he early avowed himself a radical of the radicals and a determined foe to Andrew Johnson's iniquitous "policy." As early as last year, when a Committee was first engaged in scrutinizing the President's course with a view to his impeachment, Mr. Fowler approached it with volunteered, unsolicited proffers of sympathy and aid. He made those proffers to the Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, who is our authority for this assertion.

In December last an effort was made to impeach Mr. Johnson, but it failed in the House. Mr. Benton of New-Hampshire was one of those Republicans who voted against it. Mr. Fowler, meeting him soon afterward, complained of his vote. Mr. Benton, in justification responded; "If we had impeached him, "the Senate would have failed to convict him." "Just send us an impeachment," rejoined Mr. Fowler, "and you will be forced to admit that "you have misjudged us."

On the 10th of January last a meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee was held at the house of Senator Morgan, which Mr. Fowler attended. Brief speeches were made by several members urging that funds be raised to publish campaign documents for distribution, especially in the South. Mr. Fowler at length took the floor and said; "What has been urged here to-night is well, but it does not go to the root of the matter. There is no protection, no safety, no peace for the loyal people of the South, so long as Andrew Johnson remains in the White House. If Congress shall longer hesitate to impeach and depose this Johnson the blood of thousands of loyal Southerners, murdered by bloody-minded, implacable Rebels, will rest upon our souls," ect., ect. For the truth of this report we appeal to the Hon. David C. Pomeroy, the Hon. Sidney Clarke, and to every one of the twenty or thirty persons who were at that meeting.

Will any one attempt to reconcile these facts with Mr. Fowler's present hostility to impeachment? Have his locks been shorn by Delilah, or has he been corrupted from the bag of Judas?

A word now of Senator Trumbull. He never gave his Republican colleagues a hint of his hostility to impeachment up to the moment of his unmasking on Monday of this week, though he had very recently attended meetings of those colleagues of a friendly and confidential character. We are assured that his Democratic son had quietly made bets through third parties, by which he expects to win $5,000 by his father's resistance to impeachment.

The Republican party protests against these shots from behind. True, it lost its beloved President by such a one; but Wilkes Booth never pretended to be a Republican as its present assailants have done. If there be more traitors nestling in its bosom is it too much to ask them to come to light?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GUILT is that which quells the courage of the blood, ties the tongue of the eloquent, and make greatness itself sneak and lurk and behave itself poor.

The Discontented Couple.

An old discontented couple, who had hard work to procure the necessaries of life, were constantly complaining of the faults and failures of others, instead of seeking by Divine help to rectify their own.

"All this trouble and sorrow in the world is through Adam and Eve," the old gentleman would exclaim. "If I had been Adam, I would never have allowed a woman to lead me into such a scrape."

A wealthy and pious lady lived near, who had frequently relieved the old man and his wife. One day when passing, she overheard them grumbling as usual, about Adam and Eve. She felt anxious to convince them of the importance of being contented with the station in which Providence had placed them, and how wrong it was to be thus constantly murmuring at their lot in life.

The next morning the lady's servant in livery came to the cottage with a message from his mistress requesting the old couple to go up to the mansion.

The looks of discontent vanished for once, as the old folks were delighted with such a mark of distinction from one so very rich.

On arriving at the mansion, the lady received them most kindly, and thus addressed them:

"I have set apart two rooms in my house, and so long as you attend to my wishes, you will be allowed to remain here, and have everything needful for your comfort. But if you disobey any of my rules you will be immediately turned out and sent back to your mud cottage.

"Thank you! thank you kindly, madam," responded the old man.

"Never fear our doing anything against your wishes, ma'am," added the old woman.

"Very well," said the lady, "then you will find a home here for life."

Everything necessary for their comfort was provided, and all went on well for some time. There was one thing that somehow puzzled them.

For several days there was placed on the dinner-table a covered dish, which they were desired not to touch.

"My lady desires me to say, that every dish is at your service except that one," said the servant.

On one such day, having nearly finished their hearty repast, the curiosity of the old woman was greatly excited as to the contents of the forbidden dish, and she said to her husband:

"Whatever can it be?"

"Never mind," said the old man; we have had a capital dinner without it.

"As the lady was doing us good, she might as well let us taste every dish," added the old woman.

"Why, yes, she might as well have done handsomely," rejoined the husband.

"There can be no harm in looking," continued the old woman: "the lady will never be any wiser for that."

The old man was silent, and silence serves to give consent. He was almost as curious as his wife about the strange dish. The temptation was strong, and the longer it was parlied about, the more irresistible it became.

"She'll never know we have looked," repeated the old woman, as she gently took hold of the cover, and very cautiously raised it on one side, and there, stooped down to peep under.

"Oh! oh! oh!" exclaimed the old woman, as she started back and upset the dish cover on the floor.

Out jumped a mouse!

The uproar roused the lady of the house, who, suspecting what was the matter, was quickly at the door.

"What! is this the return you make for my kindness? you who were so ready to blame Adam and Eve for eating the forbidden fruit, could you not obey my trifling request? You have now forfeited the privileges I conferred upon you, and you must therefore leave my house immediately, and return to your mud cottage. Never, in future, blame Adam and Eve again for what you evidently would have done had you been in their places?"

A FRENCH ROMANCE.

The Latest and Best Story of True Love Running Smoothly.

One of those little romances of which the French are so fond, has lately taken place in Paris, and is thus described in a journal:—M. Robert, an immensely wealthy and highly accomplished *degant* well known not only for his valuable collections of paintings and mediæval relics, but for his rare skill as a designer and painter, hearing that one of his tenants, a Mr. B., whom he had never seen, kept one of the most extensive ateliers of fancy boxes and ornamental objects in France, called on him with a view to make acquaintance.

Entering the counting room, he found a good natured, eccentric gentleman of middle age, who greeted him, and exclaimed:

"I suppose that you have also seen my advertisement, and come to apply for that situation as a designer?"

For a joke, M. Robert replied that he had. M. B. supplied him with paints and brushes, and requested him to produce a design for a casket. M. Robert soon found that what Mr. B. really wanted was an artist who would strictly carry out his own ideas, and that these were pure, and formed on an extensive knowledge of the art. In a short time he produced a sketch, which suited the employer to a dot—"*a point.*"

M. Robert very gravely, engaged himself, exacting good wages, and insisted on having several new articles of furniture placed in the room which was assigned to him. But when he was introduced to the work rooms and found one hundred and fifty girls, many of them young and beautiful, busily employed, and was informed that he would be required to supply them with designs and show the young ladies how they were to be carried out, the young artist began to feel as if he should have to be carried out himself—being very susceptible.

"Working for a living," said he to himself, "is not entirely devoid of attraction. Let us work."

M. Robert being an accomplished artist, delighted his employer, and he soon found a remarkable fascination in seeing his designs realized, in steel, silver, enamel, or wood.—He took a pleasure hitherto unknown in seeing his works in shop windows and finding them in the boudoirs of his friends. This workshop life was of course carefully concealed from "society," nor did his employer suspect that his artist was his landlord. But M. Robert soon found a more intense object of fascination in the daughter of M. B., a young lady who also took part in the duties of the atelier. This damsel was as remarkable for her accomplishments as for her extraordinary beauty, and M. Robert soon found that as regarded taste and culture in all matters which specially interested him he had never met with any one like her. Step by step, the pair fell in love, and little by little the artist so ingratiated himself with the father that the latter, after due deliberation, consented to their union.

Previous to the marriage the old gentleman one day spoke of a dowry "I shall give Marie fifty thousand francs," said he, with a little air of boasting. "Eh, *mon garcon?*"

"And I suppose," added M. Robert, gravely, "that I, too, must settle something on my wife. Well—I will.

This caused a peal of laughter, which was redoubled when the artist added:

"I will settle this piece of property, house and all, with the building adjoining, on her."

But what was their amazement when M. Robert drew forth the title deeds, and said:

"You seem to forget that I am your landlord? Isn't my name Robert?"

The young lady did not faint, but papa nearly died of astonishment and joy. There was a magnificent wedding, but the bridegroom has not given up business. He declares that there is as much amusement in being useful as in amusing one's self.

GENERAL GRANT'S HABITS.

Interesting Reminiscences.

A lady, who was for three years of the war, connected with the Western Sanitary Commission, and who had abundant opportunity of judging for herself in regard to the character and ability of many of our Generals, writes to the Philadelphia *Press.* We quote the following from her letter:

During the entire campaign of the opening of the Mississippi it was my privelege to aid in caring for our noble patriots, both in hospitals and in camps, and I have been for weeks together where I saw General Grant daily, heard his name constantly, and never did I hear intemperance mentioned in connection with it. Facts are stubborn things. I will relate a few of the many that came directly to my own knowledge;

In the winter of 1862—3, when the army arrived at Memphis, after long weary marching, and trials that sicken the heart to think of, two-thirds of the officers and soldiers were in hospitals. General Grant was lying sick at the Gayoso Hotel. One morning Mrs Grant came into the ladies' parlor, very much depressed, and said the medical director had just been to see Mr. Grant, and thought he would not be able to go any further if he did not stimulate. Said she: "And I cannot persuade him to do so, he says he will not die; and he will not touch a drop upon any consideration." In less than a week he was on board the advance boat on the way to Vicksburg.

Again a few months after I was on board the headquarters boat at Milliken's Bend, where quite a lively gathering of officers and ladies had assembled. Cards and music were the order of the evening. General Grant sat in the ladies' cabin, leaning upon a table covered with innumerable maps and routes to Vicksburg, wholly absorbed in contemplation of the great matter before him. He paid no attention whatever to what was going on around, neither did any one dare to interrupt him; for hours he sat thus, until the loved and lamented McPherson stepped up to him with a glass of liquor in his hand, and said: "General, this won't do, you are injuring yourself; join with us in a few toasts, and throw this burden off your mind." Looking up with a smile he replied, "Mac, you know your whisky won't help me to think; give me a dozen of the best cigars for smoking, I think by the time I have finished them I will have this job pretty nearly planned." Thus he sat; and, when the company retired we left him there, still smoking and thinking, not having touched one drop of liquor.

When the army lay around Vicksburg during that long siege, the time that tried men's souls, I watched every movement it were possible for me to do, feeling almost certain that he would eventually succumb to the custom alas! too universal among the officers. I was in with a gentleman from Chicago, who while calling upon the General, remarked:—"I have some very fine brandy upon the boat, and if you will send an orderly with me to the river, I will send you a case or two."—"I am greatly obliged," replied the General, "but I do not use the article. I have a big job on hand, and though I shall win, I know I must do it with a cool head. Send all the liquor you intend for me to my hospital in the rear; I don't think a little will hurt the poor fellows down there.

At a celebration on the 22d of February, before the surrender of Vicksburg, while all around were drinking toasts in sparkling champagne I saw General Grant push aside a glass of wine, and taking up a glass of Mississippi water, with the remark, "This suits the matter in hand," drank to the toast, "God gave us Lincoln and Liberty; let us fight for both."

Wouldn't Stay Put Off.

One day as conductor Jones was running from Elmira, on the Erie railroad, he found, among other passengers, a boy who had no money who told him he was poor and alone in the world, and wanted to go out West where he thought he could do better than he could at the East.

The conductor, of course told him that he could not ride unless he paid his fare, "and," said he, "when we arrive at the next station, Corning, you must get off."

The boy promised that he would do so. On his passage through the cars, after leaving Corning, the conductor came across the boy again.

"Did I not tell you to get off at Corning?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy, "and I did get off; but I got on again."

"Well, sir," said the conductor, "when we get to the next station, I want you to get off and stay off."

Again the boy promised, but shortly after leaving the station, who should the conductor find but the boy.

"See here, I thought I told you to get off and stay off."

The boy acknowledged that the conductor had told him so; "and," said the boy, "I did get off, and was going to stay off, but just as the train was starting, you said 'all aboard,' and I thought you meant me as much as anybody."

It is perhaps needless to say that the conductor acknowledged himself beaten, and gave the boy a free ride to the end of his route.

"PAP, I planted some potatoes in our garden," said a smart youth to his father, "and what do you think came up?" "Why potatoes of course." "No sir-ee! there came up a drove of hogs and ate them all."

THE poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb?—Sleep you in innocence.

"How did you get rid of that troublesome lover of years, Carrie?" "Oh, I married him, and haven't been troubled with his attentions since."

A LADY who held a glass of water in her hand, said—"Oh, if it were only wicked to drink this, how nice it would be."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to TEN lines of this type measured a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged *invariably* ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.