# The Beaver Argus.

**Beaver, Pa., Oct. 18th, 1871.**

*Circulation Thirteen Hundred.*

**Rates of Advertising.**

| TIME. | 3w. | 6w. | 3m. | 6m. | 1 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 sqr—10 lines, | $2 00 | $3 00 | $5 00 | $7 00 | $10 00 |
| 2 squares, do | 3 50 | 5 00 | 7 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| 3 squares, do | 5 00 | 6 00 | 9 00 | 13 00 | 18 00 |
| 4 squares, do | 6 00 | 8 00 | 10 50 | 15 00 | 21 00 |
| ¼ column,.... | 8 00 | 11 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 28 00 |
| ½ column,.... | 11 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 35 00 | 60 00 |
| 1 column,.... | 23 00 | 30 00 | 38 00 | 60 00 | 100 00 |

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

**GEO. P. ROWELL,** 40 Park Row, N. York, AND **S. M. PETTENGILL & Co,** 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

## TIME TABLE.

**Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.**—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 8.23; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 9.27.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 6.15 p. m.

**Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.**—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows; Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.52 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m.; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m.; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.42 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.36

**The** attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

A Mammoth Show—Adam Forepaugh.
Register's Notice—D. Singleton.
List of Appraisements—John C Hart.
Special Notice—Drs. Oldshue.
Fine Poultry—Charles Coale.
Orphans' Court Sale—James Dillan.
Special Notice—R. Steinfeld.
Special Notice—M. Schiff.
Special Notices—H. Noss.
Strayed—G. H. Reisinger.
Special Notice—Mrs. Bence.
List of Causes—John Caughey.
Administrator's Notice—Philip Hock.
Special Notices—S. & J. Snellenburg.

**The** Catholic, St. Rose, church will be dedicated to the worship of God, by Right Rev. Bishop Dominec, on Sunday next. It is located at or near Darlington. The public are invited to attend.

THE latest and best styles of Jewelry, in all its various branches, to be found at *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

☞ Cramps and pains in the stomach are the result of imperfect digestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

CLOTHING for the thousands, at prices within every ones reach, at S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton.

**House in Economy Township Burned.**—On last Friday a new house in Economy township belonging to John Swayne, took fire, it is supposed, from a defective flue and burned down. A portion of the furniture was saved. Mr. Swayne's loss is near $2,000. Insured for $1,200 in the Sampson Agency Fire Company.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

FINE POULTRY.—We had the pleasure of looking at a trio of Dark Brahmas and a trio of Howdan Fowls delivered to our townsman John F. Dravo, from the poultry yards of Charles Coale, New Brighton. They are very fine. Call and see them. There are a few more left. Price moderate.

EVERYBODY should know that S. & J. Snellenburg have 100 dozen of those undercloths which they are selling at 35 cts. each or the shirt and drawers for 70 cts. Come in season and supply yourself before they are all gone. Remember, Broadway, New Brighton.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a full stock: newest styles; lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

**Items from the Beaver County Press.**—The Iron Moulders' Union are to have a ball at Lafayette Hall, in Beaver Falls on Tuesday evening, October 31st.

—The performance of the military drama, the "Color Guard," which took place at Concert Hall last week, and continued through Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, was greeted with overflowing audiences at every exhibition, with the exception of the first. As a consequence, the amount realized by the Post, under whose patronage the play was presented was entirely satisfactory.

H. Noss' Photograph Gallery, Broadway, New Brighton, has been thoroughly refitted.

HOGS.—My hogs were cruelly torn and driven away by my ill disposed neighbors, and otherwise injured on Thursday of last week, since which time one of them has been missing. When last heard of he was seen near Beaver Fair grounds. Any information as to his whereabouts will be duly rewarded by the subscriber living near Beaver.

G. H. REISINGER.

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order, send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of express charges. All work warranted. je7;1y

STILL THEY COME, is the watchword at the Clothing Store of R. Steinfelt, in New Brighton. The demand for custom work is so great this fall, that this firm had to send for extra hands to Pittsburgh this week. He will now be able to execute all orders promptly and as he has engaged one of the best cutters in this county, he can guarantee every one a good fit. Call there at once, before his assortment is broken.

**The robbers** and torturers of old Mr. Murrin, of New Bedford, Lawrence county, were arrested and committed to jail last week. They were detected by passing silver coin which had been marked. Their names are Wm. Murphy, James Murphy and Joseph Trax; the latter has been released on bail.

THE CHICAGO FIRE has been the general topic of conversation in this vicinity among the ladies as also the new winter styles, Hats and Bonnets which have been opened at Mrs. Bence's Millinery and Trimming Store, 3d street, Beaver. She has now the largest stock of Millinery Goods, as well as the latest styles opened here, also new sash Ribbons, Lace Collars, Corsets, Trimmings, ladies' and gents' Hosiery, ladies' and gents' Underwear, beautiful Shawls, Velvets, and Velvet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., &c. Stamping done to order. Butter, eggs, and chickens taken in exchange for goods; give her an early call.

WE invite our friends to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders carefully and promptly filled. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

OLDSHUE'S URINO-PATHOLOGY or the Uroscopian System of Diagnosing Diseases, by Ocular Inspection, Chemical Analysis, and Microscopic Examination of the Urine.

This work is accompanied by an Illustrated Chart of Urinary Deposits, representing the microscopic appearance of more than *sixty* different varieties of ingredients as found in the urine. It contains about three hundred pages of reading matter, giving the characteristic indications presented by the state of the urine in over *fifty* different diseases.

It will be forwarded by mail to any address for $3.00. No physician should be without it. Address Dr. Oldshue, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DON'T FAIL. Make it a point to call on S & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton, if you are in need of clothing. The largest stock of clothing in the county. Don't fail to see the best variety before you purchase elsewhere.

**Notice.**—The Young Men's Christian Association of Beaver, Pa., sympathizing deeply with our Brethern in Chicago, resolve to do something for their relief. A subscription paper will be found in the Y. M. C. A. room for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. Room opened daily from 4 to 9 p. m., remember, God loves a cheerful giver. We call upon the citizens to subscribe liberally.

R. H. COOPER, *Treasurer.*

Y. M. C. A. prayer meeting every Tuesday evening, at 7 p. m. in their room, welcome to all.

BEAVER, Oct. 16th; 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—Believing that the following circular which purports to have been put in circulation (throughout the county) by Mr. J. R. Harrah, places us in a false and very unenviable position, we ask you to publish the voluntary affidavit of Albert E. Evans, correcting the statements made in said circular and setting forth the facts as we verily believe them to be. JOHN B. YOUNG, JAMES CAMERON.

## To the Republicans of Beaver County:

I, J. R. HARRAH, after being duly sworn according to law, depose and say, that in reference to the matter of collecting a pension for Albert E. Evans, I labored to secure said pension for nearly two years; and the application was refused for want of sufficient proof. At that stage of the case Albert E. Evans insisted on my going to the Pension Office at Washington city, and making an effort to have the case re-opened, and if possible allowed, saying that if I would do so, he would pay me $100. At first I refused; but on his repeated and persistent pleading, I at last consented to go. I went to Washington city, paid my own expenses, spent five or six days, had the case re-examined and allowed, obtained for said Evans near $500, and a pension certificate for $96 a year during his disability. I paid him his money, and he paid me my fee according to his own proposition, and expressed himself as being entirely satisfied.

During the canvass for nomination, Mr. Evans made a sworn statement which Mr. Cameron used against me. I met Mr. Evans at the Court House, and asked him why he had treated me so. He replied that James Cameron and John Young had induced him to sign it when he was drunk; but, with the consent of Cameron and Young, he would give me a written statement of all the facts. I so stated to a personal friend of mine; he told me to prepare a statement of the facts, and he would see Cameron and Young and have them get Evans sign the statement. He told me that he had given them the statement that I had prepared, (the same published in the last CONSERVATIVE), and the [illegible]

As I am credibly informed, and verily believe, Albert Evans is a WHITE man, but his wife is a colored woman. I never presented Albert Evans any certificate, nor never one to sign on this subject. These facts are well understood in Beaver and vicinity; but fearing they may not have reached the voters in the country districts who have heard the above partial statement, I have yielded to the solicitations of my friends, to publish ALL the facts in this form. As to the reasonableness of the fee taken under the circumstances, even if no contract whatever exhibited, I refer to the leading members of the Bar in Beaver county, both Republican and Democratic, viz: Hon. B. B. Chamberlin, S. B. Wilson, Henry Hice, and E. B. Dougherty, esqs., some of whom have, without any solicitation on my part, expressed their opinions on this subject heretofore. My object in making this statement as I do, is to explain charges made against me in the Beaver CONSERVATIVE of October 5th. J. R. HARRAH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, A. D. 1871.

JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

*State of Pennsylvania,* County of Beaver, } ss

Personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace in and for Beaver county, Albert E. Evans, who being duly sworn according to law, and upon his solemn oath, doth depose and say, that the leading statements made in the above circular which purports to be an affidavit made by J. R. Harrah, before John C. Hart, Clerk, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1871, *are false and untrue*, that said J. R. Harrah never stated in my presence that "the application was refused," and I never asked said J. R. Harrah to go to the Pension Office at Washington city, or go to Washington city at all, and said J. R. Harrah did not pay me the money but divided it himself, by taking the first $100 counted, and putting it in his pocket, and leaving me the balance. *I did not express myself satisfied*, but being entirely ignorant of my rights I said nothing at that time. I was duly sober when I made the affidavit of April 21st, 1871, and I never stated to J. R. Harrah or any one else "that James Cameron and John Young had induced me to sign it when I was drunk," and as to giving him a "written statement of all the facts." Mr. Harrah had them substantially already in my first affidavit but wanted me to falsify them which I refused to do.

his
ALBERT × E. EVANS.
mark

Sworn and [illegible] before me this [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1871.

ROBERT TALLON, *J. P.*

SAY, MR., have you got your supply of clothing? No, I ain't. Then don't fail to call on S. & J. Snellenburg whose stock is now completed. Overcoats, Dress Sacks and Walking Coats of the latest patterns and styles; a full line of Youth's Clothing and Children's Dress and Garibaldi Suits. Broadway, New Brighton.

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93, Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

**The** New Orleans "Picayune" tells of an ambitious young debater in a village society who propounded this abstruse conundrum: "Eff'r man plants a watermillion seed next to his fence; and this 'ere watermillion seed sprouts up into a watermillion vine; and that 'ere watermillion vine grows, and meanders through that 'ar fence into another man's lot adjacient; and in that other man's lot, so adjacient, that 'ere watermillion vine that sprouted from that 'ere watermillion seed and meandered thro' that 'ar fence into this 'ere other man's lot adjacient; tharin consolidates and homologates into a watermillion, the question, feller citizens and ladies, is: To which of these 'ere men did that 'ar watermillion, so homologated and promulgated, belong? to the man who planted that 'ere watermillion seed that meandered thro' that 'ar fence into this 'ere man's lot adjacient and thar so consolidated into a watermillion; or to the man who owned this 'ere lot so adjacient, whar was so promulgated the watermillion that so exergitated from that 'ar watermillion vine that meandered thro' this 'ere fence and so sprouted from that 'ar watermillion seed that that ere man thar planted?"

H. Noss' Photograph Gallery, Broadway, New Brighton, has been thoroughly refitted.

NO ONE should fail to go to the establishment of M. Schiff, New Brighton, Pa., and see the celebrated Frauz and Pope Knitting Machine in operation. It is really a marvel of simplicity and any child of nine years can knit a sock on it in 15 minutes. This is the only machine out which knits a perfect heel and toe complete. It also makes any sizes of hosiery. At our last fair this machine was exhibited and received the diploma, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen admired the working of this great invention. A lady can earn on this machine from one to two dollars per day, and it can be had on reasonable terms at the agency of M. Schiff, Broadway, New Brighton.

**What Sleep Will Cure.**—The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is harder to get. The best rest is from sound sleep. Of two men and women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, uneasiness. It will cure insanity. It will restore to vigor an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will do much to secure dyspepsia, particularly that kind known as nervous dyspepsia. It will relieve langor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure hypochondria. It will cure the blues. It will cure the head-ache. It will cure the heart-ache. It will cure neuralgia. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a list of nervous maladies that sleep will cure.

The cure of sleeplessness, however, is not so easy, particularly in those who carry heavy responsibilities. The habit of sleeping well is one which, if broken up for any length of time, is not easily regained. Often a severe illness, treated by powerful drugs, so deranges the nervous system that sleep is never sweet afterwards. Or, perhaps, long continued watchfulness produces the same effect. Or hard study, or too little exercise of the muscular system, or tea and whisky drinking and tobacco using. To break up these habits are required:

1st, a good, clean bed; 2d, sufficient exercise to produce weariness, and pleasant occupation; 3d, good air and not too warm a room; 4th, freedom from too much care; 5th, a clean stomach; 6th, a clear conscience; 7th, avoidance of stimulants and narcotics.

For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as will secure their sleep otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it is sadly imperfect.

CARMICHAELS, PA., Oct. 6th, 1871.

EDITOR ARGUS: The author of the problem of the oranges is, most likely, Prof. Stoddard, for it appears in his Complete as well as his Practical Arithmetic. But I [Carmichaels] sent it to the *Argus*; and, as I have been requested to give my solution, I hereby offer the same. I would say, I do not claim perfection for this solution, for it is too tedious to be regarded as a solution of general and practical application. But, if any one will give us a direct and concise solution, Carmichael's will join in with you in saying hurrah! for the man who gives it. I only ask that every step in the following solution be carefully examined before it is condemned; but if, after examination, you still ask any more, I shall have to do like the ground-squirrel, "begin to dig at the other end," or "pull the hole in after me." Yours, CARMICHAELS.

Three market women, having 10, 30, and 50 oranges each, sold them at the same rates, and each received the same amount for her oranges. What were the rates at which the oranges were sold, and how much did each receive?

Observation 1: They sold a different number of oranges at the same rates, and received the same for them. This could not have been the case had they sold at *one rate*; for, *ten* times the price of *one* orange could not be equal to *thirty* times, nor *fifty times* the same price, at any *one* rate whatsoever.

Obs. 2. They must have sold at *two* or more *rates*.

Obs. 3. They each sold—at the same rate—a *different* number from that sold by *any other* at that rate; for, if any two had sold the same number of oranges at *one* rate, and an *unequal* number at *another* equal rate, they could not have received the same amount, unless they had sold the same number of oranges which, by the question, they did not.

Obs. 4. They must each have sold an *unequal* number for the *same number of cents* for the lot; and the *remaining* oranges for the same rate or rates; for there is no other possible way by which they could sell at the same rates an *unequal* number at each rate, and receive the same amounts, without violating *one* or *more* of the preceding observations; from all of which we deduce the following facts:

They could not have sold at any number of cents for each 1, 2, 5 or 10 oranges; for each of these numbers divides 10, 30 and 50; therefore, on this hypothesis, [illegible] 2d or 3d rates; and (by Obs. 1) they can not sell at *one* rate.

They could not have sold at a certain number of cents for each 3 or 6 oranges; for, both 3 and 6 will divide 30 with no remainder; but will not divide 10 and 50. Therefore the second woman, by this supposition, would sell at *one rate only*, while both the others must sell at *two*.

Neither could they have sold at a certain number of cents for each 4 or 8 oranges, and a certain number of cents for each remaining orange; for, by dividing 10, 30 and 50 by 4, we find each would have 2 oranges remaining to sell at the same rate; but (by Obs. 3) each must sell an *unequal* number at *any rate*.

So, when 10, 30 and 50 are divided by 8, the *first* and *third* have equal remainders which, likewise is a violation of Obs. 3.

They could not have sold at a certain number of cents for each 9 oranges, and each remaining orange at a certain number of cents a piece; because, once the price of 9 oranges *plus* once the price of 1 orange, could not equal 3 times the price of 9 oranges *plus* 3 times the price of 1 orange, nor 5 times the price of 9 oranges *plus* 5 times the price of 1 orange.

Now, I have shown that the rates required are not 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, nor 10; therefore, if there is any rate at which they can sell and fulfill the required condition, it must be 7. But they *did* sell at the same rates, &c.

Referring to Obs. 4, it will be found it is there stated that they must sell an unequal number for a number of cents for the lot sold, by each, at the first rate, and the remaining oranges at the same rate or rates. Dividing 10, 20 and 50 by 7, we find the first has one time 7 oranges and 3 oranges remaining. The second has 4 times 7 oranges and two oranges remaining. The third, 7 times 7 oranges and only one orange remaining. Now, we observe that both the first and second have more than one orange remaining; hence, from these remainders, we cannot determine that there may not be more rates than two; for, the first might have had four different rates, viz: a certain number of cents for each 7 oranges, and each remaining orange might have been sold at a different price; say *one* for 4 cents, *another* for 5 cents, &c. The second might have had three rates, so far as yet determined. But the third has but one orange remaining, and it could not be sold by the same salesman at more than *one* rate; therefore, there can be but two rates. Denote the first rate by R, the second, by R'. The first woman has 1 time 7 oranges plus 3 times 1 orange remaining. Therefore, R + 3 times R' is the value of the oranges. The second had 4 times R + 2 times R'. By the problem they received the same; therefore, 4 times R + 2 times R' = R + 2 times R'. From which, by transposition, we obtain 3 times R = R'. That is, *three times the first* rate is equal to the *second*. Hence we see that the number of answers is infinite; the only condition to be observed is that whatever be the rate at which each 7 oranges are sold, that the rate of each remaining orange shall be three times as great. Thus, if the price of 7 oranges is 1 cent, then each remaining orange must be sold at 3 cents; then each woman would receive ten cents. If the price of 7 is 2 cents, each remainder must be sold at 6 cents, and each would receive 20 cents for her oranges, &c., &c., on to infinity. C.

**Sociables.**—In many sections of the country it is customary for young ladies and gentlemen to form sociables for the winter evenings; and we notice preparations have already commenced to this end in several localities. These gatherings of young people, properly managed, are pleasant affairs; but, like other fashions of the day, are susceptible of abuse. For instance, there is neither reason nor common sense in their being commenced at nine or ten o'clock at night and continued until two or three in the morning, as is so frequently the case. Again, the refreshments should be of the plainest character, for the reason that the large expense usually attending this part of the evening's entertainment has the effect of keeping very many most desirable young ladies and gentlemen of moderate means from becoming members. In the matter of dress, too, a most ridiculous rivalry is generally maintained. Instead of being sociable in the truesense of the term, they are frequently nothing more or less than gatherings attended by young ladies for the purpose of displaying their fine dresses, and to such excess is this ridiculous practice sometimes carried, that rather than be outshone in splendor, families of moderate means have been seriously inconvinced in order to fit the young ladies out in attire that would vie in stylo and costliness with that of the more wealthy members. This is wrong. Sociables properly conducted are very pleasant affairs, but when abused and diverted from their legitimate purpose, as they so often are, they become the very reverse. Early commenced and early breaking up, moderate refreshment and simplicity in dress should be the rule not the exception. When these, the only legitimate foundations for a sociable, are departed from, the inevitable results are dissatisfaction, envy, and in some cases at least, expense which is hard to be borne.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices.—Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

**Blast Furnace.**—The following graphic description of the scene presented by tapping a furnace in the night time, we find in the *Gazette & Democrat*, of New Castle. It is pictured to the life: The furnace is tapped every twelve hours, at nine in the morning and nine at night, the slag or impurity which floats on top of the molten mass having been previously run off by an opening higher up than the one from which the good metal issues. There can be nothing more dramatic in all manufacturing than the scene at the tapping of one of these furnaces. The vast, high room in which it occurs is dark and silent before the process begins. The muffled glow of the furnace does not reach far back into the shadows. At a given signal two men approach the foot of the furnace; one applys an iron bar to the clay plug, and the other drives it in; and then comes as grand a pyrotechnic display as ever delighted the eyes of a victorious sovereign. The carbon flies in green and blue stars from the molten metal, and the sombre cranes and rafters begin to reach forth their huge arms from the darkness. The metal runs slowly at first, but soon spreads with a grand rush over the floor of the whole building, into hundreds of moulds prepared for its reception. Then it is that the illumination is complete. Every grimy cobweb in the roof is visiole. As the main stream flows to the rear of the building it is quickly followed by a gang of men with a sort of spades coated with fire-clay, and as each section of the moulds fills with metal this spade is thrust in to cut off the supply and prevent an overflow. When the metal is run out there comes a rush of burning gas which is skillfully stopped by clay, and twelve hours after, this scene is enacted again. The fire is never allowed to go out. The metal cools in the moulds and is taken out—pig iron.

## A MAMMOTH SHOW.

**400 Men and Horses, a Herd of Camels, a Team of Elephants, 800 Wild Animals, coming to Rochester, Saturday, October 21st, 1871.**

During the past six weeks Adam Forepaugh's stupendous Menagerie, Museum and Circus, with its camels, elephants, &c., has been traversing the central and southern sections of Ohio, daily attracting immense audiences and receiving from the press of that section the most unqualified endorsement. At Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Springfield, and at all the leading towns and cities, the two mammoth tents which are used to exhibit the menagerie and circus, and which will accommodate 5,000 persons each, were not large enough to contain the vast crowds desiring admission. Included in this vast collection is an

AFRICAN ELAND,

and the first and only "tree-topper" ever placed on exhibition, whose weight is 600 pounds; also a strange and curious animal called the "cariboo," and the famous old elephant "Romeo," weighing 10,000 pounds, and the calf elephant Baby Annie, weighing only 500 pounds, pair of white, double-backed Bactrian camels, the cabia bara, cameleopard, hippopotamus (South America), Arabian dromedary, black bear, thibet or sun bear, grizzly bear, white polar bear, ponah bear, the nylghau and

EIGHT WILD LIONS,

pair of monster royal Bengal tigers, Abyssinian ibex, a pair of magnificent ostriches, reindeer, East India antelope, Cashmere goats, ebony headed Palatine spotted axis deer, bison of Colorado, American fallow deer, South American jaguar, silver lion of California, Peruvian alpacas, striped and spotted hyenas, lama or camel of the Andes, puma or American cougar, American buffalo, Virginia panther, Senegal leopards, black tiger, spotted tigers, Shetland cow, Australian kangaroo, Sacred cattle, female kangaroo of New Zealand, tawny lion of Kaffra, the zebu or ox nunda, African porcupine, badgers, beavers, white, brown and gray coons, wild cats, foxes, weasels, civit cats, lynx, pecaries, wambat, gazelles, Japanese swine, African jackals, Humardras baboons, or lion [illegible]

HORNED HORSE,

armadillo, babyrousal hedgehog, baris, and black monkey, wauderau, nandrill, a genuine Barbary zebra, chetah or ounce, gnu, sloth, and tapir, horned horse (just added), etc., etc., etc. The bird department—Cassowary, two ostriches, king vulture, condor and eagles, black and white swans, pair of snow-white African policans, pair of white peacocks, African crowned cranes, lyre birds, New Holland emus, birds of Paradise, satin-breasted paroquets, white carrier doves, African gray parrots, golden pheasants, Spanish macaws, Jamaica parrots, King Lori birds, Rosa cocatoos, silver pheasants, Chinese birds in great variety, and the Great Australian Bird Show, containing every imaginable variety of the many colored birds of plumage will be found in the Ornithological Department of this Colossal Show.

From the above, it will be noticed that Forepaugh's menagerie is the largest collection of living wild animals ever seen in

BEAVER COUNTY.

Yet this vast collection of rare and strange animals, constitutes only a *part* of the mammoth establishment. This menagerie is exhibited in a tent devoted *exclusively* to this purpose.

IN ANOTHER TENT,

a circus company with four lady actors, 25 male performers, 3 clowns, 20 performing horses, 8 trick ponies, 2 pantomimic elephants, and trained animals of various kinds appear. Want of space prevents an enumeration of the names of the several actors and actresses. Included in the company is the great rider Monsieur Franconie, from Paris, and Messrs. Robinson, Melville, the Lowande Family, and the celebrated Mll'e Virginia, Miss Cordelia, Senorita Lowande, and many others of rare excellence.

A MILITARY BAND,

under the leadership of Professor Tony Frank, accompanies the exhibition, and the entire establishment is a monument to Mr. Forepaugh's energy, ability, and liberality. Mr. Forepaugh arrived in this country in the winter of 1866, and in the spring of 1867 he began his first American tour. Starting from New York, he visited New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York, and returned to Philadelphia [illegible] Allegheny mountains and exhibited in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. During 1869 and 1870 he made a tour of the Western and Northwestern States, and he is now *en route* for Philadelphia.

A GRAND PROCESSION

is made on the morning of each exhibition day. The magnificent chariot is drawn by twenty Arabian horses. A herd of elephants and drove of dromedaries, a pony wagon filled with birds and drawn by eight Shetland ponies follow. Then appear the circus stock and thirty-two animal cages, containing the collection of wild beasts, drawn by

100 MATCHED HORSES.

Mr. Forepaugh himself travels in a splendid close carriage, painted maroon and black, and drawn by Arabian horses with gold-mounted harness and livoried footmen, the interior of the barouche being the quintessence of comfort and elegance.

TWO MAMMOTH TENTS

are used, and the menagerie is completely separated from the circus. By this universally commended plan, that very large class in the community who are not interested in circus exhibitions, but who would enjoy a visit to a large menagerie such as Forepaugh's, can avail themselves of this arrangement and with their friends or family attend the menagerie and not enter the circus tent unless desirous so to do. Both tents are capacious, well ventilated, and will accommodate 5,000 persons.

One ticket for 50 cents, and children 25 cents, admits to *both exhibitions*. Different exits and entrances are arranged to both tents, and a person visiting the menagerie need see nothing, hear nothing, know nothing of the circus in the other tent. An exhibition such as this must commend itself to all our readers, and we predict the same liberal patronage for it here, that has elsewhere been bestowed upon it.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete line in the city of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary attachments to be had of *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 83 Market St. Pittsburgh. je7;1y

OPERA HOUSE DINING AND BILLIARD SALOON.—Those of our readers visiting Pittsburgh, should not fail to visit the above saloon, just opened under the proprietorship of Geo. E. Reineman. This saloon, the largest west of the mountains, is complete in all its appointments, having commodious dining and billiard rooms and bar, all furnished in the most gorgeous style. Obliging and experienced gentlemen are placed at the head of each department—the whole being under the personal supervision of Mr. Reineman—and visitors may depend upon courteous treatment. [sep6-4w.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed, "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan25;1y

**Walter L. Graham, esq.,** of the borough of Butler, received a premium at the late Agricultural Fair in Butler county for being the handsomest man in the county. Walter is a fair specimen of the *genus homo*, and as clever as he looks; besides, he is an A. 1 Republican, and will as like as not become a candidate for Congress. The Butler *Eagle* of last week, asks: When is the belt to be presented to Mr. Graham, the best looking man in the county? This is no ordinary matter. Mr. Graham has taken the first premium ever awarded in the county for beauty, and he should have a belt. If no belt has been provided a committee of ladies should take the matter in hand and make one. It should be presented with the proper ceremonies. A public supper should be given by all means.

**Poisoned.**—On Wednesday of week before last, the family of Mrs. Catharine Pry, of Smith township, Washington county, were poisoned in the following manner: Mrs. P was confined to bed by sickness at the time, and a daughter who had been from home returned and set about baking a pound cake. Going to the cupboard to get some soda, she mistook the paper and put in arsenic. The cake being baked, the two daughters—the only members of the family at home beside the sick mother—partook of it and were soon after taken violently ill. The mother not being able to render any assistance, they had to suffer until some of the neighbors fortunately happened in when Dr. Stockton was hastily summoned, and administered the appropriate remedies which afforded them speedy relief. They are now in a fair way to recover.

[For the Beaver Argus.]

## REPLICATION TO HOMO.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 20th ult. I first noticed a communication over the signature Homo, addressed to the undersigned, which he takes exception to, and makes some strictures on, the position I assumed and advocated in an essay read before the Beaver County Ministerial Association.

This essay embodies the views I entertain in relation to the state of the soul immediately after death and prior to the General Judgment.

In the presentation of these views, I claim no exemption from criticism; but calmly submit the most rigid analysis of the scriptural defence I have adduced feeling secure in the consciousness of impregnable truth.

The position assumed by Homo involves a positive denial of the immortality of the soul; he affirms, in effect, that the human soul can only exist in connection with organized bodily tissues; that intelligence is merely the result of organism; that what we denominate the soul, not *per se*, endowed with any inherent, selfsustaining vitality, and that the necessary result of death is the annihilation of the intelligent principle in man; Homo therefore is consistent with himself when he ignores the sleep of the soul for the simple reason that after death man *has no soul* to sleep or to exist in a state of unconsciousness. However, notwithstanding his assumption of the materiality of the soul and its extinction in death, yet he maintains, that it will be recreated in connection with the resurrection body, in this respect he is a disciple of Dr. Priestly, a heresiarch of the most exceptionable type, who wrote in the last century and maintained similar sentiments—history, however, shows conclusively, that until recent times, the belief in the materiality of the soul was chiefly inculcated by those who entirely rejected the Christian Revelation. What then was the source of this dogma? evidently from "heathen sources," "from heathen reasoning," "from the vain philosophy of Greece and Rome, against which Paul found it so necessary to warn the churches in his day."

The Socinians, who rejected the Deity of [illegible] were the [illegible] kindred doctrines [illegible] Greece and Rome" into their creed of which some of the more modern Unitarians are the most zealous exponents.

Homo alleges that the doctrine of the soul's immortally is nowhere revealed, either in revelation or nature, and announces, in effect, and very dogmatically, quite *ex cathedra*, that the textual defence I adduce is irrelevant, inconsequent, illogical, altogether Utopian and of the most direful consequences. Hear, I pray you, the infallible dicta of this *Pontifex maximus.* "Those who *know* this doctrine is false (namely the soul's immortality) also see that its propagation has been one of the *greatest curses* of the Christian dispensation."

I shall now attempt to follow in the wake of his meanderings which are little better than absolute vagaries so obscure and discursive as almost to elude comprehension.

Homo says "human wisdom unaided by revelation only stands bewildered and *dumb*," in relation to the question involved. This declaration contains within itself a palpable contradiction. He affirms, in the first clause, that human wisdom *aided* by revelation *has* a voice in the second clause, that human wisdom unaided by revelation is not only "bewildered" but *dumb*—the fact that reason receives aid from revelation presupposes a *measure* of ability on the part of reason, which precludes the allegation of silence. It is true, that the utterances of reason aided by revelation, commands our undivided assent; but reason unaided by revelation addresses us with so much cogency in relation to the immortality of the soul (which Homo denies) that many of the heathen sages and many of the most distinguished infidels of modern times have acquiesced in its decision; whilst most Christian writers deem its utterances as amounting to a moral demonstration. Homo may reply that the question at issue is not the immortality of the soul; but the state of the soul between death and the resurrection; but he denies that such an intermediate state exists from the assumed fact, that the soul ceases to be an entity consequent on death—hence the "momentous subject to which he refers and which he recognizes as a verity, must refer to the soul's immortality which he denies and asserts that "God has no where revealed it" and challenges proof from its advocates, affirming at the same time that [illegible] unreasonable to deny the existence of pure sprit merely because with our finite faculties we cannot conceive of its mode of existence; this denial involves the assumption that we can understand the modes of being, in any and every possible state of existence which no sane man will affirm. It is very possible that the soul may exist in connection with a fine etherial vehicle eliminated from the body the moment its present tenement is dissolved, through the medium of which the functions of its new state of being, may be exercised.

I now proceed to show, in the first place, that the theory of Homo, is illogical, absurd and fraught with dangerous consequences. If the soul of man is the result of organism, then its moral powers are the result of the same organic forces, and every modification of organic structure, will produce a corresponding phase of the moral faculties, hence the moral powers are the result of the necessity and no man can be responsible for his psychological proclivities.

Again, the theory of the new-creation of the soul implies the loss of personal identity, whatever may be the constitution of the resurrection body, it is evident that it will differ essentially from our terrestrial bodies and the soul resulting from its hidden and mysterious forces will have peculiarities so strongly marked as to constitute it a new-creation indeed! and the attempt to identify it with any formerly existing spiritual entity of mundane origin would be most preposterous.

In adducing Scripture testimony, there is one essentially important canon of Biblical interpretation to which we must adhere, if we would not wrest the word of God, as the apostle Peter delares, from its legitimate meaning and render it subservient to the spread of error; for there is scarcely any opinion or practice for which controversialists have not sought authority in the Bible. The canon to which I refer is follows: Scriptural statements must be understood in their simple literal meaning unless obviously figurative. The Scriptures were written for the instruction of plain unsophisticated men and do not require the metaphysical acumen of the schoolmen or the dialectics of ancient philosophy to comprehend their simple teachings.

In reply to Homo's denial of the immortality of the soul, I present the following Scriptural proofs in the affirmative with such comments as I may deem appropriate: "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return to God who gave it." This passage plainly teaches, that the two events indicated are coetaneous. No, says Homo, the spirit must first be annihilated and after an indefinite period perhaps millions of years will receive a new existence through the creative energies of the resurrection body and *then* return to God.

"And it came to pass that the beggar died and was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom." "The rich man also died and was buried, and in hell (*hades*) he lifted up his eyes." Here is a *positive* affirmation, that the souls of each after death, had an existence in a new state of being prior to the general resurrection. Homo will perhaps say, this is a parable, that the rich man means the Jewish nation, who were doomed to forfeit their distinctive privileges on account of their rejection of Christ, and that Lazarus symbolizes the exaltation of the Gentiles, in being made partakers of the blessings of the Gospel dispensation. We cannot doubt, however, that this passage is a literal narration of fact. Observe, it is not introduced as parables usually are—it is not prefaced with the remark. "And he spake a parable unto them," or "The kingdom of heaven is likened to," &c; but Christ directly says, "There *was* a certain rich man." "There *was* a certain beggar." With others, I therefore argue, "There *were* such persons or there *were* not; if such persons *did exist*, then the passage is a plain recital of *fact*; if they *did not exist*, it follows that Christ asserted a falsehood;" if not, then, the conscious state of the soul before the General Resurrection is absolutely undeniable.

The apostle Paul says, "For we *know* that if this tabernacle is dissolved, we *have* a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens." Observe the verb *have* is in the present tense not in the future as Homo's theory requires it to be—here we are taught that the needs of the soul are provided immediately after its departure from the body. Again, "Therefore we are always confident, knowing that *whilst* we are at home in the body we are *absent* from the Lord"—here we learn that *absence* from the body, implies *presence* with the Lord. Further, "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." How absurd to speak of gain in annihilation or to maintain that this gain would not be realized until after the resurrection.

Is it not beyond all cavil that the apostle Paul believed in the possibility of a separate existence of the soul, when on a special occasion he declares that he did not know whether he was *in* the body or *out* of the body? Has Homo been favored with a special revelation on this subject, which makes his utterances more authoritive than those of the apostle? I ask is not the denial of the existence of spirits, condemned as one of the *errors* of the Sadducees? Did not Jesus recognize the truth of this doctrine when he informed Thomas that he (Jesus) was not a spirit? Can we without violence to the obvious sense of Stephen's dying petition, assert, that at death he had no soul to yield to Jesus, whom he supplicated? And finally, it is said, "Abraham gave up the ghost and was *gathered* to his people." Homo will reply that the expression imports that he was buried with his fathers. This cannot be the true interpretation; for the cave of Machpelah, in which the earthly remains of Abraham were deposited, was several hundred miles from the burrying place of his fathers; some of them in Chaldea, and others in Mesopotamia, remote from the land of Canaan. The true conclusion therefore, is that he "was gathered" to the assembly of the righteous whose departure from this world had preceded his death.

In confirmation of this view, Job xxvii. 19, declares, when speaking of the wicked; "The rich man shall lie down" in the grave; "but he shall not be *gathered.*" The Psalmist says, "*Gather* not my soul with sinners;" and the prophet Isaiah, when personating the Messiah, declares: "Though Israel be not *gathered*, yet will I be glorious in the eyes of Jehovah."

To illustrate the subterfuges to which materialists are obliged to resort to palliate the force of the foregoing Scriptural quotations, and to maintain the extinction of the soul between death and the resurrection, it will suffice to state that they refer us to the distinction which exists between absolute, or real and relative, or apparent time; affirming that the Scriptural passages adduced refer, not to real or absolute time, but to apparent or relative time; by which they mean that, although many thousand years may intervene between death and the resurrection, yet however great the distance of time may be, the soul will not be sensible of that distance, for the moment of death and the resurrection *will appear* coincident.

I now ask, in all sincerity which its utterance this subject, are to be understood? Did St. Paul design that we should so understand *him?* Would the common sense of mankind so interpret his words? Did the scared penman, by equivocal expressions, impose on the credulity of those to whom they wrote by a formula of words which were no criterion of the doctrine he believed? Such an imputation is slanderous in its inception and subversive of all faith in the verity of the Christian Scriptures, but fortunately the Bible needs no support from the inferences of a speculative philosophy nowhere indicated in the faith of those to whom the gospel was announced in the apostolic age.

Finally having adduced sufficient proof in confirmation of the soul's conscious existence immediately after death, I deem it a work of supererogation to trace the sophistries and abounding fallacies of Homo in his attempt to analyze some portion of the scriptural defence contained in my essay; for I think it will appear to all who can appreciate evidence unbiassed by the pride of a false philosophy that I have triumphantly sustained the position I advocate—hence the speculations of Homo lose all their significance—his quibbles can have no pertinency—and I am unwilling to contend "as one that beateth the air."

J. B. BRECKENRIDGE.

[For The Beaver Argus.]

## "THE SPIRIT TO GOD WHO GAVE IT."

BY HOMO.

*To the Rev. J. B. Breckenridge*—

DEAR SIR:—You was very unfortunate in your quotation of the text Eccl. xii., 7, which reads as follows: "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the *spirit* (*ruah*, not *nephesh*, "*soul*") shall return unto God who gave it."

You adduce the text to prove that "The body returns to the earth, but the *immortal soul* goes into the presence of God." A simple analysis will show that no such exposition can be pressed. What is affirmed? 1st. "The dust returns to the earth as it was." As it was when? We are led back to the creation, to the account in Genesis, ii; 7, "The Lord God formed man of the dust of the [illegible] knoweth our frame, he remembereth that we are dust," Psalm 103. What says the text? "The dust returns to the earth." Well, can the dust return to the earth without the man who was created therefrom? It will not do to say the body returns to the earth when the record says *man*. But the dust returns to the earth "as it *was*." What can this mean but *man* goes back to his original state? Did he exist before the Lord God formed him? If not, who knows that he exists after his return to his original dust, and becomes dissolved in death? 2d. "The spirit (not soul), shall return unto God who gave it." When did God give it? At the creation. What was it? The *spirit of life*. Was man conscious *before* he received the vital spirit? If not, who shall say that he is conscious after the spirit of life leaves him? But the spirit returns *to God*, it is urged. True, so does the spirit of *the beast*. God gave the spirit of life to "all flesh, and when *any* creature of all *flesh* dies, God withdraws the spirit of life. Hence, it is as true of fowls, cattle, beast and creeping thing as of man—that "the spirit returns unto God who gave it," see Psalm civ.: 21-30.

"The young lions roar after their prey and seek their meat from God. So is this great and wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts. There go the ships, there is that leviathan, which thou hast made to play therein. These wait all upon thee, that thou mayest give them their meat in due season. That thou givest them they gather, thou openest thine hand, they are filled with good. Thou hidest thy face, they are troubled, thou takest away their spirit, (*ruah*), they die and return to their *dust*." Now, sir, if God "takes away the spirit (or soul if you please), of a beast, it certainly returns to him. But does this prove that everything has an immortal soul? And again in Psalm cxlvi: 4, "His *ruah*, *spirit*, or breath goeth forth, (to God of course). He returneth to his earth, *in that very day his thoughts perish.*" Job xxiv: 14, "If God set his heart upon man, if he gather unto himself his *ruah*—breath—all flesh shall perish together, and man shall *turn again* unto *dust.*"

Eccl. xii: 7, says the *ruah* goes to God who gave it. Now if God intends to restore this *ruah* to the man, so that he may *live again*, where does God bring this *ruah from?* We shall see it is not the *same ruah*, but *ruah* of the *same* kind, though perhaps less diluted by atmospheric air. We will allow Ezekiel to answer, xxxvii: 5: "Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones, Behold I will cause *ruah* to enter into you, and ye shall live, and I will lay sinews upon you and will bring up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put *ruah* in you and ye shall live, and ye shall know that I am the Lord." Verse 8, "Lo the sinews and the flesh came up upon them, and the skin covered them about, but there was no *ruah* in them. Then said he unto me, Prophesy unto the *ruah*, *wind*, prophesy son of man, and say to the *ruah*, Thus saith the Lord God, Come from (where? From heaven. Nay, but from) the *four ruah*, *winds*, Oh *ruah*, and breathe upon these slain that they may live. So I prophesied as he commanded me, and the *ruah* came into them, and they lived, and stood up upon their feet, an exceeding great army." Thus we see that the *ruah* in Eccl. xii: 7, went to the *four winds*, and at the resurrection comes again from the *four winds*, which winds "God holds in his fists," so that when the *ruah* goes to the four winds, the *ruah* goes to God, and when the *ruah* comes from the four winds, the *ruah* comes from God. Verse 13, "Ye shall know that I am the Lord, when I have opened your graves, O my people, and brought you up out of your graves, and shall put my *ruah* in you and ye shall live, and I shall place you in your own land." Thus we see it is God's *ruah*, one universal principle pervading the atmosphere and not many distinct *ruah*, as you theologians teach, and is not a living thing, though the cause of life, but which our translators have translated wind, breath, spirit, and spirit of God, so as best to favor the Pagan fable of the separate conscious existence of a spirit belonging to man. We believe this to be a prophecy of a literal resurrection. The man is here put together piece by piece, and a remarkable prominence is given to the breath, as containing the living principle. After the man was completely formed again, he was but a dead soul, for "there was no *ruah*, breath, in him." Now here was the place to mention the separately existing, living ghost or spirit, if there had been such a thing, but as God knew of no such living thing, he plainly intimates that all that was necessary to restore these dead souls to living souls, or these dead men to living men, was *breath from the four winds*. Yea, as in Gen. ii: 7, God will blow into their nostrils again the breath of lives, and again they will become living souls.

By your permission, Mr. Editor, in our next we shall consider the doctrine of future punishment, in contradiction to the dogma, "*that immediately after death the soul is assigned a portion and a local habitation in accordance with its deserts*," in hell!!!!!!

In the meantime we will leave with the readers of the ARGUS the following texts of Scripture, for contemplation: Mat. vii.: 22, and Luke xiii.: 26, is written; "Many will say to me in *that day*, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name?" &c; and knock at the door, saying, Lord, Lord open unto us." If these, at death, had been consigned to hell of fire, would they have come up, smoking with fire and brimstone, with the deluded expectation of getting into heaven, and crave admittance, and plead their wonderful works which they had done in the name of Christ, after they had experienced this terrible foretaste of God's displeasure? If the prophet Jonah believed that the wicked go to a place of intense torment at death, how dare he, in a fit of stubborn anger, pray to God, "Take my life from me, for it is better for me to die than to live?"

**The Wool Trade.**—The New York *Bulletin* gives figures showing that the import of wool at Boston and New York since June 1st amount to 51,630 bales, or 40,940 bales above those of last year, and that of receipts of domestic wool there is an increase of 33,750 bales—making an excess over last year, on domestic and foreign combined, of 74,694 bales. Considering that this increase is at the rate of fifty per cent., the *Bulletin* says: "It does seem paradoxical to talk of a scarcity of wool, and the present firmness of prices at high quotations appears equally incomprehensible. We cannot but suspect that the market is propped by artificial supports which are destined to be strongly tested by the course of the money market during the next few weeks." In England the condition of things is similar—prices steadily advancing in the face of a rapidly accumulating supply. The importation of wool and shoddy into the United Kingdom during the last eight months has been largely in excess of the corresponding period of last year. The exports have been unusually heavy, but deducting them, and the increase will [illegible]

[illegible] **Arrested.**—A starchy looking young man calling himself Rickey, was arrested on Friday last in this place, for trying to swindle some of the farmers of this county and West Va. out of their hard earned money, and is now in jail. There were two of them in the county, traveling together in a buggy, and succeeded in getting the names of Zechariah Jenkins and Elias Bane, of this county, and Frederick Bane, of West Virginia. They represented themselves as general agents for Short's Double Improved Cutter Bar, and succeeded in getting the above named gentlemen to agree to act as agents. The sharpers then got them to write their addresses in a blank book, above each of which the scoundrels wrote a promissory note, and one of them—now in limbo—appeared in town last Friday morning and called on E. M. Sayers, esq., wanting him to cash the notes. Mr. S. having his suspicions aroused that all was not level, sent for Mr. Jenkins, who lives about nine miles from town, to come down and see if all was right, when the above facts came to light.

These same gentlemen, (?) a few weeks since, played the same game on some of the farmers of Fayette county, and victimized them to the tune of over a thousand dollars.—*Greene County Republican.*

FOR the newest and latest novelties in Watches Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices; go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y.

**Small Pox in Chippewa Township.**—We regret to learn that there are several cases of small pox in Chippewa township. John S. Herron, esq., an old and respectable citizen of that township fell a victim to it on last Friday, and was buried on the succeeding day. Others in the same locality are down with the disease, but it is hoped they will all recover. The epidemic, it is thought was brought into the neighborhood by a woman from Pittsburgh.

☞ Heavy oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will do this when all else fails.

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Stripid Shawls,
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Persons visiting Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to examine our stock, as the prices will be the VERY LOWEST.

March29:1y.

## MARRIED.

DAVIS—ENGLE.—October 12th, by Rev. P J. Cummings, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. James Davis, to Miss Susan C. Engle.

MARKS—ALLISON.—On the 11th of October, 1871, by Rev. Joseph Hollingshead, Mr. George W. Marks, and Miss Lee Ann Allison, of East Liverpool, Ohio.

## DIED.

IKERT.—On the 13th of October, 1871, at his residence in Beaver, Pa., Mr. Daniel Ikert aged about——years.

McCABE.—On October 5th, of spasmodic croup, Blanche, daughter of Joseph and Matilda McCabe, of Bridgewater, aged 5 years, 6 months and 6 days.

No trial could be more severe than to part with such a lovely and dear child as Blanche. She possessed many amiable qualities. She was wise beyond her years, and was loved by all who knew her. Well might she be the joy and pride of her parents. But death came and snatched her away leaving home desolate. The smitten parents have the sympathy of the community in their affliction.

*New Advertisements.*

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sep6-3m.

**ESTATE OF C. ERB, dec'd.**—NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of C. Erb, late of Moon township, Beaver county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent will make known the same to FREDERICK ERB, *administrator*, oct4-6w.] Water Cure P. O., Penn'a.

**J. J. ANDERSON,** having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS. je9:tf]

**ATTENTION!**

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**We Will Take Subscriptions.**

COMMITTEE:—HERMAN SPEYERER, ED. KELBER, JACOB WACK, ABR. SILBERMAN. Rochester, Pa., Oct. 7, 1871.—oct11-tf.

*New Advertisement.*

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In view of these facts, those who desire to take advantage of a change of investment, into other reliable Coin Securities, bearing 7 to 7 30 per cent. interest, should act soon in making the exchange. may3-1y:e'd oct 11

**Orphans' Court Sale.**

*Valuable Land in Moon Township.*

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Baker, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on MONDAY, Nov. 6th, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate of said decedent, viz: That certain tract of land situate in Moon township, Beaver Co. Pa., bounded on the north by lands of John G. Baker, east by lands of Samuel Zimmerly, south by lands of Michael Baker, and west by lands of Bruce Baker, containing 50 acres of land, more or less, about 40 acres whereof are cleared and fenced; there are on the premises a good young orchard containing about fifty fruit trees, a log dwelling house, &c., &c., the land is fertile and well watered by springs. TERMS: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on confirmation of the sale by the Court, the remainder in two equal annual installments from the date of said confirmation, with legal interest thereon from the same time. DANIEL FIGLEY, *Adm'r.* oct 4;3w.] New Sheffield, Beaver Co. Pa.

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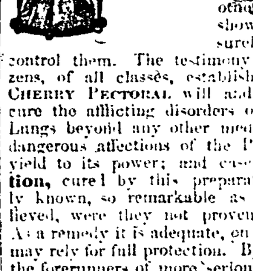
# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

[illegible] Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

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**Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,**

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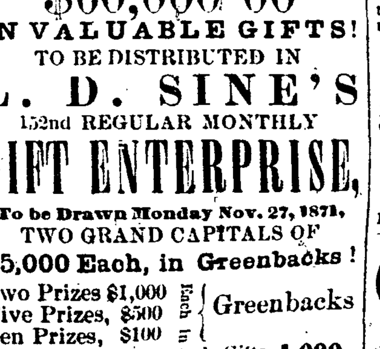


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Whole Number of Cash Gifts **1,000.**

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Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.
800 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each!*
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**3,000,000** Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing lands on the line of the road, in the State of

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Now for sale, for cash or long credit. These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

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# AMERICAN WASHER!

**PRICE, $5.50.**

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*The Fatigue of Washing Day no Longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.*

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented,) are here enumerated:

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adapting! It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One-half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the ablution of any fabric, from a Quilt to a Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

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We have testimonials without end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and from hundreds who have thrown aside the unwieldy, useless machines, which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

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All that is asked for this GREAT LABOR SAVER, is a fair trial. We guarantee each machine to do its work perfectly.

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