The POTTER JOURNAL

AND

NEWS ITEM.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Jan. 7, 1874.

1874.

Hopefully and thankfully we greet the new year. The land is filled with peace and plenty. There is opportunity for every one to earn an honest living and perfect freedom to pursue their own happiness in their own way. Such are the conditions of the highest prosperity, and we rejoice in the possession of them.

During the year just commenced we hope our County, and all its citizens, will make satisfactory progress, so that at its close we shall be prepared to enjoy the festivities of the season with more relish and fewer regrets than ever before.

Let us cultivate kindly feelings and charity towards all, be diligent in business and zealous in the discharge of every duty; for by such steps shall we grow into the best and happiest condition of life and make our town, our County, the resort of the truest and most desirable of people.

This is a good time to look about and realize how much we have to enjoy and be thankful for and how little reason there is for us to complain of what we have not.

And so, with earnest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of all, we commence the labors of a new year, with faith in its possibilities and joyous confidence in its promises.

SPEAKER BLAINE has a habit of saying the right word at the right time. Just now, when there is an effort being made to excuse the restoration of the franking privilege, he has written a letter against such restoration—so clear and conclusive that we trust it will settle the question for this Congress at least. The franking privilege means abuses and leaks in many directions, especially in the printing of useless books that cost the people millions of dollars annually. Read Speaker Blaine's letter in another column and be thankful that the writer has the position and ability to enforce his ideas.

WE CLIP the following item from the Philadelphia *Press:*

Judge Olmsted, of Potter county, is named by the West Chester *American Republican* for Lieutenant-Governor.

We feel very confident that all who know Hon. A. G. OLMSTED will concur in the wisdom of the above suggestion, and a large number of the State are well acquainted with his qualifications. There is no office in the gift of the people of this State that Mr. Olmsted would not fill with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

A TRANSIT of Venus will occur this year; beginning in this Longitude at twenty-eight minutes past eight on the evening of December 8 and lasting till six minutes past one on the morning of the 9th. It is one hundred and five years since the last transit of Venus. Already twenty-four distinct scientific expeditions have been organized in different parts of the world for the purpose of making observations and adding to the knowledge of the world.

THE financial outlook is steadily improving, and people who work and try to make the best of the situation have no difficulty in getting along smoothly.

FARMERS! look at these figures.—Butter is now as quick sale at twenty-eight cents per pound as oats at thirty five cents per bushel. Can you raise a bushel of oats as easily as a pound and a quarter of butter? If not, then there should be a change of programme in some sections of our County. But cheese factories are a step in advance of ordinary butter making.

The Change in our Road Laws.

In pursuance of an Act of the last session, *three* supervisors will be elected in each township of this County at the next election instead of two as heretofore. The next election for township officers will be held on Tuesday, February 17th, as provided by the new Constitution.

As the Act of last session above referred to makes other changes of considerable importance we publish it entire in another column of this paper. We believe the new law will work well if the people make themselves familiar with it and give it their active support—and no law will work well without such support.

We ought to have far better roads in this County. In most of the townships two per cent road taxes are levied. This, if judiciously expended on the roads, ought to put them in first-class condition. But there is scarce a township with all its roads in second-rate condition and the whole County is retarded in its growth towards prosperity by our failure to do justice to the roads.

The first step towards reform in this matter is for the people generally to realize the value of *good roads.* The second, to determine that better and more work shall be done this year than ever before. There is one pernicious practice that ought to be entirely eradicated. We refer to the common habit of filling up mudholes in the fall with dirt.

The Act of Assembly requires all work on the roads to be done before the tenth of August. It is to the interest of every citizen that this wise provision of the law should be enforced; for every dollar of money expended in ordinary road-mending after that date is worse than wasted and is a fraud on the rights of the public. It is quite time that the people should think this matter of home government and home reform over. If we cannot take sufficient interest in the road laws to enforce their proper working at our very doors, we shall make a poor fist of reforming the State and Nation.

"NO CHAIN is stronger than the weakest of its links."

THE OUTLOOK.—No. 2.

The *fervor* of youth. Is it a glow that is worth the saving? We sometimes look back to it as a dead past—beautiful in its ashes, sacred in memory, set apart as a vision of light and glory. At others (or, rather, other people) recur to their early days as a blind treading in unknown ways, fruitful in mistakes, if not graver errors, and intimate plainly that "if we could live our lives over again" some great improvement in them might be visible. While to still another class, youth was but the early part of the long road, furnished suitably with energies and aspirations that enabled it to lay the foundation of the after life and lead, though with some variations, steadily up to it.

All these are true views, doubtless, and a hundred more are just as true; for the infinite number that is needed to do the work of the world must have an infinite variety of perception and accomplishment, and all required for one great object. So all are right, and each only as a grain of dust is right in settling itself into its place among its fellows.

Youth is bright and hopeful, unless ill-health or other misfortune dim its shine. It is glorious and enthusiastic—so generally so that we all admit a cynical or despondent young person to be unnatural. In looking back to it from over the hills of middle life, our hearts swell with love and admiration. But would we *be* it? Its work is all before it; could that work be ever met and mastered again? "Who that has hurried by it would taste the past again? So our admiration of the "rising sun," either in the youth that surround us or in our own, long gone by, is free from covetousness. Those who mourn early errors that led much of life astray, or seemed to do so, can usually find plenty of later ones to engage their attention, while those of us who look at early life as the preparation and discipline for the present, need all their best endeavor to make sure that the advanced years are worth what they have cost.

Let us garner well the best that life has furnished us with, that no coming day shall find us bankrupt.

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.—In the Lutheran churches in our cities the bell is rung while the congregation repeats the Lord's prayer, that those who are detained at home may join in it.

THERE has been such a hiatus in the publication of the JOURNAL that many things have happened therein. The many things make the time seem long. First, there was Christmas with its accompaniments of holy days and sacred associations; its benevolent efforts, its social interests and its literature, which last has been unusually abundant this year.

Papers have come to us from every part of the country telling of Christmas services, of illuminated churches and wonderful church music, exquisitely rendered; of dinners and other feasts for the public poor, and stories of earnest lovers of their fellows seeking out hidden destitution and relieving it—and poems and tales and anecdotes illustrative of Christmas keeping are very plentiful. Very welcome are all these, for the object and the tendency are all good. City and country papers vie with each other in gathering Christmas garlands. The *Agitator* was particularly successful.

In our little village we had a gathering of the three Sunday shcools at the Court House, to partake of a collation provided by the members and their friends. This was to have been followed by a sleighride, if sufficient snow had been provided, but that part of the programme had to be omitted. Everything went off pleasantly and was very satisfactory—it is such a delight to pull down partition fenses and get all into one pasture sometimes. We hope this experiment may be tried often hereafter with increasing success and pleasure. New Year's day, the dawn of 1874, has also come and gone, marked with some social and family gatherings and the sound of many bells—sleigh bells, for the roads were smooth, the day mild and pleasant and people drove about a good deal.

Since then the weather has grown warmer, so that we talk of April—and even of June. On the fourth, the thermometer indicated 62°, with bright sunshine, south wind and fresh, green grass. What an oasis in the desert of winter.

THERE is much dissatisfaction expressed by a good many papers and very many people, at the half work done by the House of Representatives with regard to the increase of salary of Members of Congress. The bill, as passed, allows six thousand dollars as the pay of each Member of Congress and eight thousand to each member of the Cabinet.

With, this the *Agitator* says, the people will never be satisfied—the nation wants the whole advance repealed. The *Buffalo Express* says nearly the same.

The New York *Evening Post* closes an earnest article on the subject as follows:

But the question of repealing the back pay act is not yet settled. This compromise will not satisfy the country, and the Senate will not be likely to adopt it. That body has now a chance to take the lead in this important movement. The question is not one of increasing or reducing the salaries, but of repairing a great wrong so far as it can be done constitutionally; and, with this in view, the act of the last session should be repealed first, and the question of adjusting the salaries settled afterwards. To the honor of Mr. Hale, of Maine, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Kasson and Mr. Clymer, it should be said that this is the theory they upheld in the debate. It is the theory of the country and we trust that it will finally prevail.

We hope the voice of the people will be so strong as to compel obedience; not so much for the value of this one example, as for a check to the tendency toward exorbitant salaries and inordinate covetousness. It is a good and healthy symptom that the people are rousing themselves to resist these encroachments of their servants, and there is great need of a resolute resistance.

AN ACT

To amend the road laws of Potter county providing for the election of three supervisors in each township, appointment of path masters and defining duties of the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That at the next township election after the passage of this act, the qualified voters of each township in the county of Potter, shall elect three supervisors of roads and bridges, instead of two, as heretofore, one to serve one year, one to serve two years, and one to serve for three years from the expiration of the term of the present supervisors, and annually thereafter to elect one supervisor to serve for three years; the said supervisors shall perform the several duties, including that of overseer of the poor, and be subject to all the responsibilities and liable to all the penalties heretofore imposed upon the supervisors of roads in said county, by existing laws; and two of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 2. That at the first annual meeting of the said supervisors to levy the road tax, and as often thereafter as it may be necessary, they shall proceed to divide their respective townships into convenient districts for road work, and cause the town clerk to enter the said divisions on the town book; they shall then proceed to appoint a path-master for each of said districts, who shall be a qualified voter therein, and shall immediately thereafter deliver to each of said path-masters, a duplicate containing the names of all the taxables in his district, with the amount of road tax assessed against each; and it shall be the duty of the said path-masters to cause the said road tax to be faithfully worked out on the roads in their respective districts, as soon thereafter as practical, and in all cases previous to the first day of August, in each and every year; each taxable to have five days' notice of the time and place at which said tax is to be worked out; and it shall be the duty of the said path-masters, on or before the tenth day of August, in each year, to make return, under oath, to said supervisors, of the amount of road tax worked out by each of the persons on his duplicate, and of any person or persons who have failed to work out the whole or any part of his tax, after due notice, with the amount thereof, and in case no notice could be given to state the reason therefor; and it shall then be the duty of the said supervisors to make a duplicate of said unworked road tax, and place the same, with their warrant, in the hands of the constable of the township, whose duty it shall be to collect the same as required by existing laws; and all unseated road taxes shall be returned by the said supervisors to the county commissioners for collection the same as heretofore.

SECTION 3. The said path-masters shall be allowed the same daily pay, for the time necessarily spent in the performance of their duties, as is allowed to those who work out their own taxes; and in case any path-master so appointed, shall refuse to serve or perform any of the duties enjoined upon him, he shall pay a fine of ten dollars into the road fund of the proper township, to be sued for in the name of the township and collected as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, and the supervisors shall appoint another person in his place: *Provided*, No person shall be obliged to serve as path-master for more than two years in succession.

SECTION 4. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, so far as they relate to the county of Potter.

APPROVED—The 1st day of April, A. D. 1873. J. F. HARTRANFT.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

A Majority of 145,158, in an Aggregate Vote of 362,338.

The Full Official Vote by Counties.

	FOR	AGAINST
Adams	637	2,461
Allegheny	18,915	1,995
Armstrong	2,856	1,017
Beaver	3,067	1,139
Bedford	3,211	774
Berks	9,114	1,865
Blair	1,782	2,248
Bradford	4,340	1,136
Bucks	4,445	2,005
Butler	3,357	496
Cambria	1,372	1,813
Cameron	419	50
Carbon	1,747	609
Centre	2,911	1,077
Chester	5,030	797
Clarion	2,287	945
Clearfield	1,425	1,222
Clinton	2,574	161
Columbia	2,018	784
Crawford	5,038	841
Cumberland	3,360	1,694
Dauphin	3,119	4,052
Delaware	1,856	737
Elk	592	269
Erie	6,624	742
Fayette	2,727	885
Forest	339	18
Franklin	2,994	1,275
Fulton	893	98
Greene	988	1,854
Huntingdon	2,468	439
Indiana	1,599	3,192
Jefferson	1,399	912
Juniata	931	639
Lancaster	8,182	4,447
Lawrence	2,508	253
Lebanon	1,576	1,849
Lehigh	3,072	1,897
Luzerne	5,669	2,501
Lycoming	3,814	1,747
M'Kean	1,066	64
Mercer	3,850	2,174
Mifflin	1,099	376
Monroe	1,640	381
Montgomery	6,654	2,909
Montour	1,065	174
Northampton	3,245	2,081
Northumberland	3,170	1,821
Perry	1,491	1,916
Philadelphia	59,114	24,494
Pike	508	65
Potter	549	617
Schuylkill	6,155	2,690
Snyder	448	1,226
Somerset	842	2,052
Sullivan	564	197
Susquehanna	2,973	331
Tioga	4,561	1,959
Union	1,509	317
Venango	4,716	139
Warren	2,487	128
Washington	6,126	688
Wayne	1,560	237
Westmoreland	4,081	2,456
Wyoming	1,756	125
York	4,314	3,491
Total	350,512	188,304
	188,304	
Majority	162,158	

The following is a comparison of the vote on the constitutions in 1838 and 1873, compared with the vote for Governor in the former year, and for State Treasurer in the latter year:

	For	Against	Majority	Total
1838 Constitution	113,671	112,759	1,212	226,730
Porter	Ritner			
1838 Governor	135,755	126,029	7,726	259,784
1873 Constitution	350,512	188,304	145,158	363,396
Mackey	Hutchinson			
1873 State Treas.	244,823	219,471	25,352	464,294

Speaker Blaine on the Franking Privilege.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes the following letter written by Speaker Blaine to a Boston gentleman, relative to the franking privilege:

WASHINGTON, DEC. 17, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of inquiry is at hand. You are in error in regard to the Postoffice Committee of the House having prepared a bill for the restoration of the franking privilege to members of Congress. The committee have, I understand, agreed upon a bill providing for some method of supplying stamps for the transmission of public documents which we print, with such needless and extravagant profusion. It seems to me the wiser and better way would be to dispense with the documents. I never could see the justice or the propriety of paying from the public treasury for the printing of books for gratuitous distribution among a small fraction of the people. The enormous edition of the agricultural report, for instance, though costing so much, only affords six hundred copies to each Congressional district, where the total population is one hundred and thirty thousand, and the average number of voters twenty-five thousand.

And then while members of Congress cannot be expected to pay the postage on a vast mass of public documents, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars, it is quite safe to say that the persons to whom the documents are addressed would in a large majority of cases, decline to take them from the postoffice if they had themselves to pay the postage. The government, therefore, not only furnishes the books gratuitously but pays for the transportation besides, in order to induce people to accept them. I think it wise to stop a business of this kind, and thereby save nearly or quite two millions annually to the public purse.

As to restoring the franking privilege for the individual correspondence of the members, I can hardly conceive any one desiring it. There would be no possible convenience resulting from the revival that would compensate for the general injustice and odium of the act, especially at this time, when there has been no fair trial of the new system. The personal and official correspondence of any one member is not large enough to be pecuniarily burdensome. Just remember that three hundred dollars will pay the postage on ten thousand letters, and then find the Congressman that writes half that number in a single year. We have the cheapest postage, all things considered, of any people in the world, and about the fairest thing I know of is for every citizen, public and private, to pay his own share of it. If I should vote for any exception to the rule of uniform and universal payment, it would be in favor of newspaper exchanges and free circulation of country papers within their own bailiwicks

Very sincerely yours,

J. G. BLAINE.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Before us is the "Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the year ending June 2, 1873." It makes thirty-six octavo pages of reading matter, most condensed in form and expression and contains a great deal of information. Appended to this are a series of tables of statistics of school work, very thorough and complete.

We are surprised to see that the present number of graded schools is nearly three times that of the school districts of the state. A great many districts must have several garded schools as there are many still without any at all.

The number of teachers, and the salaries of teachers are steadily increasing, but there is still a great inequality in the amount paid to male and female teachers which we trust will be corrected by-and-by, when people realize, better than they now do, that an equal chance is one of the first requisites to an equal performance.

Mr. Wickersham does give a manly intimation that girls should have the same opportunities as boys in the high schools. He says, speaking of Philadelphia: "If the authorities are not yet ready to educate boys and girls together, a high school, or several high schools, for girls should be established," and, "Ought not one man's daughters to have as good a chance to attain an education as another mans' sons?"

In treating of the question that has caused so much discussion for some time past, how to make the school system available to those who, as Mr. Wickersham says, are 'below the common schools," he writes as follows:

Acting Deputy Superintendent Woodruff, who, as has already been stated, visited, during the past summer, numerous factories and mills in the eastern part of the State, for the express purpose of ascertaining the number and educational condition of the children employed therein, says: "It was found that no attention whatever is paid to the law prohibiting of the employment of children under thirteen years of age; nor to the one forbidding the employment of children between the ages of thirteen and sixteen more than nine months in the year, and not at all unless said children shall have attended school at least three consecutive months within the same year. Many manufacturers were entirely ignorant of the existence of such a law." *

We have a stratum of ignorance and its concomitants underneath our social structure that seems to threaten the whole with decay and death. It is in this soil crime and penury grow. From this field comes the dreadful crop that is harvested in poor-houses, houses of refuge, jails and penitentiaries. Here is produced the stuff of which mobs, riots and disturbances of the peace of all kinds are made. In these dark regions hide those nests of human vermin who live by committing crime for hire—who make contracts to rob, burn, swear falsely, personate citizens and repeat votes on election days, stuff ballot-boxes and even commit murder. This is to-day the deepest stain on our free institutions. Can it be removed? Can this illiteracy be prevented? Can these neglected children be reclaimed? From what I know of the uplifting, regenerating power of a right education, I believe that ninety per cent of even the worst of them can be. Nor is this mere theory. My experience with the thousands of soldiers' orphans gathered in from homes of destitution more than proves the position I take. Besides, the same testimony is borne by every home of the friendless, orphan asylum, school of reform and house of refuge in the country. Ignorance with all its attendant evils can be almost eliminated, stamped out, by the power of a rightly directed education and training.

He makes some suggestions of remedy proposing that it shall be made the duty of school directors to see that the laws are enforced.

"W. W. Woodruff, was deputised last April to visit the mills, factories, mines, poor-houses, etc., in the eastern part of the State, and ascertain the educational condition of the children found therein;" and his report is appended to that of the Superintendent. Another gentleman, Prof. Curry, is making similar investigations in the western part of the State, but d s no y t report.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE

To Williamsport, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the South.

On and after NOVEMBER 23, 1873, and until further notice, trains will leave Buffalo from the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Depot, corner Exchange and Louisiana streets, as follows:

7.20 a.m. Through Mail (daily except Sundays) stopping at Gleam 10.35, Portville 10.55, Larkabees 11.23, Port Allegany 11.40 m., Keating Summit 12.10 p.m., arriving at Emporium at 1.00 p.m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the B., N. Y. & P. depot at Emporium at 6.30 p.m. for local points on the P. & E. R. R. east.

3.25 p.m. Night Express (daily) stopping at Gleam 6.21, Portville 6.45, Larkabees 7.16, Port Allegany 7.40, Keating Summit 8.11, arriving at Emporium at 8.50 p.m., Renovo 10.50, Williamsport 3.00 a.m., Sunbury 5.45, Harrisburg 6.50, Philadelphia 9.10 a.m. Baltimore 9.05 a.m., Washington 10.15 a.m.

Through Pullman Sleepingcars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM.

2.35 a.m. Night Express (daily) stopping at Keating Summit 3.00, Port Allegany 3.52, Larkabees 4.17, Portville 4.50, Gleam 5.10, arriving at Buffalo at 8.50 a.m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close connections with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the Northwest.

3.15 a.m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Keating Summit 5.40, Port Allegany 6.40, Larkabees 6.55, Portville 7.05, Gleam 8.20, arriving at Buffalo 2.50 p.m.

2.00 p.m. Through Mail (daily except Sundays) stopping at Keating Summit 2.42, Port Allegany 3.15, Larkabees 3.35, Portville 4.19, Gleam 4.36, arriving at Buffalo at 8.00 p.m.

J. D. YEOMANS, Gen'l Superintendent. H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

John V. Brown,

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Persons going to OSWAYO by stage, and desiring to return same day, will be accommodated at stage rates.

Passengers wishing to reach any of the neighboring towns will be conveyed by Livery at reasonable rates.

A good Livery rig kept constantly on hand to accommodate passengers by the stage.

OSWAYO HOUSE,

(JOHN V. BROWN, *Propr.*

OSWAYO, PA

1843f

COUDERSPORT

GRADED SCHOOL.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 1873-4.

The Directors, having secured, as Principal, Mr. CLARA A. SUCKWELL, a graduate of Vassar Female College, with Mrs. NETTIE GRIDLEY as teacher of the Intermediate Department, and Miss HELEN ELLIS for the Primary Department—all successful teachers of long experience, feel justified in calling the attention of parents and public to the advantages of this School.

FALL TERM commences MONDAY, AUGUST 25.
WINTER TERM commences DECEMBER 1.
SPRING TERM commences MARCH 18, 1874.

Fall and winter terms three months each, with one week vacation during the Christmas holidays. Spring term continues two months.

TUITION, per term.

HIGH SCHOOL	$5 00
INTERMEDIATE	4 00
PRIMARY	3 00

$1 00 per term less for the spring term.

Board and rooms can be secured at reasonable rates. Those wishing rooms for self-board should apply early.

A teachers' class will be organized, and special attention given to those from abroad who wish to prepare themselves for teaching or to those teachers who wish to post up in one or more of the branches.

D. C. LARRABEE, *Secretary.* WM. SHEAR, *President.*

August 6, 1873-tf

M. H. BIGGE,

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The Company have added recently to their already splendid fleet SIX NEW STEAMERS, which are the largest, and have proved to be among the fastest, in the world. These additional steamers enable us to provide increased and unsurpassed accomodations for our passengers, and still make this the leading line on the Atlantic Ocean. The "National Line Steamers" are celebrated for speed, strength and sea-going qualities, and are divided into *Air, Water-Tight and Fire-Proof Compartments,* thus obtaining great security, and are fitted up in every respect with all the modern *improvements* to insure the comfort, good order and safety of passengers, to whom good treatment and kind attention is always given. Persons visiting the Old Country, or sending for their friends, should certainly avail themselves of the many advantages of this well-known, popular Line; the best and cheapest between Europe and America.

Great Reduction of Passage.

To or from Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Cardiff, Bristol, Glasgow or Londonderry	$40
do Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam, etc	45
do Bremen, Gottenburg, Christiana, Copenhagen, Malmo, Stavanger, Drontheim, Paris, etc	50

Children under Twelve Years, Half-Passage. Infants under One Year, Three Dollars. No Charge for Infants on Outward Tickets.

NOTE:—These rates of passage are much cheaper than any other First-Class Line crossing the Atlantic.

Steerage passengers will be supplied with as much provisions and water as they may require; the provisions are of the best quality, are examined and put on board under the inspection of Government Officers, appointed for the purpose, and are cooked and served out by the Company's Stewards three times a day.

Each Passenger is assigned a separate berth, married couples berthed together; single females placed in rooms by themselves. They are required to furnish themselves with bedding, mattresses, etc.

Ten cubic feet of luggage (equal to two ordinary trunks) allowed to each adult.

An experienced Physician attached to the Steamer. Medicine and medical attendance free.

Cabin Passengers provided with elegant accommodations at low rates.

S. F. HAMILTON, AGENT.

Prospectus for 1874—Seventh Year.

THE ALDINE.

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Companion in American taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Store.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or transient interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, rarest specimens of artistic skill in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *The Aldine* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with this, no similar class, *The Aldine* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engraving in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *The Aldine* have won world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is admitted fact that the chromos are examples of the highest perfection yet attained. The common prejudice in favor of "the pictures," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production. The wood cuts of *The Aldine* possess all the delicacy and exactness of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which *The Aldine* is doing for the cause of art out in America, it is only necessary to consider the access to the people of any other decent representation of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other prominent American artists, *The Aldine* will prepare every year, by the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest popular interest. Thus the subscriber to *The Aldine* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. H. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain specimens designs approximate to the season, by the best artists, and will surpass in attractiveness any of its predecessors.

Premium for 1874.

Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The artistic pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, who received for the Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for five thousand dollars. The subjects were selected to represent "The East" and "The West," the first a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, the other gives the Cliff of the Green River, Western Territory. The difference in the subjects and the scenery thus represented in a given artist, affords a good display of the artist's style and coloring. The chromos are executed with twenty distinct plates, and are in the highest style of the art, the appearance exact fac-simile of the original painting. The presentation of a work of art of such high character, and of the two finest specimens of the greatest landscape painter in America, is a feature of *The Aldine* was a bold but prophetic thought and idea, and its successful realization is shown by the following testimonials, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

Newark, N. Y., Sept. 20th, 1873.

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