



MIFFLINTOWN, Wednesday Morning, Aug. 13, 1873.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO, 40 Park Row, New York

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO, 37 Park Row, N. Y. Are our agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee of Junata county, held at Will's hotel, Mifflintown, on Saturday, the 9th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Primary elections be held at the usual places on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23rd, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock P. M., and that the Return Judges meet in Convention, in the Court House, in Mifflintown, on MONDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of announcing the result.

Resolved, That the Primary Election this year be conducted under the same rules as heretofore, with the single exception that the rules in regard to announcements of candidates is so far modified as to "permit the announcement of candidates at any time previous to the election, August 23rd."

Resolved, That Samuel Minnich and David G. Alter be appointed members of the County Committee for Perryville borough, to fill vacancies caused by the death of J. W. Wharton and the resignation of J. H. Irwin and Calvin Burton for Beale, in place of L. H. Beale, deceased.

JOHN BALSBERG, Pres't. MICHAEL HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

If the second resolution of the proceedings of the meeting of the Republican County Committee, published above, does not express, it implies the right of the County Committee to change the manner or system under which the primary election is held. The Committee has no right to change the system. It has the right to offer suggestions. The resolution is not material further than this, that by allowing it to pass unchanged, hereafter it may be quoted as a precedent, to influence a Committee to attempt changes in the system.

The following is the system under which the Primary Election will be conducted:

First. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers at least four weeks previous to the primary meetings stating the office, and subject to the action of the said primary meeting.

Second. The voters residing to Republican principles in each town, ward, or borough shall meet on Saturday, September 2, 1874, at the usual place of holding the spring election, at 2 o'clock P. M., and proceed to elect one person for Judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a board to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote, and shall hold the polls open until 7 P. M. After the polls are opened the candidates announced as aforesaid shall be balloted for; the name of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

Third. After the polls are closed the board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate received, and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the Judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. The judge (or one of the clerks appointed by the judge) of the respective election district, shall meet at the Court House, in Mifflintown, Monday following the primary meetings, at 1 o'clock P. M., having the returns and a list of the voters and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Republican party.

Fifth. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the judges shall proceed to ballot for his choice, the persons having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The return judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority, the returns from any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns, or otherwise, to the extent of the fraud committed.

Seventh. No person shall be permitted to vote proxies.

The following was suggested by the County Committee on the 18th of June, 1870, and has since been followed:

Resolved, That on the day of holding the primary election, the choice of a judge and clerk, pro tem, by the Republicans present, an election shall be held for judge and clerk, which shall remain open for thirty minutes, after which the ballots shall be counted, and the parties having the highest number of votes shall be declared respectively the judge and clerk, and after the election is held, the same to receive the votes for candidates, certify the same to the County Convention; and the judge so elected shall exercise the same powers as prescribed by the Crawford County System."

\$500 reward has been offered by the sheriff of Elk county for the capture of William Bromley, who recently killed William Phalen. Bromley weighs about 150 pounds; about 45 years of age; rusty dark hair; coarse chin whiskers, a little gray; high cheek bones, coarse featured, and about 5 feet 10 inches high with ink marks on one arm.

Several Minnesota Democratic journals of influence are proposing a new departure by having the State Convention endorse the Republican nominees and platform.

The income of the Lewisburg University last year was \$39,518, and the expenses \$38,507 90.

Land Grants.

There have been many articles written and many speeches made, for and against government land grants. The North American, delivers itself as follows on the subject. So far as our observation has extended the political conventions have declared against all further land grants, and this sentiment seems to be reflected by all the leading journals of the Republic. This looks like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. For if there is any land remaining that is not covered by existing land grants, it must be in an inaccessible region.

Of the vast wilderness of the far west the Northern Pacific, Texas Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, Union Pacific, Pacific Kansas Pacific, Denver and Rio Grand, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and other railroads of great length, have already secured so much of these political declarations are rather amusing, when we remember that the men who chiefly connected them are the very men who have been concerned in the land grants, or have voted for them, or have advocated or endorsed them.

That the policy has been injurious to the Republic we deny. It was begun under President Pierce, and was so successful in Illinois that its extension was urged by him in one of his annual messages. Looking at the results accomplished in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri by the system, it requires a considerable amount of cheek to pronounce it a fraud and an outrage. That the northwest is a marvel of progress is wholly owing to the land grants. The government had no money to bestow, and the public lands, being given away free to actual settlers, brought no cash into the Treasury. But in making grants to the un-built railroads it gave what these companies could make a basis for the issue of bonds to raise money to build their lines.

The process was a good one on both sides. It settled the country more rapidly than the homestead act had done, because it stimulated railroad building and rendered accessible to purchasers the land along the routes. It gave resources to the companies, avenues to markets to the settlers and cheaper transportation for the mails, Indian goods, troops and munitions of war.

It is to the interest of a railroad to populate its route as soon as possible and therefore when a line is built upon a land grant it at once commences to stimulate emigration. But as its grant only covers the alternate sections the others come in for a share of attention, and thus the government can sell land for which otherwise there would be no market. It cannot be denied that this process affords great opportunities for men in command of large means to make fortunes. But they risk much and their gains are no more than enterprise and business shrewdness are fairly entitled to. In the case of the Union Pacific the government, in its anxiety to secure the construction of the line, gave its endorsement to the bonds and a land grant besides. But it has not yet appeared that the land grant was the source of corruption. It was the money subsidy that worked all the mischief.

When the government stopped the money subsidy the Kansas Pacific came to a halt in the open prairie, and so remained for a time. But after a while the company raised the means and finished the line through to Denver, and it has proved quite a success. This was done on the basis of the land grant, and without that grant it could not have been done at all. The same may be said of the Denver and Rio Grande, now pushing on rapidly to the Mexican frontier, and of all the railroads in Missouri, Kansas and Texas that are now off so much use in bringing cattle from Texas to the northern markets. Without land grants no railroads were possible in California, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Colorado or Minnesota. And hence this pronouncement against land grants means literally that our progress in that respect must cease. One immediate effect of it would be to make absolute monopolies of all the lines that have land grants. Their lands would immediately increase in value and their credit improve, so they could market their bonds advantageously. It will be seen, then, that every one interested in existing grants would naturally oppose new ones, and the resolution has a concealed meaning that does not at first appear.

Turning for the moment from the railroad part of the case, let us see what other objects come under the ban of land grants and are ignored. These are common schools in some of the States, agricultural colleges in all the States, universities in the new States, and works for the drainage of swamps. When a tract of public land is so swampy as to be of no use for cultivation, the national government grants it to the State in which it lies on condition that it shall be drained and improved. In fact, there is not a single object to which the American land grant policy has been devoted that is not in itself praiseworthy and deserving of encouragement. As a consequence of this policy the new States have all been very flourishing and prosperous, and their financial condition favorable. The popular antipathy to land grants arises from the belief that they cure chiefly to the benefit of a few individuals, and that they are the means of building up huge land monopolies. We have shown above one good reason why the railroad companies would not favor monopolies, and we may add that the same would apply to all expecting to derive large revenues from land grants. Nevertheless the great estates really do exist at the west. Yes, that is true. But consider-

ing the price at which land is openly sold in these new districts, from \$1 50 to \$5 per acre, it is apparent that any one with \$50,000 at command could purchase a few thousand acres and put them under cultivation, stock them with live stock, and still have something left for machinery and buildings. The fact is that in making land so excessively cheap to the poor settler we enable the monopolist to do what under other circumstances would be impossible. The policy has one good effect; it carries forward on the front wave of emigration men of capital and enterprise, whose influence upon the rough pioneers is of some value in refusing a higher civilization and setting an example of improved agriculture. On the hold, therefore, the situation is not a bad one, however it may seem so.

Terrible Steamboat Accident.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., August 8.—The steamer Wawaset, running on the Potomac river between Washington and Currioman, took fire about 12 o'clock to-day at Chatterton landing, and was destroyed. She had about 150 passengers on board, and between 40 and 50 lives were lost. Six bodies were found up to 2 o'clock, three white ladies, one child and two colored children; Miss Virginia Marbury, of Glymont; Miss Bessie Saunders and a child from Currioman, are among the dead. Others have not been recognized. George W. Cook, of Warsaw, Va., is missing.—Capt. Wood did not leave the boat until forced to do so by the flames. The fire was first discovered in the engine room.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The reporter of the Associated Press at midnight had an interview with "Doc" Kenney, the barkeeper of the Wawaset, the only one of the passengers or crew of that vessel who reached Washington to-night. He came to this city on the steamer Express, with an excursion party from Piney Point, the latter vessel having sighted the wreck about four o'clock this afternoon, and picked up Kenney, who had been sent out in a small boat to come up to Washington, the passengers and crew of the Wawaset being at that time carried for at Stewart's wharf, near the scene of the disaster.

Kenny states that the Wawaset left there at six o'clock this morning, on her regular weekly trip to Cone river, with 117 registered passengers and a large cargo of freight for the river landings. Just before reaching Chatterton landing on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about five miles below Aquia creek, and after the whistle of the boat had been blown as a signal of her approach to that landing—the steamer at that time being about a third of a mile from the shore—fire was discovered in the hold, and the hose was attached immediately, but before the men could reach it the conflagration became general, as the fire had been burning for some time.

The fire had been smouldering, it is supposed, for some hours, and upon opening the hatches it burst forth with great fury, driving the men from the hold and completely baffling all attempts to subdue it. In less than an instant the wildest confusion prevailed on the vessel, the passengers becoming panic-stricken and frantic with fear, very few having presence of mind sufficient to take care of themselves.

The steamer was without a second's delay headed for shore on the Virginia side, and in a few minutes ran aground about two hundred yards from the shore. At this time the flames had spread with fearful rapidity, and in the excitement many jumped overboard, several of them jumping into the water before the steamer struck the bottom. She was provided with two small boats, and in the fever of the moment one of these boats was thrown overboard and lost by the passengers, who, uncontrolled, were endeavoring to lunch her. Captain Wood, of the ill-fated steamer, and his assistants, are said to have used every effort to control the passengers but without avail, and but for the disobedience of orders many who were lost would have been saved. The vessel was well provided with life preservers, but in the panic it seems that none of the passengers secured them, and this fact also added to the lamentable loss of life.

Over forty passengers were drowned, among whom were Mrs. Reed and three children, the wife and children of policeman Reed of this city, and his niece, whose name has not yet been ascertained; Adeline Jenkins, a chambermaid, and a deck hand, name unknown; Mrs. Virginia Marbury, of Glymont; Miss Bessie Saunders and a child, of Currioman, Virginia.

Up to the time that the express in which the narrator of this statement left the scene of the wreck, but five or six bodies had been recovered, and the confusion was so great that a further list of names of those lost could not be obtained. Among the saved was a Mrs. Wise of this city, and J. Wilkin Massey. Kenney states that Capt. Wood was the last man to leave the steamer, and the pilot, Mr. Boswell, was surrounded by the flames before he left the pilot box, which was not until he had to run the steamer aground.

The flames spread with such rapidity that the till ropes were on fire before the vessel struck ground. All of those lost, it is supposed, were drowned, having jumped overboard to escape the flames.

The fire was first discovered about twenty minutes before 11 o'clock, and Kenney states that in less than ten minutes the vessel was enveloped in flames, and now lies where she was run aground, burned to the water's edge. Chatterton Point is just opposite to Maryland Point.

The survivors of the disaster have been made as comfortable as possible at Stewart's and near that place where they will remain until about 9 o'clock Saturday morning, at which time the steamer Georgiana will take them on board, expecting to reach this city about 9 o'clock.

About one-half of the passengers on the Wawaset were women and children, many of whom were en route to country places along the Potomac to spend a short time pleasuring with their friends. There were quite a number of colored people among the passengers.

The Wawaset is a mail side wheel steamer of about 350 tons, and is engaged in running between Washington and the landings along the Potomac. She was insured for \$28,000. When she left here this morning it was supposed she was in perfect order, and the origin of the fire is at present unknown.

The crew of the Wawaset consisted of Captain Wood, a clerk, two engineers, two firemen, barkeeper, four deck hands, and a chambermaid.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1 15 A. M.—As soon as the particulars of the disaster became known to-night a great crowd collected about the wharves, and the steamer Express was boarded by hundreds, anxious to learn the fate of friends on the ill-fated steamer, but as the registering list was destroyed, no positive particulars as to names could be gained.

It is impossible to obtain a correct list before the arrival of the survivors on the Georgiana, which is expected at eight o'clock.

The Wawaset drew only four feet of water, and a few weeks ago was thoroughly overhauled and repaired. She was regarded as an excellent river boat, and her boilers and machinery were in first class order. She was owned by the Potomac Ferry Company, and has been plying on the Potomac river as an excursion, passenger and freight steamer for the past five or six years.

RECENT despatches from California report a system of slavery in practice in that State among the Chinese. They sell women to houses of prostitution and to people for their purposes.

Lum Yah Sung, married a Chinese woman, it appears that she had been sold, but had run away and married Lum.—The Chinese secret tribunal that manages this slave business demanded of Lum the price that had been paid for his wife.—Instead of paying he gave the proper information to our American authorities and the following despatch relate to the points in the case with the result as far as disposed of:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—Eight Chinamen, members of the secret tribunal of Hip Yee Tong Society, were on trial to-day before the jury at the Police Court, on the charge of conspiracy to extort money from Lum Yah Sung by threats of death on his failure to pay \$350 as the price of his wife, who escaped from the keeper of the brothel to whom she had been sold.

Lum Yah Sung swore that soon after his marriage he was summoned and taken before the tribunal of the society, where thirty men were present, and the door secured by an armed guard; that Ah Yee, one of the prisoners, told him he must pay the money or return the woman, or he would be killed; that the Hip Yee Tong Society would spend \$10,000 to secure his death; that he pleaded that he had no money, when they finally gave him two days' time to raise the amount and released him, when he fled back to the mission school for protection. Sung remains at the school, and does not go out unless escorted by white men.

Doctor Lob, who speaks English fluently, was sworn to translate a large number of documents which were found in the rooms of the society. He translated several. When he came to one which was a record kept of the sale of women to keepers of brothels, and punishments inflicted upon them, he refused to go any further.

The court admonished him, but still he refused to proceed. The court then threatened to send him to jail, but he would not obey, and finally he was given till Monday to consider the matter. A complete translation of all the documents found is in the hands of the authorities. The trial will be resumed on Monday.

A new corn plague has been discovered in Woodford county, Ill. The El Paso Journal learns from Mr. Richard Atay that a peculiar sort of worm, resembling a maggot, is at work upon the corn, making great havoc. It attacks the roots, eats them entirely away, and the stalk and leaves dry up and topple over. This worm has made its appearance in several fields not far from town, in vast numbers. After destroying the roots of the corn stalk, it develops into a black bug with wings, flies readily and finishes up such corn as has escaped the first onslaught by attacking the stock and ear.

The papers will have to be served anew on Brigham Young in the divorce suit of the seventeenth Mrs. Young. When the case was called at Salt Lake, his counsel raised the point that the serving officer was appointed in chambers and not in Court, and the Judge decided the point well taken.

Wilmer Addison Davis, collector of county taxes for Union township Schuylkill county, is a defaulter to a large amount of money. He has been held in \$2,000 bail for embezzlement, in \$1,500 false personation, and in the same sum for perjury.

SHORT ITEMS.

Milesburg is to have a horse shoe factory.

Ten emigrant swindlers were arrested in New York on the 6th inst.

A man in Galesburg, Illinois has been fined three dollars for 'publicly spanking his daughter.'

A new use for petroleum is for cleaning guns, which it is said it effectually protects from rust.

There are thirty-three cheese factories in Crawford county, the annual product amounting in value to \$500,000.

In a fight between troops and Indians near Camp Verde, on June 28, three Indians were killed and five squaws captured.

Advices from Savannah, Georgia state that the caterpillar has appeared on the sea islands, and is committing much damage in cotton.

A recent visitor to one of the islands on the coast of Maine, discovered a school of forty scholars, all of whom were the grand children of one man.

Levi Bissell, brother of the late Governor Bissell, of Illinois, well known as the inventor of the locomotive and other machinery, died in New York on the 5th inst.

One morning recently a Chicago woman borrowed \$200 of her husband, and in the afternoon fluttered under his nose a divorce that had cost precisely that amount.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says that two Chinamen fought a duel in Lincoln county on the 31st, in which one was killed and the other placed in jail.

The Reedsburg Free Press employs women exclusively. It says: 'We have a calico "foreman," two dainty "compositors," and the sweetest little "devil" in pink muslin to be found anywhere.'

The discovery in season that a convict in the Georgia State prison had seasoned the dinner with arsenic saved the State the expense of three hundred pine coffins.

A Texas paper speaks of a lady at Dallas who has a bonnet worn by her great-grandmother 200 years ago. There must have been some longevity among the people as well as the bonnets of that family.

Duty is the first step to greatness—the helm that steers man safely over the billows of life. If we fail in our duty, we bid farewell to the land of promise—to the haven of hope; man's honorable occupation is gone.

John Wenz, a junk dealer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., shot his wife on Saturday and then shot himself. Both are dead. They had quarreled about money matters, and Wenz was drunk. They leave seven children.

During the late cholera epidemic at Gallatin, Tennessee, many mocking birds and canaries sickened in their cages and died, while those which frequented the gardens, instinctively fled to the woods and did not return until the cholera took its departure.

Miss B—, of Chester, is a winning, dark-eyed girl, who speaks three or four languages, swims, rides, drives, and dances, loving everything in life, from the sublimity of sky and ocean to men and horses even condescending to be gracious to dandies and poolledges.

Last year, on the 10th of August, the wife of Charles Karicher, of Williamsport, whilst visiting at Pittston, gave birth to triplets, but they lived for a short time only. August 6, she gave birth to twins, but one has since died. The other is reported healthy and bids fair to live.

The origin of tea is thus told by the Hindoo mythologists. Darma, a prince of that country, went on a pilgrimage to China, vowing he would never rest on the way. But he once, wearied out, fell asleep, and was, on awaking, so angry with himself that he cut off his eyelids and threw them on the ground. They sprang up as tea shrubs, and to this origin is owing the power of tea to produce wakefulness.

Memphis rejoices in a complicated sensation. A youthful citizen eloped with a damsel whose parents had reserved her for another, and when she came back for her clothes, after the marriage they looked her up over night and posted her off for a divorce in the morning. Meanwhile the new made and the intended husband met on the streets, and without any ceremonious preliminaries exchanged shots, but without injury to either, and both are now in jail.

Henry T. Bray got the prize as the handsomest baby in the San Francisco baby show. The other prizes for babies were awarded to the handsomest twins, the one having the heaviest head of hair, the one with the smallest feet and hands the fattest dark eyed baby, the fattest blue eyed baby, the smallest, the best dressed, the sweetest smiling, and the loudest bawler. Then prizes were given to the youngest mother, the oldest mother, and the handsomest mother.

Five young Belgians lately made a wager that they would remain awake continuously for seven days. They kept up all manner of exciting exercises, and drank large quantities of coffee, and one of them won the bet, though with the loss of twenty-five pounds in weight.—Two fell asleep after 130 hours; one was seized with the inflammation of the lungs, and had to give in to save his life and the other fell asleep on horseback, and then fell off and broke his arm.

CUMBERLAND, Md., has had a "ten cent" marriage. The News is authority for the story that a minister recently married a couple in that town, and after the ceremony the bridegroom generously handed the clergyman eighty-five cents. The recipient of this handsome sum could say nothing—from the fact that he had nothing to say—after such a remarkable display of liberality, and he bowed them to the door. He had hardly time to return to the room and place the enormous fee in his pocket book, when "there came a tapping, as of some one gently rapping" at the door. Thither he went to find the groomsmen, who had returned and begged the minister for the loan of seventy-five cents! He explained that they (bridegroom and himself) were "a little short to-day," but would be paid off on the morrow, when the married man intended to call and "pay five dollars for splicin' 'em." That they needed just seventy-five cents to get "somethin' particular" for the married couple, and hoped he could accommodate them. The minister, good-hearted as he is, could not withstand such an appeal as that; he couldn't see two fellow-mortals deprived of "somethin' particular" (costing only seventy-five cents), that would make them still happier! No, no—and he forked over fifteen seventenths of the marriage fee instantaneously. To make a long story short, the bridegroom has not called to this day with the promised five dollars, nor has the money so kindly loaned been returned. All that the clergyman ever expects to get for performing that marriage ceremony is ten cents, and he thinks he was very lucky in getting that much out of the bridegroom who was so "short."

A Hint to Housewives—how to keep Kitchen Clean and Bright. Every housewife of neat and tidy habits takes especial delight in keeping all the tin, copper and iron ware of her kitchen as clean and bright as painstaking labor can make them. A pride in this direction is commendable, and always meets the smiling approval of the "tyrant man" who pays the household bills. Remember that Sapolio is the only thing on earth that will make an old tarnished tin pan or rusty kettle shine as bright as new. And by the use of Sapolio it is the quickest and easiest thing in the world to keep every utensil in a high state of polish.

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS: Whole tickets \$50; Halves \$25; Tenth, or each Couron, \$5; Eleven whole tickets for \$500; 224 Tickets for \$1,000; 112 Whole Tickets for \$500; 227 Whole Tickets for \$10,000. No discount on less than \$500 worth of Tickets at a time. The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every Ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and all particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them. Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agt. Pub. Lib. Ky., and Man. Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

New Advertisements.

Administratrix's Notice. Estate of Daniel Mangie, deceased. LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Daniel Mangie, late of Susquehanna township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

AMANDA MANGIE, Administratrix. SPOKES, RIMS, JOEL G. DAVIS & SONS, Union Spoke Works, S. W. C. Leopold & Otter St. PHILADELPHIA. And PLOW HANDLES. Send for Price-List. aug 13-6m

\$3,000 FOR 20 CTS.

Before you start on a journey, buy an Accident Insurance Ticket of the Railway Passengers Assurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. Tickets for sale at railroad stations. Ask for an Insurance Ticket.

WYOMING'S EMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

One of the largest Boarding Schools for both sexes in the United States. Six courses of study. Military tactics, Commercial College Course and Telegraphing Terms low. Fall term opens September 1st. Catalogue for a Catalogue to Rev. D. COPPLAND, A. M., or L. L. SPRAGUE, Kingston, Pa.

COLLEGIATE & COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

New Haven, Conn. Preparatory to college. Circulars sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

Columbia Classical Institute.

A Boarding School for Young Men and Boys. For Circulars, address Rev. H. S. ALEXANDER, Columbia, Pa.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

119 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Breech-Loading Shot Guns, \$40 to \$300.—Double Shot Guns, \$8 to \$150. Single Guns, \$3 to 20. Rifles, \$8 to \$75. Revolvers, \$5 to \$25. Pistols, \$1 to \$8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large assortment of Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

A FORTUNE—How? By speculating in stocks and gold. Capital, \$10 to \$100; will pay \$100 to \$1,000 a month. Full explanation sent free. W. F. HUBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 99 Wall St., New York. Box 2282

\$25. MONEY MADE FAST. \$1,000.

By all who work for us. If upon writing you do not find us all square, we will give you one dollar for your trouble. Send stamp for circulars to O. H. BUCKLEY & CO., Tekonsha, Mich.

\$5 to \$20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Having struggled twenty years between life and death with Asthma or Phthisis I experimented myself with my compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the Medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered a most wonderful remedy and sure cure for Asthma and its kindred diseases. Warranted to relieve the severest paroxysms instantly, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. ONE TRIAL PACKAGE SENT BY MAIL FREE OF CHARGE. Address D. LANGLETT, Apple Creek, Wayne Co., O.

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY, Established in 1837.

In the oldest and most successful institution in this country for the treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases. For terms of treatment, call, or address by mail, with statement of case. S. HUNSDON, 81 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN!

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Public Library of Kentucky.

12,000 CASH GIFTS \$1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

\$250,000 FOR \$50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 60,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts and have on their back the Scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing. At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

\$1,500,000

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.—The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS: One Grand Cash Gift \$250,000 100,000 One Grand Cash Gift 100,000 One Grand Cash Gift 50,000 One Grand Cash Gift 25,000 One Grand Cash Gift 17,500 10 Cash Gifts of \$10,000 each, 100,000 20 Cash Gifts of 5,000 " 100,000 50 Cash Gifts of 1,000 " 50,000 80 Cash Gifts of 500 " 40,000 100 Cash Gifts of 400 " 40,000 150 Cash Gifts of 300 " 45,000 250 Cash Gifts of 200 " 50,000 325 Cash Gifts of 100 " 32,500 11,000 Cash Gifts of 50 " 550,000 Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, \$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS: Whole tickets \$50; Halves \$25; Tenth, or each Couron, \$5; Eleven whole tickets for \$500; 224 Tickets for \$1,000; 112 Whole Tickets for \$500; 227 Whole Tickets for \$10,000. No discount on less than \$500 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every Ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and all particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them. Tickets