Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

"Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's and truth's."

WHO PAYS THE DUTIES

THE ENGLISH IRON TRADE.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

England built up her immense iron trade by protecting this great interest for a period of about 150 years. She did not withdraw the protection until 1824, the year in which Wolverine free trade bill of 1846 destroyed the tariff of 1842. As the bill of 1846, in the interests of the slave holders, was read and argued in the English House of Commons before printed copies of the law were laid on the desks of our members of Congress, to doubt the matter was understood between the English Government and our free traders. From an interesting article written by Mr. ALFRED DUNCAN, of Chicago, and published in the N. Y. Tribune, we glean some very important facts, which shows, pretty clearly that additional duties on foreign manufactures are mainly paid by the producer abroad in the reduced price in order to retain their market as far as possible, and but a small portion, if any by the consumers. In this article we learn that the duties imposed by Great Britain on bar iron was in 1702 £2 10s. 2d., and only was imposed to protect her trade from Russian and Swedish bar iron. From that period in 1846 the duties were changed as follows by the English Government:

	£	s.	d.
1702 to 1706 the duties were	2	10	2
1706	3	4	7
1747	4	4	4
1757	5	7	7½
1782	5	9	10
1815 and 1819 at December each	6	10	10
1819 to 1827	1	0	0
1827 to 1841	1	0	0
1842 to 1846	1	0	0

The above shows that the English duties on iron from 1806 to 1819 were higher than the duties ever imposed on Foreign iron in the United States.

The first Protective Bill passed in this country was in 1816, and took effect in 1825. At that time English bar iron was selling at £11 10s. 0d. In 1825 our Protective duties were increased, and we had protection to our industry until 1842, when those duties were materially decreased on iron under the compromise bill of 1833, which gradually reduced all the duties on the bill of 1828 down to 20 per cent. in 1842. From 1836 to 1842, we had a free trade tariff, and after 1846 we had also a free trade tariff for the effects were so felt and felt on account of large exports of breadstuffs during the famine in Europe, and improvement of foreign products.

We can now give the prices of English bar iron, together with English duties, from 1825 to 1847, and mark how prices rose in England when our duties were reduced on English bar iron, and how they declined when we protected our home interests, which shows that the producers in England were compelled to lower their prices and profits, whenever we protected our trade at home, to nearly the amount of our duties: and thus, while we protected our home industry, we were compelled them to contribute largely to the support of our Government. Here are the figures:

Years.	Price of Foreign Bar Iron.			English Duties.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1824 Protective Tariff	11	0	0	1	14	8
1825	10	10	0	1	13	4
1826	10	0	0	1	10	0
1827	9	10	0	1	6	8
1828	9	0	0	1	3	4
1829	8	15	0	1	0	0
1830	8	10	0	0	16	8
1831	8	5	0	0	13	4
1832	8	0	0	0	10	0
1833	7	15	0	0	6	8
1834	7	10	0	0	3	4
1835	7	5	0	0	0	0
1836	7	15	0	0	16	8
1837	8	0	0	0	13	4
1838	8	5	0	0	10	0
1839	8	10	0	0	6	8
1840	8	15	0	0	3	4
1841	9	0	0	0	0	0
1842 Protective Tariff	10	0	0	0	16	8
1843	9	15	0	0	13	4
1844	9	10	0	0	10	0
1845	9	5	0	0	6	8
1846	9	0	0	0	3	4
1847	8	15	0	0	0	0

It is plain that in order to check our prosperous industry, the English manufacturers were compelled to lower their prices almost one-third the rates they charged under our Free Trade Policy. These are the facts and we invite the particular attention of our friends to the figures, which speak for themselves.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

We are frequently asked, why agitate the tariff question when a high protective tariff already. It is true that probably on about one-half of our products the present duties, with gold at 30 per cent. which is a good national protection, is sufficient, but on some articles the duties are higher than necessary. But on the other half, where a large amount of labor enters into their production, they are inadequate. What the Democratic party desire is a revision of the present tariff bill, and the appointment in all its parts of intelligent men of home industry, increasing the duties where they guard, and reducing those that are too high. This is necessary as without a high tariff home industry can never prosper with subsequent loss of interests fostered. It requires all to be protected from the lower labor and capital of Europe, to insure general prosperity throughout the country. For instance, the protection given to the woolen industries of the country was short of a large portion of its advantages, because other branches of industry having immense connection with its prosperity were not sufficiently protected, but with the protection given, this interest has advanced rapidly, and we can say to-day that we do not wish to see it any country in Europe with the same material to work other manufactures.

A gentleman engaged in the hardware business in Philadelphia, informed us a short time ago that one third of the goods now found in the stores in their stores are of foreign manufacture, which European years ago more than three hundred thousand people. So with the cutlery trade. Our American manufacturers have already driven Sheffield cutlery out of the American market, and in a letter from New York, writing to Sheffield acknowledges the fact, and advises the English manufacturers either to adopt the American patterns, or get up something else. This letter has been published at Sheffield, in which we make the following extracts:

"In the country manufacturing companies have sprung into being (several within the last twelve months) and exhibit goods which were they confined by the inadvertence than they represented. Another thing which is against us is the demand which exists in this way for a profit of so varying a character that it is impossible for the trade to make long work, machinery, and organization such as would answer the purpose of the business unless it were always in motion. The consequence is that the manufacturer is compelled to make whatever orders may come to hand, whether they are remunerative or not. Hence the trade is always in confusion. Another thing which is against us is the foreign trade have taken. What the masters of one state may not make a profit on, may not be the case in that of a distant country. Combinations of capitalists and workmen, the circumstances and wants of the market, style and quantity to suit have led to the formation of the workmen's unions and, I believe, working under the influence of Sheffield, but without that the latter knew what was going on. The first arrival in the American market for scale and rounding medium table knives can be left to some other trade the better. As the manufacturer in the hands of the operative, and the operative in the hands of the manufacturer, the consequence is that the Sheffield manufacturers very soon, but their expenditure of time, and attendance, and consequent cost, [Nothing short of these] will overcome it—if any way.

The following article upon these immutable principles is from an esteemed correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"The tariff question is not a party question, but a question of a degree, overlooking the needs of the whole country. Combinations of capital to control the industry, to ignore duties for their own selfish ends, and a reckless parsimony at every opportunity to cut down wages, are all at work to defeat the true principle—the same way. What would the United States be without the protection of native industry? Every thing started west from New York, to make room, with a capital of $18,000? And yet that is a favorable fact, possibly?

Such is the effect of protection to our home industry, and it is no wonder that English manufacturers are spending millions of dollars in buying up presses, paying lecturers, and influencing members of Congress to break down our protective policy.

The same writer states that the large supply of Sheffield cutlery purchased by planters for the use of the slaves, will not sell now, because the negro requires a better article, and purchase American manufactures altogether.

Our telegraphic columns give the particulars of a terrible steamboat disaster on the Mississippi river, by which over two hundred lives are reported to have been lost. Another horror added to the many that have gone before.

THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT-BOX.

Good laws well executed are productive of benefit to communities and to the people. The Registry Law passed at the last session of the Legislature prevented the perpetration of much fraud at the late election, and the result in Philadelphia and Luzerne county, for instance, proves it. For the reform it has produced and will continue to produce, let us all be thankful.

Still, at the late election, frauds through the countenance of election officers, crept in, and there is one instance in our own county so glaring and so unblushing, that in the interest of the purity of the ballot, to furnish an example and warning for the future, and to show election officers they must discharge their duties honestly, fairly and impartially, we would strongly urge the prosecution of the election officers in the case. We allude to the matter of ballot-box stuffing at the late election in Norwegian Township.

We will state the case clearly, so that our citizens may see that there is ample ground for proceeding as we suggest.

According to the election papers of Norwegian Township as handed in to the Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts, there were 232 votes polled.

Now let us analyze the vote as returned to the Board of return Judges, and see how many were legal and how many were stuffed in by the carelessness of the election officers:

Whole number of legal voters.....233

The vote for Governor was—

Asa Packer	173
John W. Geary	54
	227

Five below the legal number.

The vote for Supreme Judge was—

C. L. Pershing	181
H. W. Williams	54
	231

One below the legal number.

The Legislative ticket averaged 244.

Stuffed in the ballot-box, 12 illegal votes.

The vote for Prothonotary was—

Wm. Garrett	60
Wm. J. Mark	191
	251

Stuffed into the box, 19 illegal votes.

The vote for Treasurer was—

J. T. Werner	69
Edward Bradley	183
	252

Stuffed into the box, 20 illegal votes.

The vote for Recorder was—

B. F. Crawshaw	64
J. F. Junkworth	185
	249

Stuffed into the box, 17 illegal votes.

The vote for Register was—

C. E. Beckenstein	67
Chas. McGrath	186
	253

Stuffed into the box, 21 illegal votes.

The vote for Clerk of the Sessions was—

R. A. Leech	69
C. F. Hahn	182
	251

Stuffed into the box, 19 illegal votes.

The vote for Commissioner was—

J. R. Davis	69
Peter Shiffler	182
	251

Stuffed into the box, 19 illegal votes.

The vote for Director was—

Wm. Shoener	56
F. Mellinger	196
	251

Stuffed into the box, 19 illegal votes.

The vote for Auditor was—

F. W. Ryber	69
S. S. DeTurk	182
	251

Stuffed into the box, 19 illegal votes.

For Township Officers, the returns were as follows:

SUPERVISOR.

Martin Curran	82
Thomas Brennan	157
	239

Stuffed into the box, 7 illegal votes.

TREASURER.

John Hanney	93
James Marah	159
	252

Stuffed into the box, 20 illegal votes.

TOWNSHIP CLERK.

Patrick McDonald	114
James McCallin	158
	272

Stuffed into the box, 40 illegal votes.

AUDITOR.

Edward Pugh	86
Uriah Barnes	157
	243

Stuffed into the box, 11 illegal votes.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Patrick Lavelle	84
Wm. L. Ebner	84
John Larkin	158
Daniel Gallagher	158
James Purcell	157
John Gallagher	157
	240

Stuffed into the box, 10 illegal votes.

JUDGE OF ELECTION.

Martz Faber	82
Wm Kelley	157
	240

Stuffed into the box, 8 illegal votes.

INSPECTOR OF ELECTION.

Patrick Murry	88
William Orem	157
	240

Stuffed into the box, 8 illegal votes.

CONSTABLE.

John Lynch	157
Peter Tierney	157
	314

Stuffed into the box, 82 illegal votes.

Here is evidence, plain and conclusive, of fraud, which could not have been perpetrated without the connivance of the election officers of Norwegian township. Comment is unnecessary. The facts speak for them selves. We therefore, in the interest of a fair election, of the purity of the ballot, and common justice, ask that these officers who have been guilty of a crime, be prosecuted and punished. It is necessary as an example and to to ch them and all election boards disposed to play false in violation of their oaths of office, that they cannot in the future do it with impunity.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

All books and periodicals noticed in this department can be had at Bannan & Ramsey's Bookstore, at publishers' prices.

GOOD HEALTH.—The November number is on our table: The contents are Our Drinks; Structure and Care on the Ear; The Abuse of Physical Exercise; Animal Parasites of the Human Skin; First help in accidents; Fish Breeding; Terrestrial Magnetism; Sleepiness in Infants; Connection between Food and Animal Energy; The Use of Fruits and Coffee, &c., &c. The number is an admirable one. Published by Alexander Moore, No. 21 Franklin street, Boston. Monthly 20 cents; yearly, $2.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The September number has been republished by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton street, New York. The contents are, Lost Praterites; On the Limitation of Enlistment and Navy Reserves; A Year and a Day.—Part V. Mr. Mill on the Subjection of Women; A Night with the Volunteers of Strathkinahan; Cornelius O'Dowd inimitable papers; The Winding up.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY.—The November number of this magazine, has the following table of contents; Hayard Tay'or's Second Home; Facts about Working Women; The Wall street Mousquetaire; My First Fifty Miles Ride with the Cavalryman; A Frontier Desperado; Birth-place of Rip Van Winkle; Pharisee John: An Evening with the Progressives; Valets de Place; Women and Education; Her Hero with a Life Corrie; A Statistical View of the Woman Question; Thanksgiving Day. S. S. Packard, publisher, 937 Broadway, New York. One dollar a year—single copies, 10 cents.

Local Affairs.

Weekly Almanac.

Nov.—1869.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
30 SATURDAY,	6 25	5 05	D. H. M.
31 Sunday,	6 26	5 04	New M. 1 9 07 eve.
1 Monday,	6 26	5 03	First Q. 10 9 03 "
2 Tuesday,	6 27	5 02	Full M. 17 5 25 mo.
3 Wednesday,	6 28	5 01	Last Q. 25 1 10 eve.
4 Thursday,	6 29	5 00	
5 Friday,	6 30	4 59	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Temperature for the Week.

Table of the Thermometer for the week ending Thursday, 4 Kept for the Miners' Journal by W. R. Leiber.

Oct.—1869.	6 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
23 Friday,	50°	54°	50°
24 Saturday,	50	63	54
25 Sunday,	56	66	56
26 Monday,	56	70	61
27 Tuesday,	58	68	54
28 Wednesday,	52	68	54
29 Thursday,	52	66	54

To-morrow.—Forty-fourth Sunday of the year and twenty-third after Trinity. Day's length, 10 hours and 29 minutes.

The Rev. Barclay will preach in the St Presbyterian Church, Market street, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

Only 20 cents for a Superior Oyster Stew at Potts's Ladies' & Gents Restaurant, No. 191 Centre street. Prices reduced to suit the times. Call and see for yourself.

Masonic.—The indications are that the Consecration here, on Tuesday next, will be largely attended. A special train has been chartered to run from Tremont.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York are respectfully solicited by James Wooley, New Philadelphia, Schuylkill County, Pa. Assets of the company, over $22,000,000.

Flower Gardens.—They look very lonely just now. Everything chrysanthemums and belated dahlias, their glories are mostly gone. The boy's bee, after the first of October, folds up his messenger who has heretofore left here in the 9 o'clock train for Philadelphia, will leave at 8.45 A. M., and returning, leave Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M., reaching here between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Be sure to call on the Agent of the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, before insuring elsewhere. 13-4f

Insure in the PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, PUERLY MUTUAL. Assets, invested, $2,500,000, all the profits divided among the policy holders every year. Dividends 50 per cent. Every information furnished on application, personally or by mail to Joseph B. Richards, Agt., Minersville, Pa. 1f

A most delightful and instructive lecture was that delivered last night, at Union Hall, by Mr. Erickson Perkins, a resident of Salt Lake City and the Mormons, on the Town Site Valley, Colorado, etc. We consider it without exception one of the best ever delivered in this Borough. We will refer to it more at length in to-morrow's JOURNAL.

Dress Goods cheap at Fochi's, 261 Centre street. 43-4f

The County Institute—The seventh annual session of the Berks Hill Co. Teachers' Institute will be held in Mahanoy City, commencing on Saturday morning, November 6, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For full particulars in reference to the programme of proceedings for the session, and other matters of interest to those teachers who contemplate attending, we refer to the advertisement in another column, of Jesse Nevin, County Superintendent.

Weather Strips.—Every one to whom comfort is alike an object with the saving of fuel should send for the searching illness from door and window by means of weather strips. People who have never applied them will be astonished at the immensity of the improvement in the temperature of their houses. They are detachable, and last forever. They are cheaper than either cough syrups or rheumatic mixtures.

Try R. B. Morris's black Teas, and be convinced of their quality.

A anniversary of the Reformation.—The *three hundred and fifty second* anniversary of the Reformation will be celebrated in the Lutheran churches on to-morrow. It was on the 31st of October, 1517, that Luther nailed his ninety-five Theses to the door of the church at Wittenburg, and openly attacked the doctrine of indulgences.

We understand that interesting and appropriate services will be held in the Market street Lutheran church at 10½ o'clock. All are invited.

Stove's cheap at Fochi's, 261 Centre street. 43-4f

Mdlle Marie Zoe and her New York Company will commence a series of dramatic entertainments in Union Hall, this Borough, on Thursday evening next. They will open with the military drama, entitled the French Spy. During the play Mdlle Zoe (as the Arab Boy) will execute a terrific sword combat, in which it is said she has no equal. She is considered the most proficient swordsman on the stage. Each evening's performance will coincide with a roaring farce.

The best cook stove in the market, the Iron Sides, can be had at Solomon Hoover's house furnishing store, No. 205 Centre street, 12-1m

Pennsylvania National Bank.—On the 27th inst., at a meeting of the Directors of the Bank, J. Albert Huntzinger, Esq., tendered his resignation as President, which was accepted. G. H. Dengler, Esq., having also, tendered his resignation as Cashier, he was on motion, unanimously elected President. Wallace F. Ryon, Esq., was elected Cashier.

Mr. Dengler has been connected with the Bank ever since its organization, and will make as we do not doubt, a most efficient President.

Mr. Ryon is also, a capable gentleman, and will discharge the duties of Cashier, faithfully, with fidelity and satisfaction.

Mr. Joseph Dengler, a competent gentleman, has been elected Teller of the Institution.

The Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, is not in any way connected with any other company either life or fire. It is the most successful Life Insurance Company of the age. 15-4f

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Pottsville Post Office, October 29-h, 1869:

J. W. Bradbury, John Burke, Jane Burke, Mary Barkley, Mary Hock, Catharine Brogran, Eva R. Brandon, Susan Chance, Mrs L. M. Eckwald, Mary Ann Harley, Martha Hopkins, Thomas Hogan, Maurice King, Frederick Lennet, Owen Jeffrey, Walter Lawton, Daniel McGlinney, John McElwee, Thomas McMullin, Maggie Monroe, George O'Brien, John Power, Rev. Thomas Quinn, William Quinn, Frank Reed, Wm. H. Sifford, Catharine Bobinhold, B. B. Seidel & Co., John L. Snyder, Peter Shuman, Enoch H. Smith, Thomas Sweeney, Mrs. Thomas Thomas, Mrs. Maria Thomas, Elizabeth Urch, Thomas Waddell, W. E. Wilson.

Insure your life in the North American Mutual Life Insurance Company of Phila. Pa., with $1,400,000 of which is Government Bonds, as required by the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, as a security for policy holders. Pays a liberal dividends annual. For further information apply to Luther S. Kaufman, General Agent, Minersville, Pa. 39-6f

Death of a Soldier.—Mr. Valentine Zimmerman, late a private soldier of Company C, 48th Pennsylvania Regiment, died in Shenandoah City on Sunday last, in the 38th year of his age.

Mr. Zimmerman was a member of the Shenandoah Post, G. A. R., and of the Odd Fellows

His remains will be interred this afternoon in Presbyterian Cemetery, this Borough, from the residence of his parents, Howard Avenue.

The members of the Shenandoah Post will meet at their room this afternoon, at 1 o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral. All honorably discharged soldiers are invited to attend. The room will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

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Hydrophobia.—This terrible disease is quite prevalent in this county at this time. A number of persons and horses have been bitten by mad dogs, and animals being bitten have coursed in the Borough lately. About two weeks since a horse belonging to Mr. Stoner, residing in Market street, exhibiting signs of hydrophobia, bit two of Mrs Bloom's pigs, in the rear of his dwelling, which died in a few days. A number of dogs, and a couple of children, but not sufficient to draw blood. The animal was shot by Mr. Stoner on Thursday last; eighteen days after it was bitten, one of the pigs was killed, and presented a horrible appearance. When we saw it, it was affected by spasms. At noon it was killed. The other pig was not affected by dogs in the vicinity, but was killed by Mr. Stoner, when shot yesterday.

The Chief Burgess, we understand, contemplates issuing a notice, requiring all owners of dogs to either muzzle them or tie them up. We think it highly necessary to prevent any casualties to our people from the running at large of any animals that may possibly be affected by the virus.

Handsome Cologne Toilet Setts, &c., suitable for wedding and other gifts, just received, for sale cheap, at Trudell's China and Glassware store, 256, Centre street. 1

Coming Winter.—Its suggestions are thickening, and more of them are welcome. First come the finely eligible and mornings, followed by the dark and dismal frames, which make the evenings and overcoats a necessity. Next comes a decision from "cool west" to something of temperance of ice degrees below zero; among the Montana hills—and this in the twentieth of October. And then comes the whistling of the winds, as the Northern New Englands are already white with snow. It may be, albeit the weather still continues clear, that we shall get a touch of snow here before the old Pennsylvania hills yet before the close of October—though such visitations are commonly a good deal later here than in New England. All the indications we have had so far this month point not only to a severe, but an uncommonly early winter. These dark and chilling storms make one involuntarily wish for the power to fly with the birds, and to look from the sun to his southward flight to the lands where the reign of summer is unending.

On next Monday evening, the Minersville Literary Society will discuss the question "Should the United States undertake to control the political movements of the continent?" It is expected that the discussion of the question will be unusually attractive, and all the members of the Society or not, are urged to attend. The meeting will be held in Moorhead's Hall and will be opened at 7½ o'clock.

We learn from a member of the Society that next Monday will be the fourth anniversary of the organization, and that it has kept up a continued course of lectures and debates during the whole period of its existance. It has never suspended operations for a longer time than two months, and that but once; it started with a half dozen members, but is now supported by over one hundred of the best citizens of the town, and it possesses a very valuable library for the use of its members. We congratulate our friends in Minersville upon their success in establishing their literary society, and long may it have many difficulties to meet, we urge them to continue their labors in the discussion, for nothing tends so much to elevate the intellectual standing of a community as a well conducted literary association.

Blankets cheap at Fochi's, 261 Centre street. 43-4f

A Horrible, Deprecately Wicked Act—Three Boys Roast a Fourth over a Fire and Burn him.—We have heard of an act perpetrated on the 20th instant, near this borough, which surpasses in cool ferocity any fiendishness anything that ever took place in this County. It seems that on the day named three boys belonging to this Borough or Mt. Carbon, it is not yet definitely known, went out on the road between this Borough and Cressona, until they reached a point about a mile beyond Hillside. About a quarter of a mile from the house of a laborer named Hornbeck, several children were playing together, when the boys decided, between 11 and 12 years of age. The boys when they reached this spot, built a fire, stated and dragged Frederick to it, and most cool is to state, held the little boy over it, until he was actually roasted. That they did.—When found the injured boy was in a terrible condition, and it is feared that he is burned internally for he inhales the flames. He has been able to talk since the occurrence and is in a critical condition.

We understand that the motive for the inhuman act is supposed to have been revenge for information this boy had given of some boys who had recently robbed a neighbor's spring house.

One arrest has been made, and after a partial hearing before Squire Fraley the accused was held for a further hearing on Wednesday next.

The Case of a Father and Two Sons being Bitten by a Mad Dog.—A day or two since we stated briefly the fact that Mr. Jonathan Hoffman, who keeps a hotel near the Broad Mountain, on the dirt road between Donaldson and Schuylkill Haven, had with his two sons been bitten by a mad dog. The full particulars as then given in yesterday's TREMONT NEWS are:

On Monday morning very early, Mr. Strouse, a hackster from the valley, stopped at Hoffman's hotel after his load. Mr. Hoffman had not yet arisen, and Mr. Strouse threw himself on a lounge in the barroom to wait till the proprietor should arise. No sooner had he done so, than a large dog current by Mr. Hoffman made a spring for the couch. Mr. Strouse made a spring for the couch, and on which the dog alighted without doing any harm, and sprang on the floor. Mr. Hoffman then got his gun opened the door, and the dog ran out; meeting a pig in his way he bit it severely, and ran on to the blacksmith shop. Inserted his head into one of the laps of a bellows mane. Mr. Smith, into one of the laps of a bellows mane. Mr. Smith, into one of the laps of a bellows mane, and Sharp then struck the dog on the head, and Sharp then struck the dog on the head, and severed it from the owner of the strange proceedings. When he found it was a mad dog. Mr. Hoffman then went to the room in a shed adjoining the house, where his two sons were sleeping, and found them in bed. Mr. Hoffman then went to the room in a shed adjoining the house, where his two sons were sleeping, and found them in bed. Mr. Hoffman then went to the room in a shed adjoining the house, where his two sons were sleeping, and found them in bed. Mr. Hoffman then went to the room in a shed adjoining the house, where his two sons were sleeping, and found them in bed.

Second week.—On Monday, November 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Third week.—On Tuesday, November 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fourth week.—On Wednesday, December 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fifth week.—On Thursday, December 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixth week.—On Friday, December 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventh week.—On Saturday, December 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eighth week.—On Monday, December 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ninth week.—On Tuesday, December 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Tenth week.—On Wednesday, December 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eleventh week.—On Thursday, December 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twelfth week.—On Friday, December 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thirteenth week.—On Saturday, December 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fourteenth week.—On Monday, December 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fifteenth week.—On Tuesday, December 14th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixteenth week.—On Wednesday, December 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventeenth week.—On Thursday, December 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eighteenth week.—On Friday, December 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Nineteenth week.—On Saturday, December 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twentieth week.—On Monday, December 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twenty-first week.—On Tuesday, December 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twenty-second week.—On Wednesday, December 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twenty-third week.—On Thursday, December 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twenty-fourth week.—On Friday, December 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twenty-fifth week.—On Saturday, December 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twenty-sixth week.—On Monday, December 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twenty-seventh week.—On Tuesday, December 28th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twenty-eighth week.—On Wednesday, December 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Twenty-ninth week.—On Thursday, December 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thirtieth week.—On Friday, December 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thirty-first week.—On Saturday, January 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thirty-second week.—On Monday, January 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thirty-third week.—On Tuesday, January 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thirty-fourth week.—On Wednesday, January 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thirty-fifth week.—On Thursday, January 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thirty-sixth week.—On Friday, January 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thirty-seventh week.—On Saturday, January 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thirty-eighth week.—On Monday, January 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Thirty-ninth week.—On Tuesday, January 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fortieth week.—On Wednesday, January 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Forty-first week.—On Thursday, January 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Forty-second week.—On Friday, January 14th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Forty-third week.—On Saturday, January 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Forty-fourth week.—On Monday, January 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Forty-fifth week.—On Tuesday, January 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Forty-sixth week.—On Wednesday, January 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Forty-seventh week.—On Thursday, January 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Forty-eighth week.—On Friday, January 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Forty-ninth week.—On Saturday, January 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fiftieth week.—On Monday, January 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fifty-first week.—On Tuesday, January 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fifty-second week.—On Wednesday, January 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fifty-third week.—On Thursday, January 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fifty-fourth week.—On Friday, January 28th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fifty-fifth week.—On Saturday, January 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fifty-sixth week.—On Monday, January 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fifty-seventh week.—On Tuesday, February 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fifty-eighth week.—On Wednesday, February 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Fifty-ninth week.—On Thursday, February 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixtieth week.—On Friday, February 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixty-first week.—On Saturday, February 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixty-second week.—On Monday, February 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixty-third week.—On Tuesday, February 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixty-fourth week.—On Wednesday, February 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixty-fifth week.—On Thursday, February 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixty-sixth week.—On Friday, February 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixty-seventh week.—On Saturday, February 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixty-eighth week.—On Monday, February 14th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sixty-ninth week.—On Tuesday, February 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventieth week.—On Wednesday, February 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventy-first week.—On Thursday, February 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventy-second week.—On Friday, February 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventy-third week.—On Saturday, February 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventy-fourth week.—On Monday, February 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventy-fifth week.—On Tuesday, February 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventy-sixth week.—On Wednesday, February 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventy-seventh week.—On Thursday, February 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventy-eighth week.—On Friday, February 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Seventy-ninth week.—On Saturday, February 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eightieth week.—On Monday, February 28th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eighty-first week.—On Tuesday, March 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eighty-second week.—On Wednesday, March 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eighty-third week.—On Thursday, March 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eighty-fourth week.—On Friday, March 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eighty-fifth week.—On Saturday, March 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eighty-sixth week.—On Monday, March 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eighty-seventh week.—On Tuesday, March 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eighty-eighth week.—On Wednesday, March 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eighty-ninth week.—On Thursday, March 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ninetieth week.—On Friday, March 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ninety-first week.—On Saturday, March 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ninety-second week.—On Monday, March 14th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ninety-third week.—On Tuesday, March 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ninety-fourth week.—On Wednesday, March 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ninety-fifth week.—On Thursday, March 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ninety-sixth week.—On Friday, March 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ninety-seventh week.—On Saturday, March 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ninety-eighth week.—On Monday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Ninety-ninth week.—On Tuesday, March 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundredth week.—On Wednesday, March 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred and first week.—On Thursday, March 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred and second week.—On Friday, March 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred and third week.—On Saturday, March 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred and fourth week.—On Monday, March 28th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred and fifth week.—On Tuesday, March 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred and sixth week.—On Wednesday, March 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred and seventh week.—On Thursday, March 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred and eighth week.—On Friday, April 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred and ninth week.—On Saturday, April 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred and tenth week.—