The Lehigh Register.

VOL. XXIV. ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19 1870. NO. 40

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1t.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1yr.
One Square	1.50	1.75	3.50	6.50	12.00
Two Squares	3.00	3.50	6.50	8.00	20.00
Thre Squares	4.50	6.25	9.00	17.00	23.00
Six Squares		11.50	17.00	25.00	45.00
Quarter Column		13.50	22.00	40.00	60.00
Half Column		20.00	40.00	60.00	110.00
One Column		30.00	60.00	110.00	200.00

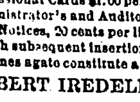
Professional Cards $1.00 per line per year.
Administrator's and Auditor's Notices, $3.00.
City Notices, 20 cents per line 1st insertion, 15 cents per line each subsequent insertion.
Ten lines agate constitute a square.

ROBERT IREDELL, Jr., PUBLISHER,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

ROBERT IREDELL, JR.
Plain and Fancy Job Printer
No. 45 EAST HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
ELEGANT PRINTING
NEW DESIGNS
LATEST STYLES
Stamped Checks, Cards, Circulars, Paper Books, Constitutions and By-Laws, School Catalogues, Bill Heads Envelopes, Letter Heads Bills of Lading, Way Bills, Tags and Shipping Cards, Posters of any size, etc., etc., Printed at Short Notice.

Coal and Lumber.

J. M. RITTER, CHAS. W. ABBOTT, OWEN RITTER

JORDAN  STEAM

PLANING MILL,

SASH, DOOR,

AND

BLIND MANUFACTORY,

Union Street, near Jordan Bridge, Allentown,

RITTER, ABBOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Outside Blinds, Inside Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets Balusters, Pickets, Stair Railings. Window Frames, Door Frames, Glazed Windows, Black Walnut Mouldings, &c.

SCROLL SAWING, TURNING, PLANING, MATCHING, FLOORING and RIPPING.

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

ALSO, STAIR BUILDING done and HAND RAILING made to order.

Having now had almost three years' possession of the Mill, refurnished it almost wholly with new and improved machinery, and having none but experienced workmen, we are prepared to defy competition from at home and abroad, both in price and workmanship.

Do you contemplate building? Call at our Factory and satisfy yourself with a personal examination.

Drawings for buildings, brackets, patterns for ornamental work, scrolls for porches, can be seen at all times by calling at our office. Any information to the builder furnished cheerfully and freely, by calling at the Manufactory, on Union street, at the Jordan Bridge, Allentown, Pa., or by letter through the post office.

aug 3-1y] RITTER, ABBOTT & CO

REMOVAL!

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WILLOUGHBY R. TREXLER

(SUCCESSOR TO TREXLER & BROS.,)

Hereby announces to the public that he has bought out the well-known LUMBER YARD of TREXLER & BROS. and extended the same to the property adjoining, at the corner of Tenth and Hamilton streets, where he will be constantly prepared to supply all demands that may be made upon him in the way of

BUILDING MATERIALS,

of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. His stock consists in part of

WHITE PINE and HEMLOCK BOARDS and PLANK, WHITE PINE HEMLOCK and YELLOW PINE FLOORING

PINE and HEMLOCK, FRAMING TIMBER, JOISTS and SCANTLING, of all lengths and sizes;

MICHIGAN PANEL LUMBER, POPLAR, OAK, ASH, WALNUT and CHERRY LUMBER,

Sawed, Shaved and CYPRESS SHINGLES, POSTS, RAILS, and PICKETS, of all lengths;

ROOFING and PLASTERING LATHS, &c., &c.

DRY LUMBER

will be made a specialty, and a full supply of all kinds constantly kept on hand.

Persons in need of lumber for large buildings will find it greatly to their advantage to call, being constantly ready to fill orders for all kinds of lumber used in barn building, upon the most favorable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Every article belonging to a first-class lumber yard is constantly kept on hand.

Thankful for past favors, I invite my friends to call and inspect my stock. Respectfully,

june 15-1y W. R. TREXLER

FROW, JACOBS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ROUGH & WORKED LUMBER

SASH DOORS AND BLINDS,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Orders from the trade solicited sep 15-1y

A. FILBERT. B. OTTO. H. M. OTTO. G. W. MILLER

FILBERT, OTTO & MILLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LUMBER,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

MILL ON CANAL, WEST OF MAYNARD STREET; OFFICE AT THE MILL

W... LANE AGENT. aug 70-1y

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

The undersigned is prepared to contract for furnishing

SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, DOOR FRAMES; SHUTTERS.

And all kinds of building lumber Agent for

HOPE SLATE COMPANY'S LEHIGH SLATE.

Wholesale and retail dealer in the

CELEBRATED CUCUMBER PUMP.

Orders left at the EAGLE HOTEL will receive prompt attention. Post office address,

WM. H. BERLIN,

oct 26 '8 Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa. sep 22-1

REVIVAL!!

The subscribers having leased the "Old Hope Coal Yard," would respectfully announce to the citizens of Allentown and the public in general, that they have just got

IN

a superior assortment of

COAL

Consisting of Stove, Egg, Chestnut and Nut from the BUCK MOUNTAIN MINES.

Orders left with A. A. Huber, Sieger & Hottenstein, at the Eagle Hotel, Hope Rolling Mill, or the Yard, will be attended to in a

BUSINESS

like manner.

Orders for Coal by the car filled at short notice and at the lowest prices.

Always on hand a large stock of

BALED HAY,

which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

L. W. KOONS & CO.,

at the "Old Hope Coal Yard,"

Hamilton Street, corner of Lehigh Valley Railroad,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

L. W. KOONS. R. E. DONAVOHET.
oct 27 —1y

A NEW FIRM AND NEW LUMBER YARD!

TO BUILDERS!

TREXLER & WEAVER

Would hereby announce to the public that they have just opened a new Lumber Yard on the spacious and convenient grounds so long occupied by TREXLER BRO.'S on Hamilton street, near Tenth, north side, where they are now prepared with a full assortment of everything pertaining to the business, comprising in part

YELLOW PINE, WHITE PINE, SPRUCE and HEMLOCK FLOORING, WHITE PINE BOARDS, SCANTLING and PLANK of all sizes and well seasoned.

FRAMING TIMBER, Superior HEMLOCK JOIST and SCANTLING of assorted sizes.

CEDAR, CYPRESS AND WHITE PINE SHINGLES of extra quality.

HEMLOCK and SPRUCE PLASTERING and SHINGLING LATHS, and a large assortment of WEATHERBOARDING, also WHITE OAK PLANK and BOARDS of all thicknesses.

WHITE PINE and SPRUCE PALINGS and PICKETS, superior to anything in the market.

WHITE PINE and HEMLOCK FENCE RAILS, WHITE OAK and CHESTNUT POSTS, &c., &c.

All desirous of purchasing Lumber to as good advantage as is offered at any other Yard in the county, are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Quality and Price.

The senior member of the firm would hereby express his thanks for past favors while a member of the firm of Trexler Bros., and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, promising to apply his best endeavors to render satisfaction to all patrons of the New Yard.

Respectfully,

ED. W. TREXLER. THOS. WEAVER.
august 31 —tf

NORNY'S TASTELESS FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER

Keeps all kinds of fruit and tomatoes without being air-tight, for a penny a quart. It has no equal for stewed fruit and preserves with little cooking and sugar, as it retains a finer flavor than any other process. Price 50 cents a box. Sold by the grocers. Sent by mail or at the store, where we invite all to see our beautiful collection of fruit.

ZANE, NORNY & CO.,
29-3m] 136 North Second St., Philad'a.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES* that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Laboratory—142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.
May 25-1y d

Financial.

ALLENTOWN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Organized as "Dimes Saving Institution,"

NO. 58 EAST HAMILTON ST.,

(NEARLY OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN HOTEL,)

PAYS SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FOR MONEY ON DEPOSIT.

This Institution, the oldest Saving Bank in Eastern Pennsylvania, has been in continuous and successful operation for ten years, and continues to pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on money for one year, and special rates of interest for shorter periods.

All deposits of money will be held strictly confidential.

Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Assignees, Treasurers, Tax Collectors, and other custodians of public or private moneys, are offered liberal rates of interest.

Farmers, Merchants, Laborers, and all who have money to put on interest for a long or short period, will find our Institution an agreeable and advantageous one in which to do business. We especially invite LADIES to transact their banking business with us.

MARRIED WOMEN and MINORS have special privileges granted by our charter—having full power to transact business with us in their own names.

Money deposited with this Institution

IS SAFE AND WELL SECURED,

by a Capital stock and surplus money security of over SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in addition, the Board of Trustees have, as required by the charter, given bonds under the supervision of the Court in the sum of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which bonds are registered in and held by the Court of Common Pleas of this county for the security of depositors.

Our Iron Vaults are of the most secure and extensive kind known in this country, as a personal inspection will show, and to which we invite our friends and customers. We refer to this, believing that safe Burglar Proof Vaults complete the safety and reliability of a good Saving Bank.

WILLIAM H. AINEY, President.
CHRISTIAN PRETZ, Vice President.
REUBEN STAHLER, Cashier.

TRUSTEES:
William H. Ainey, Charles S. Bush,
Christian Pretz, John D. Stiles,
F. E. Samuels, Benj. J. Hagenbuch,
George Brobst, Samuel Sell,
Nathan Peter. jan 12-tf

5-20'S AND 1881'S

BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED

ON

MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

CHICAGO,

DANVILLE & VINCENNES

First Mortgage 7 P. C. Gold Bonds,

For Sale at 90 and accrued interest.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MILLERSTOWN SAVING BANK,

MILLERSTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY.

This institution will be opened on or before the 1st day of April. Money will be taken on deposit at all times and in any sums from one dollar upwards, for which

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

per annum will be paid.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time. Also, money loaned out on favorable terms.

JAMES WEILER, *President*
FRANKLIN SHIMER, *Cashier.*

J. F. M. Shiffert, George Ludwig,
Frederick C. Yohst, Christian K. Henninger,
David Donner, William Saliday,
Isaac Griebel, Gideon F. Egner,
Horatio T. Hertzog, Benjamin J. Schmoyer,
James Singmaster mar 16-6m

KUTZTOWN SAVINGS BANK,

(Organized under State Charter in 1869.)

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, and 6 per cent. interest will be allowed. For shorter periods special rates will be paid.

Also, money loaned out on FAVORABLE TERMS. Said Bank is located in the Keystone House, in the borough of Kutztown.

JOHN H. FOGEL, President.
EDWARD HOTTENSTEIN, M. D. Cashier.

TRUSTEES:
F. J. Slough M. D., J. D. Wanner, Esq.,
David Fister, H. H. Schwartz, Esq.
W. B. Fogel, Daniel Clader
Richard J. Knerr, Jonas Miller

GIRARD SAVINGS BANK,

(Organized under a State Charter),

NO. EAST HAMILTON STREET,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Monies received on deposit at all times from one dollar upwards. Pays SIX per cent. interest for six months or longer. Four per cent. on daily balance, subject to check at sight. Gold and Silver, United States Bonds and other Securities bought and sold. Interest collected on Government Securities at fair rates.

All deposits of money will be held strictly confidential, and may be withdrawn at any time.

Married women and minors have special privileges granted in our charter, having full power to transact business with us in their own names.

This Institution is a legal depository for monies paid into Court, and receives money in trust from guardians, administrators, treasurers, tax collectors and others.

MONEY LOANED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

PHAON ALBRIGHT, President.
H. F. HARTZELL, Cashier.
Directors—Phaon Albright, James F. Kline, Tilghman Mertz, David Weida, Aaron Eisenhart. jel-3m

MACUNGIE SAVINGS BANK,

Hamilton, between 7th and 8th Streets

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Money taken on deposit at all times and in any sums from one dollar upward, for which

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

will be paid.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time. Persons desirous of sending money to any part of the United States or Canadas, will have their matters promptly attended to, and without any risk on their part.

Gold, Silver, Coupons, Bonds and other securities bought.

DAVID SCHALL, President.
W. C. LICHTENWALLNER Cashier. sep 29-tf

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Located at the corner of Hamilton street and Church alley, in Lion Hall, second story, opposite the German Reformed Church, in the City of Allentown, is organized and ready for business. *It will pay SIX per cent. Interest on all deposits except business deposits, for any period of time, to be calculated from the date of deposit.*

To secure which, the Trustees of the institution have filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County, under the direction of the Court, a bond in the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, conditioned for the faithful keeping and appropriation of all such sums of money as shall be placed in charge of said FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, whether as deposits, or shares of stock, which bond may be enlarged by the Court whenever it may be deemed necessary.

In addition to this, the Act of Incorporation makes the Stockholders *personally liable to the depositors in double the amount of the Capital Stock* of the Bank, which is fifty thousand dollars, with liberty to increase it to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

These provisions will make it a very desirable and safe place of deposit.

Besides, it may be proper to state that the deposits will be kept in one of the *safest and best protected vaults in this city.*

Arrangements will be made to furnish drafts on the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

S. A. BRIDGES, *President.*
J. W. WILSON, *Vice President.*
J. E. ZIMMERMAN, *Cashier.*

Trustees:
Daniel H. Miller, S. A. Bridges,
John Holben, J. W. Wilson,
William Baer, J. E. Zimmerman
D. H. Creitz, Peter Gross,
Edwin Zimmerman. mar 30-t

FARMER'S SAVINGS BANK,

Incorporated under a State Charter of 1870.

Fogelsville, Upper Macungie township, Lehigh Co.

This Institution has been organized and opened under a State Charter. MONEY will be taken on deposit at all times and in any sum from $1 and upwards, for which

6 PER CENT. INTEREST

WILL BE PAID.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time.
Also money loaned out on favorable terms.

WILLIAM MOHR, *President.*
R. H. FOGEL, *Cashier.*

TRUSTEES:
Dr. H. A. Saylor, J. H. Straub,
Daniel Moyer, David Peter,
Jonas Rauch, Samuel Kuhns,
Daniel H. Creitz, William Stein,
William Mohr [apr 6-6m

TO LOAN.—THE ERIN SAVINGS BANK will loan 20,000 in large or small amounts, where six per cent. interest will be paid in gold or its equivalent in currency, every six months. Government Bonds borrowed as cash or bought at market rates. Apply to

WM. L. YOHN,
july 18-tf N. 7th street, above Linden

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum, 1205 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Penna. POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penna. june 22-1y

Medicinal.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.; when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUTY AFFECTIONS.

Under this head we have arranged

DYSURIA, or difficulty and pain in passing water;
SCANTY SECRETION, or small and frequent discharges of water;
STRANGURY, or stopping of water;
HEMATURIA, or bloody urine;
GOUT and RHEUMATISM of the KIDNEYS, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water.

It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 15, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedies. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my family physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it for three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a permanent cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. B. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of imitations. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

aust 3 H. T. HELMBOLD.

SOME ONE IN THE ROOM.

'Elijah Croly, my husband, was owner and captain of a coasting vessel, doing a good trade; and we occupied an old-fashioned and somewhat dreary house at Stepney. Elijah liked the place more than I did, and it was on his account that we stayed so long. I thought it could make very little difference to him where we lived, for he was at home only two or three weeks out of every ten. I was often alone two months at a time; and lonely enough it was sometimes.

Get some one whom you like to stay with you, my dear," the captain said, when I told him one day how unpleasant I felt to be alone so much. "Get any one you please, and before long I hope I shall be able to stay at home with you myself."

I took his advice, and after some inquiry I found a woman who I thought would suit me. Her name was Emily Sands, and she was a pleasant-faced woman of about forty. She told me that she had been left a widow, with no means, and had since earned her living by needle-work; and although I had intended that the woman who came every morning to do my housework should come, I found Emily so handy and so willing that I soon discontinued the services of the other. She was so amiable and so vivacious, that I was satisfied that I had done the best that I could do in the matter.

"I hope so," he said, doubtfully.

"And don't you think so?" I asked.

"Well no," he replied.

"Now, I'd like to know why, Elijah. Do you see anything wrong about her?"

"I can't say that I do: I presume it is only a notion, but I have in some way conceived a kind of distrust of her face. I can't explain it, and you had better not be prejudiced by it."

"You may be very sure I shall not." I rejoined, "if it has no more foundation than this,"

And that was all that was said between us on the subject. I was too well acquainted with the captain's sudden whims to attach much importance to this one.

The captain remained at home this time barely two weeks. On the morning that he left to take his vessel for another trip, just after he had taken up his hat to go, he called me into the chamber and shut the door.

"Here is something, Fanny," he said, "that I want you to keep safely for me till I come back." And he took a paper package from his breast pocket as he spoke. "There are ten fifty-pound notes in it—five hundred pounds in all. I will lock it up here in this bureau-drawer, and give you the key." And he did so. "No one would think of coming here for money."

"Do you think you had better leave it here Elijah?" I asked. "Why not put it in the bank?"

"I meant to; but I shall not have time. The money was only paid me last night. But no matter, the money will be safe where it is, and there will be no danger about it: or, if you don't think to, you may deposit it yourself."

My husband took little thought of possibilities, and I presume that he never once thought of the money from the time he left the house until he returned. As for myself I was not so easily satisfied. I had heard enough of house plunderings and outrages of that kind to make me afraid to keep this large amount with me. My uneasiness increased as the day wore on; and, about three o'clock the same afternoon, I took the money and went to the bank, determined to deposit it. The bank was closed; all the banks were closed, for it was Saturday.

I took the package home again, replaced it in the bureau drawer, locked it, placed the key in my pocket, and resolved that I would not worry any more about it. Emily called me to tea in a little while, and though not hungry, I went into the dining room and sat with her while she drank her tea, and laughed and chatted in her vivacious way.

The evening was rather long, and Emily and I sat together in the dining-room after the table was cleared, she reading aloud and I listening, as was our custom. When the clock struck ten she laid down her book; and I took my lamp, and bidding her good night, I went to my room.

My chamber occupied the whole front of the second story, and Emily had a back room upon the same floor. A bell-wire ran from my room to hers, so that I could summon her at pleasure.

I placed the lamp upon the bureau, shaded it, and returned and locked the door. Then I drew my easy-chair to the middle of the room, put on my slippers, and sat down for a few minutes before retiring. And immediately I became vexed at myself to find that I was looking at the drawer that held the money, and that I was feeling in my pocket to see that the key was safe. I felt no alarm; I had almost cured myself of my uneasyness; but it seemed as if that money, and the danger of its custody, would outrude upon me. In the impatience of the moment I turned my chair half round, and looked towards the opposite wall. The shade that I placed over the lamp confined its rays within a small circle, beyond which the bed, the furniture, the carpet, and wall paper were obscured. In the corner, in the right of the door, was an antique, high-backed chair, a favorite piece of furniture. As I turned my own chair from the bureau, my eyes rested on this object, and I saw by the same glance that a human figure was setting in it!

I could not at first make out whether it was a man or a woman; I only became conscious, as I sat in bewildering, dumb terror, that I was confronted by a stranger there in that semi-darkness—by some one who had hidden in the room for some object; and what that object was I well knew. No person who has never been placed in such a terrifying situation as that can describe the sickening feeling which for a moment takes possession of the heart and I only say for myself that I sat motionless for a time—I knew not how long—thinking of my helpless situation. There I was, locked up in the room alone with a ruffian, waiting, trembling, and expecting to hear him speak, or to become the object of some violence. For although, as I have said I could not distinguish whether it was a man or woman, I did not doubt that it was the former, and one of the most desperate of his kind. And presently, as my eyes fell to the floor, I saw a great pair off boots thrust out upon the carpet, within the radius of the light.

I do not know how long we sat there in the semi-darkness of the room, facing each other, but motionless and silent; it might have been three minutes or thirty. The thought of alarming Emily suddenly occurred to me, and I reached out for the bell cord: It should have been within easy reach of the spot where I sat; but my hand failed to find it.

A low chuckle came from the occupant of the old chair.

"That was a clever thought of you, missus," came forth in a deep, rough voice, and in a tone of easy insolence. "Clever thought marm; but bless your simple soul, do you think I was a going to leave that 'ere cord there for you to make a noise with? Not by no means. It's well to be careful when you're in this kind of business, marm; and so when you left me alone here, before dark—I then being under the bed, you see—I crawled out and took a survey of the place."

My strength was returning; I became reassured as I saw that the man intended no violence to myself.

"What do you want?" I asked.

He chuckled again, and replied, "Now that's good; you come right to the point without any nonsense. I'm going to tell you what I want."

He rose from the chair as he spoke, and crossed the room to the bureau, passing so close to me that his boots brushed the skirts of my dress. I shuddered and drew my chair back—I could not help betraying my fear.

"Be quiet, marm," he said I don't mean to hurt you, if I can help it. Keep still and I won't. Let's have a look at each other."

He removed the shade, and looked at me for full ten minutes, as I sat in the glare of the lamp. He was a large, brawny fellow, full six feet high, and dressed in an old suit of fustian cloth. His face was entirely concealed by a crape mask; not a feature of it could I see from his neck to the crown of his head. He leaned one arm upon the bureau, and regarded me attentively.

"You don't know me," he remarked, in an ordinary tone. "No, of course not; it's best for you that you shouldn't. I thought at first there war something familiar in your face; but I fancy I was mistaken. Well to business, marm." And he assumed a sharp tone, and looked carefully at the bureau. "I've got a pistol here, missus"—and he slapped his pocket; "but you're too sensible a woman, I take it, to make me use it on you. I want that money. There's five hundred pounds of it in this drawer: you have the key—give it to me!"

I handed it to him without a word.

"I'll leave you now in a minute, missus," he said, rapidly inserting the key, turning it, and opening the drawer, "with many thanks for your good behavior. Is this it?"

He took out the package and held it up.

"She might deceive me, after all," I heard him mutter; and thrusting his forefinger into the end of the envelope, he ripped it open, and pulled the end of the notes out into sight,

"Yes, here it is. Now—"

He thrust the package into his pocket and was about to close the drawer when his attention was caught by something within it. He started and thrust his hand into the drawer, and taking out an object that I was well acquainted with, he bent over and scrutinised it holding it closer to the lamp. How I did wish that I could see the expression of his face at that moment! He held in his hand and ivory miniature of my husband's face, a faithful picture, made by an artist years before, at my request.

"Whose face is this?" the robber demanded, in a voice that trembled with eagerness.

"My husband's I replied.

"Your husband's? Yes, yes—but his name?"

"Elijah Croly."

"Elijah Croly?" he demanded, in the same tone.

"Yes."

"The same who commanded the barque Calvert that used to run out of Liverpool.

I nodded my head. I knew that this vessel was the last one my husband had sailed on the ocean before he bought his own coaster; in fact, it was the same in which I came to England.

"And this is Captain Croly's money?—this is the house, you are his wife?" he asked, rapidly, giving me no time to answer his questions. "Yes, yes—I see it all. Great God! to think what I was just about to do!"

He dropped into the nearest chair apparently faint with emotion; but while I sat in deep surprise at the unexpected turn that this affair had taken he said, "You have no reason to fear now I will not rob you; I will not harm you. Only don't make a noise. Please open the door, and you will find Jane—your woman, I mean—waiting in the passage."

I obeyed; I did not know what else to do. I unlocked and opened the door; and there to my astonishment stood Emily Sands, arrayed in her bonnet and shawl, with a bundle in her hand, waiting, no doubt, for a signal from within. She started upon seeing me; but the man immediately called to her by the name of Jane, calling her to come in.

She passed by me as she did so; and I whispered, "O, how could you betray me?"

She manifested no shame or sorrow, though I know she must have heard the whispered words; her face was hard and unwomanly, and its expression was sullen. And I could not doubt that she had played the spy upon my husband and upon myself, and had betrayed us to this man.

"I've a very few words to say to you ma'am," said the man; and the boldness and insolence had gone out of his voice, leaving it gentle and sorrowful. "Just a few words to ask you to forgive us for what we meant to do and to tell you what has happened to change my mind so suddenly, and why we can't rob you as we meant to do."

He took the package from his pocket with the words, and tossed it into my lap.

"That money belongs to the man that I love and honor more than any other on earth. I'm a hard customer ma'am; we live by dark ways and doings, Jane and I; and I wouldn't have believed when she let me into here today and hid me, that I could leave the house without the money; but if I'd known to whom it belonged to, I'd sooner have held out my right hand to be cut off than come here as I have, and for what I came. I used to be a sailor, and I was with Captain Croly in the Calvert. He was the very kindest and best master that ever held a speaking trumpet and there wasn't a man aboard the barque but loved him.

"One night off Hatteras all hands were sent aloft to reef in a heavy gale; and when they came down I was missing. 'Where is he?' the captain asked; but none of them knew. They hadn't noticed me since we all sprang into the shrouds together. 'Overboard, I'm afraid!' said the mate; and the men all seemed fearful that I was lost the captain hailed me through his speaking trumpet, and there came back a faint, despairing cry only just heard above the piping of the storm. Captain Croly never ordered any one else up; he cast off his coat, threw down his trumpet; and went aloft before any one could get ahead of him. He found me hanging with one elbow over the foreyard, and just ready to fall from weakness and pain, for my other arm was twisted out of joint at the elbow by a turn of the ropes. He caught me, and held me there till help came from below, and then they carried me down. It was Captain Croly who saved me from a grave in the sea; and I would have robbed him to-night! Forgive us, madam, if you can. We will leave you in peace. Come Jane!"

The two passed out of my chamber, and from the house, leaving me like one in a dream. The woman I never saw again, and I have little hope that she ever reformed. She was one of the crafty, hypocritical kind, whose hearts are entirely bad; and who generally come to bad ends. But I am very hopeful that the man entered upon a new life after this occurrence. He made no promises, not even an intimation that he meant to do so; but I have faith to think that the heart that could treasure up a debt of gratitude, and stay the execution of a crime, as in this case, will turn to virtuous ways."

"Well," said Elijah, in his joking way, when he came home next after this eventful night, "you've not been murdered for that money; I see. Where's Emily? Has she ran off with it?"

I handed him the package, merely remarking that the woman had unexpectedly left me, for reasons best known to herself. This was all the conversation that I had with him on the subject; he never knew what I have now been telling. Perhaps I did wrong; but I was always reluctant to tell him about it, and he died before I could make up my mind. But never had any other secret from Elijah; and I believe I never had an adventure that made such an impression upon me as this did.

LYNCH LAW.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* at Marshall, Missouri, gives the following instance as illustrating the manner in which they do things in that quarter:

"A negro boy was brought to-day before the proper tribunal, accused of attempted rape on the person of a white lady. During the afternoon our sheriff, John Wall, was notified that mob law had been threatened, and answered that he was aware of it, and would be prepared. At about eight o'clock P. M. it was raining slightly and very dark. The writer, with a friend, went to the jail and found about twenty-five persons there. There was a quiet conversation going on between the sheriff and the little party in front of the jail. The leader of the party demanded in the dark the delivery of the prisoner. The sheriff informed them that he was sheriff of Saline county, but that he could not fight a mob. This was rather in a pleasant tone of conversation. In a few moments I saw a light in the stairway of the jail and four or five persons came down with the prisoner; I heard nothing more from the sheriff; there was no excitement manifested. The prisoner was led to a grove about three hundred yards from the jail. Here there seemed to be a split in the party, and, after questioning the prisoner, he was led back over half way to the jail. A committee immediately waited upon the sheriff (who was in his office quietly talking to some of his friends), and advised him of the split in the little party of law-breakers, and asked him to go and maintain order. His reply was that it was the business of the leading men of the town. The five present, while he was talking, could have prevented this violation of laws. They seemed willing; he did not. Before further steps could be taken, John Watts, prisoner, had been hung until he was dead."

A CARNIVAL OF BLOOD.

About three violent deaths per day is now the average in New York. A little over one thousand a year, the result. And more than nine-tenth of these caused by intoxicating drinks. The murderers and the murder-makers seldom are punished here. Rum, licensed and unlicensed, flows on every hand. It is unsafe for a female, even in broad day, to along in many streets alone. At night neither man nor woman is safe anywhere. The police, armed with club and pistol, are assailed by gangs roughs," or so crowed down, in some precincts, that they sneak along, afraid to lift a protecting arm, even if they hear a cry for help.

This is no fancy drawn picture. The daily papers and police reports reveal it day by day and the heart sickens at the thought that even this is growing worse and worse.

It calls for remedy. The people—those who profess to be good and those who are good—if they would once unite, rallying under a banner of reform, could so change these things that the ruffians would either fly the city or be better men. We have laws which, if enforced rigidly, would check much of this evil; and we need laws which would not only terrify the evil-doer, but check his power to work his deeds of terror in our midst.

It is time, in view of local interests, the very name of "party" was forgotten, principle bought up, and good men placed where good work can be wrought.—*New York Weekly.*

A BEECHER SERMON.

On the first Sunday of this month Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a sermon in Plymouth Church to a full and attentive congregation, the pith of which, extracted by a press reporter, we copy from the N. Y. *Standard:*

Mr. Beecher selected for his text the twentieth verse of the second chapter of Galatians: "I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." This Gospel love is the one golden thread on which hang all other truths. Some persons imagine that God's love is like a hazy summer sun, very beautiful, but very general in its discrimination, and never casting a brigther gleam, because of the particular need of some darkened soul; but such belief is a tremendous mistake: God's love is never obscured. Clouds may envelop the heart, but this love shines forth only the brighter in the endeavor to dispel the grim surroundings. His love was not designed for little thimbles of hearts, as so many seemed to shink, but was bondless as an ocean without a shore. Others think of the Deity as of a poor pedantic lawyer, who will sanction nothing unseconded by legal formula—so they present to him the reasons why such a prayer should be granted, the justice of such a position, and the injustice of something else, and then, after having presented the matter with all due dignity, they rest certain that He will see it just as they do. If, as is often the case, their ideas prove incorrect, they are half inclined to the opinion that the Lord *dosen't understand the matter.* God's love is also a medical power, capable of dispelling the direst of diseases. It spans the night with beauty and the day with glory."

MOUNT VERNON.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* writes in reference to Mount Vernon:

The appropriation of seven thousand dollars, made by the last Congress, and expended under the supervision of General Michler, has done much toward arresting the progress of decay which has become painfully apparent. A conservatory for the propagation of plants has been erected in the garden, which is not only an embellishment, but a source of revenue to the Association, from the sale of plants. The roof and observatory on the main building have been repaired, and the destructive consequences of the storms arrested. Some judicious touches of paint are observable on the interior woodwork, and a little timely papering has been done to some of the dilapidated walls. In the great dining-room, the beautiful marble mantel, imported from Italy and upon which are represented a number of pastoral scenes, carved upon the white, pollshed surface, has been covered with a large wire screen, to prevent the relic hunters from chipping off pieces with which to embellish their cabinets of curiosities. The hall has also been covered with a suitable oil-cloth, and supplied with some antique articles of furniture. The room that was the library is little changed. To its original law-office look it adheres most grimly. The object of the present management is to retain the primitive appearance of the place, so far as is consistent with its preservation.

THE SILVER MINES OF NEVADA.

The White Pine *News* of a late date says:—"During the three months, from April 1 to June 30, the mills in this District reduced 8,973 tons and 1,368 pounds of ore, yielding $368,414 71—averaging $41 09 per ton; and 1,004 tons of base metal ore were sold on the dumps for $17,404 35, or at an average of $17 33½ per ton—giving a total product of $386,199 06; which certainly does not look so very bad for the resources of our district, and which is the most positive evidence that the mines on Treasure Hill and on the Base Range are not yet worked out. Looking at the yield of a few of the more prominent mines, such as the Aurora South, with 2,833 tons, average $47 29; the Original Hidden Treasure, with 2,472 tons, average $48 21; Burning Moscow, with 26 tons, average $162 23; Chloride Flat, 86 tons, average $50 63; Snow Drop, 55 tons, average $97 24; Summit and Nevada, 758 tons, average $31 12; Autumn No. 2, 41 tons, average $63, &c., it will be seen that the yield of our mines is steadily increasing, and that the next quarter, with an increased force of labor employed, will make a still better showing. Certainly our mines are not producing the immensely rich chlorides as during the last year, but the present results show that we have got mines on which we can depend, and which from present appearances are not very likely to give out. It being a well-known fact that mines giving an average yield and quantities of ore as above quoted are more likely and always do prove better paying for their owners than those that run away up in the hundreds and thousands and yielding but small lots of ore. Let all those who doubt the permanency of our mines give the statement a careful perusal, and we are sure they must come to the conclusion that our district is not quite played out yet, and that our prospects for better times are daily increasing. What with additional milling and smelting facilities, such as are being built at present, and on the other hand with the increased yield of our mines, our prospects certainly never looked brighter."

The Funded Loan of the United States.

The following circular has been issued from the Treasury Department regarding the funded loan of the United States of 1880, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 1885 and 1900.

Oct. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in anticipation of proposals to be issued by him for subscriptions to the national loan, under act approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, gives notice of the terms and conditions on which such proposals will be issued.

The proposed loan comprises three clases of bonds, viz.:

First—Bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, payable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred million dollars, payable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi annually, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars, payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in coin at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Banks and responsible bankers will be designated for the negotiation of the loan and paid a commission upon the amounts negotiated by them respectively.

Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscribers for equal amounts of the first and third classes of bonds.

Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds, according to the per cent. of premium offered, or at par, in the order of the date of subscribing.

When a subscription is made subscribers will be required to deposit two per cent of the amount thereof to be accounted for by the government when the bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in the bonds of the United States known as five twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of the five twenty bonds.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers, and in denominations of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, five thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars.

The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer, or designated depository of the Government.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municiple or local authority.

After maturing, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Horace Greeley as a Money Lender.

A New York correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* writes: It would be generally thought that Horace Greeley, with all his shrewdness, early struggles and worldly experience, would be one of the most difficult men for irresponsible persons to borrow money of. But the very contrary is true. His goodheartedness and indifference to matters financial make him a capital subject for swindlers. I doubt if there is a professional money borrower in New York who don't owe Greeley something. Every beggar and adventurer who gets below Fourteenth street, gravitates to the *Tribune* office to see the editor-in-chief and the vission is rarely had without expense to the journalist. Since the *Tribune* was first established, H. G. has lent in large and small sums not less than $50,000 which is nearly, if not quite one-third of all he is worth. If I remember rightly, Greeley has said that out of the hundreds of strangers who have borrowed of him, not one has ever returned a loan. He pretends to have turned over a new leaf of late years, and yet it is impossible for him to keep his purse-strings closed. Some time after he had formed the resolution to cease lending, Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., borrowed $13,000 of him, and owes it to this as he will to his dying day.

IT is reported that a prominent New York ship owner has offered to bet $50,000 that he has a steamer which can beat by twenty-six hours, any steamer which has yet crossed the Atlantic. Also, that the steamer is of American built, and will be commanded by an American; and that, if the bet should be accepted, it would enable him to show the world something new about American steamers.

Something you can "beat all hollow"—A base drum.

COUNTERFEITERS.

The Philadelphia *Morning Post* says:—Some weeks ago we called attention to the fact that our city was flooded with circulars purporting to come from certain New York firms, offering to sell counterfeit money on reasonable terms. Yesterday morning one of our business men received another of these documents, signed James Fisher & Co., 58 Liberty street, New York. From it we make the following extract:

"To be plain with you, we manufacture what is commonly called 'Queer.' It is needless to inform you that at least one-half the money now in circulation is counterfeit.

"We can supply you with any quantity of 25c. 50c. stamps, and $1, $2 and $5 Treasury notes. These bills are in every particular as good as the real. The best talent of the country has been employed in the execution of the plates, and no expense has been spared to render them perfect, so that the most expert judges pronounce them genuine. The best bank note paper is used, and each one is correctly numbered, which leaves nothing wanting to render you perfectly safe. We will forfeit $5000 for any one that can be detected.

"We put up the goods in packages, well sealed, and sell them in the following quantities: $500 package, price $60; $1000 package, price $100; $2500 package, price $225; $5000 package price $400. You thus gain a great advantage by ordering largely.

"Of course our terms are positively cash. At such prices we coul not think of giving credit, nor should it be expected. All remittances and letters must be sent by express.

"P. S.—Avoid the post-office. In ordering, state the denominations and quantity of each you desire, enclose the amount required, and hand your letter to the nearest express agent, and be careful not to let him know the nature of your business."

Accompanying is a lithograph letter, which states that the party addressed by F. & Co. has been recommended to them as the man for the business, (!) offers to him the State right (!) of the same, etc. It would be well for the post-office authorities to look into this matter.

A Little Story of the President.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* tells a pretty good thing about President Grant: "A tolerably well-known lawyer of San Francisco, visited Washington recently, in the course of a trip through the Eastern States. He put up at Willard's, and, having seen pretty nearly all the lions there are about the capital, concluded that it would not do to go home without calling on the President. He looked up a Congressional friend whom he knew to be acquainted with General Grant, and at once suggested that he should take him to the White House and introduce him.

"I went to see the President," said he, "for you see, I knew him out in California. Of course he won't know me, but then, I thought I might just as well see him, now that I am here."

"They called at the White House that evening and found General Grant disengaged and pleased to receive them. Our friend from San Francisco was introduced, and very cordially greeted indeed. 'Anybody from California was always heartily welcome to the house,' the General said.

"After indulging in the usual commonplaces, the visitor ventured to remark:

"I knew you, General, in California; but that was some time ago, and of course you don't recollect me."

"Well, indeed, I do not. I am somewhat forgetful of faces, and cannot think now when it was I saw you."

"I did not expect you would, General, but I recollect you very well. I saw you at Knight's Ferry, in the winter of—"

"Ah! indeed!"

"An amused smile flitted over the President's countenance as he said:

"By the way, how is travel on that road now. Is it as good as it used to be when I was there?"

"Well, I don't know as there's much change about it. I guess it's pretty much the same as it used to be."

"Well, now, do you know that as soon as I get through here I'll go back to California and keep that ferry again?"

"Indeed!"

"Yes, I really believe I will, for if travel is anyway near as good as it was then, I'll do better than I would anywhere else. Since I've been here I have never met a Californian that hadn't seen me at Knight's Ferry."

Boarding-house chicken-soup can be made, it is said, by hanging up a hen in the sun so that her shadow shall fall into a pot of salt and water. The only trouble is that on a cloudy day, the soup is liable to be weak.

An Indiana girl, when at an evening party, excused herself when asked to sing, saying, "You must excuse me, for I never attempt to sing, except to warble a few wild notes for pa at eventide."

"Whenever I find a real handsome woman engaged in the 'wimmin's rights bizness,'" says Josh Billings, "then I'm going tew take mi hat under mi arm and jine the procession."

The following is the conclusion of a letter from a dutch commercial house:—"Sugars are falling more and more every day; not so the respect and esteem with which we are," &c.

Four foreign newspaper correspondents with the Prussian army unite in a letter to the London *Times*, contradicting in the most emphatic manner the stories of German barbarity to prisoners and peasants.

Punch has the following: A capital answer; Self-made man, examining a school, of which he is a manager—"Now boy, what's the capital of 'Olland?" "An 'H,' sir."

"Why do you always buy a second-class ticket?" asked a gentleman of a miser. "Because there is no third-class ticket," replied the latter.

It is generally believed that "you cannot get blood out of stone." How then can we account for the fact that so many marbles are full of veins?

Punch in his fashionable trade report says materials for ladies' dresses of all colors are in brisk demand, and fetch good prices per acre.

A provident and yet improvident man—The baker: he kneads much, but sells everything he kneads himself.

Not all the girls are in for woman's rights, but the majority are in for marriage rites.

When may you suppose an umbrella to be one mass of grease?—When its dripping.

Time is money, of course it is, or how could you "spend an evening."

What is the military definition of a kiss—Report at headquarters.

Are not baby clothes now considered to be "bawl dresses?"

Sharp-shooters—Aching teeth.

A duplicate bird—The do-do.

Velvet smoking jackets are nice on swells.

A Washington pugilist is named Rash Bolster.

Broad street poetry is already advancing.

Butler's Dutch Gap canal is now full of water.

Seal-skin portmonnaies are a New York vogue.

Boys have commenced to fall from chestnut trees.