

BAXTER has had a number of Brooks men arrested for trial for treason.

THE Republican primary election in Crawford county will be held on the 18th inst.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis has adjourned to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, next year.

GENERAL BRISTOW, of Kentucky has been appointed and confirmed as Secretary of the United States Treasury.

It is said that the annual income of the Prince of Wales is \$450,000, and with all that he has contracted debts to the amount of \$300,000.

LAST Wednesday the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company elected Thomas A. Scott President of said Company.

CALIFORNIANS say they have coal enough to give light to the whole world. Los Angeles and vicinity is the section of country where the supply exists.

MR. M. HALL STANTON, President of the Board of Public Education in Philadelphia, has friends who are urging him for the Republican party nomination of Lieutenant Governorship.

THE estate of Oakes Ames is bankrupt. The Union Pacific Railroad would have been a failure but for his daring spirit. Its success was his ruin, and death, and the first great cause of the bankruptcy of his estate.

THE National Brewers' Congress was in session last week in Boston. The president of the convention stated that within the two years ending June 30th, 8,009,969 barrels of fermented liquors had been brewed in the United States.

CITY papers say the high price of coffee is owing to a combination of European dealers, who bought all put into market, and held it for profit. Hundreds of thousands of sacks are on their hands. A crash is expected among the dealers.

MR. JAMES SILL, of Erie county, has been formally presented by the Republicans of Erie county as a candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship of the next Republican State Convention. Other gentlemen are named in connection with the same office.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis expressed by resolution, "that the Assembly express no opinion as to the Scriptural view of women's right to speak or pray in public meetings, &c., and leaving the question in the hands of the pastors and elders."

THE project of cheap transportation by the rivers in Pennsylvania is again being brought before the public—Steamboat navigation in the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers may be made practicable by erecting dams at proper intervals. It may be years in the future, but such a system of transportation is surely approaching in Pennsylvania.

The President thinks of repealing the legal-tender act, and paying the \$382,000,000 of that kind of money in by the 1st of July, 1875. If the United States Treasurer would hoard every dollar of gold that enters the Treasury between this date and the 1st day of July, 1875, he would not have half enough coin to redeem the legal-tender currency now in circulation. The Government would have to go to Europe to borrow gold to pay them. That is only one point of the President's "Memoranda of Views"; the others are as faulty.

"Talk latest about the Memnonites is that their emigration purposes were conceived under mistaken impressions, and that the Car has sent General Tiedtman to ask them to stay, and explain that the officials stupidly misunderstood him; that they are to be especially exempted from the workings of his new military law, and be subject only to duty in hospitals. And we may not have any Memnonites at all."

"At a meeting of the Anti Secret Association at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 3rd inst., Professor Blanchard reported an act of incorporation under the laws of Illinois. The name adopted was the 'National Christian Association.' The objects were declared to be the exposure, resistance, and extermination of all secret societies, Freemasonry particularly, and all other anti-Christian and anti-republican agencies. The report was adopted and officers elected. A report in favor of organizing an American party, to carry out the object at the polls, was reported."

"A strange disease prevails among the fish of river and lake at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Their flesh under the microscope, is found to be alive with animalcules. Millions of dead fish are floating upon the surface of the water, and dealers have been forbidden to sell any."

"Three young ladies by the name of Welsh, whose ages range from sixteen to nineteen, have purchased a piece of land eight miles west of Dallas, Texas, and intend cultivating it themselves. Not a man, old or young, good or bad looking, is permitted to come on their premises."

"Some kind of a small black insect, much resembling a flea, has attacked the young corn in some parts of Greene county, and is devastating it with a rapidity that threatens to prove very disastrous to that crop."

A recent African telegram says: "A train arrived here from Olan six hours behind time owing to the rails being covered with a thick layer of grasshoppers."

President Grant's Financial Policy.

President Grant has at last told the country what his policy on the question of finance is. He does not define or explain himself to Congress or the people in an address on the subject, but in a way of his own he submits what he calls a "Memoranda of Views" on the question, to Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Mr. Jones has had the President's "Memoranda of Views" published. The Senator to whom this precious paper has been confided is reported to be a very wealthy gold and silver miner. The "Memoranda of Views" show how completely the President has vaulted into the position of a severe contractionist and hard money man. It will be hard to say "fare thee well" to President Grant. It was said to abler men, and men as honorable as he. It was necessary to say it to Greeley. Will President Grant make it necessary to have it said to him? If James Buchanan had written it, doubtless it would have been some what differently worded, but its devotion to the jangling coin could not have been more definitely expressed. The President's policy, if put into practice, would bankrupt half the country. Space will not permit of a review of the "Memoranda of Views" in this issue.

To Hon. J. P. Jones, United States Senator.

MEMORANDA OF VIEWS ENTERTAINED ON THE SUBJECT OF DESIRABLE LEGISLATION ON FINANCE.

I believe it a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practicable day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to lasting national prosperity. I believe, further, that the time has come when this can be done, or at least begun, with less embarrassment to every branch of industry than at any future time. After resort has been had to unstable and temporary expedients to stimulate unequal prosperity and speculation on bases other than coin, the recognized medium of exchange throughout the commercial world, the particular mode selected to bring about a restoration of the specie standard is not of so much consequence as that some adequate plan be devised, the time fixed when currency shall be exchangeable for coin at par, and the plan adopted rigidly adhered to. It is not probable that any legislation suggested by me would prove acceptable to both branches of Congress, and, indeed, full discussion might shake my own faith in the desirability of a specie basis. I will, however, venture to state the general features of the action which seems to me advisable, the financial platform on which I would stand, any departure from which would be in a spirit of concession and harmony in deference to conflicting opinions.

First. I would like to see the legal-tender clause, so called, repealed, the repeal to take effect at a future time, say July 1, 1875. This would cause all contracts made that date for wages, salaries, &c., to be estimated in coin. It would correct our notions of values. The specie dollar would be the only dollar known as the measure of equivalents. When debts afterwards contracted were paid in currency, instead of calling the paper dollar a dollar, and quoting gold at so much premium, we should think and speak of paper money as at so much discount. This alone would aid greatly in bringing the two currencies nearer together at par.

Second. I would like to see a provision that at a fixed day, say July 1, 1876, the currency issued by the United States should be redeemed in coin on presentation to any assistant treasurer, and that all currency so redeemed should be cancelled and never reissued. To effect this it would be necessary to authorize the issue of bonds payable in gold, bearing such interest as would command par in gold, to be put out by the Treasury only, in such sums as should from time to time be needed for the purpose of redemption. Such legislation would insure a return to sound financial principles in two years, and would, in my judgment, work less hardship to the debtor interest than is likely to come from putting off the day of final reckoning. It must be borne in mind, too, that the creditor interest had its day of disadvantage also, when our present financial system was brought in by the supreme needs of the nation.

I would further provide that from and after the date fixed for redemption no bills, whether of national banks or of the United States, returned to the Treasury to be exchanged for new bills, should be replaced by bills of less denomination than ten dollars, and that in one year after redemption all bills of less than five dollars should be withdrawn from circulation, and in two years all of less than ten dollars should be withdrawn. The advantage of this would be strength given to the country against time of depression resulting from war, failure of crops, or any other cause, by keeping always in the hands of the people a large supply of the precious metals. With all smaller transactions conducted in coin many millions of it would be kept in constant use, and of course prevent it from leaving the country. Undoubtedly a paper currency will always drive the better out of circulation. With paper a legal tender and at a discount gold and silver become articles of merchandise as much as wheat or cotton. The surplus will find the best market it can with small bills in circulation. There is no use for coin except to keep it in the vaults of banks to redeem circulation. During periods of great speculation and apparent prosperity there is little demand for coin, and then it will flow out to a market where it can be made to earn something, which it cannot while lying idle. Gold, like any thing else, when not needed becomes a surplus, and, like every other surplus, it seeks a market where it can find one. By giving active employment to coin, however, its presence can, it seems to me, be secured and the panics and depressions which have occurred periodically in times of nominal specie payments, if they cannot be wholly prevented, can at least be greatly mitigated. Indeed, I question whether it would have been found necessary to do part from the standard of specie in the trying day which gave birth to the first

legal-tender act had the country taken the proud of no small bills as early as 1850.

Again, I would provide an excess of revenue over current expenditures. I would do this by rigid economy, and by taxation where taxation can best be borne. Increased revenue would work a constant reduction of debt and interest, and would provide coin to meet demands on the Treasury for the redemption of its notes, thereby diminishing the amount of bonds needed for that purpose. All taxes after redemption begins should be paid in coin or United States notes. This would force redemption on the national banks. With measures like these, or measures which would work out such results, I see no danger in authorizing free banking without limit.

The President, Vice President and General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Since the death of Mr. Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, attention has been more closely than ever directed to the men at the head of the organization or corporation. A brief sketch of the three officers above named, as produced by the Press, will be read with interest.

The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company met on the 3rd inst., in special session, to perfect its organization by the election of a successor to the late President, Mr. J. Edgar Thompson. Thomas Alexander Scott was unanimously elected to the presidency. He is just in the prime of life, not yet fifty years of age, and is a man of wonderfully preserved physical and mental vigor. He was born on the 28th of December, 1824, in London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and after enjoying the advantages of the rude common schools of that day, first started life on his own account as clerk for the collector at Columbia, Pa. He came to Philadelphia first in 1847 as clerk in the collector's office on the Columbia Railroad, and in 1850 he became general agent of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Subsequently he was transferred to the management of the western division, and soon after he was promoted to general superintendent of the entire line. In 1859 he succeeded William B. Foster as vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has continued the second officer of the company by successive annual elections until the late election, when he was unanimously chosen Mr. Thompson's successor. During that time his labors have been herculean. He has been president of the Pennsylvania Railroad since its organization in March, 1871, a company that controls all the western lines owned or leased by the present company; president of the Pan Handle Railroad during the same period; was president of the Union Pacific from March, 1871, to March, 1872; has been president of the Texas Pacific Railroad since its reorganization, besides being an active director in a number of other roads. He was Assistant Secretary of War from the outbreak of the war until May, 1862, and has but recently declined the presidency of the New York and Erie Railroad Company. Now that he has accepted the first railroad position on the continent, he will of course concentrate his whole energies in the management of the vast trust committed to his care as chief executive officer.

George B. Roberts, the first vice president, is of Philadelphia Quaker stock, but little over forty years of age, having graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, New York, in 1849, and devoted himself to engineering. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1851, and, with but a brief exception, has continued in the service of the company until now. He was the chief officer, under Mr. Thompson, who reared that finest monument of civil engineering to be found either in this or any other country—the construction of the road over, and tunnelling through, the Allegheny Mountains, and has for years stood confessedly as one of the most accomplished and efficient engineers we have. In 1862 he was made assistant to President Thompson, which position he held until he was chosen fourth vice president in 1869. In 1873 he was made second vice president, and continued in that position until the late election, when he was unanimously made the first vice president, and the second executive officer of the company. During his whole connection with the company he has been in most intimate and trusted relations with President Thompson, as his thorough capabilities as an engineer and his very methodical and careful business habits made him a most faithful counsellor; and the president never ventured upon any enterprise, even after all questions of mere policy were settled, without calling to his aid the judgment of his engineer, Mr. Roberts.

The general manager, Mr. A. J. Cassatt, is still younger than Mr. Roberts, having graduated in 1859, at the same institution at which Mr. Roberts graduated, with the degree of civil engineer. In 1861 he entered the office of the resident engineer of the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in 1863 became assistant engineer of the Connecting Railway. In 1864 he was made resident engineer of the middle division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and in 1866 he became superintendent of motive power and machinery of the same railroad. The year following he was transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad as superintendent of motive power and machinery of that line and all its branches. In 1870 he was promoted to general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Rail-

road and all lines controlled by it in Pennsylvania, and he is now general manager of all the lines and branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Pittsburgh and Erie to Philadelphia. Thus in but thirteen years, at the age of 34, he has risen solely by his merits, from a subordinate of a resident division engineer, to that of general manager of the great trunk lines, and all tributaries, from the Ohio and the Lakes to the three great commercial cities of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. He is a gentleman of singular keenness of perception and promptness of action in his official duties, has boundless energy in all that comes within the scope of his management, and is second to none in his breadth of appreciation of our wonderful and still progressive railway system. His immediate executive duties are of the most exacting nature, requiring complete capacity, with great aptness in administration, but the direction of thousands of miles of railroad, most of it our chief arteries of trade, with the precision of clock-work, and with a degree of method and safety that challenges criticism, marks Mr. Cassatt as fully equal to the duties imposed upon him, and points to him as one of the first railroad men of our country.

News Summary.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

An atrocious murder occurred between two gipsies, in their camp, near the boundary line of Newtown and Long Island City, this morning, at half past eleven o'clock. The parties concerned in the tragedy are an old woman, a fortune-teller, and a man and a boy. The old woman had been deriving a considerable income from fortune-telling for some time past, and this morning the old man, who is the leader of the band, demanded a share of the money. It is supposed that the old woman firmly refused to divide the money, when the old man, being enraged, struck her a violent blow. The son resented this insult to his mother by jumping upon her assailant and knocking him down. The old man arose furiously, and drawing a heavy horse pistol discharged it several times at the boy, two shots taking effect in the left breast. The boy then staggered toward the gipsy captain, and by a strong effort made a desperate plunge at him and stabbed him in the arm. The gipsy then fired the remaining barrel of the pistol, the bullet piercing the boy's heart, and he fell at his feet, giving a single cry: "Mother! I'm killed." The gipsy leader, seeing that the boy was dead, and fearing the interference of the authorities would cause him trouble, ordered the goods of the whole party to be packed up, and in less than ten minutes the caravan, three carriages in number, and eight horses, were beating a hasty retreat. The whole of the shocking affair was witnessed from a neighboring house, the occupants of which were too horrified to give an alarm. The body of the unfortunate boy, who was killed in trying to save his mother, was thrown in the bottom of a cart, and the tents and other luggage piled upon him. Six mounted and armed men started in pursuit of the murderer at three o'clock to-day.

William Borne, about fifteen years old, a resident of Steamburg, N. Y., confessed to killing his stepfather by chopping him to pieces with an axe. While at dinner the convicts in the Missouri State prison revolted on account of poor food furnished them. They were driven to their cells by armed citizens. Many villages have been swept away by flood in Hungary. About one hundred members of the Presbyterian General Assembly, that met in St. Louis, started on an excursion to Colorado. Thursday, June 4. The Pope's health is alarmingly poor. A fire at Susquehanna depot destroyed twenty wooden buildings. Loss, \$50,000 to \$75,000. Eight arrests were made in Blair county for selling liquor in violation of law. Nearly all the parties entered bail for their appearance at court. The Ninth Annual Reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves, held in Bellefonte, was never surpassed by any former meetings of the Association. A man named Leghorn accidentally shot a man named Brown, while carelessly handling a revolver, at Bennington, Blair county. A gala day in Bellefonte, it being the occasion of the Ninth Annual Reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves. The procession was nearly a mile long. A beautiful repast was served in the Court House Square by the ladies of Bellefonte. The oration was delivered by Col. H. A. McCoy, "which was a most creditable effort. He stated one fact not generally known, to wit, that while the Pennsylvania Reserves fired the first shot of the Army of the Potomac, the flag of truce received from Lee at Appomattox was through the pickets of the Reserves."

The National Brewers' Congress at Boston appointed a committee to prepare an address to the public to state their position as brewers, and to influence public opinion in favor of the use of malt liquors. A mad dog in Newburg, N. Y., bit four persons, and was then shot. Two Chinamen were lynched in Del Norte county, Cal., by a mob, on the confession that they had murdered a number of people in that county. The Pope is better again. His physicians want him to quit the Vatican while for his health.

The Anti-Secret Association, in session at Syracuse, N. Y., turned into a political party. President Blanchard, of Wheaton College, submitted a preamble and resolution for the formation of a national political party opposed to secret societies. The report was adopted. The party is to be called the "American," and a convention is to be called to nominate candidates for legislative offices. A warm debate took place on the proposition to embody the name of God in the Constitution as a plank in the platform, which was finally adopted. The convention to-day adopted resolutions declaring that in all secret oath-bound fraternities, including granges and secret temperance societies, this convention recognizes a conspiracy against all who do not belong to them, and a standing menace to the religion of Jesus Christ, expressing opposition to speculative Freemasonry, and refusing to vote for Masons for civil office. Adjourned to meet in Pittsburgh to hold the next annual convention.

The owners of the Durham collieries, England, have turned hundreds of families of miners who took part in the strike out of their houses. Between two and three hundred families are camping in fields. Louisiana people are talking about repudiating all State debts. A man at Bell's Mills was arrested for forging a note. The news from Oregon indicate the election of the whole Democratic ticket. Thomas Morrissey, at Exeter, N. H., murdered his wife while she lay in bed, and then lay down himself to sleep off the drunken spree through which he was going. A man went into the Harrisburg Post Office to get a \$20 note changed into smaller ones. A clerk gave him the desired amount, and forgot to take up the \$20 note. The stranger walked out, and has not been heard of since. "The counterfeit plates captured in the west were received at Washington yesterday, and are said to be equally as good in many respects as the genuine. It is believed this capture will stop counterfeiting in the west."

Collector Hazelton, a deputy United States marshal, made a raid into Chattanooga county, Ga., capturing seven prisoners and five illicit distilleries. Friday, June 5. The House of Representatives passed a bill admitting free of duty all goods or articles intended for the "Centennial Celebration" in 1876. Two buffaloes escaped from the circus parade in Indianapolis, and rushed into a crowd. They knocked down and seriously injured Mrs. Sarah Harold, and an infant in her arms, before they were recaptured. The child will probably die.

The newly appointed minister from Venezuela—Mr. Dolla Costa—was presented to the President by the Secretary of State. The usual speech-making of course followed. A colored boy, aged 18 years, named Charles Shadley, was drowned at Harrisburg, in the canal, while bathing. The Apache chief, Cochise, is reported insane. He raves and declares that the spirits of white men murdered by him are tearing his flesh.

SHORT ITEMS.

The current value of a woman in Eastern Africa is two cows. Forest guard has instructed for Harry White for Congress. Eleven counties of Illinois have ladies as superintendents of schools. Culpeper, Va., boasts that it has not had a case of consumption for more than forty years. The deepest hole in the world is an artesian well at Potsdam, Mo., which goes down 3500 feet. A story is on the rounds that the ghost of Wirt, the Andersonville prison number, haunts the dome of the Capitol at Washington. West Lampeter, Lancaster county, comes to the front with a calf having eight legs and two tails. The animal is alive and doing well. A petition is being circulated in Washington county, calling on Hon. George V. Lawrence to become a candidate for the Legislature. Hon. J. L. Shuman, the member of the Legislature from Lancaster county, who was recently shot by a drunken man, is recovering from his wounds. The Schuylkill county delegates to the Republican State Convention are instructed to support Surveyor General Bath for nomination as Secretary of Internal Affairs. A letter from Munich states that the town of Wasserburg, Germany, containing thirty-five hundred inhabitants, with the Hotel de Ville and the church, has been entirely destroyed by fire. A wild cat shipped by Mrs. (then) Custar to Central Park, New York, escaped from its cage in the United States Express office at St. Paul, the other day. A sponge filled with chloroform subdued the beast. On Monday night a week, a slight fire occurred at the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg. The doors were thrown open and four hundred of the patients rushed out, twelve of whom escaped from the grounds and six are still at large. The unfortunate painter who was carried near the falls at Niagara, on Monday a week, was rescued, when nearly exhausted, by a brave fellow named Tom Conroy, a guide at the Cave of Winds, who swam to him with a rope. At the last grand ball at Wynnong, Miss was attended in a buff gown and black skin dress, with army blanket overskirt, bottom looped up with blanket strings cut bias. Hair dressed a la Red Cloud, in which was twisted a few sprigs of sage brush, the whole secured behind in a bunch with a handsome pin made with a pine splinter and a buffalo's ear.

SHORT ITEMS.

Cape May has a stalwart rooster that kills a toby every week. Thirty-seven of Connecticut's savings banks have \$42,000,000 on deposit. On Monday a week a pony trotted before a sulky on the Watford (Ont.) course 81 miles in 11 hours and 20 minutes, in one continuous straight heat.

Four persons from Smithfield, Pa., while crossing the railroad in a wagon, near Elmira, N. Y., on the 3rd inst., were killed by the locomotive striking the vehicle. Very little jewelry is now worn in Paris; the slender "porte bonheur" bracelet, a little heavier than a good, coarse thread, is the only ornament that is decidedly fashionable.

A divorce case has recently been attracting attention in London, in which it appeared that the respondent had obtained an introduction to his wife through the agency of a matrimonial club, which was instituted for the purpose of providing the members with euphuic wives. In this particular case, however, the club was at fault, for the wife's fortune did not turn out so large as the committee had been led to believe. Hence domestic unhappiness and an appeal to the courts.

An enterprising superintendent of one of our city Sunday Schools was engaged the other Sunday in catechizing the scholars, varying the usual method by beginning at the end of the Catechism. After asking what were the prerequisites for the Holy Communion and Confirmation, and receiving very satisfactory replies, he asked: "And now, boys, tell me what must precede Baptism?" Whereupon a lively uproar shouted out, "A baby, sir." Fact followed by sensation and laughter.

In Brooklyn, the other day, a Mrs. Michael Devine struck her husband on the head with a coarser's axe, inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal. While he was absent having his wound dressed she took a large flat-iron and beat out the brains of her three children. The woman is undoubtedly deranged, as she said she was "going to Heaven," and she wanted her children to go with her. Devine has been on a strike for some time, and this is said to have led to the wife's insanity.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

THE undersigned, Overseers of William Kamfint, will offer at public sale, on the premises, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., on

Friday, June 19th, 1874.

The following valuable real estate, in Fayette township, Juniata county, about one mile south east of Brown's Mill and Store, viz:

Forty acres of land.

Thirty acres of which are cleared and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a

GOOD DWELLING HOUSE

and BARN, with necessary outbuildings, a never-failing Spring of water, a GOOD ORCHARD, containing the best variety of fruit. Tracts made known of day of sale by

PETER SHELLABARGER, ABRAHAM BENNER, June 10, 1874.

Fernham School District, Juniata County.

Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June 1, 1874.

Balance on hand from last year... \$ 143 83 From State appropriations... 144 00 From collector, including taxes of all kinds... 2390 93

Expenses: For building and furnishing house... \$1770 32 Renting, repairing, &c... 23 19 Teachers' wages... 1000 00 Fuel and contingencies... 138 28 Fees of collector \$119 54, and treasurer, \$35 57... 173 11 Salary of secretary or district superintendent... 20 00 Debt and interest paid... 27 25 Other expenses... 45 59

Amount due treasurer... \$ 528 70 Cash on hands... 41 52 Liabilities—Amount borrowed and unpaid on debt of district... 560 22

Liabilities in excess of resources... \$ 528 70

We, the Auditors of Fernham township, have examined the School Treasurer's accounts, and find them correct and as above stated.

ELIAS HORNING, JOHN F. ALLEN, Attest: JAMES STOKER, Clerk. [June 10, 1874.]

To Whom It May Concern.

The School Board of Walker township stands financially as follows: Gross amount of Duplicate... \$2094 24 State appropriation... 245 00

Amount of orders paid... \$2113 56 Exonerations... 151 23 Percentage... 125 02 Cash on hand... 709 39

Order held by Van Orner... \$ 59 13 Exonerations... 125 02

N. D. VAN DYKE, Sec'y. [June 10, 1874.]

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a certain promissory note, the face value of which is \$67.00, given by the undersigned to Christian Benner, payable January 7, 1875, as we will not pay said note, not having received value therefor.

JOHN SPADE, HENRY D. CONRAD. June 3, 1874—

New Advertisements.

"WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS"

is the latest and raciest work by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Minister's Wooing," "My Wife and I," and other powerful stories, each the literary sensation of its period; and this story promises a like genuine and wholesome sensation. It bears directly on social topics of interest, embracing the romance of youthful companionships, the brightness of happy home-life, the spicy complications of neighborhood associations, and such follies and profane domestic miseries as have led to the widespread temperance movement of the day.

Mrs. Stowe is now in the prime of that genius which made "Uncle Tom's Cabin" ripened by years of study and observation. Her novels are immensely popular. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" alone has sold over a hundred thousand copies, and the original work ever published—save the Bible. Her book two years ago, "My Wife and I," sold every copy. This is a pure and ennobling story, and "We and Our Neighbors" should be read in every home. This Serial is now running exclusively in the

THE CHRISTIAN UNION, HENRY WARD BEECHER, EDITOR.

In religious matters this paper is Evangelical and unsectarian; in political affairs, independent and outspoken. It contains the best articles, and both the best and the worst of the foremost writers; it aims to maintain the highest standard in Religion, Literature, Poetry, Art, Music, Science, News, Politics, Household and Family Affairs, with a special attention to the Children, &c. Nothing is spared to make it a complete Newspaper for the Family, pure, attractive, wide-awake, and up with the times—a journal interesting to every one in the household, young or old.—It is

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS.

For less than one cent a day, it gives every week reading matter enough to fill an ordinary \$1.25 book of over 500 pages; and in a year 52 such volumes, i. e., fifty-five dollars' worth of matter! To each is thus annually

PRESENTED

The form of the paper, 24 pages, large 4to, pasted and trimmed, comes to all. The well-earned popularity of this paper is now such that of its class it has the Largest Circulation in the World, and has readers by hundreds of thousands.

An Illustrated Number, Containing the opening chapters of Mrs. Stowe's admirable story, will be SENT FREE to every new and renewing subscriber.

If you are not already a subscriber and at once secure it under the now offered LIBERAL TERMS.

The paper may be had either with or without the attractive premium offered: viz., the

CHRISTIAN UNION, ONE YEAR ONLY \$3.00.

Or, with premium pair French Engravings, "Our Boys," size 11x14 (valued each at \$1.00), in choice binding, mounted, sized, varnished, ready for framing. Delivered free... \$2.50

Or, with large and complete French Oil Chromo, "The Lord is Risen," a beautiful Cross and Flower-piece, which will be at once ready for framing, and in art value worth \$3.00. (size 11x14 inches.) Mounted, sized, varnished, ready for framing. Delivered free... \$3.50

Specimen copies sent post paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Money must be sent by Postal Money Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Otherwise it is at the sender's risk. Address J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 27 N. 2nd St., New York.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

The immense circulation of the Christian Union has been built up by active canvassers. No other publication compares with it for quick and profitable returns. The public eagerly accept of its lessons, and the popularity of the paper, the friendly support of thousands of old subscribers, the artistic premiums for immediate delivery, light and complete instructions to beginners, assure repeated success to agents, and offer active, intelligent persons unusual chances to make money. All who want a safe, independent business, to make at once for terms, or send \$2 for chrono outfit to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Cincinnati or San Francisco.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE LINE OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT THE PATTERSON DRUG STORE.

Among the many fine goods may be found the following:

TWO DOZEN FINE POCKET BIBLES, LARGE LOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, ERECTILE, AUTOMATIC ALBUMS, EXTRA FINE KNIVES FOR LADIES, FINE POCKET BOOKS, ENVELOPES TO SUPPLY THE COUNTRY.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS, FINE REPRODUCTION CARDS, BOOKS, LARGE LOT OF BLANK BOOKS, FINE BOSTON DAY-BOOKS, AND ALL OTHER KINDS AND SIZES.

HARMONICA, EXTRA QUALITY ACCORDIONS AND VIOLINS, FINE HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS, CHINA, GLASS, GENUINE TOBACCO, POCKET, PENS, &c., &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPHIC CARDS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SLIDES, PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER, PHOTOGRAPHIC GLASS, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC MOUNTING, PHOTOGRAPHIC VARNISH, PHOTOGRAPHIC CLEANING, PHOTOGRAPHIC PRESERVING, PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGING, PHOTOGRAPHIC REDUCING, PHOTOGRAPHIC COPYING, PHOTOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING, PHOTOGRAPHIC LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTOGRAPHIC STYLING, PHOTOGRAPHIC TYPING, PHOTOGRAPHIC WRITING, PHOTOGRAPHIC DRAWING, PHOTOGRAPHIC PAINTING, PHOTOGRAPHIC SCULPTURE, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHITECTURE, PHOTOGRAPHIC MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AGRICULTURE, PHOTOGRAPHIC COMMERCE, PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY, PHOTOGRAPHIC SCIENCE, PHOTOGRAPHIC ART, PHOTOGRAPHIC LITERATURE, PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY, PHOTOGRAPHIC GEOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHIC COSMOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHIC METEOROLOGY, PHOTOGRAPHIC ZOOLOGY, PHOTOGRAPHIC BOTANY, PHOTOGRAPHIC MINERALOGY, PHOTOGRAPHIC GEOLOGY, PHOTOGRAPHIC ASTRONOMY, PHOTOGRAPHIC PHYSICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTRY, PHOTOGRAPHIC MEDICINE, PHOTOGRAPHIC SURGERY, PHOTOGRAPHIC DENTISTRY, PHOTOGRAPHIC VETERINARY MEDICINE, PHOTOGRAPHIC AGRICULTURAL MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRIAL MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC DOMESTIC MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC NAVAL MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC MILITARY MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AERIAL MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SUBMARINE MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SPACE MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC TIME MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SPACE-TIME MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SPACE-TIME-MATERIAL MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SPACE-TIME-MATERIAL-ENERGY MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SPACE-TIME-MATERIAL-ENERGY-MATTER MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SPACE-TIME-MATERIAL-ENERGY-MATTER-LIFE MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SPACE-TIME-MATERIAL-ENERGY-MATTER-LIFE-MIND MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SPACE-TIME-MATERIAL-ENERGY-MATTER-LIFE-MIND-SOUL MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SPACE-TIME-MATERIAL-ENERGY-MATTER-LIFE-MIND-SOUL-DEITY MECHANICS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SPACE-TIME-MATERIAL