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AND BRAINTREE REPORTER.

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All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

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CORNED BEEF, TONGUE, HAM, &c.,
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Customers will always find our market well supplied with
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All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st.,
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What I've Got.

I've a little dimple in my chin,
But the saucy thing's amiss,
And has need of filling in,
Though it measures just—a kiss;
But you need not, must not ask,
For I'll never, never tell,
Who may undertake the task,
Though, perhaps, you guess too well.

Ah! my eyes may lose their light,
Cheek and tress youth's brilliant hue;
And the present, all so bright,
In the future prove untrue;
But, 'till life and I shall part,
And the coffin close me in,
I've a memory in my heart,
And—a dimple in my chin.

A FATHER'S FATAL MISTAKE.

The Rev. Mr. Holbrook put the money *there*, exactly in the middle of the table. He remembered it distinctly, and he never was mistaken. But the money was there no longer. What did it mean?

There stood the little vase of flowers, the shadow of the rose-bud falling upon the cloth as he had seen it when he laid the note down. There were the books and the little card-basket. There, perched up in the great Turkish chair, sat his little daughter making a bed and pillows for her new wax doll. He had only gone to the front door with the parishoner who had brought her contribution for the approaching fair, in the shape of this very five-dollar note, and now it was gone. There was no breeze to stir it, for the windows were shut. It was certain that Lilly sat where she had been seated when he left the room. Perplexed and angry, the father questioned her.

"Lilly, where is that money that laid here?"

Lilly shook her head.

"Has Lilly got any money?"

Lilly nodded.

"Show it to papa."

Lilly laid down her work—oh, such a crooked little bag, with stitches an inch long on the edges!—and letting herself down from the chair, came slowly across the room, and stood solemnly before her father.

"Ith in boff my pooketh," she said; and put a tiny hand into each and drew out two cents.

"Is that all?" asked the clergyman.

"Eth," said Lilly.

"You did not see any on the table?"

"No," said Lilly; "no, thir," and went back to her work again.

The clergyman paced the room, looked into the corners, and surveyed the length of the carpet; then he spoke again:

"Lilly, who has been in the room since I left it?"

Lilly pondered.

After a while, she said:

"Ned did."

"Ned?"

"Eth, thir."

"What did he do?"

"He tooked a flower out of the vathe, and put it in his toat button."

"The vase on the table?" asked the clergyman.

"Eth, thir," said Lilly. "Then he went wight away to the kool."

This was added because the little creature saw anger in her father's eye, and knew that a great dislike for school, on her brother's part, was a frequent cause of displeasure and reprimand.

"I know," added the little creature, solemnly, "that he runned all the way."

"Aha!" said the clergyman—and then he walked to the window and hid his face in his hands. He had a cold heart, but it was aching pitifully just then. He was tender to no one, but he longed to be proud of his son, and a suspicion that was terrible to harbor possessed him.

Ned was a wild boy, an idler. He shirked Sabbath-school and was inattentive in church. He hated study. He liked the company of mad-cap boys; his mother idolized him and spoiled him; so his father thought he was going straight down to perdition, perhaps. Who knew, for now it seemed very likely to the father that Ned had stolen that five-dollar note.

For the present, however, he kept his thoughts to himself, merely commanding his obedient wife, who came into the room in a few moments, to search it thoroughly, and to make sure the money was not to be found. Then he locked himself into his study, and suffered horribly in silence for four long hours, when an interruption came in the shape of an old man, one of the poor of the congregation, who had a dolorous tale to tell of hard times at home, and of his rheumatism, and his wife's chills and fever.

Relieved, with some small change and a large bundle of tracts, this good man was about to depart, when a thought seemed to strike him, and he turned toward the pastor, opened his mouth, shut it again, and was about to pass through the door, when the clergyman said:

"Well, Watkins?"

And he came to a halt again.

"I suppose it an't none o' my business," he said. "But I kinder felt I'd orter tell."

"Do as your conscience prompts you, Watkins," said the clergyman.

"Yes, sir," said Watkins. "But, you see, may be you won't thank me. Other folks' affairs, you see. Your'n, you know, sir. So, there, it's out!"

"Mine?" cried Mr. Holbrook.

"Yes," said Mr. Watkins, "your'n, sir. 'Tan't so very bad, only I don't think you'd like your young gentleman for to go careering about with the Gregg boys. Their father drinks, and I won't mention their mother; and then to see him arm in arm with 'em, buying gunpowder at old Dike Decker's and playing what's'er name—dang it! oh, bagertelle, behind the shop for drinks of ginger beer! Why, I didn't think you'd like it, sir."

"Like it!" cried Mr. Holbrook. "Watkins, come back into the study. There—wait a minute; let me collect myself. When did you see my son at that—that horrible place? The man who keeps it is the worst man in town! You saw him there with the Gregg boys! When?"

"Only this morning," said Watkins. "I—I—I was took bad with my knee and was obliged to sit down there to rest, sir; and there the boys was, sir. Your'n, sir, had his books in a strap, and it was long after school opened. They bought lots of eatables and gunpowder and things, and they hired old Decker's boat and went out into it, and broke an oar and had to pay for it. They spent five dollars altogether—leastways I heard old Decker say so. Five dollars—them three boys! Well, I felt I'd orter tell."

"Thank you, Watkins," said the clergyman, sadly. "It is bitter news; but you have done your duty."

And Watkins departed, leaving his pastor alone with his thoughts.

Five minutes after he had gone the clergyman's son, flushed with exertion and excitement, opened the front door and ran up stairs to his own room. Ere he reached it, his father's voice sounded through the house—

"Edward! Come here."

Edward obeyed.

He came into the study slowly, and behind him followed his mother, with a face that denoted her premonition of a coming scene.

"Hester," said Mr. Holbrook, "since you are here you may stay, but you must not interfere. It is my duty to be firm. Sit down, Hester. Edward, come here."

The boy advanced and stood before his father, swinging his strap of books to and fro uneasily. He was a handsome brown fellow, with gypsy eyes and curly black hair. One of those boys on whom nature seems to have stamped "Rover" from the first.

"You have been playing truant today, Edward," said the father.

"Oh, no!" cried the mother.

"Yes," said the boy; "I won't lie about it, sir, I have."

"With those young fiends, the Gregg boys," said the clergyman. "You were at the drinking shop of that old infidel, Dike Decker. You spent a great deal of money there. Five dollars, perhaps."

"Yes," said the boy; "I believe we did."

"And you stole that money from me before you went, as you pretended, to school," said the clergyman. "You stole it from the treasury of the Lord, though, perhaps, you did not know that. It was given to me for the church by one who could ill afford to lose it, and you stole it."

"Sir!" cried the boy; "stole it! I—I steal from you, or any one? Oh, father, how can you say such things?"

"I have given you no money, nor has your mother, I know," said the clergyman. "I missed the money after you left home. You have spent a similar sum. I will not tempt you to falsehood by asking you to explain. I only tell you this. Confess and prove yourself penitent, and I will kneel down and pray with you for forgiveness. Refuse to admit your guilt, and I will flog you as long as I have strength to lift the whip. I will not spare the rod and spoil the child. God would not hold me guiltless if I did."

The mother, who was weeping bitterly, hid her face in the sofa cushions. The boy, flushing scarlet, drew closer to his father.

"Father," he said, humbly, "I know it seems as if I took it, but I did not. I would not do so vile a thing. Let me tell you the truth. I saw the note on the table, and I left it there, of course. I went to school as usual. I meant to go, and on the way I met Tom Gregg; and as we passed the confectioner's shop we saw a buggy, with a very pretty little girl—a mere baby—sitting alone in it; and just then the horses started, and—and— It wasn't anything to do, but I stopped them; and the gentleman—the child's father—thanked me so much, and said I'd saved her life, and he wanted to give me the money, and I wouldn't take it, and he gave it to Gregg. Gregg took it. It was five dollars. And, after that, I did wrong; for we went off together on a jollification, sir, and that's the truth. You believe me, mamma. You do, too, father, oh, say you do! Let me bring Gregg. He'll tell you it is so."

"No doubt," said the clergyman. "Nevertheless, I do not believe you. I will leave you here until this evening. When I return you must confess or suffer punishment. Hester, come with me."

"Oh, Alfred!" sobbed the mother, "don't be so unjust! don't doubt our poor boy! Can't you see it's true? Ned, darling, I know it is!"

But the strong hand of the clergyman drew his wife from the room, and turned the key upon the boy, who stood staring after them with despair in his great black eyes.

In his heart Mr. Holbrook felt assured that his boy was both a thief and a liar.

But the mother knew better. The poor, loving, broken-hearted mother, who wept and prayed together, and felt that at last indeed God had deserted her.

The day passed on. The untasted dinner was served and sent away again. The evening lamps were lighted. The clergyman arose from his chair and went toward an old-fashioned chimney closet, and took from thence a riding-whip. The mother gave a scream, and flew toward him, and clung to his arm. He put her aside and passed out of the room, and stood for a few moments alone in the study.

The boy had been weeping. He lifted his swollen eyes to his father's face, and spoke:

"Father, I don't mind a flogging. That's not it. I deserve one for playing truant, perhaps; but tell me you know I am not a thief, and then I won't care how hard the blows are. Tell me that, father."

"You will not confess, then?" replied the clergyman.

"I did not steal the money," said the boy.

"God hears you," said Mr. Holbrook.

"I know it," said Edward.

"Edward," said Mr. Holbrook, "I am a strong man. You are not able to bear the whipping I will give you. It will come to confession at last. Spare us both."

For answer the boy cast off his jacket.

"Go on," he said, "I'm ready. You may whip me to death, if you like. I'll never call myself a thief."

It sounded like defiance, and the first blow fell. With the first blow all the evil passions that lay dormant in either breast awoke. The violent obstinacy of the boy, his unflinching reception of the blows, made the father furious. every stroke drove the good angels farther from the boy.

Suddenly a flood of rage, that passes all description, filled his young heart, and an oath burst from his lips. Following that oath came such a blow as no Christian ever gave an unmanageable horse, a blow with the clubbed handle of the whip, and he fell to the ground like one dead.

The father bent over him for a moment and then opened the door. The mother, trembling and sobbing, rushed in. The old servant woman followed.

The clergyman, sick at heart, staggered into the parlor; he sat down in the great Turkish chair, and looked vacantly at the figure of his little girl busy at the table.

She had brought into the parlor a little box which she dubbed her baby-house; and unconscious of what had been taking place in the study, was furnishing it to her heart's content.

Now it was ready for the reception of the doll, and she put out her little hand and plucked her father's sleeve.

"Papa," she said, "thee my houthe."

The father absently nodded, but the child was not satisfied.

"Look," she said—"it's got a bed and pillows, and a table and a thove, and a pickshure. Look at my pickshure, papa."

Absently still, the clergyman gazed into the baby-house. In a moment more an awful look swept over his face.

"Your picture!" he cried. "Is that what you call your picture? Where did you get it?"

"Off the table," said the child. "My pretty green pickshure! I hung it up with a pin."

It was a five-dollar bill that was pinned against the wall of the doll's parlor. It was the bill that had been lost that morning. Lilly, in her ignorance, thought of pennies only as money. She had never had anything else given to her, and her passion for pictures was great. Innocently she had taken this pretty green one for her own.

People sometimes ask why the Rev. Mr. Holbrook, who was so useful in his congregation, preaches no longer, and lives in a lonely little country place apart from all who ever knew or admired him.

One woman knew—his sad yet forgiving wife. As for the poor idiot who crawls about the house, a pitiful object to look upon, a more pitiful one to listen to, he knows nothing. He has never known anything since that last fatal blow, of which the father dreams perpetually, ended all for him.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A Contented Farmer.

Once upon a time, Frederick, King of Prussia, surnamed "Old Fritz," took a ride, and espied an old farmer plowing his acre by the wayside, and cheerily singing his melody.

"You are well off, old man," said the king. "Does this one acre belong to you, on which you so industriously labor?"

"No, sir," replied the old farmer, who knew not that it was the king; "I am not so rich as that; I plow by the day for wages."

"How much do you get?" asked the king.

"Eight groschen (about 20 cents) a day," said the farmer.

"That is not much," replied the king; "can you get along with this?"

"Get along, and have something to spare."

"How is that?"

The farmer smiled, and said,—

"Well, if I must tell you, two groschen are for myself and wife; with two I pay my old debts; two I lend away; and two I give away for the Lord's sake."

"This is a mystery which I cannot solve," replied the king.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the farmer. "I have two old parents at home who kept me when I was weak and needed help; and now that they are weak and need help I keep them. This is my debt toward which I pay two groschen a day. The third pair of groschen, which I lend away, I spend for my children, that they may receive Christian instruction. This will come handy to me and my wife when we get old. With the last two groschen I maintain two sick sisters, whom I would not be compelled to keep; this I give for the Lord's sake."

The king, well pleased with his answer, said,—

"Bravely spoken, old man. Now I will also give you something to guess. Have you ever seen me before?"

"Never," said the farmer.

"In less than five minutes you shall see fifty times and carry in your pocket fifty of my likenesses."

"This is a riddle which I cannot unravel," said the farmer.

"Then I will do it for you," replied the king.

Thrusting his hand into his pocket, and counting him fifty brand-new gold pieces into his hand, stamped with his royal likeness, he said to the astonished farmer, who knew not what was coming,—

"The coin is genuine, for it also comes from our Lord God, and I am his paymaster. I bid you adieu."

What is Milk?

Milk, according to an Eastern savan, is 87 per cent. water (when the milkman don't adulterate it), and the balance is butter, cheese and sugar. It was astonishing that while containing so much water it was so nutritious that it would alone sustain the life of man from the hour of his birth to the hour of his death, no matter how long the time intervening. He spoke next of the specific gravity of milk, showing that cream was about as much lighter than water as water was lighter than milk, and hence the better the milk the less its specific gravity. Then he considered the causes of some of the taints and odors of milk. Unlike any other animal food, this came at regular intervals and measured quantities; and it came loaded with germs of its own destruction. It had the animal odor, and this was the worst thing to be contended with. It could be got rid of, however, by a simple process, which he explained, of allowing the milk to ooze through a strainer and become exposed to the influence of the air. There were other taints arising from putrefaction in vessels not thoroughly cleansed, and he advised all the milk producers to throw away their wooden pails and procure tin ones, selecting those that had the fewest corners and sharp angles.

Chemically Prepared Essences.

Most of the delicious perfumes are now made by chemical artifice, and not as of old, by distilling them from flowers. Singularly enough, they are generally derived from substances of intensely disgusting odor. The following are some of the principal oils made in this way: Oil of pears is made from fusil oil by distillation with sulphuric acid and acetate of potash. Fusil oil is formed in making brandy and whisky. Oil of apples is made from fusil oil by distillation with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. Oil of pineapples is obtained from a product of the action of putrid cheese on sugar, or by making a soap with butter, and distilling it with alcohol and sulphuric acid. Oil of bitter almonds is prepared by the action of nitric acid on the fetid oil of gas tar. Oil of wintergreen is made from willows and a body procured in the distillation of wood. Oil of grapes is made from fusil oil.

Brides have discarded satin as "too old-fashioned."

Perils of the Sea.

In 1759, the vessel in which Mr. Matthew Cox, the original projector of the attempt to raise the Royal George, sunk at Spithead, was voyaging from St. Christopher to Jamaica was captured by a French privateer under circumstances of great atrocity. The crew, although they had surrendered, were literally cut to pieces, except one or two, including Mr. Cox, who were put ashore at Aux Cayes, and there imprisoned. From this place, Mr. Cox resolved to attempt his escape in concert with the ship's cook, a negro, who had been pressed into the French service. He had managed to procure a barge with six oars, masts, and sails, but no compass. A surgeon and mate of a Guineaman, also prisoners, shared this enterprise. They had bread, cheese, raisins, and water sufficient for fourteen days, on short allowance. Passing the guard-house, however, a boy who was carrying these provisions was detained by the sentry, so that they had no stores whatever. They themselves got safe down to the shore at night, however, and lay concealed, while the negro went to buy a pound of bread, which cost three shillings. They then took a small boat and put off with one oar to the barge; when they came alongside her, they found that the masts, sails, and oars had all been taken out, as though on purpose to defeat their scheme of escape. To go back would be to endure lingering tortures, while to proceed was to put to sea in a mere cock-boat, which might well be termed their coffin, with less than nine feet keel. Taking the backboards out of the barge, of which they afterwards made paddles, they put off, and got under the stern of a large Dutchman, whereby a boat sent in pursuit went ahead of them, and, by the dashing of its oars, actually afforded them a guide out of the harbor. By four o'clock in the morning, with their one oar and two boards, they had got eighteen miles. They then ventured in-shore, and hauled their boat up; but the mosquitoes and sand-flies were in such swarms that the poor fellows could hardly live—the skin of their heads peeled completely off. Still, out of a small tree they constructed a mast, and from the bark of a maple made ropes and twine. Mr. Cox, in his narrative, says: "As soon as we had completed a stout rope we launched our boat, and of our shirts made two sails; fortunately, I had two sail-needles in my pocket, which assisted us much; with the bodies we made a mainsail, and with the sleeves a foresail; besides, we having each of us a good knife, made our work the easier."

Nothing can exceed the fortitude of these men, or their determination at all hazards not to be retaken. A boat with eight hands in her, comes in pursuit, and since escape is hopeless, these fortunate their little vessel to stand towards her, resolved at least to make the most of their knives. The aspect of them, maddened by despair, is such that their enemies put about and seek the land with all sail they can make. After this, the elements only molest them. They stick up a knife, the sheath of which they steer by as by the stars at night. One steers, and one keeps bailing out the water they are continually shipping, the other two are obliged to lie at the bottom instead of ballast. On the third day, only half their bread remains, and thirty-two raisins out of a store Mr. Cox had in his pocket. They tie their handkerchiefs around them tightly, that the vacuum which nature abhors may not be so distinctly felt, but the pangs of hunger already gnaw them. However, on the fourth morning they perceive Jamaica only a few miles away, and make a hearty meal upon the remainder of the bread, which has become green, being saturated with the waves. They finish, too, their little stock of fresh water, for what matters, now that land and liberty are in sight! Then, alas, what appeared to be land turns out to be a fog bank!

"It is impossible for pen to write or tongue to tell our grief at this discovery," says Mr. Cox. Then the winds and waves arise, and the sails are torn, and have to be made up again out of pocket-handkerchiefs. "And yet I believe none of us thought of the danger we were in, in so small a boat, with so great a sea." Death by starvation was the fate they feared; and on the sixth day the three white men determined to kill the negro for their sustenance. Can anything more terrible be conceived than this necessity, which set honest and brave men to think of killing their companion, who had served them well and faithfully? The black man, however, who had lived better than the prisoners while on shore, was not to be easily overcome, and being suspicious of their intensions, he contrived to get possession of three out of four knives, and threw them overboard. Then, in their turn, they began to be afraid of the negro, and would not permit him to come up among them to steer. Mr. Cox had two musket-balls, the chewing of which relieved his excessive thirst a little; one of these he kept always in his mouth, the other he had the misfortune to swallow while asleep. But nothing could keep off hunger. The floating gulfweed afforded them scarcely any nourishment, and only once did they touch what can be called food. A bird called a noddy, after flying around them several times, and torturing them with apprehensions of its escape, at length settled in Mr. Cox's bosom. "I had hardly patience to kill it," he remarks, "but put its head in my mouth, and kept picking it while I sucked its blood. I then gave it to the doctor to divide, which he performed very justly, each man's share being about three-quarters of an ounce. The head of this bird I sucked for nearly five hours. Surely such a sudden alteration was never known in four human creatures; we considered ourselves as strong now as on the day we set out." The black cook, of course, had his share with the others. Fifteen pennyweights of noddy had restored to the rest their natural feelings of generosity and justice. This harmony, however, was not to last. On the eighth day, the weather being clear, and no land in sight, and their hunger becoming insupportable, it was once more agreed that the negro must die. "Having only one knife left," says Mr. Cox, "we intended getting him between us, and attacking him all at once. But in the midst of our consultations, he jumped overboard, and endeavored to upset the boat, saying we should all die together; but we prevented this desperate act by beating him off with our paddles. At last he prayed to be taken on board, which we did at the stern; and the next morning it pleased God to prevent our design being carried into execution."

A Spanish sloop hove in sight, and rescued these unhappy men, and especially the poor negro. He must have been chosen as the victim simply because he belonged to an inferior race; for, of the two, one would think white man would be a preferable dish to black man; while, when about to dine, the very last person to be sacrificed in a company would surely be their cook.

"I Would Eat Some Oysters."

There is a weird story of an oyster-eater, which still floats around the wharves at Baltimore, where oyster boats do congregate. One morning, 'twas years ago, the sloop Martha Mary came from some oyster bed on the Chesapeake, laden gunnel deep with prime oysters, and was moored safely alongside of a Baltimore wharf. The skipper, pleased with the prospects of the voyage, lounged on the wharf, awaiting a customer.

There came to this captain a lean, lank, and sallow-faced man, who said, with a cavernous voice, "I would eat some oysters."

"Plenty on board there!" was the bluff reply.

"But I would pay for what I eat," interposed the stranger.

"All right, go aboard; eat your fill for a quarter," cheerily replied the skipper, for in those early times oysters were worth not more than fifteen cents a bushel.

"Willingly," said the thin man, producing with alacrity the old Spanish quarter with the pillars on it, the coin of that time, and drawing a large, rusty oyster knife from his pocket. Then the thin man opened the hatch of the little vessel and dived below.

The captain went to his breakfast The meal over, he returned to his sloop Below he heard the measured click of an oyster knife. He thought little about it, only said, "He has a good appetite." Oysters were not rapid of sale that day, as two more oyster smacks had come in, and purchasers were slack.

"Makes no matter," said the captain; "the weather is cold, them oysters is sound, and they will keep in prime order for a week."

That captain went to dinner. Again he paced his little vessel's deck, and still he heard the monotonous, incessant "click," "click," from below, working away with mechanical regularity. Anxiously, then, that captain strode along, and was full of fear. As the sun set, still the click of the oyster knife was heard. In terror the captain fled from his smack. Next morning, early, as he approached the wharf, still his afrighted ear heard the click. He could stand it no longer. Rushing below, scattering aside whole heaps of empty shells, he found the lean, lank, and cadaverous man still opening away at the very bottom of the vessel.

"They are good," said the cadaverous man, swallowing with artistic flirt a singularly large oyster, "but scarce as salty as I like 'em; ef I had had a cracker, or just a dash of vinegar, mebbe I might have engyed 'em more. See here, Capting, it's just a case of knife with me. This 'ere oyster knife," and he held up the attenuated blade, worn now to the size of a penknife, "wasn't good steel, or I might have had my fill," and saying this he slowly and deliberately climbed up the hatchway, and still lank and lean disappeared in the distance.—*Forest and Stream.*

The Boston Grange Charter.

The establishment of the State Grange at Greenfield, Mass., was the occasion of a visit to the State by T. A. Thompson, lecturer of the National Grange, and Grand Deputy John C. Abbott. The officers of the Boston Grange took advantage of their presence in the State to invite them to meet their brethren in Boston. The invitation was accepted, and they met the officers and several members at a private supper in this city.

John B. Bartlett, Master of the Grange, referred to the circumstances under which the Boston Grange was formed, its rapid growth, and its great promise until the attempted revocation of its charter by the Grand Master. Mr. Bartlett briefly claimed that their interests were identical with the farmers of the West and their need of cheap transportation as great. He then introduced Mr. Thompson. The lecturer said that he had long looked forward to this meeting with the Boston Grange. He realized fully the importance of the organization at this point.

"I accept you," said he, "upon the common platform that pervades the entire order. You had taken the same obligation that we had. We were bound not to wrong each other or see each other wronged, if in our power to prevent it. I spoke favorably of your organization, and had no suspicion for some time that it was not acceptable to my associates in the National Grange. The revocation of your charter was a surprise; and I wish to say, as far as that is concerned, that I believe there is in the National Grange office no official papers that show your organization to have been revoked in such a sense that you are not fully at liberty to go on and multiply your membership and assume the same prosperity that characterizes the other Granges in the country, especially since the order has developed in your State until you have a State organization, and where the united brotherhood that represented passed a unanimous resolution accepting you as members and recognizing your organization, and since the majority of the National Grange accepts you." He felt that they ought to go on, and promised to do everything in his power to see them righted. The address was long, but the key-note was struck in the opening. Deputy Abbott followed in a similar strain, and the meeting adjourned just before midnight.

The Revenue for the Fiscal Year.

The statement of receipts by the United States Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, shows that from Customs duties there were received from all ports in the State of New York, $129,773,261 79; Pennsylvania, $8,113,390 35; Massachusetts, $21,053,397 38; California, $8,167,207 87. On account of internal revenue New York returned $19,312,323 60, the largest amount from any district in the country being from the First District in that State—$4,065,010 61. Pennsylvania returned $7,855,534 24; Massachusetts, $3,774,039 06; New Jersey, $2,566,674 57; Virginia, $7,373,293 35; Kentucky, $5,488,962 99; Ohio, $14,870,277 83; Illinois, $16,452,020 60; California, $2,367,288 35.

The favorite trimming for dress material is flat folds, piped or plain, of all widths and designs. Side and kilt plaitings and box-plaited flounces are also used.

A Curious Fact in Natural History.

The Lemming multiplies so rapidly that in the course of ten or twelve seasons food becomes scarce, and on the approach of some winter when the food question has become one of life or death, the over-stocked market is relieved by an expedient unparalleled in its nature among four-footed animals. This singular little creature is so local in its habits, that, unless under the circumstances we are about to narrate, it never leaves the mountain regions to establish itself on the plains, where food is more abundant. The inhuman suggestion of a modern writer that our papers should be packed into rotten ships, which should be sent out to sea and scuttled, is something like the method adopted by the Lemmings themselves, to avert the famine which threatens to annihilate the entire species. When the time for the settlement of the question of partial extermination for the benefit of the race, or total extermination by starvation can no longer be delayed, they assemble in countless thousands in some of the mountain valleys leading into the plains, and the vast army of martyrs being selected, they pour across the country in a straight line, a living stream, often exceeding a mile in length, and many yards in breadth, devouring every green thing in their line of march; the country over which they have passed looking as if it had been plowed or burned with fire. They march principally by night and in the morning, resting during the day, but never seek to settle in any particular locality, however abundant food may be in it, for their final destination is the distant sea, and nothing animate or inanimate, if it can be surmounted, retards the straight onward tide of their advance.

When the reindeer gets enveloped in the living stream, they will not even go round its limbs, but bite its legs until, in its agony and terror, it plunges madly about, crushing them to death in hundreds, and even killing them with its teeth. If a man attempts to stem the living torrent, they leap upon his legs; and if he lay about him with a stick, they seize it with their teeth, and hold to it with such determined pertinacity that he may swing it rapidly round his head without compelling them to loosen their hold. If a corn or hay rick be in the way, they eat their way through it; and on arriving at the smooth face of a rock, they pass round it, forming up in close columns again on the other side. Lakes, however broad, are boldly entered, and the passage attempted, and rivers, however deep and rapid, are forded, impediments in the water being as boldly faced as those on shore. They have been known to pass over a boat and to climb on to the deck of a ship, passing without stop or stay into the water on the further side. Their natural instincts are not in abeyance during this migration, as females are frequently seen accompanied by their young and carrying in their teeth some one which had succumbed to the fatigues of the march, which might not be stayed until the helpless one was recruited. Foxes, lynxes, weasels, kites, owls, &c., hover on their line of march and destroy them in hundreds. The fish in the rivers and lakes lay a heavy toll upon them, and vast numbers are drowned, and die by other accidents in "flood and field;" but the survivors, impelled by some irresistible instinct, press onward with no thought of stopping, until they lose themselves in the sea, sinking in its depths as they become exhausted, in such numbers that for miles their bodies, thrown up by the tide, lie putrefying on the shore. Comparatively few ever return to their native haunts, but there can be no doubt that some do so, as they have been seen on the return, pursuing their backward journey in the same fearless and determined manner as their advance.—*Temple Bar.*

One Effect of the Evangelical Alliance.

It is a little singular, says the Providence *Journal*, that the Evangelical Alliance, whose object is to increase and give expression to the spirit of union existing among Protestant churches, should be the occasion of the formation of a new church. We say the occasion, for undoubtedly the cause of the dissension in the Episcopal Church was much deeper. It has long been felt that there was a radical difference between the high and low church parties which the broad churchman could with difficulty span. The high-church papers have freely declared that low churchmen had no business in the "church;" that they ought to go to one of the "sects," with whom they were more in harmony; while the low church have retorted that the other party ought to go to Rome, whose practice they were imitating, whose doctrines they accepted. Doubtless some years ago a considerable portion of the low church party would have left the old church if they had then had a bishop to lead them. Now that a bishop has led off, it remains to be seen how readily or generally they will follow his action. The prompt and decided action of Bishop Cummins indicates that he has plans as well as opinions, and that he will not fail by reason of hesitancy or want of courage. The right of the new church to be will be demonstrated, if it is found to meet a want of a portion of the Christian public. While it will meet the wants of the low church Episcopalians, it may also be found to attract to itself the lovers of liturgy in Congregational and Presbyterian churches, and the lovers of a settled ministry from the Methodist bodies.

Appalling.

Nearly a century ago, the captain of a Greenland whaling vessel found himself at night surrounded by icebergs, and "lay to" until morning, expecting every moment to be ground to pieces. In the morning he looked about and saw a ship near by. He hailed it, but received no answer. Getting into a boat with some of his crew, he pushed out for the mysterious craft. Coming alongside the vessel, he saw, through the port-hole, a man at a table, as though keeping a log-book, frozen to death. The last date in the book was 1762, showing that the vessel for thirteen years had been drifting among the ice. The sailors were found, some frozen in their hammocks and others in the cabin. For thirteen years the ship had been carrying its burden of corpses—a drifting sepulchre, manned by a frozen crew.

A bill to restore income-taxes on incomes above $3,000 was submitted in the United States House, but, a Washington letter says, it does not stand the slightest chance of ever being acted upon.

Facts and Fancies.

Chicago talks of establishing "a home for fallen men."

One rat-hole in a Duluth elevator discharged 600 bushels of wheat.

Promotions are rapid in some national banks now—there is so much money running away.

"Talk about the jaws of death," said a henpecked husband, "they are nothing to the jaws of life."

The Chicago evening *Post* says that house rent has fallen thirty per cent. in that city since the panic.

It is much easier to advertise any one else to perform an act of self-sacrifice than to perform it yourself.

Ashes on the sidewalk are not put there to sit down on. People with new boots should remember this.

It is said there have been more executions for murder in Georgia this year than in any twenty years preceding.

Any lady can be fashionable for almost nothing this winter. All she needs is a set of Russian furs costing only $1,600.

A man advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that "it will prove highly lucrative to the undertaker."

The obituary notice in a Western paper contained the touching intelligence that the deceased "had accumulated a little money and ten children."

The *Journal de Paris* thinks that the unanimity of the judges in the Bazaine court-martial indicates that there will be no reconsideration of the sentence.

Spain is likely to be held to a strict account by Germany for seizing certain German ships and imprisoning their crews, at Manila, in the Sooloo Archipelago.

Captain Surmount, of the Ville du Havre, has published a card denying that either he or his subordinates were guilty of cowardice at the time of the disaster to the vessel.

A doctor out West wants the custom of tolling bells for funerals discontinued. It has a depressing effect upon the sick, and cannot prove a source of much enjoyment to the departed.

A Wisconsin paper draws a picture of a "heavy, soggy schoolma'am, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, bringing the ruler down upon the shrinking flesh of a child of seven years."

The indications are that the U. S. House of Representatives will pass a bill fixing the salary of members of Congress at about $6,000 a year, with an allowance for actual traveling expenses.

He said it was too cold to get up, and she said it wasn't her place to kindle fires and she wouldn't, and they both lay abed thirty odd hours in Portland, Me. She, pretty hungry by that time, thought better of it.

A meeting of the unemployed workmen of New York was held at Cooper Institute. About 4,000 persons were present. Speeches were made demanding work, and a committee of public safety was appointed.

Considerable ill-feeling over the surrender of the Virginius was manifested by the volunteers in Havana. An indignation meeting was held in front of the palace, peacemakers were hustled, and several shots were fired.

The once famous White Stocking Base-ball Club, of Chicago, has dwindled down to insignificant proportions, and with a treasury balance reduced to $77, and stockholders unwilling to pay up, is likely soon to be a thing of the past.

When old King Lear complained of the shabby

Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1874.

ACCEPTED.—The invitation extended to Hon. Charles Francis Adams, by the Committee having in charge the preliminaries of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Weymouth, to act as orator on that occasion has been accepted by the honorable and distinguished gentleman, the following letter having been received by the chairman of the Committee:—

31 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
BOSTON, Dec. 10th, 1873.

HON. JAMES HUMPHREY, &c. &c., Committee.

Gentlemen:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 1st inst., inviting me to deliver an address on the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Weymouth. It will give me pleasure to comply with your request. In doing so, however, I feel that I should honestly tell you that I am at present wholly uninformed in regard to the history of your town, and will have to rely wholly upon your kind offices to enable me to prepare myself for the occasion.

I have the honor to be yours respectfully,
C. F. ADAMS, Jr.

G. A. R.—Seldom have we seen a more delighted and attentive audience than that which gathered at Weymouth Town Hall on Christmas evening, the occasion being the grand concert announced by Post 58, G. A. R. The gratified countenances of the patrons seemed to impart a peculiar *vim* to the performers, and the Temple Quartette, Barnabee Troupe and Baldwin's Band put forth their best efforts to please their auditors. In this connection we would express, in behalf of the Post Committee, a word of thanks to Mr. Barnabee, who has proved himself a true friend of the soldiers in the series of entertainments given under the auspices of the Post, having exerted his influence in the arrangements of the concerts to the great pecuniary benefit of the association. At the last concert he not only furnished the splendid Weber piano (for which Messrs. Barnabee & Winch are agents) but also paid the expense of its transportation to and from the city.

The entertainment of Christmas night was not only one of much pleasure to the attendants, but also added a respectable sum to the funds of the Post, between $200 and $300 being the nett proceeeds. The Committee have already commenced their arrangements for their *last* entertainment of the season, which will take place Friday evening, Feb. 27, for which occasion they have secured the eminent services of Miss Adelaide Phillips, the famous contralto, Mr. Varley, the noted English tenor, and the favorite soprano, Mrs. Anna Granger Dow, with other attractions to be announced in future. With such an array of talent, seldom if ever brought together outside of the cities, the public response must be an overwhelming one, and the Committee can retire from their arduous work with the assurance that their final effort is the crowning one of their entertainment campaign.

Next Tuesday evening, the upper hall of the Town House, which has been secured by the Post for their exclusive use, and has been elegantly papered and adorned under the skillful hands of Comrade Oliver Burrell, of East Weymouth, will be dedicated, with music, address, supper, etc., a large number of residents having been invited to be present.

At the last regular meeting of the Post, the following officers were elected:—Commander, James L. Bates; S. V. do., Benj. S. Lovell; J. do., Samuel Pray; A. M., Elbridge Nash; Surgeon, M. R. Greeley; Chaplain, Chas. F. Raymond; Sergt. Major, Geo. F. Cushing; Q. M. Sergt. Walter H. Joy; Officer of Guard, T. B. Ford; Officer of Day, F. A. Bicknell; Delegates to National Convention, B. S. Lovell, J. B. Pratt; Alternates, J. F. Ford, David Dunbar.

CHRISTMAS EVE GATHERING.—About 150 friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Tirrell, of East Weymouth, gathered at their residence on Wednesday evening of last week, to participate in Christmas festivities. A handsome Christmas Tree was loaded with some 1200 presents, in variety. A nice collation was provided for the party, and the occasion was one of unalloyed pleasure.

SUDDEN DECEASE.—Mr. Frederick L. Cheek, harness maker, of North Weymouth, died very suddenly, on Friday night last, of strangulated hernia.

RUNAWAY.—The horse of Mr. Dan'l Connors, of South Weymouth, took an abrupt departure from a house in Braintree, on Sunday last, just as his owner was about to seat himself in the sleigh, and running through the Square at Weymouth, struck the rods around the flagstaff wrecking the sleigh and injuring the animal considerably.

LECTURE.—The fifth of the course of lectures, at Elm Street Baptist Chapel, delivered by Rev. C. H. Rowe, of Weymouth, was one of the most eloquent, if not *the* most eloquent of the course. He held the audience for more than an hour, and was frequently interrupted by applause. His subject was "The secrets of beginnings." To attempt a report of so fine a lecture would be presumption. Instead of taking notes for *your* benefit, Mr. Editor, I quietly settled myself down to enjoy the treat.

The sixth and last lecture of the course will be delivered Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, 1874, by F. W. Smith, Esq., of Boston. Subject, "Rome the Capital of Italy."

IMPROVEMENT.—Bro. Hasty, of the Stoughton Sentinel, has recently enlarged and improved his paper,—an evidence of well deserved prosperity.

CANED.—Mr. John Cavanagh, of Braintree, received the largest number of votes at the Catholic Fair in Quincy, as the most popular man, and was awarded with a handsome gold headed cane, which he presented to Mr. John Kirk, of Q., another contestant for the prize.

ERRATA.—For *non-de-plume* in E. I. Humphrey's letter of last week, read *nom-de-plume*, and for Dec. 28th read Dec. 20th.

THE Rehearsal of the Union Musical Society will be held next Monday evening, at the vestry of the Union Church.

THE FANCY DRESS PARTY given at Lincoln Hall, Weymouth Landing, last Wednesday evening, was a success in point of attendance, about 250 ladies and gents being present, costumed in attire sentimental, warlike, comic and barbarous. The receipts about balanced the expenses, and with an excellent supper and first rate music by the Metropolitan Band, of Boston, the company present found abundant entertainment.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. Geo. W. Tirrell, of East Weymouth, has recently finished some fine pictures of Rev. Mr. EcElroy, of that place, many of the friends of the reverend gentleman securing copies of the same.

SAVINGS BANK.—"Cheerful hearts and smiling faces" will be in order when depositors read the Savings Bank notice in another column. The panic is distanced by this exhibit of *interest*.

NEW STORES.—The basement of L. Rich & Co.'s store, has been leased by Messrs. Chapin Thayer & Co., for a grocery and provision stand, and the public will find their announcement of prices in another column.

The Flax Mills Company have recently opened a store at their mills, to supply their workmen with goods at cost.

Braintree.

BRAINTREE TOWN MEETING.—The adjourned town meeting was held at the Town Hall, on Monday afternoon at 2 1-2 o'clock, Joseph A. Arnold in the chair. The 5th article of the warrant which was "To take any action and pass any votes that may be deemed necessary to establish, organize and maintain a Fire Department," was ably discussed by several gentlemen. This article was pending when the meeting adjourned on the 11th ult. It was voted that the Selectmen be instructed and empowered to expend any sum of money not exceeding $5000 for the purposes of said article.

It was voted that the Selectmen be authorized to carry out the provisions of the 2d article in the warrant, which was "To see if the town will vote to instruct the Selectmen to establish a Fire Department in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 24th of the General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Voted that the town organize a Fire Department embracing the whole town.

Voted to indefinitely postpone the 11th article, which was "To see if the town will take any action in regard to laying out and constructing of a new highway from Washington street to Franklin street through land of N. M. Hobart and others."

Voted to instruct the Selectmen to build a Sewer for the drainage of the Town house lot and other contiguous lands.

Voted to instruct the Selectmen and it is the sense of this meeting that they procure two hand Engines with Hook and Ladders apparatus.

Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to purchase the Fire Engine and fixtures of the East Braintree Fire Company if they deem it expedient. E.

BRAINTREE CITIZENS' CLUB.—Club met Monday evening, Dec. 29, according to adjournment, Pres. J. F. Bates in the chair. The records of last evening read and approved. Club then listened to a fine reading by Master Eddie Shaw, which was followed by a splendid declamation by Brainard Dyer. Without any of the aimless discussion of everything in general and nothing in particular that has often taken up the first hour of club meetings, the discussion of the question was entered upon immediately after the last mentioned entertainment. The question was the same that occupied attention on last Monday evening, "Resolved, that the great lack at the present day, is want of honest men in business and in office."

Mr. Geo. H. Arnold referred to remarks of one of the speakers of last evening, and said he did not agree with him in thinking the people as a whole are dishonest. Had always believed the mass of people to be honest. The great characteristic of an honest man, is that he believes all men as honest as himself. The people have too much confidence in their public officers. They do not lack honesty so much as independence; are bound down by chains of party. He thought we lacked honest women. If women were more honest in expression of opinions, and would not applaud a man because he is successful and popular, they would have better influence in politics. If there were more honest mothers, the old crop of dishonest men would die out, and a new crop of honest men take their places.

Mr. Childs was surprised, in this age, when the press was teeming with accounts of dishonest business, and political transactions, that there *could be* a negative to this question. There is no doubt that the great want is that stated in the question. Not that there are *no* honest men, but among prominent men in business and politics, who can question that we need honest men. He did not believe, as one speaker had said, that the people were blindly led by political leaders. When a man is put up for any office, his record is known and the people do not vote for him blindly. If our government is to be perpetuated it must have thorough men of principle, to rule over its affairs.

Mr. Butler said he was thinking, as he went home last Monday night, why his opponent had *so much* attention paid him while he was speaking, and why *he* had been received in such a boisterous manner. He concluded it was owing to the *very polite* way in which he addressed the chair and assembly, so he would try and win the same attention by *his* manner. He turned, and with utmost suavity addressed the chair, Mr. Pres., *and Ladies* and gentlemen. (Laughter.) He said that on the last night, four different classes were brought forward, viz., ministers, church members, doctors and painters. One gentleman tried to prove that ministers were dishonest, because they preached a sermon at home, and when invited to fill another pulpit, preached the same sermon. He failed to see the dishonesty in that, and he did'nt know how the gentleman could judge of sermons if he never was seen inside of church doors. As for doctors and painters, they all stand high in our estimation. Some of them are here tonight and can answer for themselves.

Mr. F. Holbrook said he was waiting for the great event of the evening, which he supposed would be, hearing from the gentleman who took such voluminous notes on the previous evening. "He knows who I mean."

Mr. Shaw said if he meant him, he could say all he had to say in a few words. (It took a *great many* words, though.) He had taken a few notes on the previous evening, but he could'nt read them; he never could read his own writing the next day. He said one gentleman had spoken of dishonest men in the republican party. No one doubted that, yet one would have thought, by the gentleman's remarks, that all the dishonest men were in the republican, and all honest men to be found in the democratic party; but the State Prisons in New York tell of *some* dishonest men in the democratic party. He thought we needed some system of educating the masses of people to be honest, surround people with an atmosphere of honesty and they will be honest. It ought to be taught in our common schools, lessons of honesty ought to be woven in with all we teach the young.

Mr. Kelley said the gentleman who opened the debate, and attempted to refute *his* arguments of the previous evening, had not only used the same arguments, but had even gone farther than he did, and said the voters *wives* were dishonest. One gent had said the people lacked independence; he had said so too. People do not vote as they believe right, because they do not dare to. A man will support his party, whether they put up an honest man or not. Every thief is a dishonest man, but every dishonest man is not a thief.

Mr. B. V. Arnold spoke of many things that were called dishonest, but were not really so, they are merely tricks of trade, deaconing for instance. If a man is putting up anything for market, it must be made pleasant to the eye. Using shoddy in making up boots is not dishonest, if it is used in the right place; a shrewd man understands how to utilize all the poor stock, as well as good.

Mr. J. F. Bates left the chair and Vice President Holbrook presided. Mr. Bates said he should take the negative of the question. He considered that we lacked brains, statemanship and farsightedness more than we lacked honest men. He would like to see a Congress that would enact laws, and bring our commerce back to the good old days of yore, even if they do sacrifice their conscience slightly on question of back pay. He wanted to see a secretary of the treasury who would manipulate the currency so as to restore specie payment.

The Club adjourned at 10 o'clock, after a most earnest, spirited and dignified debate. A Yankee would "guess" that *all* were contending for the prize.

SAIRY GAMP.

North Weymouth.

FAMILY GATHERING.—On Monday evening of last week, Mrs. Major Cushing, of Old Spain, an amiable and highly esteemed widow lady, celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday, at the residence of her son-in-law, N. H. Thayer, Esq. The occasion was one of unusual interest; children, grand children, with their wives, also other relatives, numbering some seventy-five, gathered there for the purpose of social enjoyment. The party were kindly and bountifully entertained; Mrs. Cushing, as she sat surrounded by friends, her heart almost bursting with joy, could hardly realize that she had been spared to have so large a family circle gathered to celebrate her birth day and to cheer and comfort her in her declining years. Mrs. Cushing was the happy recipient of quite a number of presents, though the gathering was not so much for making presents as it was to be present to extend their love, respect and sympathy for her who has ever been ready to do and to care for them in health, in sickness, and in trouble at all times, and who is loved and respected by all who ever knew her. About eight o'clock the party sat down to an excellent clam chowder, and viands in abundance, which had been prepared for the occasion; an hour or so was spent in discussing the merits of the feast and the remainder of the evening was enjoyed in singing and in a social good time. We had the pleasure of being present on that occasion and certainly nothing could give us greater pleasure than to meet with friends on an occasion like this assemblage of parents, children, grand children, and other relatives, in a proper manner, renewing, reviving, and making manifest in so many ways all the love ties that bind them one to another. It is the happiest meeting on earth, one that can be rivalled only in that blessed home above, where when our weary pilgrimage is ended on earth, we shall join in the praise of the Lamb.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—One of our respected citizens, John Brown, Esq., left home on Tuesday of last week to visit an uncle living in Mattapoisett. The following day, Wednesday, Mr. Brown and a Mr. George Wilbur, went to the woods to hunt partridge; after getting into the woods where they expected to find game in abundance, they sent their trained dog out, to stir them up. Mr. Brown was standing behind a large pine tree, unnoticed by Wilbur, who was some six rods distant, and seeing as he supposed a partridge start from behind that tree, he fired, but the supposed partridge proved to be one of Mr. Brown's legs, and as he stepped out from the tree, five No. 6 shot, entered his leg. The wounds are not so serious as at first anticipated, but will probably lay him up for several weeks. Mr. Brown returned home on Monday night very much exhausted from so long a ride, and fainted several times after reaching home, but is doing as well as could be expected.

N. M.

[Correspondence.]

Mr. Editor:—Would you like a history of my experience since Christmas? It has been quite an eventful one for me. I left Weymouth with one of my young hopefuls, Friday morning, for Rutland, a very pleasant, sightly place in summer, but a most dismal, boisterous place in winter,—about fifty miles due west from Boston, on the height of land between Massachusetts Bay and the Connecticut River. The prospect from the centre village is grand; commanding a view of territory whose radius is forty miles, more or less. Milton Hills bound the vision on the east, and the Berkshire Hills on the west. Wachusett Mountain stands out in bold relief to the north, while Monadnock lifts up his rocky summit away in the distance. Hasnebumskit called Bumskit for short, cuts off the view to the south.

Just as the train left Boston for Worcester it began to snow, and the storm continued all day, all night, and Saturday morning, when there was an appearance of clearing away, but Saturday night it was renewed with an increased force. Sunday morning, winter resigned supreme; it was snowing fast and the wind blew a gale; the snow was piled in drifts and travelling was out of the question. This Sabbath day must have been one of rest as well as quiet. The bell of the village church, hard by, did not even wag its tongue. About midday the clouds broke away, and the sun shone out brightly from the clear blue sky over the landscape (or rather, *snow*scape!) and the wind blew furiously and the air was filled with the blinding snow. Not a solitary person, except the inmates of the house, was seen during the day, till nearly night, when one man was seen shovelling a path to the street. Night, finally, closed over the scene, and the wind howled without, while we almost shivered, as we gathered around the blazing fire. All things must have an end, and so did this storm Monday morning dawned quietly and we took our departure in the stage. It was slow traveling through the drifts to the R. R. station, five miles distant, and the stage was ten minutes late! How could I be better employed, while waiting for the next train, than in writing out my experience for the Gazette.

J. W.

SUNDAY AT THE COUNTY JAIL.—To some of our readers, a glance at the interior of the jail on a Sabbath day may prove interesting. Religious services are held at 9 o'clock in the morning, with singing by a quartette of visitors. C. C. Churchill, Esq., County Treasurer is a constant attendant of the services at the jail. A bible class is also formed, which is under the charge of Miss Chickering, a lady who takes a deep interest in the welfare of prisoners. Her warm sympathies are ever open to them, and she is much beloved by the inmates. At the conclusion of the lesson, the prisoners are locked up in their cells, and library books are distributed in the afternoon.

There are 120 prisoners confined in the jail at present, seven of whom are females, a greater number than has been committed for twelve years. [Norfolk County Gazette.

East Norfolk Court Report.

David B. Lincoln, of Cohasset, illegal keeping of intoxicating liquor, paid $10 and costs.

Peter Sullivan, and Morris Kennedy, of Weymouth, similar offence, fined $10 and costs.

John Collopy, of Weymouth, same offence, discharged.

Frank Juno, of Quincy, assault on Wm. E. Everson of Quincy, fined $5 and costs.

Reuben D. Burrill, of Weymouth, for keeping a billiard table without a license, was fined $10 and costs.

Lysander Alden, of Randolph, drunkenness, fined $3 and costs. In default of payment was committed.

Michael Crowley, of Randolph, drunkenness, fined $3 and costs.

Patrick Gill, of Randolph, assault on Moses F. McCaughey, fined $15 and costs.

Jeremiah Coffee, of Weymouth, keeping intoxicating liquor for sale, discharged.

George Payne, Emery W. S. Shaw, George Vadell, Eldrew Bates, Charles E. Raymond and Lester G. Willet, of Weymouth, for being present and taking part in a game at cards, on Saturday evening, were ordered to pay the costs, and were discharged.

THE VINEYARD.—The work of improvement goes on at Oak Bluffs the same as usual, no regard being paid to the panic. Two firms have been busy ever since August, building tar roads.

GARROTING.—Mr. Charles Delano, of Weymouth, reports that while passing through an unfrequented street in Boston, on Monday last, he was seized by two men, one of whom held and choked him to prevent his making an outcry, while the other robbed him of about $6 in currency, which was in his vest pocket.

[The advent of Christmas requiring an "early departure" last week, the weekly report of our faithful "Sairy Gamp" was not received in season for press, and is given below.

RAILROAD CITIZENS' CLUB.—Club met Monday evening, Dec. 22, according to adjournment. President J. F. Bates in the chair. After a great deal of floating discussion in regard to the prize that had been offered and other irrelevant matter, the Club voted to take up the question for debate, viz.—Resolved, That the great lack at the present day is the want of upright men in business and office;"—Mr. P. Aspinall in the affirmative, Mr. Alvah Butler in the negative.

Mr. Anglim said in opening. There seems to be but little doubt that the great lack at the present time is a want of honest business men, and honest men in office. The question takes a wide range: all occupations, from that of chimney sweep to President of the United States, are all business. When we look at the multiplicity of ways in which people in all occupations seek to substitute the unreal for the real, by adulteration and various other methods, no one can doubt that we need honest men in business. When we look at the gigantic embezzlements and whole sale frauds by government officials, no one can doubt that we lack honest men in office. Look for a moment at our manufacturing interests; see how men with good intentions, have such an influence brought to bear upon them that they cannot resist. In order to compete with other manufacturers they are obliged to adulterate their goods. Medical men, preachers and politicians, all came under the scathing remarks of this speaker.

Mr. Butler said it would be of no use for him to contend for the prize, after the able argument of his opponent. In the whole history of our country, men have been found for the emergencies of the times. When our civil war was raging, it was thought we couldn't raise the necessary army; but it seems there were good honest men, men whom we could rely upon, who came up and reported themselves to the government as ready for service. In regard to honest business men, the gentleman had spoken of oppression, but for his part he did not see, if a man offered to take a job of work under price, as there was any oppression or dishonesty in an employer who accepted his services on his own terms. He contended that as a general thing, the mass of people are honest. What would our country have been to-day if it hadn't been for the honest men? Those who have embezzled, and who are extortioners, are the exception and not the rule.

Mr. Cavanagh said, in his opinion we lacked honest men, and will as long as the republican party rule. We had good honest men in the war, but the republican party turned them over to their side, and their honesty departed. When Grant took the army he was a Democrat, and he fought well as long as he remained a Democrat. Why, where have all our finances gone, if not through Grant and those who have pulled him about.

Mr. E. Holbrook said, (Imagine a voice, Mr. Editor, here eagerly inquiring, is he a competitor for the prize?) If we had discussed the question on grounds proposed we should have got along nicely. If I should argue from my own convictions, to be just to myself and just to the community I should take up in the affirmative. What are the evils existing at the present time, which we are to look at, in order to make out that there is a lack of this principle? One is, men are not honestly employed, and there is suffering in our midst on account of it. Are the business men to blame? Are our politicians to any very great accountable for it? The real lack is at the foundation of our business relations, want of honesty in business men and in politicians. Men try to do more than they have capital to carry out; they become involved and great failures are the result which brings sorrow and dishonor upon those they employ. Once men did business in an honorable, economical way. They paid their employees according to the profit made. They made a contract with their men and agreed to pay them just as well as they were able to do. Now they are on a more independent platform, they have things all in their own hands. They make the laborer bow low at their feet, or else they will give them no work. Once they were willing to do business within their means; gave a fair compensation for labor and made a fair profit. Avarice is at the bottom of it all. They say give us money and they will have it, or our hearts blood. He instanced the boot business. Once men were satisfied to make from 50 cts. to $1.00 profit on a case of boots, and if they could make $1,000 a year they were well pleased, and that is more than a laboring man can possibly hope to make. At present the only question is "How much can I make?" Will a dollar on a case satisfy them? Will five, ten? No! if they can make forty five are eager to get it. There may be exceptions, but as a rule business men are dishonest.

Mr. Kelley said he had been curious to ascertain what is an honest man. We all doubtless had our own personal ideal, but in addition to our own opinion he would look for the definition found in Webster, which is, one who is faithful and sincere, and the Scripture definition which he found in Acts 6d. Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of Holy Ghost, and wisdom, we may appoint over this business. He took issue with the gentleman who claimed that the mass of the people were honest, while our public officers are dishonest. He thought our people very fairly represented in the officers they chose; if *they* were dishonest it was because a dishonest people put them into positions of trust. We are not an honest people, in that we do not remove dishonest officers as soon as we discover them to be so. Party strife leads to dishonesty. During a brisk and active campaign the people wink at great errors. We read in Sacred Writ, "provide things honest in the sight of all men." Politicians must know that they say a great many things calculated to delude the people. The people themselves do not believe all they say but they wink at their dishonesty and say the end justifies the means. The people shield their public officials in order that their party may win. He remembered of hearing in Faneuil Hall, a year ago last fall, one of the great orators of the day say, if the people failed to place Gen. Grant in the Presidential Chair, they would do a great wrong and that if they elected another man a financial panic would ensue. The other man was not elected, the good old man died, but the panic came. Show me the man who makes it his boast that he has voted the straight ticket for a great many years, and I will show you a dishonest man. Our officers expect to be supported and their dishonesty covered up before they are elected, that they may win, and of course they expect to be treated with the same consideration after election.

Mr. Fogg said he would give notice that he was a contestant for the prize. (The *scribe* says, glad we've got one honest man here;) hoped however the age of competitors would be taken into account. We do lack honest men, in all the walks of life. No business is carried on without dishonesty connected with it. Grocers, butchers, dry goods merchants, physicians, ministers, deacons and church members, are not up to the mark for honesty. He was aware many would take issue with him in regard to church members. He was willing they should. Forty years ago there was a regular church in the place. About that time a new theory was started. The ministers all want to get all the money they can, so they put their hands together to try and do it. In this case they got a minister from out of town to educate this new theory, so they need not offend their parishioners. Was a gentleman interested in the theory, and thus lose what they paid for their support.

Mr. Locke asked him why he didn't mention Wringing machine men? He replied that Mr. B. always would say Wringing machine,—they were clothes wringers. He guessed he could get his thumb and finger upon Mr. L.'s nose in such a way that he would see a vast difference between a *Wringing machine* and a clothes wringer. As to dealers in the last named he was just about to speak of them, when the gentleman interrupted him. He believed they were the only class of people that were really honest.

Mr. Penniman said he had the same apology to offer for his remarks that the rest had made viz. that he was not prepared and his remarks would be made in an irrelevant manners and rather fragmentary at that. We are setting ourselves up to-night as judges of the world. Are we honest ourselves? We are very capable of looking at each others faults and when our thoughts return home to ourselves, do we find nothing wrong there. The question should be discussed on a high moral platform. He did not think all dishonest men were republicans nor all honest men democrats. One party should not stay in power too long. They would not dare to run into corruption. After all, people in the world are very much alike, more so than we understand. Once heard some one remark that we had got rid of the orthodox element in the club but he thought the more true Orthodox element the better the class of men; was sorry for the action of club in regard to prizes. Was afraid it would engender bad feelings. Hoped for these prizes would sweep out of sight, though was afraid it had gone too far for him to stem the tide. He thought there were a good many honest men in the world. We read of Diogenes with a candle in broad daylight walking up and down the streets of Athens hunting for an honest man. We haven't come to that pass yet. He didn't believe the boot manufacturers wanted any one's hearts blood. He didn't know there was any suffering in town. If there is, the needy have only to make their wants known and there was generosity enough among the people to relieve them.

Mr. Drinkwater said he was not contestant for any prize. He would not discuss question on personal grounds. He took up the question of dishonesty in office, and made a very excellent argument. But the disturbance and noise of people leaving the hall hindered us in keeping the run of it so as to give it to you in a satisfactory manner. I beg his pardon and will try and do him justice next time.

SAIRY GAMP.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.—The boot and shoemakers of Randolph have been holding meetings recently for the purpose of organizing a cooperative manufactory in that town, and a resident of Beverly, learning of the movement, has addressed the following letter to the committee:—

GENTLEMEN: I learn that you are contemplating the starting of a cooperative boot and shoe manufactory at your place. If you will start it in North Beverly instead of Randolph I will assist you. I will give you a lot of land, upon which to erect your building and will help you financially in getting your building effected. I will also give a free pass for one year to such of your officers as may wish to go to and from Boston daily for business purposes. For any inquiries you may wish to make I would refer you to the Rev. J. C. Foster of your place. I send you herewith a plan of the lots of land.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. ROUNDY.

The Stoughton Musical Society celebrated its eighty seventh anniversary the 25th ult. About two hundred singers and a dozen players gathered from Easton, Bridgewater, Randolph, Braintree, Stoughton and Holbrook. This is the oldest musical association extant in the United States, having been organized in 1786. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Winslow Battles, Randolph; Vice Presidents, Isaac Swan, Stoughton; Sumner A. Heywood, North Bridgewater; Norton Pratt, Braintree; E. Wales Thayer, Holbrook; Secretary and Treasurer, A. W. Whitcomb, Randolph; Standing Committee, A. W. Whitcomb, Randolph; George N. Spear, Holbrook; Madison French, Braintree; J. Horace Willis, Easton; Chorister, Hiram White, Boston; Vice Chorister, George N. Spear, Holbrook.

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1940. Over 30 Years, 1873.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER,

And after thirty years' trial, the "PAIN-KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way. And none where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of considerable variety of diseases: it is admirably suited for every race. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest; and is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders, for Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain-Killer stands unrivalled.

Thirty Years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficiency of any medicine, and that the PAIN-KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalelled popularity it has attained. It is a SURE AND EFFECTIVE remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Be sure you buy none but the genuine, manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.

Habitual Costiveness causes

Headache, Dizziness, Worms, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, &c. The surest preventive is DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES; being both Tonic and Laxative, they restore nature, thereby curing a costive habit. In the opinion of every Druggist, they are the most pleasant and effectual remedy for the *Piles*, and the only one that reaches the cause, as outward applications are only temporary. Once used no family will be without them. Large box, 60 cts., mailed free for this last price.

DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a speedy cure for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and by all Druggists. 32 35

Use Reine's Pain-Killing Magic Oil to cure Bite of dog; or wound by rusty nails. It is excellent for bruises, for earache, for sore eyes, for sciatica, for headache and catarrh, and poison by ivy, or for erysipelas. Every family should keep this Magic Oil to use.

OFFICE OF EVANS, MERCER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
MONTREAL, November, 1871.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS—Dear Sir: We have large and increasing demand for your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and there is no doubt that as its valuable properties become more generally known, its sale will still further increase. The best proof of the high character of the preparation is that medical men are largely prescribing it; and we hear from Dispensing Chemists that prescriptions for Syr. Hypo. C. Fellows' are daily on the increase. We are yours respectfully, EVANS, MERCER & CO.

MASON & CHANDLER'S CELEBRATED ORGANS which have been on exhibition at the Weymouth and Hingham fairs for the past three years, can now be seen at C. S. WILLIAMS', Weymouth Landing, who is the manufacturers' agent to sell, lease, or exchange, on very favorable terms, any of these Instruments. Organs placed in any house on trial Terms satisfactory.

LADIES, you will find at the store of L. RICH & CO., Weymouth Landing, a nice selection of PRINTS for SEVEN CENTS PER YARD, former price 12 1-2 cents. Also, 1 1-8 yard wide Brown Sheetings at 10 1-2 cts. per yard, by the piece.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Boston, Dec. 23d, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, Mr. Charles R. Trott to Ellen L., daughter of George L. Smith, Esq., all of Boston.

In Quincy, Dec. 24, by Rev. Samuel Kelly, Lieut. Henry A. Monk to Miss Emma J. Tilley, both of S. Braintree.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE

UNPAID TAX BILLS

IN WEYMOUTH

HAVE been committed to the following persons for collection, viz., those in ward 1 to Wilmot Cleverly. Those in Wards 2, 3 & 4 to Oran White. And those in Ward 5 to Freeman B. Vinson.

By vote of the town, interest at the rate of nine per cent, from Dec. 1, and the officer's fee for collecting, will be added to each tax.

The Treasurer will receive only non-resident taxes after this date.

B. F. WHITE, Treasurer.

Weymouth, Dec. 31st, 1873. 36 36

WANTED!

A MAN to run McKay Sewing Machine and Nailing or Pegging Machines.
Also, Lasters, Edgers and Cutters wanted.
Apply at Factory in North Weymouth.
A. N. SANDERS & CO.

Weymouth Savings Bank.

WEYMOUTH, Jan'y 4, 1874.

THIS Bank will pay, on and after Monday next, a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. for the five years just closed.

The sum of $750, deposited at the commencement of the last five years and left to accumulate, amounted to $1,071.18, being MORE THAN 8 1-2 PER CENT. simple interest, free from all taxes to depositors.

A. S. WHITE, Treas.

BRAINTREE SAVINGS BANK.

A MEETING of the Corporation will be held at their Banking Room, on MONDAY, Jan. 5th, 1874, at 8 o'clock P. M., for Election of Officers, and the transaction of any business that may legally come before them.

C. H. HOBART, Sec'y.

Braintree, Dec. 29, 1873.

HAY and STRAW

FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by
BAKER'S EXPRESS.

Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of MOSES LORD, late of Braintree, in said county, deceased. Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by ANN LORD, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Quincy, in said county of Norfolk, on the second Wednesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

J. H. COBB, Register.

34 36

REDUCTION

IN

PRICES,

AT

C. S. Williams',

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

OVERCOATS

MARKED WAY DOWN.

$30 OVERCOATS now sell at $25.

$25 OVERCOATS now sell at $20.

$22 OVERCOATS now sell at $18.

$19 OVERCOATS now sell at $15.

CHEAPER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

PRICE LIST.

Yard Wide Cotton,	10 cts.
Best Prints,	8 cts.
Cardigan Jackets,	$1.25
Men's Pants,	1.25 to 8.00
Men's Underwear,	50 to 1.75
Paper Collars, 3 boxes,	25 cts.
Glycerine Ball Soap,	10 cts.
Good Lead Pencils,	20 cts. per dozen.
Fine Combs,	5 cts.
Metal Back Coarse Combs,	10 cts.
Muslin Insertion and Edgings, (to close,)	5 cts. per yd.
Hamburg Edgings,	8 to 50c.
Ladies' Hose.	10 to 75 cts.
Balmoral Hose,	12 cts.
Ribbed Hose,	10 cts.
Children's White Collar and Muff,	1.50
Bed Blankets,	3.50 to 10.00
Horse Blankets,	2.25
Carriage Robes,	4.00
Boys' Suits,	5.00 to 15.00
Youths' and Men's Suits at all prices.	
White Aprons,	20 cts.
Boys' Canes,	15 cts.
Spool Cotton,	3 cts.
Clark's & Coat's Spool Cotton,	6 cts.
Neck Ties,	15 cts.

☞ We have A VERY FINE LINE of

Gents' Overcoats and Suits,

and those usually purchasing Custom Clothing are particularly invited to examine our stock.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

No trouble to show goods.

C. S. WILLIAMS,

Weymouth Landing & Hingham.

Special Announcement.

L. RICH & CO.,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

HAVE PURCHASED THE LAST WEEK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New and Desirable Dress Goods, consisting of

ALL WOOL DUCHESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL IMPERIAL SERGES,
PURE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,
(Equal in brilliancy to Black Silks.)
ALPACAS, in all shades,
BLACK ALPACAS, 25, 30, 37, 40, 45, 50c.

HIGH COLORED STRIPES AND PLAIDS, TYCOON REPS.

Enormously Reduced Prices,

AND WILL OFFER ALL OUR GOODS AT

☞ POSITIVE BARGAINS. ☜

Square and Double Shawls,
Balmoral and Felt Skirts,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Initial, Motto and Plain Hdkf's.,
Brown and Bleached Cottons,

Horse Blankets, Carriage Robes,
Ladies and Children's Worsted Jackets and Mittens, all kinds,
Table Linens, Flannels, Cotton Batts, also

Ribbons, in all widths and colors.

VELVET RIBBONS. BLACK SASH. PLAID SASH.

Ladies' Underwear, Navy Blue Flannel, for Children's Suits,

BLANKETS,

Children's Cony Caps and Riding Hoods.

FOR GENTLEMEN, GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

Good White

ncement.

& CO.,

LANDING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

eods, consisting of

RGES,
LANTINES,
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hades,
CAS, 25, 30, 37, 40, 45, 50c

LAIDS, TYCOON REPS.

uced Prices,

OUR GOODS AT

ARGAINS.

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SASH. PLAID SASH

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nd Riding Hoods.

RAL ASSORTMENT

hirts, French Blue Shirts,
nder Shirts and Drawers;
ck Gloves;
d Mittens,
s, Cardigan Jackets,
Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

TTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF

TING!

P AND STRAW.

is being filled with
he Holidays!!

WEYMOUTH.

CLOSE BUYERS

DURING THE HARD TIMES OF

1873 and '74,

will find it for their interest to

VISIT THE

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE. Nos. 1, 2 & 3 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

☞We have everything in the way of Wearing Apparel, and Furnishing Goods,

FOR MEN,
FOR BOYS,
FOR YOUTH,
FOR CHILDREN,

and we are now selling out at

ASTONISHING LOW FIGURES!

Country Purchasers should not forget *how much cheaper* they can obtain Good Garments from so extensive a stock as ours is—as compared with smaller establishments—and we can guarantee satisfaction at

"THE GLOBE,"

NOS. 1, 2, AND 3 DOCK SQUARE,
INVARIABLY, IN PRICE AND QUALITY.

Situation Wanted,

BY a competent man, well skilled in cattle and crops, to take charge of a place, and have the care of Horses, Garden, &c. Apply to
M. LEE,
White's Pow. Weymouth Landing.

$1.50. 1874.

THE NURSERY

A Monthly Magazine
for Youngest Readers.

Superbly illustrated. Send stamp for a sample number. Address JOHN L. SHOREY,
32 35 36 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

FRANK W. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
16 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON,
AND
WEYMOUTH, MASS.
OFFICE HOURS: { Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. / Weymouth, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

New Milk Route.

THE subscriber having made arrangements to run a Milk Wagon in Weymouth and vicinity, is prepared to furnish the public with PURE, RICH, SWEET MILK, in quantities to suit customers, at 4 cents per quart. All orders promptly attended to.
JOSEPH SHERMAN,
34 EAST STREET, EAST WEYMOUTH.

HALEY, MORSE & CO. FURNITURE 411 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON.

HOME AGAIN.

Having rebuilt our store which was destroyed by fire 9th May last, are now open with an entire new stock of FIRST CLASS

FURNITURE

AND

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

Many of our goods have been purchased at PANIC PRICES and will be sold correspondingly cheap.

CHAMBER SETS

At "*Lower Prices*" than ever before offered. A great variety of goods for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

all of which will be sold at *Excremely Low Prices.*

E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Photograph Artist,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, as GOOD AS THE BEST, and at LOW PRICES. He makes

Copying a Specialty,

and any one having small, faded out, or imperfect pictures that they would like to have large, finished Pictures made from, will do well to give him a call.

A WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A PICTURE OF THE BABY—Don't wait until late in the afternoon, before you call. If you do, you must not find fault if you get poor Pictures. Come in the forenoon if you want good work.

E. CHAMBERLAIN, Weymouth Landing.

THE ALDINE.—Every cultivated American should be a proud of such a splendid artistic publication as THE ALDINE. The first number for the new year, January, 1874, opens with such brilliant promise—We should be astonished, as no achievement which may be accomplished hereafter. The press of the New World agrees in pronouncing THE ALDINE the finest organ of art and literature ever issued; and the January number is a wonder of beauty and a marvel of literature. The full page illustrations consist, first, of an exquisite tint, a snow scene, by Thomas Moran, of New York's Morning in England. The second full page picture is a grand and magnificent view of Mount Moran's Lake in the Rocky Mountains of Utah, the highest lake in America. This was sketched on the spot by Thomas Moran, and as a rare view of American scenery is alone worth the price of the magazine. The third of these great pictures is "The Irish Schoolmaster," after Nicol, by John S. Davis, a very clever and characteristic drawing of a room of peasgoers which once flourished in Ireland. The fourth whole page picture is a view of Fairfield, Conn., by Kruseman Van Elten—a quiet New England landscape, with hills, dales, a river, nestling village, etc. The other illustrations in this number are two wonderful drawings of Rocky Mountain scenery, by Thomas Moran, of Springville Canon in Utah—a stupendous and frightful gorge; and Colburn's Butte, in Kanarro Canon—a mass of red sandstone, two thousand feet high, in the midst of unparalled scenery. Gustav Dore furnishes two wonderfully drawn pictures, depicting scenes in the Bible; "Christ Blessing the Children," and "The Descent from the Cross." "Burying the Pet Bird," is a sweet picture, after Miss M. E. Edwards, full of pure bloom and sorrow for the little songster. The Alsatian artist, Rossier, has a cosy interior, suggestive of home and love, called "A Familiar Air." There is still another picture, "Wild Flowers," which gracefully completes the long list of illustrations. The literary contents of the January ALDINE equal that of the *Atlantic Monthly*, or *Blackwood's*—the best and most interesting which can be found, every paragraph being original. Subscription price, $5.00 including Chromo: "The White Mountains" and "The Cliffs of Green River." James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.
SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

All persons having Bills against the Town of Weymouth will please present them *immediately.*

By order of the Selectmen.
JAMES HUMPHREY, Chairman.
January 6, 1873.

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

JULY, 12, 1872.

The attention of all persons using Scales, Weights, Measures or Milk Cans for the purpose of buying or selling goods and Merchandise, is called to the following statute.

AN ACT
IN RELATION TO SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons using scales, weights, measures or milk-cans, for the purpose of selling any goods, Wares, merchandise or other commodities, should have them adjusted, sealed and recorded by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town in which they reside or have their usual place of business, and shall thereafter be responsible for the correctness and exactness of the same; provided, however, that they shall have the right to have such Scales, weights, measures and milk-cans tested and adjusted at the office of the sealer of weights and measures whenever they desire to do so.

SECTION 2. The sealers of weights and measures in each city and town shall give a sealed certificate, for every hay and coal scale, dormant or other platform balance, within said city or town that cannot be easily or conveniently removed, and test the accuracy of and adjust and seal the same.

SECTION 3. All persons using any scales, weights, measures or milk-cans for the purpose of buying or selling any commodity, may have the same tested and sealed by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town where they reside or have their usual place of business, at his office, whenever they desire to have it done.

SECTION 4. Whenever a complaint is made to a sealer of weights and measures under oath, by any person that he has reasonable cause to believe that any scale, weight or measure used in the sale of any commodity within the city or town, is incorrect, the said sealer shall go to the place where such scale, weight or measure is, and test and mark the same according to the result of the test applied thereto, and if the same is incorrect and cannot be adjusted, the said sealer shall attach a notice thereto certifying the fact and forbidding the use thereof until the same has been made to conform to the authorized standard. Any person using any scales, weights or measures after a sealer of weights and measures has demanded permission to test the same, and has been refused permission, shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had knowingly used a false scale, weight or measure.

SECTION 5. All scales, weights and measures that cannot be made to conform to the standard shall be stamped "Condemned" or "C. D." by the sealer of weights and measures; and no person shall thereafter use the same for weighing or measuring any commodity sold or exchanged, under the penalties provided in the case of the use of false weights and measures.

SECTION 6. Every sealer of weights and measures shall receive such compensation for his services as may be fixed by the city or town within which he is appointed, and no fees shall be charged for any official duty he may perform.

SECTION 7. Every city or town shall within the first ten days of January and July in each year, advertise the several sections of this act, by publishing them in some newspaper printed in such city or town, or by posting them up in one or more public places therein.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 6, 1870.

Mrs. Linus Belcher's
MEDICINE.

I received an Indian recipe, from which I prepared some for myself, which resulted in a cure. Its nervous debility, weakness of the back and limbs, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, irregularities, change of life, whites, dropsical affections, biliousness, inflammation of kidneys, headache, spinal complaint, rheumatism, dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

CURE. This is the most valuable discovery ever brought before the public. Its qualities are naturally nervellous. After trying the highest medical skill in vain, females have been cured. Rest assured you are not humbugged in trying it.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CURE. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—Enclosed is $5. Will you send me six bottles of your excellent medicine for female weakness, as soon as convenient. I am suffering from general debility, and I think your medicine for strengthening and invigorating the system the best I ever took. Yours, etc.,
MRS. JOSEPH TERRY.
Hartford, Conn., June 10, '69.

CURE. Norway, Me., March 4, '72.
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—My mother has tried your medicine, and it has proved to be all that it is recommended to be.
LYDIA A. PARSONS.

P. S. Mother wishes me to add a few lines for her that she may have the privilege of thanking you for your kindness in publishing such a wonderful cure for suffering females. She wishes many blessing to rest upon you; she shall ever remember you in all her prayers. Yours with much respect,
LYDIA A. PARSONS.

CURE. Sherman Mills, Me., Sept. 28, '64
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—I have sent you $30, and paid $6.47 express money and have given away over one-half of what I have purchased, and I am anything but rich; but I feel an anxiety to have your medicine known. I cannot express by words; but will say, do not let it be prepared by any one else as long as you can do it. Then when you can do it no longer, put it into faithful hands.
MRS. MARY J. BARKER.

CURE. MRS. LINUS BELCHER—Before trying your Female Cure I was out of health five years, tried the best physicians, and different medicines. Should like to have every female in the world know of your medicine. Pen and ink cannot tell the benefit I have received from it, may you long live to prepare it.
MRS. LAURENCE ORMSBY.

Prepared and sold by MRS. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

Sent by Express, or according to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.

For sale by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMBLER, Weymouth.

Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.

The Union National Bank of WEYMOUTH.

THE Stockholders of said Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their Banking-House in Weymouth, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next, at 3 1-4 o'clock P. M.
JOHN W. LOUD, Cashier.
Weymouth, Dec. 12th, 1873. 33-36

First National Bank of South Weymouth.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASS., Dec. 8, 1873.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of South Weymouth, will be held at their Banking-House on TUESDAY, Jan. 13th, 1874, at half-past three o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors and transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.
33 36 B. F. WHITE, Cashier.

South Weymouth Savings Bank.

THE Annual Meeting of the South Weymouth Savings Bank will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1874, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the choice of officers and transaction of such other business as may legally come before the Corporation.
B. F. WHITE, Treas.
S. Weymouth, Dec. 8, 1873. 33 35

Found,

A LARGE, black Newfoundland Dog; which the owner can obtain by proving property and paying charges, on application to A. D. TIRRELL, Jr., Weymouth Landing. 35 35

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of SOPHIA PRATT, late of Weymouth in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to ELISHA PRATT, Admr.
Weymouth, Nov. 28th 1873. 32 34

Freedom Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, HASKETT D. BLANCHARD, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, have this day given to my minor son, FRANKLIN T. BLANCHARD, his time to act and trade for himself, and that I shall neither claim any of his earnings, or pay any debts of his contracting, after this date. HASKETT D. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Dec. 18, 1873. 34 36

BUILDINGS
MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices.
F. E. BLANCHARD,
Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.
H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.

All orders promptly attended to.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 9th, 1873, trains leave Boston for New York at 7.30, 9.30 A. M., 7.30 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq., 7, 7.30, 8.30, 9.00, 9.45, 10.15, 11 am.; 12m., 12.40, 1, 1.40, 3, 3.30, 4.00, 5.00, 5.30, 6, 6.30, 6.40, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Neponset, 7, 7.30, 8.30, 9.45, 10.15, 11 am.; 12m., 12.40, 1.45, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Quincy, 7, 7.30, 8.30, 9.45, 10.15, 11 am.; 12 m., 12.40, 1.45, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Braintree, 7, 7.30, 8.45, 9.45, 10.15, 11 am.; 12 m., 12.40, 1.45, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Randolph, 7, 7.30, 8, 9.30, 9.45, 10.15, 11 am.; 12 m., 12.40, 1.45, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Stoughton, 8.45 am.; 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. North Easton, 8.45 am.; 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. Easton and Raynham, 8.45 am., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 3.30 pm.; via Fairhaven, 8 am.; 4 pm. Bridgewater, 8.45 am.; 12 m., 1.45, 3.35, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. E. & W. Bridgewater, 8.45 am.; 12 m., 1.45, 3.35, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15 pm. Middleboro' 8 am.; 3.35, 6pm. Fall River, via Bridgewater 8 am., 4 pm.; via Taunton, 8 am.; 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm. Newport, 8.45 am.; 4.30 pm. South Weymouth, North, Cen. & S. Abington, 8.45 am., 12 m., 2.30, 5, 6.30 pm. East Bridgewater, 8.45 am.; 12 m., 2.30, 5, 6.30 pm. Plymouth, 8.45 am.; 2.30, 5 pm. Hingham and Hull, 7, 9, 10.15 (via Neponset) 11 am.; 1.45, 4.45, 5.05, 6.30, 9.30 pm. 11.15 pm. E. Milton & West Quincy, 8.10 am., 12.40, 7.30, 5.45 pm. Hyannis, Wellfleet & Provincetown, 8 am.; 4 pm. Woods Hole and Falmouth, 8 am., 4 pm. Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, 8 am., on days advertised by Steamboat Company. E. Braintree, Weymouth, N. Weymouth, E. Weymouth, 7.30 11 am.; 2.40, 6.45, 6.45 pm. Hingham and Cohasset, 7.30, 11 am.; 2.40, 5.30, 6.45, 6.15 pm. Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury, 7.30 am.; 3.30, 6.45 pm. a Saturdays only.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

Newport, 7.15 am.; 2.50 pm. F. River (via Taunton) Whf 5.00, 6.45 am.; Ferry St., 8, 11.15 am., 3.42 pm.; (via Bridgewater) Wharf 6.20 a. m. Ferry Street 5.36 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 8 am.; 4 pm. Fairhaven, 7.15 am., 2.45 pm. Taunton, 5.40, 7.20, 8.45, 9.45, 9.30 am.; 12.05, 4.25 pm. Raynham, 7.37, 8.50 am.; 12.10, 4.6 pm. Easton, 7.50, 9.11 a.m.; 12.25, 5 pm. N. Easton, 8.25, 7.56, 9.17 am.; 12.29, 5.05 pm. Stoughton, 6.58, 8.04, 9.26 am.; 12.37, 5.17 pm. " Stoughton, 7.08, 9.30 am.; 12.50, 4.55 pm. E. Bridgewater, 6.36, 8.45 am.; 1.10, 5.11, 7.17 pm. East Stoughton, 7.03, 8.09 am.; 1.19, 4.19, 5.36 pm. Bridgewater, 6.25, 6.40, 7.37, 9.25, 11.50 am.; 12.45, 4.39 pm. East & West Bridgewater, 6.31, 7.43 a.m.; 3.35 pm. E. Bridgewater, 6.55, 9.30, 11.28 am.; 3.10 pm. S. Abington, 8.40, 7.15, 9.34 am.; 1.08 pm. S. & North Weymouth, 8.29, 7.36, 10.12 am.; 12.19, 4.57 pm. South Braintree, 8.50, 6.25, 7.50, 10.27 am.; 12.37, 5.06 pm. Braintree, 8.57, 7.57, 8.26, 9.21, 9.56, 10.37 am.; 12.57, 1.36, 3.28, 4.40, 5.35, 6.45, 8.25, 10.29 pm. Braintree, 5.55, 6.47, 7.25, 7.35, 7.57, 8.02, 8.41, 8.57, 9.36, 10.30 am.; 1.02, 1.42, 3.43, 4.55, 5.05, 5.57, 6.52, 8.39, 10.24 pm. Quincy Adams, 6.07, 6.59, 7.38, 8.06, 8.13, 8.38, 10.41 am.; 1.46, 4.59, 5.10, 6.36, 8.34, 10.27 pm. Quincy, 6.07, 6.51, 7.32, 7.42, 7.56, 8.10, 8.47, 9.04, 9.42, 9.57, 10.47 am.; 1.09, 1.50, 3.51, 4.50, 5.14, 5.42, 6.36, 8.40, 10.30 pm. Wollaston, 6.12, 6.56, 7.37, 7.47, 8.01, 8.15, 8.52, 9.09, 9.47, 10.02, 10.52 am.; 1.14, 1.55, 3.56, 4.18, 7.05, 7.46, 8.20, 9.15, 9.51, 10.36, 10.57 am.; 12.31, 1.17, 2.05, 4.01, 5.55, 6.23, 8.50 (Cor.) 8.46, 10.39 pm. Milton, 6.17, 7.02, 7.42, 7.52, 8.06, 8.20, 8.57, 9.14, 9.52, 10.07, 10.57 am.; 12.36, 1.21, 2.09, 2.19, 4.05, 4.20, 5.57, 6.28, 8.55, 10.43 pm. Milton Sq., 6.22, 7.07, 7.47, 7.57, 8.11, 8.25, 9.02, 9.19, 9.57, 10.12, 11.02 am.; 12.36, 1.21, 2.09, 2.19, 4.05, 4.20, 5.57, 6.28, 8.55, 10.43 pm. West Quincy, 6.32, 7.17, 7.57, 8.07, 8.21, 8.35, 9.12, 9.29, 10.07, 10.22, 11.12 am.; 12.46, 1.31, 2.19, 2.29, 4.15, 4.30, 6.07, 6.38, 9.05, 10.53 pm. Mattapan, 6, 6.58 7.36, 8.42, 10.08 am.; 12 (via Neponset) 1.56, 4.46, 5.47, 8.38, 10.25 pm. Providence, 5 am.; 12.20 pm. Hyannis, 6.45 am.; 2.05 pm.

Cohasset, 6.05, 6.59, 7.30 am.; 4.25, 5.50, 6.35 pm. Hingham, 6.47, 7.04, 8.10 am.; 1.05, 4.39, 6.04 pm. E. Weymouth, 6.27, 7.15, 8.22 am.; 1.22, 4.47, 6.12 pm. N. Weymouth, 6.32, 7.20, 8.27 am.; 1.26, 4.52, 6.17 pm. Weymouth, 6.36, 7.25, 8.32 am.; 1.30, 4.57, 6.22 pm. East Braintree, 6.41, 7.29, 8.35 am.; 1.37, 5.01, 6.25 pm. So. Duxbury, 7 am.; 5.15 pm.

a Thursdays excepted. z Thursdays only. A Or on arrival of Boat from New York. J. R. KENDRICK, Supt.

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—AT—
Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
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Book-keeping,
(BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY.)
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(DESIGNED FOR PRACTICAL APPLICATION IN BUSINESS.)
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(RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE PAPER, CONTRACTS, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.)

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Pupils received at any time when there are vacancies. Parents desiring children educated in a useful and practical manner are invited to examine into the merits of this School.

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H. E. HIBBARD, PRINCIPAL.

N. B. This School will be removed after a few weeks to its new building now in process of completion, corner Essex and Washington streets—location previous to the fire.

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Terms, of News Dealers four cents per copy. By mail, $10. per annum. 21 47

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AGENT, EAST WEYMOUTH.

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GEORGE H. CUNINGHAM, Agent.
Corner Broad and Middle Streets, East Weymouth.
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NO. 387 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

All deposits made in this Institution commence drawing interest on the first day of each and every month. Interest is paid for every full calendar month the money remains in Bank, securing depositor an average rate of interest exceeding that paid by other savings institutions. The Institution has a guarantee fund of $205,000 for protection of depositors. 2437

ESTABLISHED 1822!

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AT WEYMOUTH AFTER 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

ABBIE L. BARROWS,

TEACHER OF

Piano, Organ and Harmony,

POND STREET, OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

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PERFUMES!

TRY THEM, AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER!

IMPERIAL COLOGNE,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Perfume the true and delicate odor of the flower

FLORIDA WATER,

THE FINEST TOILET WATER MADE!

BAY RUM,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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WEYMOUTH, - MASS.

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Pure Cider Vinegar.

FOR SALE at retail, at 50 cents per gallon, by
THOMAS CRAIG,
Weymouth Landing.

E. H. PRAY'S
Boot and Shoe Store,

LINCOLN SQUARE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING,

IS now stocked with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes for

MEN AND BOYS, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

comprising the usual variety of seasonable styles, which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES.

☞ Custom Work of all kinds promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. 2741

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Engraving, Printing and Lithographing Company,
NO. 2 BEDFORD STREET,
(UP ONE FLIGHT.) BOSTON.

EXECUTE all kinds of Engraving, Printing and Lithography, with neatness and dispatch, at prices to suit the times. We have just received a large supply of fine French, English and American note paper, which we sell low.

Door Plates, Hotel and Bank Plates,
FIREMEN'S BADGES, TO ORDER,
CHEAP.

Please call and examine our stock and prices. Don't forget the number,
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TO THE CITIZENS OF

Weymouth and Vicinity.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO ALL LOVERS OF

FINE BUTTER AND CHEESE,

That I have made arrangements with responsible parties in Northern Vermont and Canada, to furnish me with the choicest only of Butter and Cheese, direct from the farmers every week; and I shall run a team regular one day in a week in each part of the town, so that all who may favor me with their patronage can rely on being accommodated every week with A NO. 1 BUTTER and CHEESE at the lowest possible prices.

I shall also carry in connection with Butter and Cheese, the best of

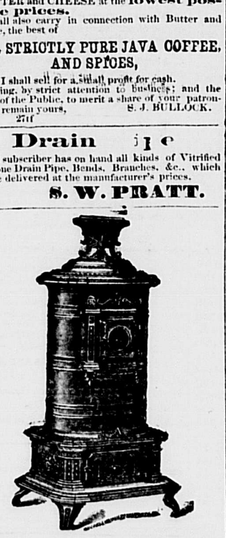
TEA, STRICTLY PURE JAVA COFFEE, AND SPICES,

which I shall sell for a small profit for cash.

Hoping, by strict attention to business, and the wants of the Public, to merit a share of your patronage; I remain yours,
S. J. BULLOCK.
27tf

Drain Pipe

THE subscriber has on hand all kinds of Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches, &c., which will be delivered at the manufacturer's prices.
S. W. PRATT.



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THE BEST PARLOR STOVE IN MARKET.

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Would call the attention of the public to his
UNDERTAKING
BUSINESS.

He is now prepared to furnish the public with
COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES, AND A
SPLENDID PLUMED HEARSE,
WITH TWO HORSES,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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All orders left as above, or at G. C. HALLENBECK'S, South Braintree, will be promptly attended to.

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An Auctioneer,

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NOBLE MORSE.
North Weymouth, April 14, 1873.

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All of which is being laid in at the present unprecedented prices.

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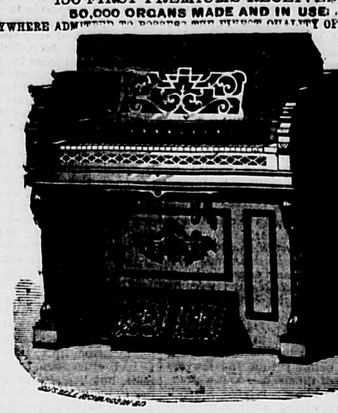

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, a of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

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Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

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F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

Model Store,

North Weymouth.

Fall Season for 1872.

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New and Commodious Store,

Which contains about 5000 feet of flooring, I am now prepared to show a

LARGER VARIETY AND MORE EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS THAN IS USUALLY FOUND IN ONE BUILDING.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF

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The second floor contains a full stock of

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SPECIALITIES MAY BE FOUND IN MOST EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.

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ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID IN SELECTING CHOICE

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With my present facilities for buying, as well as selling, the subscriber feels confident he can please all who will favor him with their patronage.

John W. Bartlett,

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CLOTHING
ON HAND.

MY STOCK
is Complete
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

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$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

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☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
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LEAVITT & BRANT,
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The subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them daily with

BREAD, CAKE & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.

Also, WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.

Thankful for past favors, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction in the future.

WM. A. HODGES.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1874.
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Calendar for 1874.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Housekeeping Department.

POTATOES.—Boil Irish potatoes with the skins on. When nearly done, pare and quarter them, lay them in a deep dish, pour over them sufficient new milk to cover them, seasoned in the proportion of two ounces of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, and a salt-spoonful of pepper to a quart of milk; bake in a hot oven half an hour.

AMERICAN RAISED WAFFLES.—One pint of sweet milk, one heaping teacupful of butter, three eggs, a tablespoonful of thick brewer's yeast, one quart of flour, and another teacupful of sweet milk, in which is dissolved a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda. Let it rise until light, then bake as other waffles. Serve with butter and sugar.

HASTY SHORT-CAKE.—Mix with a pint of flour a lump of butter the size of an egg, rub well with two teaspoons of cream of tartar in flour; powder fine one teaspoon of saleratus; add one cup cold water; make a stiff batter, add flour if needed. If you use sour or buttermilk, you do not need cream of tartar nor as much butter. It is much better made of buttermilk.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.—These are boiled in small knitted cloths, which give a very ornamental appearance to an otherwise homely dish. Take the cores out of large greening apples and fill the cavity with marmalade, orange or lemon, if you have it, or with sugar and spice to taste. Inclose in a good kidney crust; draw the cloths around them tightly, and boil gently one hour, or steam an hour and a half. Eat with hard sauce.

SUGAR KISSES, TO MAKE QUICKLY.—Beat the whites of four eggs stiff, flavor with vanilla; lay sheets of white paper on a board, beat gradually one pound of powdered loaf-sugar in the eggs, and drop them in small half egg-shaped piles on a paper, dry them in a moderate oven without browning; lay the boards that it may not scorch; pine boards will not do. When stiff, take them up with a knife, and lay the two together, making them egg-shaped.

Milking.

The manner of milking has a more powerful and lasting influence on the productiveness of the cow than most farmers are aware of. That a slow and careless milker soon dries up the best cows, every practical farmer and dairyman knows. The first requisite for a good milker is, of course, utter cleanliness. Without this, the milk is unendurable. The udder should, therefore, be carefully cleaned before the milking commences. The milker may begin gradually and gently, but should steadily increase the rapidity of the operation till the udder is emptied, using a pail large enough to hold all, without the necessity of changing. Cows are very sensitive, and the pail cannot be changed, nor can the milker stop or rise during the process of milking, without leading the cow more or less to withhold her milk. The utmost effort should be taken to strip the last drop, and do it rapidly, and not in a slow and negligent manner, which is sure to have its effect on the yield of the cow. If any milk is left, it is reabsorbed into the system, or else becomes caked, and diminishes the tendency to secrete a full quantity afterward. If gentle and mild treatment is observed and persevered in, the operation of milking appears to be one of pleasure to the animal, as it undoubtedly is; but if an opposite course is pursued—if, at every restless movement, caused, perhaps, by pressing a sore teat, the animal is harshly spoken to—she will be likely to kick as a habit, and it will be difficult to overcome it afterward. To induce quiet and readiness to give down the milk freely, it is better that the cow should be fed at milking-time with cut-food, or roots, placed within her easy reach. The same person should milk the same cow regularly, and not change from one to another unless there is special reason for it.

Baked Apples.

They make a delicious breakfast dish, go charmingly with bread and milk, and are not to be despised for dessert. Select those which are undoubtedly sound, for it is an awkward thing to cut into a worm-hole, and still more to have its occupant fall out upon the plate. Wash or wipe clean, take out the core with a corer, and bake on a pie plate, never on tin. This direction is still more important for tart apples, but should be observed for the sweet ones also. The oven should be hotter for sweet than for sour apples, but moderate for both. They are often spoiled by too much baking. Yet they must be cooked tender, and there is no solution of "rule" to be given.

So much depends on the heat of the oven, and on the variety of apple, that the judgment of the cook alone, in this as in many other cases, must decide the matter. Those who doubt that skill and judgment are necessary even to bake an apple properly, have yet to learn some important principles in cookery

Facts Worth Remembering.

For removing grease spots from any fabric, use ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting paper over the spot, and iron lightly.

In washing lace put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds.

To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot suds. Put in your silverware, and wash, using an old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose.

In removing ink spots from delicate colors, when oxalic acid or chloride of lime cannot be used without injury to the color, a concentrated solution of sodium pyrophosphate is recommended.

The $40,000 Cow.

The short-horn cow, Eigth Duchess of Geneva, that was purchased at the late New York Mills sale by Mr. R. Pavin Davies of Gloucestershire, England, at the enormous price of $40,000, has again changed hands, and will remain in America, a part and parcel of the herd of Colonel Lewis G. Morris, of Fordham, N. Y. It seems that Mr. Davies' agent, being unaccustomed to our currency, in the excitement of the sale became confused as to the relative value of dollars and pounds sterling, and bid far beyond his authorized limit. On his return to England his principal wrote to Mr. Campbell, requesting him to dispose of the cow for his account on as favorable terms as possible. Upon hearing of this, Colonel Morris at once offered the price that Lord Skillmersdale paid for his prominent purchase, $40,000, which was accepted.

The Virginius Prisoners,

One Hundred and Two of Them are Delivered to the United States Steamer Juniata.

The 102 survivors of the Virginius tragedy were delivered to the United States steamer Juniata at Santiago de Cuba.

On Thursday morning, December 18, shortly after five o'clock, the prisoners were brought out of the dungeons of Morro Castle and put on board a large flat, which was towed by a four-oared boat to where the Juniata was laying at anchor, about a mile up the harbor.

The United States man-of-war was hidden by a bend in the harbor from the dock at the port of the Morro, and the prisoners, when put on the flat, were told by the Spanish officials that they were being taken to be shot. The revulsion of feeling was immense when, rounding the point, they saw the Stars and Stripes floating over the Juniata, and they knew it was liberty and not death that awaited them. They were all huddled close together on the flat and appeared in the most abject condition, emaciated from starvation and destitute of boots, shoes or clothing. When the flat came within hail of the Juniata the prisoners ran together, and, as if suddenly electrified with the prospect of food, clothing and freedom, gave three hearty cheers for the United States. In another minute the flat was alongside, and the Spanish sergeant who was in charge of the party stepped up the gangway and handed Lieutenant De Long the invoice of his cargo.

The roll was then read, and each prisoner was handed on board as his name was called. Commander Braine, finding the list correct, made out a receipt for the prisoners in the name of Governor Burriel, and not in that of the Spanish sergeant, a favor which had been requested with a view to saving Burriel that humiliation.

In the meantime the liberated men were wild with excitement, dancing about the decks and embracing one another in transports of joy at their deliverance, as it were, from the jaws of death.

They were in a most pitiable condition, nearly entirely destitute of clothing; some without a rag to protect their skins from the scorching rays of the sun, and others partially covered by a piece of coarse sacking.

The first order of the officer in charge was to throw all their rags overboard, and then they were marched forward and subjected to a severe course of soap and water. Clean and fresh from the bath, each was given a new suit of sailors' clothing and then paraded for medical inspection. Five were put on the sick list, and the rest, after being provided with hammocks, were divided up into messes among themselves.

A requisition was made on the Kansas and Pinta for all the blankets they had to spare, and, as the captains of the two English men-of-war, Woodland and Niobe, then anchored in the harbor, understood the supply was not equal to the demand, they sent a present of 100 blankets on board the Juniata, for which they declined to accept any remuneration.

The Pinta arrived in Santiago at noon the same day, with dispatches for Commander Braine, ordering him to proceed immediately to New York with the prisoners.

The sufferings of the prisoners during their confinement, as described by themselves, tells a tale of refined cruelty hardly credible in these days of advanced civilization. It appears that their jailers, not satisfied with reducing their physical condition to the lowest ebb by starvation and brutality, kept them in perpetual mental torture by threats of instant death. On Wednesday evening they were visited by a Spanish official who told them to prepare for death, as they were to be shot next morning. The priests came in soon afterwards and passed the greater portion of the night with them, administering the comforts of their religion.

This horrible comedy was even kept up next morning, and then they were huddled into the flat that was to take them to the Juniata. They were told they were going to execution.

A New York Horror.

At an early hour in the morning another of those horrible crimes, on account of which New York is acquiring such an unenviable notoriety, was committed in a tenement house in Broome street. The fourth floor of the house above referred to is rented by a Mr. Burk. Mr. Burk and family occupy three of the apartments; the fourth room on the floor, a front parlor, was occupied by Nicholas Ryan and his sister. At about half-past two o'clock Mr. Burk was aroused by a peculiar noise which he describes as like "the squealing of a cat." Opening his door and looking into the hall, but seeing nothing, he was about to return to bed, when his children called to him that there was something wrong in the hallway. Procuring a light and looking into the hall, he discovered that the walls were covered with blood. Calling to his wife that there was murder in the house, he went into the front parlor, where he found Mary Ryan lying in bed with her throat cut. Rushing to the window, he called for the police, when an officer speedily answered his summons. On the landing of the second floor the officer stumbled over the body of a man who, when a light was procured, was found to be dead, his throat cut from ear to ear.

Proceeding up stairs he found the walls and stairway from the second to the fourth floor covered with blood. In the room occupied by the Ryans there were no traces visible of any struggle. On a table lay the gold watch of Miss Ryan, a small gold pencil and a pen-knife, apparently indicating that robbery was not the motive to the murder. Later one of the officers found bloody marks as of naked feet on the stairs leading to the roof. Proceeding to the roof he found the blood marks repeated, and suddenly lighted upon the vest of the murdered man. The pockets were empty, and the condition of the vest encouraged the belief that the watch chain had been suddenly wrenched from the buttonhole. Mr. Ryan's watch and chain are missing.

The Bankrupt Law,

Many letters are being received at Washington by members of Congress and prominent officers of the Government urging on the part of the House a reconsideration of its action in repealing entirely the Bankrupt law. It is argued that the repeal as it stands, leaving pending proceedings untouched, is inconsistent, and that if an entire repeal is to be had, it must terminate proceedings in every case where a final discharge has not been granted. The greater portion of letters received urge a modification rather than an absolute repeal, and it seems probable that the sober second thought on the subject will concentrate on some proposition similar to that of Senator Morton, who proposes that the effect of any act of modification shall, at least, date back to the beginning of the present session of Congress. It is altogether probable that the Senate will refuse to repeal the law, and will insist on its modification, so a Washington letter says.

The Fat Boy in the "Pickwick Papers" has been regarded as an improbability; but there is now living a boy in Vermont, fourteen years old, who weighs 180 pounds. So young and so large, he may be classified, we suppose, as one of the Green Mountains.

Startling Metamorphosis.

A Man Grows Eight Inches in Two Weeks—An Appeal to the Law to Establish Identity—The Most Remarkable Case on Record.

MALONE, Washington Co., N. Y.

I must crave your patience not to throw this letter aside because it is long. It contains one of the strangest cases that I ever heard of, and one that is causing great excitement in this neighborhood, because of its apparent impossibility, its plain inconsistency with medical science, as known to the doctors of our day, and its mysterious character, which places it among the miracles.

Two years ago a farmer started from this neighborhood to go to Nashville, Tenn. He took with him several hundred dollars, a trunk of clothing, a patent right model for a spring bed and several letters of introduction to parties in the South.

The last heard of him he was at Terre Haute, when he wrote that he was feeling ill, but would push on to Evansville, where he had an old friend named David Weaver, with whom he intended to spend a few days, after which he would proceed on his journey.

He was never heard of again, or at least such is the claim of his wife and two sons, who are now resisting the claims of a stranger who pretends to be the man, although he is eight inches taller than Willis Peyton, the missing man; has brown curly hair and luxuriant beard, whereas Peyton had light hair, nearly red and very scanty beard. Another radical point of difference is, the claimant is round-faced and has an aquiline nose, while Peyton was thin and had a large, arched-nose. So far the case seems simply a specimen of artistic lying, but the sequel shows the strangeness of it.

About four months ago this man came to this neighborhood, and, entering the house of the widow Peyton, as she is called, took a seat, and looking at Mrs. Peyton, said: "I suppose you don't know me, Addie?"

Mrs. Peyton answered: "No, sir, I do not. Who are you?"

The stranger burst into tears, and said: "You'll not believe me, I know, when I tell you; but it's got to come sometime, and might as well now as not. I'm Willis Peyton."

Mrs. Peyton, who is a woman of nerve and decision of character, ordered the fellow out of doors, and he persisting that he was her husband, and causing trouble, was taken by her sons and a hired man to the nearest justice, and committed to jail as a lunatic. The question first arose on his sanity by a commission of lunacy tried before a surrogate, and it was decided that he was perfectly sane on his own testimony, or rather on an examination of himself.

In court, he related to the surrogate circumstances that had occurred in his court years before; told the lawyers many things of themselves that a stranger could not know; related his own family history, giving some minute details well-known to all, and even reminded Mrs. Peyton of words spoken during her courtship that it seemed utterly impossible for any one but she and her husband to know.

His story as related under oath, is that he left Terre Haute on the train, and after a short time seemed to lose his senses, or at least lost all consciousness of what was transpiring around him, but he thinks he was taken to a hospital in Evansville, where he was sick with small-pox. From the hospital he was released in a state of semi-consciousness, entirely bald and toothless, his hair and teeth having fallen out. When he asked for his clothes, they gave him what appeared to be the clothes of a smaller man, his legs going through the pants, and leaving from four to six inches below unprotected.

He could get no trace of either his money, watch, or other effects; and half crazy with mortification, he sought out his friend David Weaver, only to be spurned as an impostor trying to sow pestilence.

Weaver's remarks to him caused him to examine himself, and to his astonishment he found that, although forty-two years of age, he had grown five inches in eight weeks. This was the solution of the repulse by his friends, and feebly crawling along, a kind-hearted person directed him to the engine house, where he slept for three nights and was laughed at by the policemen and loungers for his ridiculous appearance. He looked in a glass at the station-house, and, although the glass was a bad one, he could see that he was much altered. At first he thought he would drown himself, he felt so miserable, but he concluded to try to get home. On his way back he was taken ill again, and again the world was as blank to him. Where this sickness took place he cannot tell, nor is he certain of any of the events of the past two years after leaving Terre Haute, except what occurred during a few days at Evansville, where, he says, a watchman at an engine house was kind to him, and gave him a portion of his midnight lunch. He is now prosecuting his claim to be recognized as Willis Peyton, and the best legal and medical talent in the vicinity is engaged in the case.

He has thus far undergone severe scrutiny, and, notwithstanding his claims are most extraordinary, it seems probable that he will establish his identity. The principal evidence in his favor is that of several marks and scars on his person. When he was a lad he received a severe cut on the instep, which left a bad scar. This scar is on the claimant, but is longer than the original. He had a tatoo mark of an American shield on his right arm, and this appears on the claimant, but out of proportion, and on his left arm an anchor, which is also elongated out of due proportion. Peyton had also a very curious scar on one of his fingers, disfigured by being crushed in a cog-wheel. A close and critical examination of this finger by the physician who dressed it inclines that gentleman to say that it is the finger of Willis Peyton, and a remark made by the claimant while the doctor was examining him made him certain. Said he: "Doctor, do you recollect how sick I was made by a sight of that finger when you and mother were dressing it one day? and do you recollect how I came to you one day to know what would take the inflammation out of my arm where I was tatooed by Jim Bayne, the sailor?" The old doctor says that Jim Bayne wrought angels and angles on the arms of all the boys around, and he well remembered how sore Willis Peyton's was, and the circumstance of his fainting while his sore finger was being dressed one day. When asked why his nose is not as much longer than the rest of his body, the physicians say that the elongating process did not reach the nose, and the stretching of the face otherwise drew it out of shape, But they cannot account for the changed color of the hair and the luxuriousness of its growth.

It is painful to witness the effect of all this upon Mrs. Peyton. She sits in the court room, looking at the claimant, and frequently bursts into tears as some of the witnesses avow their belief that the man is Willis Peyton. She says if he is really Peyton he may have the farm, the stock, and everything but herself and children, but she can never recognize him. Sometimes he will implore her to look again, and see if she can not recognize one feature and acknowledge him as her husband, but she refused, and he is almost in despair. He has not attempted to annoy her any other way than by the suit, since he was expelled from the place, but looks for a determination of the suit in his favor, in which case he declares his intention to only have his living from the property, and never intrude upon his wife or disturb his sons, unless they voluntarily recognize him.

Another evidence of his claim is that he will single out men, who look upon him as a stranger, and call them by name as old friends. He will also remind them of circumstances that leave but little doubt of his identity in their minds.

NEMO.

A Night's Fishing at Mauritius.

Some creole fishermen offered to provide us rare sport from a fishing excursion to the reefs. When all were ready, we pulled our pirogues about a mile out from the shore, to the outer reef, and anchored them, leaving one man as a guard. We all then jumped into the water, which was nearly up to our waists, armed with long spears, and we followed our guides cautiously, just keeping clear of the breakers. Suddenly there was a halt, and silence was enjoined. Our torches were lit, and in a hole close to us we observed numbers of fish that soon approached the light. "Now is your time! throw in your lances!" said our friends; and away they went like lightning, cleaving the water, scattering the Medusæ and jelly fish in all directions, that left behind a train of phosphoric light as they darted through the waves. A cord was attached to the lances; and as I drew mine in, I found I had speared a large fish of the genus Pseudoscarus, called here a Cateau, very handsome, but not very choice eating.

We bagged several fine fish, none weighing less than from two to two and a half pounds. On we went, the creoles evidently knowing every hole and break in the reefs. We disturbed myriads of little animals which appeared to have taken up their abode in the great coral beds. This sea garden was lighted up with millions of tiny sparks—the glow worms of the deep, lighting the finny tribes of nocturnes to their prey, and presenting a pyrotechnic display on a small scale to us, but to them possibly equal to our brightest calcium light. We were glad to hear that our oid enemy the Tazarre never attacks in the night.

One of the creoles hooked a large Ourite, or catfish. No sooner was it on the hook, than it darted its long tentacles up the pole, and wound one of its slimy feelers, with its double row of cup-like suckers, round his arm. The knife was instantly applied, and the limb severed from the body of the fish; but even then it was with difficulty that it could be detached, the suckers possess such remarkable tenacity. After removal, a sense of numbness remained for a good while in the arm. The bunte was, however, dislodged from his hole, and proved to be a large one, measuring ten feet from tip to tip of the tentacles. I had often seen this animal on the reefs, but had always given it a wide berth, knowing it to be dangerous; and coming to close quarters with the disgusting-looking animal did not at all make me anxious for its proximity. A number of smaller ones were caught, and the fishermen dispatched them by turning their bodies inside out, thus leaving an empty sack.

We fished until half-past two in the morning, having been between four and five hours in the water.

A Silent Auctioneer.

What a contradiction of terms, or rather, what unmeaning words. An auctioneer who makes no noise! Where is such a thing to be found? Not in New York; not in Baltimore or Washington. In all these places these species of humanity, endowed with vocal organs which would not have dishonored Stentor, and would have drowned the confusion of Babel itself, makes his presence known no less by the depth, volume, and lofty pitch of his tones, than by the importance of his gait, and the magisterial self-possession of his air. In vain do carts, rolling over the rough cobbles with their ponderous wheels, keep up their incessant rumbling, or the boys shout "fire," or the bugle blast of the oyster man. These cries, so dear to every cit who loves his native element of noise, are lost in the overpowering sounds which issue from the deep and vasty caverns of the auctioneer's capacious jaws.

They manage things differently in China. At the time appointed for the sale, the vendue master modestly announces that a certain article will be offered in five minutes precisely. He pulls out his "dial from his poke" and waits in silence the wishes of the anxious bystanders. Those approach him and whisper in his ear the amount of their respective bids, and, at the expiration of the time, the article is adjudged to the highest bidder without any noise or clamor. It may be objected to this mode that purchasers have no opportunity of raising their offers gradually; but so expert are the brokers who are engaged, that they know from the significant changes in the countenance of the auctioneer the exact state of the sale and the progress of the bids. How preferable is the decorous "Heathen Chinee's" mode of effecting sales to ours.

Good Women, and What They Can Do.

I know a woman, hardly middle-aged, who has transformed a whole village from an irreligious, inert, low-toned place into an orderly, active, church-going community. There was no church service. She won the children, and then the elders, into her Sunday class, by making it attractive; then added to it a service in which she read a sermon or an essay. She lent them books, organized a weekly reunion, and gradually but surely has drawn them to a larger life.

Another woman, born when her father was 89 years old, and consequently inheriting the debility of old age, a life-long sufferer, often confined to her bed for months, made herself a power for good through a wide section of country. Her own life was by no means agreeable. She lived in a dull place, amongst uncongenial kindred, was cramped by poverty and obliged to deny herself the beautiful things which her poetic nature craved, but she lived in the lives of others. Women poured into her ear their hidden griefs; men went to her with doubts and knotty questions about religion; children loved to spend their holidays in her room. When the slender thread of her life parted there was mourning in all the towns about her home, and "being dead she yet speaketh."

Not every one can do such work as these two did; but every one who has enough mind and culture to rebel against dullness, has enough mental force to banish it.

Look about and see if there is not some work near at hand, in which you can find content and profit, before coming to town to seek it.

Governor Jewell writes from Russia that "banks have been regularly chartered here for about ten years, and pay, all of them, eight, nine, and ten per cent. dividends, and the stocks are worth from 120 to 160. There has yet been no failure among them. The government exercises a strict watch over them, and a defalcation would be simply 'the army for life or the Siberian mines,' and criminals don't escape here."

The Dutch troops under General Van Swieten have defeated the forces of the Sultan of Acheen.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Chaplain of the Senate in his opening prayer alluded to the death of Col. Dent, Mrs. Grant's father, invoking the consolation of Divine Providence upon the President and family in the hour of affliction.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported the act amendatory of the act to reduce the duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes, which provides that foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of July, 1872, and upon which duties were not paid prior to Aug. 1, of that year, though the same were not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits of the 8th section of the act of June 6, 1872, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in a public store or bonded wirehouse on or prior to the 31st of July of that year. Passed.

Among petitions presented was one allowing soldiers in the late war bounty and 160 acres of land.

Mr. Morrill thought the expenditures for printing by the several departments of the Government were very heavy and should be cut down.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of a large number of citizens of New York, asking a general disarmament of the Federal forces, and the adoption of provisions to settle all difficulties by arbitration.

The Senate adjourned for the Holiday season which lasts from Dec. 19th, 1873, to Jan. 5th, 1874.

HOUSE.

The repeal of the bankruptcy bill being under consideration, Mr. Tremain moved previous question on the third reading of the bill. The previous question was not seconded by 70 to 121.

Mr. Beck then moved to strike out all after the first section of the bill, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 2. That all suits and proceedings now pending in the courts of the United States wherein an adjudication of bankruptcy has been made shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are hereby continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending; provided that from and after the passage of this act the fees, commissions, and charges of the officers and agents of the courts in bankruptcy cases shall be reduced to one-half of the fees, commissions, and charges heretofore allowed.

The previous question was seconded on this proposition—120 to 25—and the amendment was agreed to without division.

The bill as amended was then passed—yeas, 220; nays, 44. It consists of two sections, the first repealing the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867, and all acts amendatory thereof, and the second enacting the proposition submitted by Mr. Beck.

The House vote on the bill making the reduction of members' salaries take effect from the 4th of March, 1873, was adopted by yeas 172, nays 77.

Mr. Hale stated how the committee had arrived at the figures of $5,500, fixed for the salary of members. The aggregate mileage of both Houses last Congress was $280,924, making a yearly average of $418.80 for each member. To that was to be added the allowance for stationery, $125; that would make the salary and allowances $5,514.80. The committee had therefore fixed the total amount at $5,500.

The House ordered an inquiry into the official career of Judge E. H. Durell, of Louisiana.

After the adoption of Mr. Hurlbut's substitute for the amendments previously offered, the bill to repeal the salary increase bill was passed by a vote of 131 to 130. The repeal fixes the salary of Congressmen to $5,000 a year and traveling expenses. The discussion in the bill was lengthy.

Another of those unpleasant scenes took place in the shape of a bitter personal debate between Messrs. Hale, Eldridge, Randall, Butler, and Wilson.

The extraordinary appropriation for the navy was reduced to $5,000,000.

Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

It provides that any proprietor of a public inn, a place of entertainment, or licensed by coaches or other means of transportation, or of a cemetery, benevolent institution, or public school, wholly or partly endowed for public use, who shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation of any citizen of the United States because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 for each offense, and shall be liable to the citizen thereby injured in damages to be recovered in an action of debt, such action to be prosecuted in any United States Court or District Court having jurisdiction.

The House passed a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to send a sub-committee to New Orleans to take testimony in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Durell. The House adjourned on Friday, Dec. 19th, for the Holiday season until Jan. 5th, 1874.

Why It Occurred.

From the official report of Capt. Robertson, of the Loch Earn, we get the first intelligible account of the collision with the Ville du Havre which has been received. Capt. Surmont, not being on deck, did not see the approaching vessel until she had closed upon him; but Capt. Robertson gives the state of affairs for some minutes prior to the disaster, and his statement being corroborated in part by the testimony of the lookout on the steamer, the blame for the collision must rest upon the officer in charge of the Ville du Havre. The lights of the Loch Earn were burning brightly, and that they were seen on board of the Ville du Havre is evident from the movements of that vessel. When first sighting the ship, it was manifestly the invention of the officer in charge of the steamer to pass under the stern of the sailing ship; but without paying any attention to the bell-signals of the Loch Earn, he suddenly changed his mind, starboarded his helm, and, bearing across the bow of the approaching vessel, made the collision inevitable. The officer by reason of whose criminal blundering 222 persons found a watery grave, was lost, and it will probably never be known with certainty why he did not hold to his original purpose of passing under the stern of the Loch Earn. But some of the seamen who were on watch are among the saved, and it is a matter of importance to glean from them all that they know of what occurred on the deck of the Ville du Havre while the vessels were approaching each other. With the knowledge thus gained, it may be possible to make rules which will diminish the chances of a repetition of the unaccountable conduct of the Lieutenant of the unfortunate steamer.

The Electoral College.

The United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, says a Washington letter, has not been able to complete a report on the subject referred to it last session, of changing the method of electing the President and Vice-President, but considerable time will be given the consideration of the question during the recess, with a view to having some recommendation ready soon after Congress reassembles. There have been some changes in the membership of the committee, which causes some delay, till all the members of the present committee have been able to consider the material that was collated last summer.

A good and useful Christmas present to a gentleman or boy, will be a carton of Elmwood or Warwick collars, containing 100 collars. Any furnishing store can supply them.—*Com.*

Will Wonders Never Cease?

When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced fr m the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure every form of disease not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regain their health; the Bilious and Constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recover; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers are broken; the hereditary taint of Scrofula is eradicated! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative, and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. We don't sell Rum under the guise of medicine. We advertise and sell a *pure medicine* which will stand analysis by any chemist in the country.—*Com.*

San Francisco sent $20,000,000 worth of wheat to England within the past twelve months.

Wanted to be Heard From.

If anybody has ever used the thorough and scientific course of treatment recommended by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and has not been perfectly cured, the proprietor, Dr. R. V. Pierce, would like to hear from that person, and by addressing him at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., such person, if there be one, will hear something to his or her advantage, as the Doctor is in *earnest* when he offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure, and is perfectly able to pay it if he fails in a single case, as any one may ascertain upon inquiry. This thorough course of treatment referred to and recommended by Dr. Pierce consists of the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche which is the only means by which the fluid can be carried high up and applied to all parts of the nasal passages and the chambers connected therewith in which ulcers exist and from which the discharge proceeds. In addition to this thorough application of the Remedy which should always be used warm, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken earnestly as constitutional treatment, without which few cases can be cured, as the disease is always constitutional and must be treated accordingly. This treatment has no unpleasant features about it, and has the advantage of never driving the disease to the lungs as there is danger of doing by the use of strong, irritating snuffs or poisonous solutions.

PLAIN FACTS.

FRANKFORD, Mich., Sept. 13th, 1873.

A year ago I had a bad cough from the Catarrh which had got into my throat. I tried a good many things but got nothing to do me any good until I used your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They cured me in three months, for which I am very thankful. AMOS FISHER.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—Dr. H. James, while experimenting, accidentally made a preparation of Cannabis Indica, which cured his only child of Consumption. This remedy is now for sale at first-class Druggists. Try it for yourself. Price $2.50. Send stamp for circular. Craddock & Co., proprietors, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.,—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—*Com.*

SUFFERERS WITH PILES should erect a monument to DR. SILBERE for his beneficient discovery of ANAESUS, an infallible cure for the worst cases of piles—a failure in 20,000 cases has not been recorded. It is a simple suppository, painless and easy of application, gives instant relief, acts as an instrument, poultice, and medicine, and cannot fail to cure. Lotions, ointments, and internal remedies may fail, but ANAESUS is infallible. Price $1.00. For sale by druggists everywhere. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by P. Neustadter & Co. Principal Depot, 46 Walker street, New York.—*Com.*

THE PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound; and, while it is almost efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine even in the most unskillful hands. For summer complaints or any other form of bowel-disease, in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure; and has, without doubt, been more successful in the various kinds of cholera than any other known remedy or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the PAIN-KILLER is considered by the native, as well as European residents, in those climates, *a sure cure.*—*Com.*

IT IS CRIMINAL Insanity to risk consumption when a few doses of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR would arrest the cough that leads to the disease.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—*Com.*

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abcott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.—*Com*

The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.—*Com.*

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—*Com.*

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFECTIONS of the chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.—*Com.*

Wonderful cures by WISTAR'S BALSAM.—*Com*

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—SETH ARNOLD'S Imperator-Aperient Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic-for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all derange ments of the Stomach and Bowels. Ask your druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and thoroughly cleansing the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

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A COUGH, Cold, Sore Throat Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

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Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

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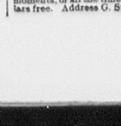

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VINEGAR BITTER'S

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
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J Y S U—N. 52

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And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

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They are also prepared to furnish to order,

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Of the Finest Description, at Boston Prices.

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Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.

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Unsaid.

For days and weeks upon the lips has hung
A precious something for an absent ear—
Some tender confidence but lately sprung,
Some dear confession that but one must hear

The heart repeats it over day by day,
And fancies how and when the words will fall—
What answering smile upon the face will play,
What tender light will linger over all.

But eager eyes that watch for one alone
May grow reluctant; for the open gate
Lets in, with him, perchance a guest unknown
On whom slow words of courtesy must wait.

Or when the presence waited for has come,
It may be dull or cold, too sad or light;
A look that shows the heart away from home
Can often put the dearest words to flight.

Perhaps the time of meeting, or the form,
May chill or wither what we've longed to say;
What fits the sunshine will not fit the storm—
What blends with twilight, jars the noon of day.

Again, when all things seem our wish to serve,
Full opportunity may strike us dumb—
May sink our precious thoughts in deep reserve,
And to the surface bid the lightest come.

And often ere our friend is out of sight,
We start: the thing can scarce be credited—
We have been silent, or our words been trite,
And here's the dearest thing of all unsaid!

DRIVEN TO DESPAIR.

Poor little Ruth! On a bright wintry morning she was wandering about like a timid creature of the woods, driven to despair by some mysterious act of cruelty. Hither and thither among the glades and dells of the beautiful garden she had learned to look upon as her own she walked to and fro, hating it because she was soon to be expelled—an outcast, an alien, yet innocent. Except a little fit of petulance or caprice now and then, she could not accuse herself of having wronged the parent by whom she had been adopted and just now disinherited. Would it not be best to die, seeing that she had no longer a home, no longer a protector, no longer a duty? But how was she to die? A man would have courage to shoot himself, or get his dues by force, or at least he might win back all that he had lost. She could do none of these things, and she despised herself for such helplessness. There was surer no sadder figure for the winter sun to look upon than this despairing little maiden of eighteen; yet there was something to smile at too, for you felt that very little would dry those angry tears, and check those passionate sobs. The impotent indignation of very small creatures has ever its comic as well as tragic side. She saw somebody coming toward her through the trees, and ran, bird-like, a few steps forward, as if to was no help for it, stood still, trembling. "I will be proud and angry, as I have a right to be," she said to herself. "I loved Bertie as a brother, yesterday, but I ought to hate him, and I do hate him now, since he is the new master here, and every bit of bread I eat from to-day is his charity."

The girl and youth met without a word—she downcast and pale, he flushed and eager.

"Ruth," he said, in a voice full of joy and hope—"Ruth, have you no word of congratulation? Why, I thought you would be the first to rejoice in my good fortune; and, after all, does not good luck to me mean good luck to you?" And he stooped to kiss and caress her, but she drew back.

"How can you talk so?" she cried. "I may be helpless, but I have not a mean spirit. I would rather starve than be a burden upon you."

The young man's face, which was singularly candid and sweet in expression, changed in a moment. He crimsoned, his large brown eyes filled with tears, his lips trembled.

"Oh, Ruth! how could you ever be a burden upon me? You must know what I mean. Our father by adoption felt sure that in making me his heir, he but divided his fortune between us. Don't you love me?"

She went on from one bitter speech to another, hardly hearing his words.

"What does it matter whom I love? I loved *him*, and he thought it no unkindness to let me be driven a beggar from his door! I don't see that love has anything to do with it. I have to begin my life again without any help, and yours he has mapped out for you just as you wished it. Of course you are happy, and I am miserable."

"Ruth, only listen to me for one minute, and I can make you understand what I mean."

"I understand; there is no possibility of making a mistake," cried Ruth, with a burst of tears. "You were always generous, and you wish to make amends for the injustice shown to me, but I cannot be passed from hand to hand like a slave-girl. I have a will of my own."

For some time the youth was silent. At last he said very sorrowfully, "Then I was wrong, and you never cared about me, Ruth, or else my good fortune is evil fortune indeed, if what has happened to-day has turned you against me."

She made no answer.

"Which is the truth?" he asked. "In fairness you are bound to tell me that."

But he could get no answer from her; his words had not softened her—rather the reverse, for she took the slight peremptoriness in his voice as an assumption of his new dignity. Never before had he talked to her of what was due to himself. They had been a pair of happy children till to-day, loving each other with no more thought of mutual obligation than young birds.

When she did speak, it was only to make matters worse, and they parted sorrowfully and bitterly.

It was a superb winter morning, and by little and little the bright colors of cloudless sky, glossy evergreen, scarlet berry, and velvet turf, got into poor little Ruth's heart, cheering it and calming it. Every step recalled some kindness of the good man who had died a day or two ago. Here he had arranged a little garden for her, and filled it with such flowers as children love; there he had built a stable for her pony, and in another place was her dovecote. One of his chief pleasures seemed to have been in pleasing her. She began to find excuses for that eccentric will of his, read only an hour ago, by which Bertie inherited all that he possessed. Even her doves and pony belonged to Bertie now! "He must have had some good reason for doing this," the child said to herself, and tried to divine what it could be. Well, what else could he have intended, but that Bertie should marry her some day? But things could never come right between Bertie and herself now; he was growing imperious and exacting already, and would not his love be a piece of generosity and heroic self-sacrifice? She wished she had been less violent in her reproaches, for the sake of the dead, but she felt none the less vindictive towards his heir. She would leave him to the full enjoyment of his new position, and would begin life anew without any help! Oh! what could she do to earn her bread? she thought, sitting down in a lonely spot to weep.

Meantime, Bertie was going over his new domains with alternate feelings of dismay and exhilaration. Ruth was the one person he loved best in the world, but he loved himself a little; and at twenty-one even real grief can be for a time absorbed in unexpected good fortune. When he left Ruth a few minutes ago, it was with the feeling that he should never care a straw for his magnificent possessions, would most likely leave them to take care of themselves, go abroad, and so on; but no sooner had he begun the survey of the superb old house which had that day become his own, than his thoughts took a more cheerful turn.

It was one of those mansions that bear, both inside and out, the stamp of character, having rich red walls of a thickness that appear cyclopean in these days; lofty rooms, well adapted for the massive furniture of our ancestors; liberal allowance of kitchens and cellars, in the recesses of which it would be easy to hide a disguised hero or a murdered enemy; and numerous nooks and corners fit to turn to any use, from a prison to a lady's boudoir. From the hall to the attic, the eye rested upon nothing that was not entirely patriotic, if we may apply the word to art, and good and satisfying was the result. The armor won by knights at Cressy and Poictiers, the pictures painted by Reynolds and Gainsborough, the chests and coffers carved out of solid oak, the well-filled library of able authors in sober brown and gold bindings—all these things wore a new and fascinating aspect to him. If Ruth broke his heart, he would still do what behoved a gentleman of the old school; and the boy's honest nature glowed with all kinds of enthusiasms and emotions. But Ruth would not break either his heart or her own. When the first passion of his disappointment was over, she felt sure she would see that all was wisely ordered for herself as well as for him.

* * * * * * *

Exactly an hour from the time that Ruth and Bertie had parted, though it seemed an age to each, they met again. But under what a different aspect! Now it was the youth who looked crushed and heart-broken—the girl, whose face was bright and sympathetic. Ruth felt now a little comforted as to her own affairs, but full of compunction for her and pity of reproach him for wrong done by another. It was not his doing that he was suddenly a prince and she a beggar girl; and though there was no good fairy to bring them together as in a story book, they might be kind and pleasant to each other for old acquaintance sake. So she was returning to the house determined to find him, and say how sorry she was for her naughty behavior, when a sudden turn brought them face to face.

She was so full of her penitence that she did not notice his pallor, and, holding out her hand, began eagerly—"Dear Bertie, forgive me for saying such hard things to you just now. I am very sorry. I can never accept anything from you; but I do rejoice in your prosperity, I do indeed, and I shall not take any harm, never fear."

"You don't know what a mockery all this is," he answered almost savagely. "I have nothing to bestow upon you, Ruth—not even a crust of bread. My prosperity has lasted just two hours, and now I am a beggar!"

He put his hand to his brow distractedly.

"It seems like a horrid nightmare, but it is the truth. Oh, Ruth! It is hard to be waked from such a dream. Since I left you I have been going over the old place and making all kinds of plans, not to please myself only, but others. I intended to build a room for our dear old tutor, so that I could have him to help and advise me always, and I saw in my mind's eye new cottages for those capital fellows who nursed all their neighbors during the fever last year, and a lovely boudoir for you, for I thought in time you would rather live here with me than anywhere else. But I shall emigrate next week, and marry some savage woman—unless I shoot myself, which perhaps would be the best thing to do. A second will is found revoking the first, and not a halfpenny comes to me."

"Ruth's first thought was to comfort him.

"You will soon forget this disappointment, Bertie," she said, gently. "Our dear father had doubtless some good reason for leaving his fortune elsewhere. We cannot say we are disinherited."

"But you are not disinherited!" cried Bertie. "The tables are turned, Ruth, with a vengeance; it is you who are rich—I who am a beggar now."

"Oh, Bertie, is that true?"

"You may look aghast! Oh! it is too cruel. What can I do? My education is not yet finished; I have no friends; I have been accustomed to plenty of money all my life; and now I am thrown without warning on my own resources. But I forgot that I have not wished you joy of your inheritance, Ruth; pray forgive me."

Ruth was trying to put her thoughts into words, but found it difficult to begin. What did she care for this great fortune now, seeing that he was miserable? Yet, if she said so, how was he to believe her? He seemed to read the unspeakable longing for sympathy in her face, for he added—"Don't be unhappy about me. I am a man, and you are a woman, and it is right that I should work, and you should not. If I only knew how to set about it, I would not mind. But I won't be beholden to any one."

That stung her, for she was on the point of saying—"Forget the idle words I have said. Take my love, if you will, and my fortune anyhow." Now she could not say that.

"Is everything left to me to do exactly as I like with it?" she asked.

"Not exactly; but everything is yours. There are trustees, of course.

"And would they prevent me from doing what is just?" she said in as business-like voice as she could put on. "I mean, in making over half this property to you. He loved us both equally. We were alike his children, in everything but name and blood. I would rather have nothing than have all."

"This is childish," he answered, impatiently. "Law is law, and it has made you mistress here. You cannot undo a dead man's will."

"Dear Bertie, we have always been good to each other till now. Why should any change of circumstances alter us in that? You wanted me to share your fortune, just as I wanted you to take half mine."

He laughed scornfully.

"And don't you remember what you said? I have not a mean spirit any more than yourself, and I would rather go to the gold-diggings than be a burden upon you. Had you cared for me as much as I thought, it could make no difference now. All that is over between us."

And it seemed, indeed, as if all was over between them. Their eyes met without a trace of the old fond playfulness and affection; their voices were cold and hard; every word divided them more and more.

It was winter in their young hearts as they walked back to the house. They were such mere children, their lives had been so careless and unclouded hitherto, that the one was no more fit to enter upon new responsibilities than the other. Ruth wanted to keep nothing but her doves, her flower-garden, and her pony, and had wept for the loss of them more than anything else. Now that everything was hers, mansion and park and treasures, she was too concerned to care about any. Hard as it had seemed to have to pack her little bundle to-morrow and go, it seemed twice as hard to see Bertie pack his, and leave her behind in her state alone!

In that ten minutes' silent walk how many thoughts flashed across her bewildered mind! Her part to play in life had hitherto been that of love and playfulness only. Nothing more was asked of her but to be happy. How could she ever be happy any more? Her old friend and protector was dead; her playfellow and boon companion was estranged—who else could be to her what these two had been?

* * * * * * *

They were met on the threshold by Bertie's tutor, who had been with the orphans during their trouble, and was now the dearest friend they had in the world. Ruth flung herself into his arms, but he put her away very gently and sorrowfully, saying that something most unexpected had happened, and that they were wanted in the library at once. They followed him; he downcast and apathetic, and absorbed and sorrowful. The family lawyer begged them to be seated, and looked somewhat embarrassed. He seemed to have something unpleasant to communicate now, for he looked first at the tutor, then at the youth and girl, then ran his eyes across a parchment before him, finally coughed, and began:

"My dear young friends, in the entire course of my professional career, wards of thirty years—I never remember to have been so peculiarly placed as at the present moment. My position and yours two ago was disagreeable enough. I had then to break the news to one of you that your late kind friend and most generous protector had made no sort of provision for her in the future, doubtless for some inexplicable reason or other which we could not perceive. A short time after that a later will was found, revoking the first, and entirely excluding his adopted son from any share of his ample fortune; and now we have come upon a third will, perfectly legal in form and substance, and of later date than all; and this is entirely contrary to the spirit of the two first. My late friend was, as we all know, eccentric; and he was so afraid of his intentions becoming known that he never employed me in drawing up testamentary documents, but a stranger in a distant part of the country. Well, it is now my duty to read this last and final deposition to you, first begging you to be prepared for tidings quite as unexpected, and perhaps even more distressing, than any you have yet heard."

The lawyer put on his spectacles and read the entire paper:

"In revoking all past wills and testaments—and I have made a great many—in favor of this final one, I have been actuated less by affection towards my adopted children than by a real interest in their welfare. I at first made Bertie my heir, because he was a boy, and it seemed right and natural to let him step into my place, and become my little Ruth's protector; then I gradually came to the decision that such a sudden accession to fortune and power might make him arrogant, and that to fight his own way in life would best strengthen his character, and fit him for the responsibilities of property which he might become possessed of by virtue of being Ruth's husband. And now I am led to make another alteration, partly being actuated by a desire of doing justice to another, and partly out of a real unselfish love for them." Here Ruth touched Bertie's hand. "They did not know that the estate I have enjoyed during the last half of my life only became mine because its rightful owner, my brother, was disinherited by our father on account of an improper marriage. He went abroad, and there died; but I have lately learned that a son of his is living, and to him I bequeath what is only his due." Here Ruth touched Bertie's hand again, looking at him fondly, and almost joyfully. She felt as if a great weight was suddenly lifted from her heart. "Between my adopted children I have equally divided all the sums of money I have laid by from my income, which will be found a modest provision enough, but ample to complete Bertie's education and start him in life, and for my little Ruth a guarantee against need. Let them both learn to depend upon better things than wealth for happiness, and share what little they possess, not only with each other, but with many others. My advice to them is, provided they love each other, as I fondly imagine, to go to some new country where luxury has not yet encroached upon reason, and there lay the foundation of a new, simple, and useful life."

The lawyer laid down the document, and, taking off his spectacles, eyed the couple, half with commiseration, half with curiosity.

"I hope, my dear young friends," he said, smiling, "that you will not give way to disappointment till we see how matters stand. My late client's economies may have been more extensive than we imagine, and in any case you are not penniless."

"What are we to do, Bertie?" asked Ruth, confidingly. There seemed no reason why they should not consult each other now.

"Be friends, of course," the youth said, blushing, as he stooped to kiss her. "Thank fortune, I am no longer a fairy-tale prince, nor you a beggar-maiden, so we have nothing to quarrel about."

The lawyer and the old man left them alone, and forgiving each other, without any more ado, for what had passed, they began to scheme their future. The sombre library all at once became an enchanted palace, for their talk was of unknown lands, where it would be good to build a hut and begin a new life together—of broad rivers running amid golden swards and purple hills, on which they might gaze and never tire. There was nothing to keep them in the old world, everything to draw them to the new. With the old confidence in each other, there returned also their affection and gratitude for their foster-parent. The winter day that had begun with such bitter disappointment to each, ended in bestowing abundant blessings on both, all the sweeter and more welcome because of the trouble which had gone before.

Fish-Hawks and their Nests.

I spent the summer at a little fishing hamlet, on the New Jersey coast, and of all the strange and interesting things I saw there, nothing was stranger or more interesting than those birds of which I want to tell you. In poetry and science they are always called "ospreys." That may be a prettier word—but fish-hawks is the better name; it is the one which has been given by all fishermen on our coast, and it is more descriptive of the birds and their habits.

A broad shallow river, which was only the sea pushing back into the land, ran just in the rear of our boarding-houses, and there, all day long, we could watch the fish-hawks circling above or swooping down from the great heights, or diving headlong into the water, or sitting solemn and grave upon their nests. As soon as you come within sound of the ocean, you may see their large pouch-shaped nests wedged between the bare forks of the pine, oak and other strong trees, sometimes ten, sometimes fifty feet above the ground.

They are placed, without any attempt at concealment, in the open fields, or close to the fishers' houses, or along the river banks perhaps a mile inland; and they form a wonderfully picturesque feature in the landscape. They are built of large sticks three and four feet long mixed in with cornstalks, seaweed and mullein stalks, piled up four or five feet in a solid mass, and lined with seaweed. They are not hollow like a pouch as you might judge from the outside, but are nearly flat on top, and about as deep as a dinner plate.

Of course they are very heavy, and the weight, together with the mass of wet stuff, saps the vitality from the tree in a few years, and it gets bare and ragged like the one struck by lightning.

This great weight is very necessary, however, for it enables the nests to resist the storms and high winds which [illegible] what is mainly needed, for the fish-hawk builds its nest as we do our houses, to last a great many years. —*St. Nicholas.*

Ventilation of Sleeping Rooms.

Fresh air should be introduced into sleeping rooms as not to fall upon the beds or create a draft across them. In building houses the proper ventilation of the bedrooms should be carefully provided for, but this we are sorry to say is not always done, so that in many chambers it is very difficult to introduce fresh air without endangering health. If a window can be lowered and there is a stove pipe opening in the room, a good circulation of air may be obtained. Or the lower sash may be raised several inches and a nicely fitting board close the aperture. This will allow air to enter between the sashes and yet keep it from falling directly on a bed near the window.

As one weighs a pound less when he rises in the morning than when he goes to bed at night, and this pound is diffused through the bedding and the air of the room in the shape of carbonic gas and insensible perspiration, it is evident that unless constant supplies of fresh air are admitted to the sleeping room, the atmosphere will become very foul and unwholesome. It appears from this fact that daily airing of the bedding is requisite to cleanliness, and the more thorough this airing is the greater will be the power of the blankets and comforts to retain in the bed the warmth of the sleeper and keep out the cold.

While on this subject we must add a word about the position of the bed with regard to the admission of light from the window. The bed should be so placed that the eyes may be protected from moonlight, or from the light of the early morning. A window at the foot of the bed should be carefully curtained, and light should enter the room without falling directly upon the eye of the reclining occupant. With regard to children, these precautions are quite necessary, as they may suffer great inconvenience, and even injury, from opening their eyes when in bed directly toward the sky.

Sheep Dogs of California.

A traveler in Southern California gives the following account of the famous sheep dogs used there, and of the manner in which they are trained. He writes:

"You may go over the plains and hills there for miles and see thousands of sheep, but not a man to watch them. Around each flock or band of say a thousand sheep are half a dozen dogs of a peculiar breed—dogs whose progenitors were imported from the sheep pastures of the old world. These dogs take the entire care of the sheep, drive them out to pasture in the morning, keep them from straying during the day, and bring them home at night. These dogs have inherited a talent for keeping sheep, but the shepherds do not depend wholly on that. They cultivate it in this way—so at least the old shepherd says: When a lamb is born it is taken away from the mother sheep before she has seen it, and a puppy put in its place. The sheep suckles the puppy and learns to love it. When the puppy grows old enough to eat meat, it is fed in the morning and sent out with the sheep. It stays with them because it is accustomed to be with its mother, but it cannot feed with them. As they get full the dog gets hungry. At length, impatient to return where it hopes to get another piece of meat, it begins to tease and worry its mother, and finally starts her toward home; the other sheep follow, and thus the whole flock is brought in. If the dog brings the sheep home too soon, or comes home without them, he gets no supper or is punished in some way. Hence he soon learns when to come, and to see to it that none of his charge are left behind."

Peculiarities of the Rothschilds.

The noted bankers, the Rothschilds, deal in everything that contains profit. They hold, it is asserted, $50,000,000 of American securities. They own large estates in Britain, Germany, Austria, and France, cotton factories at Manchester, cutlery establishments at Sheffield, ships on the Clyde, warehouses at London, gardens near Paris, villas on the Rhine, mills along the Mass, gold mines in California, wheat crops in Russia, statues at Rome, boats on the Nile, plantations in Jamaica, shawls in India, rubies at Teheran, tobacco fields in Virginia, idols in Japan, and towns in Siberia. They call themselves merchants as well as bankers, and, in the largest sense, they are both.

Of the capital of the Rothschilds, which is constantly and rapidly increasing, nobody but themselves has any positive knowledge. It has been represented as surpassing the aggregate wealth of all the crowned heads and royal princes of the Old World. Whatever the exact amount, it cannot appear other than fabulous. When we remember how surprisingly fast great sums of money increase at compound interest—this is the bankers' method of investment—some approximate idea may be had of their cash means. A review of the house indicates that it can not be less than *five hundred millions of dollars* (it may be much more), independent of the private fortunes of the individual members of the firm, which must be nearly, if not quite, equal to their business capital.

Respecting their partnership affairs every Rothschild is as silent as the Sphinx. They are never mentioned outside of their own immediate family. Its members rigorously sink the shop, from ingrained caution and cultivated reticence. Confidence in others is not one of their virtues. They trust themselves and distrust humanity.

"A man will not tell what he has not heard," was a pet aphorism of Nathan Mayer; and "Gold never repeats what it sees," was often in Mayer Anselm's mouth.

Confidential clerks are not in favor with the house. So great bankers must have some; but they impart nothing to their employees which is not essential to their business. Scarcely any one of their accountants or agents knows anything of their affairs beyond his proper functions. They demand that he shall be highly intelligent and capable in those, and ignorant of what lies beyond.

They always prefer their own race as assistants, especially in offices of responsibility. While they do not insist that every man in their service shall be a Hebrew, they have few aids not of their faith. I have frequently been in their different banking houses, and all the faces I have seen there have borne the Israelitish stamp. When I had first entered their London establishment I imagined myself in a synagogue; and [illegible] pawnbroker's.

On the whole, the losses of the Rothschilds, considering their extended and gigantic operations, have been strikingly few. Their last heavy loss, so far as known, was before and during the Franco-German war. They felt sure, it is said, that the French would triumph, and shaped their course accordingly. They paid $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 for their confidence; but, as they have usually done, they were on the other side of the market before it was too late, and managed the ir detriment to avail. With their unlimited cash reserves—the London or Frankfort branch alone is reported to have on hand sometimes convertible funds to the amount of $200,000,000 to $250,000,000—they have incalculable advantages, and can readily recover from a false step. Admitting their unbounded wealth, invaluable connections, superlative foresight and energy, still they have been lucky. They admit they have, and they are firm believers in luck. They will not employ, nor embark in any enterprise with, any one they know to have been unfortunate; and if their agent proves that he is not responsible for failure, he is discharged nevertheless. They judge efficiency by result. Failure is is failure, from whatever cause, and they are averse to any precedent of nonperformance.

Not a great while ago, as the story goes, they had any auxiliary in Smyrna who received certain instructions, which he did not fully comprehend, and did not, therefore, obey. The consequence was he made a handsome profit instead of losing, as he would have done had he strictly discharged his duty. By one mail they dismissed him for carelessness; by the next they re-engaged him, because he had been successful. With them a happy issue will atone for anterior blunders, if the blunders be not repeated.

The Salique law is rigidly adhered to in the house of Rothschild. All the sons, and some of the nephews, of its members are predestined to partnership by their birth. The third and fourth generations from Mayer Anselm now compose the firm, numbering, I think, some twelve of the family.

To be deprived of a son is a great sorrow to any one of the bankers. Anselm, the eldest son of the founder, was deeply distressed from that cause, and offered his wife a million florins (about $500,000) if she would present him with an heir. Liberal as the sum was, it does not seem to have been enough to produce the desired effect. He took his disappointment good-naturedly, however, remarking that the price of boybabies must have advanced since his time, for he would have been willing to be born for half the money. When he appointed his nephew, Mayer Charles, his successor at Frankfort he took the young man in his arms, saying, "Much as I love you, I should have loved you better had you let me be your father. Daughters are dear to my heart, but they can't be bankers, you know."

It appears to be the European fashion for bankers to withdraw themselves from public attention. They seldom have signs, and are in such unexpected places that it is hard to run them down. They are doubtless aware that men who have money to lend will always be found. If they should bury themselves up in the bowels of the earth, some hard-up gnome would badger them for discounts. The Rothschilds are particularly hard to discover. St. Swithin's Lane, London, at my initial visit, I spent an hour in getting at. It is as ignominiously missituated as the *Times* itself. Printing-house Square being little else than an unclean alley. The Rothschilds' offices are spacious and pleasant when you have once unraveled them—unlike their closer quarters in Paris, Frankfort, and notably Vienna. Their parent house, on the corner near the new synagogue, between the Zeil and the Judengasse, has always interested me. To a casual observer, it might seem the abode of bankruptcy, so ancient are its equipments, so worn its desks, so dusty its counters. But a little observation reveals the signs of its treasures in piles of bills, bags of coin, and packets of bonds, and you breathe amidst its dinginess the air of gold. Though the Rothschilds have hundreds of millions, they are very willing to make one-eighth of one per cent. on very small amounts, for they know that from the slenderest beginnings arose the fabulous fortunes which seem to have sprung from a tale of enchantment or a dream of Firdousi.

Preservation of Milk.

We are indebted to the *American Artisan* for the following account of a new process, the invention of Mr. L. F. Kirchofer, for preserving milk. The object of this invention is to subject milk to such a treatment that, without altering its elements or taste, and without the addition of any foreign substance, it may be preserved in its natural state for several months without change, except the rising of cream, whether it be kept in a state of rest or subject to constant movement, as in sea voyages. If this object be accomplished, the invention is a most important one, as condensed mil

Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1874.

NOTICE.—OUR PATRONS WHO HAVE PROCURED THE GAZETTE ON THE CARS WILL IN FUTURE BE SUPPLIED BY W. F. LOCKE, STATION AGENT AT BRAINTREE, WHO WILL HAVE A SUPPLY ON FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE DEPOT, IN SEASON FOR THE 7 1-2 O'CLOCK TRAIN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—A good number of the patrons of the Gazette have favored us with a New Year's remembrance in the form of advance payment of their subscriptions for 1875. This timely aid and friendly interest in the prosperity of the Gazette is duly appreciated by us, and if all our subscribers would follow the example of these friends, it would not only confer a favor upon the publisher, but also obviate the recurrence of mistakes in accounts which will sometimes creep in where various collectors are employed. By calling at the office, and paying $2.00, our patrons will get their receipt for the coming year, receive correct credit therefor, and relieve us of much care and perplexity.

THREATENED BURGLARY AVERTED.—Some two or three months ago an outfit of burglar's tools of the most perfect kind was captured by the State Constables, in Boston, and the parties who called for them at the express office, were arrested. One of the gang, named Foster, proved to be a rogue whom the New York detectives were in search of as the perpetrator of a burglary in that city, and after a trial he was sent to Sing Sing for 15 years. Since his incarceration he has been pumped in relation to the object of the visit to Boston, when he disclosed the fact that the job which the gang had in view was the robbery of the Union National Bank of Weymouth, a design which was happily frustrated by the timely discovery of the tools. The implements are on exhibition at the office of the Chief Constable, and comprise some of the most powerful implements used by the cracksmen, made of the best steel and capable of forcing a way into the strongest vaults.

THE STATE CONSTABULARY.—In a visit to the office of the Chief Constable, we received a favorable impression of the magnitude of the operations of the State Constabulary, in surveying the piles of criminal spoils on exhibition, comprising gambler's implements for "tricks which are dark and vain," about a bushel of ivory chips and several dozen of deal boxes, with other articles, being the fruits of the many raids on gambling houses. Constable Andrews, once the keeper of the Boston jail, is the custodian of the treasures, and in his possession are a number of ancient "keepsakes," among them the keys of the original jail, which stood on the site of the present court house. These keys are of extraordinary size, over a foot in length, and from their massiveness we should judge the jailer must have been a "used up man" when he had finished his work of locking up.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.—At the annual meeting of the South Weymouth Savings Bank held Jan. 5, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, Albert Tirrell.
Vice President, Oran White.
Trustees,—Albert Tirrell, Oran White, John S. Cobb, Jacob Loud, Thomas J. Nash, Joseph Dyer, Eri T. Joy, James L. Bates, D. S. Murray, C. C. Tower, Jason Holbrook, William Dyer, Elon Sherman, B. F. White.

The usual semi annual dividend of three per cent., was also declared.

B. F. WHITE, Treasurer.

THE CORRECT STORY.—A correspondent, alluding to the statement published a few weeks since that Mr. Minot Wales, of Abington, had been injured by a fall, gives us correct information to the effect that Mr. Cyrus Sherman, of South Weymouth, was injured at that time by falling over a trap door, in his factory, which a person in his employ had raised from below just as he was passing it with his arms full of boxes. The injury sustained by Mr. Sherman was a fracture of the knee pan and he has been under the care of Dr. Greeley, and is now rapidly recovering.

THE CURRENT RATES for groceries is a matter of much interest to the residents of the town at the present time, "panic prices" ruling at all the stores. Kerosene is slippery at 18, 19 and 20 cts., and in the way of beans, for 12 cents a family can provide a plentiful dinner, the pudding for which meal can be sweetened at 48c. for molasses or 10 1-2 for sugar, with all the little fixings at bottom rates. The sales the past week have been prodigious.

UNION MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The next rehearsal of the Union Musical Society will be held Monday evening, the *nineteenth* inst. Members are specially requested to be prompt on hand at 7 1-2 o'clock, that the singing may be included within seasonable hours. Members, active or associate, can procure tickets for the season of the Treasurer, Mr. William H. Clapp.

ROBBERY.—A carriage robe valued at about $15, was stolen from the stable of A. S. White, at Weymouth Landing, last Friday evening, and the thief offered it for sale to Mr. Turner, of Hingham, who suspecting that it had been stolen, arrested him, when he confessed the robbery and was brought to Weymouth and committed to the custody of officer Binney, who brought him before the District Court at Quincy, where he was sentenced to the House of Correction for six months.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Sam'l Lingard, the noted Character Artist, has recently taken up his residence at East Weymouth, and will give a series of entertainments in this vicinity this winter, in connection with a troupe of artists, commencing at Lincoln Hall, Weymouth, this evening.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—Services have been held in the different evangelical churches through this week. The Union Society of Weymouth and Braintree and the Baptist Society held union services in their churches—on Monday evening at the Baptist and Thursday evening at the Congregational church.

A FULL BLOWN MEDIUM was developed at a private party in Weymouth Landing last week, the lady in question having suggested that the company engage in playing Spiritualism, which was done, and to the surprise of all present she gave one of the number a communication in relation to the sudden illness of a friend of one of the party residing in a distant town, which was verified by a letter received next morning. Verily, "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy."

ROBBERIES.—Mr. S. Blanchard, railroad station agent at North Weymouth, has recently been the victim in a series of audacious robberies at his boarding-house and store. In addition to the abstraction of about $60 from his apparel while he was asleep, this robbery being committed a few weeks since, he has again suffered in like manner, and a young man named Pickett, who formerly boarded in the house, has been arrested on suspicion of being the robber.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered next Sunday evening, at the Universalist Church, Weymouth Landing, by Mrs. Folsom. Subject, "Saints or Sinners." To commence at 7 o'clock.

G. A. R.—The wretched weather of last Tuesday evening was no impediment to the large number of attendants at the dedication of the hall of Post 88, G. A. R., proving that the public interest in whatever pertains to the welfare of the "boys in blue" is by no means abated. Some 250 invited guests, including a large number of ladies, braved the inclement night, and were well repaid for their attendance by an entertainment of a most satisfactory and agreeable kind. Commander Bates assumed the gavel at an early hour, and introduced the mustering officer, Capt. J. G. B. Adams, who proceeded with the ceremony of inducting the officers elect of the Post in their respective positions. At the conclusion of the services, the Commander tendered the thanks of the Post to the mustering officer for his attendance, and after a salute by the command, the official retired. Commander Bates then extended an invitation to the company to repair to the lower hall, the body of which was well filled by the assemblage. The Amateur Orchestra of East Weymouth appeared upon the platform, (Mr. Ben. Clapp, the cornet player of the Orchestra, sporting a new and elegant instrument purchased at a cost of $96 and presented to him by his friends,) and opened the entertainment with the overture to "Stradella," given in an excellent style, followed by the East Weymouth Quartette Club (Mrs. Benj. Lovell, Mrs. Wm. Rice, Messrs. Alpheus Bates and R. F. Raymond, with Willie Burrell as pianist,) who gave the "Whipporwill's Call" with fine effect. Mrs. Elbridge Nash then favored the company with a reading of the "Charge of the Light Brigade," and by request afterward gave "Sheridan's Ride," both of which were rendered in a highly finished and artistic manner. The South Weymouth Quartette, comprising Mrs. Kennison, Mrs. Howe, Messrs. Whitcomb and Vining and Mrs. Foss, pianist, then gave "The Sea hath its Pearls," being warmly applauded in their performance. The North Weymouth Quartette, (Mrs. Sarah Blanchard, Miss Fanny Bartlett, Messrs. B. F. Thomas and T. B. Seabury, Ed. Blanchard, pianist,) also favored the company with a choice musical selection, in which the clear and beautiful soprano tones of Miss Bartlett were a prominent feature.

In addition to these efforts of the musical friends of the Post, the Orchestra filled up the intervals with the performance of acceptable instrumental music, and owing to some delay in preparing the tables for the collation, the different Clubs were again called upon to fill up the time of waiting, which invitation was cheerfully acceded to by them. Mr. R. F. Raymond also gave a piano performance in his usual artistic manner, and Comrade Ben. Lovell, as Chairman of the Post Entertainment Committee, made a brief report of the financial results of the last entertainment, the nett profits of which were $303.43.

By request of the Post we tender their warmest thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who participated in the entertainment, and they are assured that their kind efforts to furnish the Post and guests with an evening's enjoyment will long be remembered by the Comrades.

The preparations for the collation having been concluded, the guests were invited to the Post hall, where tables were loaded with a variety of delicacies furnished by the lady companions of the command, and without further ceremony the discussion of the viands was entered into with an "appetite born of keen digestion." As all could not be accommodated at one sitting, a portion of the company engaged in dancing in the lower hall, in the interval of waiting, music being furnished by the East Weymouth Orchestra, and when all had been supplied with supper, an hour or two was spent by a large portion of the company in threading the mazy waltz or footing the light cotillon.

In closing our somewhat hasty and condensed account of the dedication entertainment, we add a few words relative to the decorations of the hall, which in their tasty design and skillful finish reflect much credit upon the artist, Comrade Oliver Burrell, of East Weymouth. The walls of the hall are hung with prints of distinguished military men, encompassed with flags, and in the rear of the platform is a fine portrait of Gen. James L. Bates, Commander of the Post, painted by Wright, of South Weymouth, who is now studying in Europe and is one of the most promising of American artists. A fine chromo of "Sheridan's Ride" hangs at the left of the General's portrait, and on the right is a ludicrously expressive chromo of a party of Union soldiers charging upon a rebel fortification in hot haste, only to find a collection of Quaker guns and a lot of "scare-crows" in rebel habiliments. The disgust of the heroic leader of the forlorn hope must be seen to be appreciated.

THE STATE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—A series of pungent articles, editorial on the part of the paper, and communicated on the part of Gen. Bates, are making the columns of the Boston Daily Advertiser decidedly lively at the present time. The editor rides the Prohibitory law and its State enforcers rough shod, and the General manfully meets the Advertiser's arguments, proving that the fruits of the law's enforcement are a sufficient evidence of its usefulness side the annual report of the State Police, which sums up 5545 liquor seizures during the past year, and fines and costs paid by parties indicted for these and other offences, to the amount of $207,670.58.

MORE ILL FORTUNE.—It was not a thief this time, but an accident which robbed Mr. S. Blanchard, of the depot store at North Weymouth, of a hogshead of molasses, the other day, the hogshead, by a fall, sustaining a fracture in one of the heads, through which the sweetening effected a "rapid transit" to an unprofitable condition.

ACCIDENT.—We learn from a Hanover correspondent that Mrs. Huldah Bates, wife of Mr. Rufus Bates, of that place, while kindling a fire on Saturday afternoon last, ignited her clothing, and was so severely burned that she died on Sunday. Her husband was away at the time of the accident.

ANOTHER BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. Messrs. Clapp, of Weymouth Landing, who have for several years prosecuted the commission business in Boston, have leased the building in Washington Square, owned by Mr. Albion Hall, and have commenced manufacturing on a large scale.

DISSOLVED.—Messrs. W. T. Burrell and Geo. W. Hersey, painters at Weymouth Landing, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by Mr. Burrell, who will give his personal attention to patrons of this well known and popular establishment.

SUCCESSFUL SHOOTING.—A resident of East Weymouth was engaged in cleaning a pistol last Sunday, but before finishing the job the fact that the pistol was loaded was forced upon his attention by the passage of a ball through his hand, lodging under the skin of one of the fingers, from whence the surgical skill of Dr. Fay soon extracted it.

SEVERE VISITATION OF SICKNESS.—Five children of the family of Mr. D. P. Hayward, residing in Hingham, near the East Weymouth line, were recently taken down with scarlet fever, and hardly had they recovered from their illness when they were attacked with measles. We learn that they have all recovered their health.

FREIGHT RAILWAY.—The Herald says that the Union Freight Railway, in Boston, will hereafter be operated by the Old Colony R. R. Co., under the supervision of the freight department of that road.

Braintree.

THE FIRE ENGINE QUESTION, which was supposed to have been settled by the vote of the town of Braintree, instructing the Selectmen to make provision for needed protection against fire, has again appeared in the shape of a call for a town meeting next week, the articles of the warrant reading as follows:

To see if the town will rescind the vote whereby they instructed the Selectmen to organize a fire department for the town.

To see if the town will rescind the vote appropriating five thousand dollars for the purchase of apparatus for extinguishing fires.

MEETINGS.—The Elm Street Baptist and Congregational churches are observing the week of prayer, by daily devotional meetings, also a preaching service Wednesday and Friday evenings, at the Baptist church, by Revs. Messrs Warner and H. C. Rowe.

Officers elect of General Sylvanus Thayer, Post No. 87, G. A. R., Braintree, for 1874.

P. C., H. A. Monk; S. V. C., Samuel Rennie; J. V. C., John V. Hunt; Q. M., M. A. Perkins; O. D., Wm. L. Gage; O. G., John G. Minchen; Surgeon., E. L. Curtis; Chaplain., Joseph Jenkins; Q. M. S., T. B. Stoddard; S. M., Thomas Fallon.

Wm. L. Gage and J. T. Stevens were chosen delegates to department convention, with B. J. Loring, Jr. and W. M. Richards, alternates.

QUICK WORK.—A correspondent of the Quincy Patriot says that a lady resident of Braintree went to a store at to o'clock, on the morning of the 16th of December, and purchased material for a dress, cut and made it, (besides attending to numerous other duties,) and wore the same at the Tea Party, on the evening of the same day.

NEW YEAR'S PARTY.—A large numbef of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hallenbeck assembled at their residence on Union street, to participate in the pleasures of a New Year's party, receiving a cordial greeting from their host and hostess, and making the new and elegant dwelling of Mr. H. to ring with their merriment.

ACCUMULATION.—In June, 1826, the late Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, deposited $800 in a Life Insurance Company, where it has been permitted to remain on interest. On the 1st of this month it amounted to the handsome sum of $1,365.70.

BRAINTREE CITIZENS' CLUB.—Club met according to adjournment; Pres. J. F. Bates in the chair. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather quite a large number of members and spectators were assembled in the hall at an early hour. A song and chorus was sung by a quartette of Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Holbrook, Mr. Barnes and President Bates. Have'nt heard whether it was well sung or not, will send you word, Mr. Ed., when I hear. An essay on Temperance was then read by Mr. Geo Kelley, which I think was the most *remarkable* essay on Temperance I ever heard. I hope it may be published in the Gazette, and am sure it will win *the prize for its author*, which, as I believe I have told you before, is a wringing machine, offered by Mr. C. C. Fogg. (I beg his pardon, I mean a "Clothes wringer.")

The richest wine was saved for the last of the feast. Mr. John Croghan gave us a song which he rendered so finely that it took all hearts by storm, and in response to a hearty *encore*, he favored us again. I hope we shall hear from him every evening, it is a treat to listen to him.—After this entertainment, the question for the evening was taken up; "Resolved, that foreign emigration is detrimental to the best interests of the country."

Mr. B. V. Arnold opened the question in the affirmative, by saying that there is no country in the world, but emigration has been detrimental to its first interests. He instanced the invasion of Cortez into Mexico, ancient Briton into other peaceful countries; also the invasion of first settlers into America. The American Indians were a peaceful inhostile race, no people on the face of the globe more nobler than they, and yet our coming here has driven them back farther and farther, and they are nearly an extinct race.—He spoke of emigrants in California, Chinese, who made labor so cheap that no one could work but a Chinaman. But *here* in New England, every emigrant that comes to these shores is an advantage to the laboring classes. They make work. Each emigrant has to be clothed and fed, and it takes work to do it. We should not have had our gigantic railroads and bridges, if it had not been for emigrants.

Mr. Cavanagh said there are two things that go to make a country successful, one is capital, one is labor. One must be subservient to the other. A surplus of capital must bring labor down, and *vice versa*. Capital must be held good. How? By exports. Importing more than we export, will vary our capital, and foreign commerce will consume our capital. How shall we keep our capital within bounds? By labor. If men can command any price they ask, our goods will have to be imported and no goods made to export, and that carries our capital *from* this country. In order to have labor above capital we must have emigration. We have means, land for them to cultivate, and resources for them to work upon.

Mr. Anglim said one gentleman had confounded invasion with emigration. He thought there was a vast difference between voluntary emigration and invasion. The first emigrant ships that we have any account of coming to America, came in 1620. Any schoolboy that could tell their history, knows what an advantageous influence emigration had on the destinies of America. Indians are the only natives. Saxons and Celts, Germans or what not, all the rest are emigrants, don't care whether they came over in 1620 or 1870. Every emigrant who comes to this country, whether male or female, is a source of revenue, wealth and strength to the country. They are both consumers and producers, and what is for the interest of labor is for the interest of the country.

Mr. Shaw said "In order to prove that coming of emigrants to these shores was injurious to the best interests of the country, we must prove that what they *aim to do*, will injure the country. Did not want to say that foreign emigration was necessarily injurious, but he *did* believe they had an idea, which if carried out, would prove a serious injury to the country.

Mr. Drinkwater said our government was founded by men who cared nothing for the free school system of this age. He said he cared no more for one church than another; but if he were a Catholic he should not want his children to read a Protestant bible in school. Let us teach our children religion at home or at church. As to the question, he didn't see how any could take the affirmative; here we have a land almost without limit, as to advantages; look at the emigrants who landed upon our shores from 1801 to 1864; hundreds, thousands, yes, tens of thousands of them went into our army to fight our battles, and when the war was over found themselves home in the far west.

Mr. Elias Holbrook said he did not propose to go back as far as the flood to speak of emigration; he thought the question had reference to the present time, and we had arrived at a stage that forbid emigration. We are living in a money loving age; money must be had, and machinery is set to work to get labor done in the cheapest way. Emigrants are coming to our shores at the rate of 20,000 a week; do they scatter and find themselves homes in the west, where land is so cheap! No! they hang around our cities, and live upon the resources of the cities and suburbs. Statistics show that foreign emigration has much to do with crime and pauperism; nine-tenths of the inmates of our prisons and charitable institutions are emigrants, or their descendants.

Mr. Geo. H. Arnold said in regard to the effect of emigration on the labor question, as long as our resources are equal to it we have nothing to fear, and there are unlimited resources in this country.

Mr. B. V. Arnold said some one had spoken of money, and asserted that capital was above labor, but he did not think so; not a dollar in the world but represents so much labor.

The time for closing the debate having arrived, the question was left undecided, and after a prolonged discussion in regard to a question for the next evening it was decided to adopt the same question that had occupied the attention of the club this evening.

SAIRY GAMP.

[Our correspondent will please excuse the condensation of her report, owing to the want of room.]

I. O. O. F.

On the evening of Jan. 1st, D. D. G. M. Geo. W. Pratt, assisted by Hiram E. Raymond, as W. Grand Marshal, and a delegation of Past Grands, installed the officers of Crescent Lodge, of East Weymouth, No. 82, into their respective chairs in regular form, as follows:—H. Augustus Bailey, N. G.; Geo. R. Bowker, V. G.; Joseph A. Cushing, R. Sec.; S. S. Marden, prominent Secretary; Kinsman Chamberlain, Treasurer; Henry Pratt, W.; Calvin W. Raymond, Con.; H. E. Raymond, R. S. N. G.; W. F. Bartlett, L. S. N. G.; Stephen T. McGill, R. S. V. G.; Joseph Burrell, L. S. V. G.; Geo. C. Drew, R. S. S.; Albert Burrell, L. S. S.; Jason Gardner, O. G.; Israel Loring, I. G.; Geo. W. Bates, Chaplain.

After the ceremonies of installation, the Noble Grand thanked the Lodge for the honor conferred upon him, and extended a cordial invitation to all brothers to visit his residence and partake of his hospitality. Although taken by surprise, the Lodge most heartily accepted, and after the close of the meeting repaired in a large number to Bro. Bailey's house. After a short time spent socially, the company were invited into the spacious dining room, where they found the tables loaded with a profusion of luxuries, to which ample justice was done by the Crescents. At a late hour the brothers separated, feeling that to Bro. Bailey they were indebted for an evening of profit and enjoyment.

Jan. 6th, Deputy Pratt, with his suite, and a delegation of brothers from Crescent Lodge, visited Abington, and installed the officers of Pilgrim Lodge, No. 75, as follows:—L. C. Gilson, N. G.; W. A. Hurd, V. G.; Otis Churchill, R. Sec.; F. G. Shaw, P. Sec.; E. B. Peterson, Treasurer; W. R. Gilson, W.; N. B. Tanner, Jr., Con.; C. B. Capen, I. G.; W. W. Nash, O. G.; C. Penniman, R. S. N. G.; Frank Merritt, L. S. N. G.; Chas. A. Floyd, R. S. V. G.; J. W. Hutchinson, L. S. V. G.; Isaiah T. Churchill, R. S. S.; Daniel Gloyd, L. S. S.; N. B. Tanner, Chaplain.

After the installation the brothers were invited to the Central House, where the Pilgrim brothers had made every arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. About an hour was passed in discussing the good things provided, after which the company were entertained by some fine singing and playing by the ladies present. At a late (or rather early) hour the Weymouth brothers returned to their homes, reluctantly leaving so much pleasure, with the feeling that to their Abington brothers they were under obligations which they hope at some future time to be enabled to reciprocate.

E. W. B.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The westward progress of the star of empire is manifest in the appearance of a lively little sheet published at Bismarck, Dacotah Territory, a copy of which has been forwarded by our friend J. Hallstram, of New York, who is now on a trip to the far west. The enterprising publisher says of Bismarck, that the first settlement was made in June, 1872.

By the first of the following January thirty buildings had been put up, including stores, dwellings and stables. With five or six exceptions those erected were log "shacks" costing on an average, say, $150 each. In April, 1873, building again commenced and by the time the railroad was completed to Bismarck, June 5th, about forty additional cheap structures had been put up. The improvements for 1873 aggregate $110,925. One hundred and thirty-seven buildings were erected, making at the present time 167 buildings. The improvement would have been double, at least, had the town site matter been settled, and the number of buildings greatly increased. But as it is it is good enough for the first year.

East Norfolk Court Report.

Patrick Flynn, of Stoughton, for assault on an officer; fined $15 and costs.

Charles Gaffrey, of Weymouth, for being drunk, fined $3 and costs. Both of the above named persons were committed to the House of Correction for non-payment of fines.

John Cambell, of Holbrook, John O'Connell, of Boston, Edward Brown, of Fall River, for vagrancy, sentenced to two months in House of Correction.

John Colliphy, of Weymouth, was arrested by State Constable Hammond for keeping a common nuisance. The evidence not sustaining the charge he was discharged.

Peter Sullivan, of Weymouth, for keeping a common nuisance, found guilty and fined $50 and costs. He appealed and was ordered to give sureties in the sum of $300 for his appearance before the Grand Jury. While the officer was busy, Sullivan attempted to take leg bail, but Constable French soon brought him back.

Morris and Nancy Kennedy, of Weymouth, for keeping a common nuisance, were ordered to give bonds in $300 for their appearance before the Superior Court.

Julia A. Farrell, of Randolph, for illegally keeping intoxicating liquors, fined $10 and costs.

REPRESENTATIVES.—The Boston Daily Globe gives a record of the Representatives elected to the Legislature, from which we take the following:—

N. Eugene Hollis of Braintree was born there, October 4, 1840, and received his education in the schools of that town. He is now engaged in the commission business on Market street in this city. This is his first legislative experience. He is a Democrat and in favor of a license law.

Joseph W. Kogers of East Weymouth, was born in Boston, in 1828. He is engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He is a Republican, and has before held no political office.

Daniel Franklin Reed of South Weymouth, was born in Lynn May 10, 1834, and was educated in Weymouth. He is engaged in the boot manufacturing business. This is his first office. He is a Republican and in favor of prohibition.

Andrew Jackson Gove of Randolph was born in Plainfield, N. H., October 26, 1834. He is an expressman. Politically he is a Republican, and is returned for his second year. He makes a good legislator.

Ezra Stearns of East Stoughton was born in Boston, December 21, 1812, and was educated in the public schools of this city and Stoughton. He is now engaged in shoemaking in the latter place. Has held no civil office. Is a Democrat and in favor of license.

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1840. Over 30 Years, 1873.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER,

And after thirty years' trial, the "PAIN-KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of considerable variety of diseases; it is admirably suited for every race. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest; and is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders, for Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain-Killer stand unrivalled.

Thirty Years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficiency of any medicine, and that the PAIN-KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalelled popularity it has attained. It is a SURE AND EFFECTIVE remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Be sure you buy none but the genuine, manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

Sold by all Druggists.

Habitual Costiveness causes

Headache, Dizziness, Worms, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, &c. The surest preventive is DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES; being both Tonic and Laxative, they restore nature, thereby curing a costive habit. In the opinion of every Druggist, they are the most pleasant and effectual remedy for the *Piles*, and the only one that reaches the cause, as outward applications are only time and money wasted. Trial box, 30 cts.—Large box, 60 cts., mailed free for this last price.

DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a splendid cure for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and by all Druggists. 32 35

A late number of the St. John Morning News thus concludes a lengthy article eulogizing Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites:—"Mr. Fellows is certainly entitled to high credit for his energy and enterprise in working up his valuable discovery so successfully and the presence of such gentlemen in any community is a matter on which that community should congratulate itself."

The St. John Telegraph and Journal says: "The invention of Fellows' Hypophosphites has become one of the valuable industries of the country, unique of its kind, and a credit to the Dominion of Canada.

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

"It Works like a Charm."

"Guess you're joking, mister, aint you," said a poor, crippled man, whose joints were out of shape with Rheumatism, to one of our agents, who was telling what Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil would do. He gave him a bottle to try, and in about two weeks he writes, "Wm. Renne & Sons, I thank you for the Magic Oil your agent gave me. I use it and my poor crippled hands give immediate relief, and some friends helped me to get some more of your Oil, which I have used freely, and now I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Reader, did we do a good thing for that poor man? We could show you letters that tell bigger stories than this, from ladies and gentlemen all over the country, by hundreds. But, you please try our Pain-Killing Magic Oil. Manufactured only by WM. RENNE & SONS, Pittsfield, Mass. Sold by F. Ambler.

MARSTON & CHANDLE R'S CELEBRATED ORGANS which have been on exhibition at the Weymouth and Hingham fairs for the past three years, can now be seen at C. S. WILLIAMS', Weymouth Landing, who is the manufacturers' agent to sell, lease, or exchange, on very favorable terms, any of these Instruments. Organs placed in any house on trial Terms satisfactory.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In South Weymouth, Dec. 21, 73, by Rev. J. Baker, Mr. George Washington Lee, of Amsterdam, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth F. Holbrook, of Weymouth.

By the same, Dec. 23, Mr. Reuben Wallace Hunt, of Abington, to Miss Clara Augusta Lowe, of So. Weymouth.

By the same, Dec. 28th, Mr. Charles C. Pool to Miss Emily D. Cushing, both of Abington.

By the same, Dec. 25th, Mr. Charles Sumner Holbrook to Miss Deborah F. Torrey, both of Weymouth.

By the same, Jan. 1st, 1874, Mr. Howard Hale Joy to Miss Lucia Florence Locke, both of Weymouth.

In Weymouth, Dec. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. B. B. Davis, Mr. Francis M. Drown to Miss Lizzie J. Baker, all of W. [Cake received and thanks extended.]

In Abington, Jan. 4, by Rev. Geo. H. Bates, Mr. Bela P. French, of East Weymouth, to Miss Alice Seabury, of Abington.

In Quincy, Jan. 1st, by Rev. George W. Whitney, Mr. George W. Jones to Miss Ada M. Pray.

DIED.

In Braintree, Jan. 1st, Mrs. Lizzie A., wife of Mr. Alva S. Morrison.

New Advertisements.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO all persons interested in the Estate of BARNEY BATES, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased. Greeting:

Whereas, ALLEN VINING, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said Allen Vining is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same, once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this 24th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

J. H. COBB, Register. 37 39

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of W. T. BURRELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. T. BURRELL will continue the business at the old stand, Lincoln Square, where he will give personal attention to all orders for Painting, &c.

W. T. BURRELL,
G. W. HERSEY.

Weymouth, Dec. 15, 1873. 37 36

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE

UNPAID TAX BILLS

IN WEYMOUTH

HAVE been committed to the following persons for collection, viz., those in ward 1 to Wilmot Cleverly. Those in Wards 2, 3 & 4 to Oran White. And those in Ward 5 to Freeman B. Vinson.

By vote of the town, interest at the rate of nine per cent. from Dec. 1, and the officer's fee for collecting, will be added to each tax.

The Treasurer will receive only non-resident taxes after this date.

B. F. WHITE, Treasurer.

Weymouth, Dec. 31st, 1873. 36 36

WANTED!

A MAN to run McKay Sewing Machine and Nailing or Pegging Machines.
Also, Lasters, Edgers and Cutters wanted.
Apply at Factory in North Weymouth.
A. N. SANDERS & CO.

HAY and STRAW FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by
BAKER'S EXPRESS.
Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

REDUCTION IN PRICES, AT C. S. Williams',

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

OVERCOATS MARKED WAY DOWN.

$30 OVERCOATS now sell at $25.

$25 OVERCOATS now sell at $20.

$22 OVERCOATS now sell at $18.

$19 OVERCOATS now sell at $15.

CHEAPER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

PRICE LIST.

Yard Wide Cotton,	10 cts.
Best Prints,	8 cts.
Cardigan Jackets,	$1.25
Men's Pants,	1.25 to 8.00
Men's Underwear,	50 to 1.75
Paper Collars, 3 boxes,	25 cts.
Glycerine Ball Soap,	10 cts.
Good Lead Pencils, 20 cts. per dozen.	
Fine Combs,	5 cts.
Metal Back Coarse Combs,	10 cts.
Muslin Insertion and Edgings, (to close,)	5 cts. per yd.
Hamburg Edgings,	8 to 50c.
Ladies' Hose.	10 to 75 cts.
Balmoral Hose,	12 cts.
Ribbed Hose,	10 cts.
Children's White Collar and Muff,	1.50
Bed Blankets,	3.50 to 10.00
Horse Blankets,	2.25
Carriage Robes,	4.00
Boys' Suits,	5.00 to 15.00
Youths' and Men's Suits at all prices.	
White Aprons,	20 cts.
Boys' Canes,	15 cts.
Spool Cotton,	3 cts.
Clark's & Coat's Spool Cotton,	6 cts.
Neck Ties,	15 cts.

We have A VERY FINE LINE of

Gents' Overcoats and Suits,

and those usually purchasing Custom Clothing are particularly invited to examine our stock.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

No trouble to show goods.

C. S. WILLIAMS,
Weymouth Landing & Hingham.

Special Announcement.

L. RICH & CO.,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

HAVE PURCHASED THE LAST WEEK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New and Desirable Dress Goods, consisting of

ALL WOOL DUCHESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL IMPERIAL SERGES,
PURE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,
(Equal in brilliancy to Black Silks.)
ALPACAS, in all shades,
BLACK ALPACAS, 25, 30, 37, 40, 45, 50.

RICH COLORED STRIPES AND PLAIDS, TYCOON REPS.

Enormously Reduced Prices,

AND WILL OFFER ALL OUR GOODS AT

POSITIVE BARGAINS.

Square and Double Shawls, Balmoral and Felt Skirts, Hosiery and Gloves, Initial, Motto and Plain Hdkfs., Brown and Bleached Cottons,

Horse Blankets, Carriage Robes, Ladies and Children's Worted Jackets and Mittens, all kinds, Table Linens, Flannels, Cotton Batts, also

Ribbons, in all widths and colors.

VELVET RIBBONS. BLACK SASH. PLAID SASH.

Ladies' Underwear, Navy Blue Flannel, for Children's Suits,

BLANKETS,

Children's Cony Caps and Riding Hoods.

FOR GENTLEMEN, GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

Good White Shirts, Navy Blue Shirts, French Blue Shirts,
Fine assortment of Ties, Under Shirts and Drawers,
" " " Cloth and Buck Gloves,
" " " Suspenders and Mittens,
" " " Hosiery, Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets,
Also, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN CALLING ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF

CARPETING!

IN WOOL, OIL, HEMP AND STRAW.

Our Novelty Department is being filled with *New Goods for the Holidays!!*

L. RICH & CO., - WEYMOUTH.

NEW STORE.

Best Groceries & Provisions CHEAP FOR CASH.

BASEMENT LEWIS RICH & CO.'S STORE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PRICE LIST.

Fine St. Louis Flour, PER BAG. PER BBL.
$1.35 $10.75

Extra Fine St. Louis Flour, 1.40 per bag, 11.62 per bbl.
Superior Flour, 1.62 per bag, 12.62 per bbl.
White Sugar, per lb., 10 cts.
Best Granulated Sugar, per lb., 10 3-4 cts.
Light Brown Sugar, per lb., 9 1-2c.
Black Tea, per lb., 40., 48., 72c.
Extra Molasses, per Gall., 50 Cts.
Best New Orleans Molasses, per gall., 85 cts.
Best Porto Rico, per gall., 65c.
Sweet Butter, per lb., 38 cts.
Extra Cheese, per lb., 17 cts.
Best Lard, per lb., 11 cts.
Pure Cider Vinegar, gal., 40c.
Extra Pea Beans, hand picked, per qt., **12c.**
Medium Beans, per quart, 10c.
Best Rice, per lb., 11 cts.
Best Tapioca, per lb.,

cement.

CO.,

DING.

ASSORTMENT OF

consisting of

NES,

35, 30, 37, 40, 45, 50.

TTOOSE REPS.

ed Prices,

OODS AT

AINS.

kets, Carriage Robes

d Children's Worsted

and Mittens, all kinds,

ns, Flannels, Cotton

so

and colors.

PLAID SASH.

or Children's Suits,

T S,

ding Hoods.

ASSORTMENT

French Blue Shirts,

irts and Drawers,

ves,

ens,

igan Jackets,

erchiefs, etc. etc.

TO OUR STOCK OF

ING!

ND STRAW.

eing filled with

Holidays!!

EYMOUTH.

OSE BUYERS

NG THE HARD TIMES OF

73 and '74,

ll find it for their interest to

VISIT THE

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE.

ve everything in the way of Wearing

d Furnishing Goods,

N,

R BOYS,

FOR YOUTH,

FOR CHILDREN;

and we are now selling out at

NISHING LOW FIGURES!

Purchasers should not forget how much

r can obtain Good Garments from so ex-

ock as ours is—as compared with smaller

nts—and we can guarantee satisfaction at

THE GLOBE,"

1, 2, AND 3 DOCK SQUARE,

BLY, IN PRICE AND QUALITY.

tuation Wanted,

ompetent man, well skilled in cattle and

, to take charge of a place, and have the

orses, Garden, &c. Apply to

M. LEE.

White's Row, Weymouth Landing.

1874.

HE NURSERY

nthly Magazine

for Youngest Readers.

illustrated. Send stamp for a sample num-

Address JOHN L. SHORT,

35 36 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

FRANK W. LEWIS,

rney and Counsellor at Law,

PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON,

AND

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

HOURS: { Boston, from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M. Weymouth, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

New Milk Route.

subscriber having made arrangements to
a Milk Wagon in Weymouth and vicinity,
red to furnish the public with PURE, RICH,
MILK, in quantities to suit customers, at 8
r quart. All orders promptly attended to.
JOSEPH SHERMAN,
EAST STREET, EAST WEYMOUTH.

HALEY, MORSE & CO.
FURNITURE,
411 WASHINGTON ST.
BOSTON.

HOME AGAIN.

ving rebuilt our store which was destroyed by
May last, are now open with an entire new
of FIRST CLASS

FURNITURE

AND

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

y of our goods have been purchased at PANIC
CES and will be sold correspondingly cheap.

CHAMBER SETS

"Lower Prices" than ever before offered. A
variety of goods for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

of which will be sold at *Extremely Low Prices.*

E. CHAMBERLAIN,

Photographer Artist,

is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, as
GOOD AS THE BEST, and at LOW PRICES.
He makes

Copying a Specialty.

If any one having a dull, faded soft, or imperfect
tures that they would like to have large, finished
tures made from, will do well to give him a call.
A WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A PIC-
RE OF THE BABY.—Don't wait until late in
afternoon before you call. If you do, you must
find fault if you get poor Pictures. Come in the
rnoon if you want good work.
E. CHAMBERLAIN, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

THE ALDIN.

—Every cultivated American should feel proud of such a superb national publication as THE ALDINE. The first number for the new year, 1874, opens with much brilliant promise. We shall be astonished at no achievement which may be accomplished hereafter. The press of the New World agrees in pronouncing THE ALDINE the finest organ of art and literature ever issued; and the January number is a wonder is a wonder of beauty and a marvel of literature. The full page illustrations consist, first, of an exquisite tint, a snow scene, by Thomas Moran, of New Year's Morning in England. The second full page picture is a grand and magnificent view of Moore's Lake in the Rocky Mountains of Utah, the highest lake in America. This was sketched on the spot by Thomas Moran, and as a rare view of American scenery is alone worth the price of the magazine. The third of these great pictures is "The Irish Schoolmaster," after Nast, by John S. Davis, a very clever and characteristic drawing of a race of pedagogues which once flourished in Ireland. The fourth whole page picture is a view of Fairfield, Conn., by Kruseman Van Elten—a quiet New England landscape, with hills, dales, a river, nestling village, etc. The other illustrations in this number are two wonderful drawings of Rocky Mountain scenery, by Thomas Moran, of Springville Canon in Utah—a stupendous and frightful gorge; and Colburn's Butte, in Kanarro Canon—a mass of red sandstone, two thousand feet high, in the midst of unparalled scenery. Gustiv Doré furnishes two wonderfully drawn pictures, depicting scenes in the Bible: "Christ Blessing the Children," and "The Descent from the Cross." "Burying the Pet Bird," is a sweet picture, after Miss M. E. Edwards, full of the truest and tenderest feeling for the little songster. The rare bloom and sweetness for the little songster. The rare bloom and sweetness for the little songster. The German artist, Rossler, has a cosy interior, suggestive of home and love, called "A Familiar Air." Five of home and love, called "A Familiar Air." Five There is still another picture, "Wild Flowers," which gracefully completes the long list of illustrations. The literary contents of the January ALDINE equals the first of the *Atlantic Monthly* or *Blackwood's*—the best and most interesting which can be found, every line and most interesting which can be found, every paragraph being original. Subscription price, $5.00 including Chromo "The White Mountains" and "The Cliffs of Green River." James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

All persons having Bills against the Town of Weymouth will please present them *immediately.*

By order of the Selectmen.
JAMES HUMPHREY, Chairman.
January 5, 1873.

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

JULY, 12, 1872.

The attention of all persons using Scales, Weights, Measures or Milk Cans for the purpose of buying or selling goods and Merchandise, is called to the following statute.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons using scales, weights, measures or milk-cans, for the purpose of selling any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities, should have them adjusted, sealed and recorded by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town in which they reside or have their usual place of business, and shall thereafter be responsible for the correctness and exactness of the same; provided, however, that they shall have the right to have such scales, weights, measures and milk-cans tested and adjusted at the office of the sealer of weights and measures whenever they desire to do so.

SECTION 2. The sealers of weights and measures in each city and town shall go once a year, and oftener if necessary, to every hay and coal scale, dormant or other platform balance, within said city or town that cannot be easily or conveniently removed, and test the accuracy of and adjust and seal the same.

SECTION 3. All persons using any scales, weights, measures or milk-cans for the purpose of buying or selling any commodity, may have the same tested and sealed by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town where they reside or have their usual place of business, at his office, whenever they desire to have it done.

SECTION 4. Whenever a complaint is made to a sealer of weights and measures under oath, by any person that he has reasonable cause to believe that any scale, weight or measure used in the sale of any commodity within the city or town, is incorrect, the said sealer shall go to the place where such scale, weight or measure is, and test and mark the same according to the result of the test applied thereto, and if the same be incorrect and cannot be adjusted, the said sealer shall attach a notice thereto certifying the fact and forbidding the use thereof until the same has been made to conform to the authorized standard. Any person using any scales, weights or measures after a sealer of weights and measures has demanded permission to test the same, and has been refused permission, shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had knowingly used a false scale, weight or measure.

SECTION 5. All scales, weights and measures that cannot be made to conform to the standard shall be stamped "Condemned" or "C.D." by the sealer of weights and measures; and no person shall thereafter use the same for weighing or measuring any other commodity sold or exchanged, under the penalties provided in the case of the use of false weights and measures.

SECTION 6. Every sealer of weights and measures shall receive such compensation for his services as may be fixed by the city or town within which he is appointed, and no fees shall be charged for any official duty he may perform.

SECTION 7. Every city or town shall within the first ten days of January and July in each year, advertise the several sections of this act, by publishing them in some newspaper printed in such city or town, or by posting them up in one or more public places therein.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 6, 1870.

Mrs Linus Belcher's MEDICINE.

I received an Indian recipe, from which I prepared some for myself, which resulted in a cure. Its nervous debility, weakness of the back and limbs, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, irregularities, change of life, whites, dropsical affections, biliousness, inflammation of kidneys, headache, spinal complaint, rheumatism, dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

CURE. This is the most valuable discovery ever brought before the public. Its qualities are naturally marvellous. After trying the highest medical skill in vain, females have been cured. Rest assured you are not humbugged in trying it.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CURE. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—E. C. owed its $5. Will you send me six bottles of your excellent medicine for female weakness, as soon as convenient. I am suffering from general debility, and I think your medicine for strengthening and invigorating the system the best I ever took. Yours, etc.,
MRS. JOSEPH TERRY.
Hartford, Conn., June 10, '69.

CURE. Norway, Me., March 4, '72.
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—My mother has tried your medicine, and it has proved to be all that it is recommended to be.
LYDIA A. PARSONS.
P. S. Mother wishes me to add a few lines for her that she may have the privilege of thanking you for your kindness in publishing such a wonderful cure for suffering females. She wishes many blessing to rest upon you; she shall ever remember you in all her prayers. Yours with much respect,
LYDIA A. PARSONS.

CURE. Sherman Mills, Me., Sept. 28, '64
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—I have sent you $30, and paid $6.47. Express money order. I have given away over one-half of what I have purchased, and I am anything but rich; but I feel an anxiety to have your medicine known. I cannot express by words; but will say, do not let it be prepared by any one else as long as you can do it. Then when you can do it no longer, get it into faithful hands.
MRS. MARY J. BARKER.

CURE. MRS. LINUS BELCHER—Before trying your Female Cure I was out of health five years, tried the best physicians, and different medicines. Should like to have every female in the world know of your medicine. Pen and ink cannot tell the benefit I have received from it, may you long live to prepare it.
MRS. LAURENCE ORMSBY.

Prepared and sold by Mrs. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

Sent by Express, or accordiag to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.

For sale by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMBLER, Weymouth.

Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.

The Union National Bank of WEYMOUTH.

THE Stockholders of said Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their Banking-House in Weymouth, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next, at 3 1-4 o'clock P. M.
JOHN W. LOUD, Cashier.
Weymouth, Dec. 12th, 1873. 33-36

First National Bank of South Weymouth.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 8, 1873.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of South Weymouth, will be held at their Banking-House on TUESDAY, Jan. 13th, 1874, at half-past three o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors and transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.
B. F. WHITE, Cashier.
33 36

South Weymouth Savings Bank,

THE Annual Meeting of the South Weymouth Savings Bank will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1874, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the choice of officers and transaction of such other business as may legally come before the Corporation.
B. F. WHITE, Treas.
S. Weymouth, Dec. 8, 1873. 32 35

Found,

A LARGE, black Newfoundland Dog, which the owner can obtain by proving property and paying charges, on application to A. D. THREELL, Jr., Weymouth Landing. 31 35

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of SOPHIA PRATT, late of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to ELISHA PRATT, Adm'r.
Weymouth, Nov. 25th, 1873. 32 34

Freedom Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, HASKETT D. BLANCHARD, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, have this day given to my minor son, FRANKLIN T. BLANCHARD, his time to act and trade for himself, and that I shall neither claim any of his earnings, or pay any debts of his contracting, after this date. HASKETT D. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Dec. 18, 1873. 34 36

BUILDINGS MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices.
E. T. BLANCHARD,
Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.
H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.
All orders promptly attended to.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 8th, 1873, trains will leave Boston for New York at 4.30, 5.30 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq. 7, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a'm, 12 m, 12.40, 1.45, 3, 3.35, 3.45, 4.05, 4.35, 5, 6.20, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 11.15 pm. Neponset, 7, 7.30, 8.10, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a'm; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 11.15 pm. Quincy Adams, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.40, 9.25, 10.10, 10.55, 11 a'm; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 11.15 pm. Braintree, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 a'm; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 11.15 pm. Weymouth, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 a'm; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 11.15 pm. S. Braintree, 7, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 a'm; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 11.15 pm. Braintree, 7, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 a'm; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 11.15 pm. Quincy Adams, 7, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 a'm; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 11.15 pm. Neponset, 7, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 a'm; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 11.15 pm. Harrison Sq., 7, 8, 8.45, 9.30, 11 a'm; 12 m; 12.40, 1.45, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.35, 6.15, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 11.15 pm. Quincy, 8.45 a'm; 12 m, 2.40, 4.35, 6 pm. N. Stoughton, 12 m; 6 pm. Stoughton, 8.45 a'm; 12 m, 2.40, 6 pm. Easton and Raynham, 8.45 a'm; 12 m, 2.40, 6 pm. Easton and Raynham, 8.45 a'm, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30 pm. Taunton, 8.45 a'm; 12m, 2.40, 4.30 pm. Taunton, 8.45 a'm; 12m, 2.40, 5.30 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 8.45 a'm; 12 m, 2.40, 5.30 pm. Fairhaven, 8 a'm, 4 pm. Holbrook & E. Stoughton, 8, 11.00 a'm; 1.45, 5.35 pm. No. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a'm; 1.45, 6 pm. E. & W. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a'm; 2.55, 6 pm. Bridgewater, 8, 8.45, 11 a'm; 12 m, 2.40, 6 pm. Middleboro' via Taunton, 8.45 a'm; 12 m, 2.40, 5.30 pm. Fall River, (via Bridgewater) 8 a'm; 4 pm (via Taunton) 8.45 a'm; 12 m, 2.40, 4.35, 5.30 pm. Newport, 8.45 a'm; 4.30 pm. Providence, 7, 8.45 a'm; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm. Wrentham, 8.45 a'm; 12m; South Weymouth, North Cos. & S. Abington, 8.45 a'm; 12m; 2.40 5.40 pm. East Bridgewater, 8.45 a'm; 2.40, 6 pm. Plymouth, 8.45 a'm; 2.40, 5 pm. Milton and Mattapan, pm. Plymouth, 8.45 a'm; 2.40, 5 pm. Milton and Mattapan, 3 pm. 10.15 (via Neponset) a'm; 1, 3, 4.05, 5.05, 6.20, 9.30; 11.15 pm. E. Milton & West Quincy, 8.30 a'm; 12.45, 4.05, 6.20 pm. Hyannis, Wellfleet & Provincetown, 8 a'm; 4 pm. Wood's Hole and Falmouth, 8 a'm; 4 pm. Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, 8 a'm, on days advertised by steamboat Company. Rockland, 8 a'm, on days advertised by steamboat Company. E. Braintree, Weymouth, E. Weymouth, E. Weymouth, 7.30; 11 a'm; 2.40, 5.15, 6.15 pm. Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury, 7.30 a'm; 3.30, 6.15 pm. ‡ Saturdays only.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

Newport, 7.15 a'm; 2.30 pm. F. River (via Taunton) Wat'f'ds 6.45 a'm; Ferry St., S. 11.15 a'm, 3.42 pm; (via Bridgewater) Wharf 6.55 a'm. Ferry Street 5.30 pm. New Bedford (via Taunton, 8 a'm; (via Fairhaven, 7.15 a'm. 2.40 pm. Providence, 5.15, 7.30, 8.45, 8.50 a'm; 12.02, 4.38 pm. Raynham 7.57, 8.58 a'm; 12.59, 6.47 pm. Taunton, 7.04, 9.11 a'm; 12.28, 5 pm. N. Easton, 6.26, 7.56, 9.17 a'm; 12.23, 5.07 pm. Stoughton, 6.58, 8.04, 9.26 a'm; 12.47, 5.37 pm. Canton Junction, 7.07, 8.13 a'm; 12.56, 5.46 pm. Middleboro', Randolph, 7.10, 8.15, 9.27 a'm; 12.45, 5.26 pm. Middleboro', 7.17, 9.05 a'm, 4.26 pm. Bridgewater, 6.25, 6.40, 7.37, 9.25, 11.20 a'm; 12.45, 4.50 pm. East & West Bridgewater, 6.40, 7.47, 9.41 a'm; 12.51, 4.58 pm. W. Bridgewater, 6.33, 6.55, 8.5am; 1.10, 5.11, 8.37 pm. East Stoughton, 7.05, 8.09 a'm; 1.19, 5.24 pm. Holbrook, 7.09, 8.14 a'm; 1.23, 5.28 pm. Braintree, 7.30, 8.37, 9.57, 11.52 a'm; 2.23, 5.52 pm. Plymouth, 6.30, 9.15 a'm; 5.35 pm. Bridgewater, 6.55, 9.35, 11.38 a'm; 5.50 pm. So. Abington, 6.40, 7.43, 9.54 a'm; 12 m; 4.18 pm. South Weymouth, 6.29, 7.36, 10.12 am; 12.23, 4.36 pm. North Weymouth, 6.25, 7.30, 10.17 a'm; 12.28, 4.41 pm. Weymouth, 6.20, 7.25, 10.22 a'm; 12.32, 4.46 pm. Braintree, 6.15, 7.20, 10.27 a'm; 12.37, 4.51 pm. Quincy Adams, 6.01, 7.06, 10.42 a'm; 12.52, 5.06 pm. Quincy, 5.56, 7.01, 10.47 a'm; 12.57, 5.11 pm. Neponset, 5.48, 6.53, 10.54 a'm; 1.04, 5.18 pm. Harrison Sq., 5.45, 6.50, 10.57 a'm; 1.07, 5.21 pm. Boston, 5.50, 10.30 a'm; 1.00, 5.45 pm. Canton Junction, 6.50, 6.50, 7.56 a'm; 1.4.28, 5.45 pm. Ringham, 7.00, 7.59 a'm; 1.4.30, 6.04 pm. E. Weymouth, 6.52, 7.55, 8.52 a'm; 1.25, 4.47, 6.12 pm. N. Weymouth, 6.52, 7.58, 8.55 a'm; 1.28, 4.50, 6.15 pm. Weymouth, 6.57, 7.58, 8.52 a'm; 1.33, 4.36, 6.22 pm. East Braintree, 6.41, 7.29, 8.36 am; 1.12, 5.01, 6.25 pm. So. Duxbury, 5, 7 am; 5.15 pm.

‡ Thursdays excepted. ♂ Thursdays only. A Or on arrival of Boat from New York. J. R. KENDRICK, Supt.

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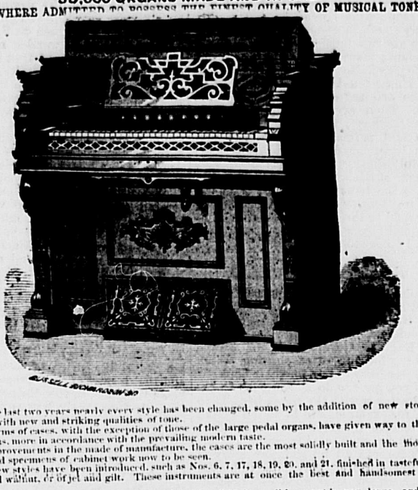

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The *Weekly* is the ablest and most influential Illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least half a million of persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses its decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

SUBSCRI

Farm, Garden and Household.

How to Cook Meat.

The most economical way of using meat is to cook in hot water, and serve it up in its own gravy. If it is boiled for preparing soup, the water should not be too quickly raised to the boiling point, since this tends to coagulate the albuminous portions, and to prevent the juices from passing into the water. The meat should be chopped or cut as fine as possible, and steeped for some time in cold water, which should then be gradually heated up to a temperature not exceeding 150 deg. Fahrenheit, or 68 deg. below its boiling point. At the last moment the soup may be allowed to reach the boiling point. The bones should be crushed or broken up into small pieces, and boiled, or rather simmered, for eight or ten hours, in orderthoroughly to extract their nutritive matter.

If we wish to cook meat in such a way as to preserve the maximum of nutriment in the most digestible form, we should place it in large pieces in boiling water and keep it there for five minutes. The high temperature coagulates the albumen at the surface of the meat, stops up its pores, and thus prevents the juices from escaping. After this boiling for about five minutes, add cold water to reduce the water to 150 degrees F., and keep it at that temperature until the meat is sufficiently cooked. It will then be found to be tender, juicy, savory and nutritious. Salted meat intended to be eaten cold, should be allowed to cool in the water in which it has been boiled.

In roasting meat, as in boiling it, the first object should be to coagulate the albumen at the surface, in order to prevent the escape of the juice. The meat should be at first placed close to the fire, kept there for ten or fifteen minutes, and then withdrawn to a greater distance from the heat. If cooked in the oven of a stove or range, the oven should be very hot when the meat is first put into it, kept at the same heat for a short time, then cooled down partially (by opening the door or checking the fire), and the roasting should then be allowed to go on very slowly, so that the inner parts may be thoroughly done. The loss of weight (mostly water and fat) is nearly one-third more in roasting than in boiling.

Roast meat has the richer flavor, because certain aromatic principles are developed by this mode of cooking. The occasional "dredging" of flour over the surface of the meat helps to stop up the pores and prevents the escape of the fat. Roasted meat is not so well suited for invalids and dyspeptics as boiled meat, since it is apt to contain acrid substances formed out of the highly-heated fat. Broiling is a species of roasting, but it ordinarily produces a more digestible food for the dyspeptic. Frying is the worst possible mode of cooking meat, especially for persons whose digestive powers are not vigorous, as it almost invariably develops a very acrid substance known as acrolein, and sundry fatty acids that are nearly as unwholesome.

An English Plain Pudding.

Take two tablespoonfuls of mace and cinnamon, ground, and mix them in a tumbler of brandy. After a while, pour the brandy off the spice and mix it into a batter with two tumblers of sifted flour, one pound of suet chopped up fine, and four tumblers of bread in fine crumbs. Flour very well, and add to this batter one pound of raisins, seeded and cut in half, one pound of currants, picked, washed, and dried, and a quarter of a pound of citron, sliced very thin. Next beat up eight eggs (some use twelve) extremely well, and add them to the above mixture, as well as one nutmeg and a half, grated, one lemon, seeded and grated, and a little dried orange peel. Finally, take four tumblers of bread, in fine crumbs, and pour on them four tumblers of milk, rich and hot, mashing up the crumbs in the milk. Add, this, also, to the previous mixtures; put into the whole article one and a third tea spoonfuls of salt, and stir up the entire composition well. Now scald the bag, lay it, in a bowl, flour it thickly, and pour the batter into it, tie the bag, and leave a loop to suspend it by. Hang the bag in a pot of water, and keep the pot boiling for six hours, turning it several times.

General Farm Matters.

An old French agriculturist gave the following seven rules as the fundamental principles of rotation:

However well a soil may be prepared it cannot long nourish crops of the same kind in succession without becoming exhausted.

Every crop impoverishes a soil more or less, according as more or less is restored to the soil by the plant cultivated.

Perpendicular rooting plants and such as root horizontally ought to succeed each other.

Plants of the same kind should not return too frequently in rotation.

Two plants favorable to the growth of weeds ought not to succeed each other.

Such plants as entirely exhaust the soil, as the grain and oil plants, should only be sown when the land is in good heart.

In proportion as the soil is found to exhaust itself by successive crops, plants which are least exhausting ought to be cultivated.

Making a Fence.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* claims that his new method of making a board fence has conspicuous merits over the old system. Take, he says, three posts of any durable timber, four feet long; lay them on the ground near the line of the fence; nail on the board to each post; imbed a suitable stone in the ground where the post is to be set; raise the section of your fence on the same, and drive two stakes near each post; draw them tight together at the top; take a strong wire of suitable size, loop one end, bring around into the loop, loop in the other end and cut off your wire. For the second length or section, nail on to posts, elevate, properly secure the same by stakes, and then nail the loose ends of the first section, and so proceed until the fence is finished." He also recommends that the stake be cut long enough to drive a second time when rotted off.

Sauces for Puddings.

MILK.—Have in a tin saucepan one tablespoonful of flour, three of sugar, four yolks of eggs, about a pint of milk, some essence to flavor, and mix the whole well. Set the pan on a somewhat slow fire; stir till it becomess rather thick. Take off, turn over the pudding, and serve.

SHERRY.—Have an ounce of butter in a saucepan, set it on the fire, and as soon as melted add a teaspoonful of flour. Stir until it turns yellow. Add also one pint of water and three ounces of sugar, a few drops of caramel; boil gently for about half an hour; add also a gill of Sherry wine. Boil again about twelve minutes, and serve. Proceed as for sherry with Madeira wine, port, rum, and brandy.

A Horse Trade.

In Rushford, Alleghany county, two men traded horses on a recent Sabbath, and, as a natural consequence, one of them got cheated. The aggrieved returned and threatened to sue the other if he would not trade back, which the latter decided to do. Remembering that it was not lawful to trade horses on the Sabbath, the fellow who had already got the best of the bargain went and complained of himself before a justice, and was fined one dollar for violating the statue, which he paid. The other chap is trying to figure out just how the case stands.

A City Not Made with Hands.

Halfway across this vast, sandy plain, two or three specks were visible, which, our guide informs us, were salt lakes; also, that it was from the shores of these lakes that the Spaniards formerly procured their salt, and even the present inhabitants of the territory used it to a large extent. He said that in close proximity to these lakes was a very peculiar sandstone formation, well worth seeing; and, as all were but a few miles distant from our direct route, we determined to visit them. Bringing our glasses to bear upon that portion of the plain pointed out by our guide, we saw what seemed to us to be a large city, with its spires, and domes, and towers glittering in the bright sunlight, and rivalling in splendor even the creations of the genii conjured by "Aladdin's wonderful lamp."

But we must not linger longer admiring the wonderful panorama spread out before us, or we shall fail to reach the wood and water level before nightfall. We therefore descend the mountain, and are once more upon the plain.

Upon reaching a beautiful little stream that comes trickling down the sides of a rocky cannon, we encamp for the night.

Sunrise again finds us on our journey, and after a hard day's jaunt over the same unchangeable plain, night brought us to the first of the lakes whose blue waters had so enchanted us the day previous. Its shores were white with pure, crystallized salt, and we were told by our guide that *carettas* full were carried away every year, in its natural state.

The next morning the guide called us to behold the wonderful effect of the rising sun upon the city of enchantment that we had seen from the mountain the day before. As we approached this marvelous architecture of the elements, we could not repress exclamations of wonder and delight. Streets were plainly visible; massive temples with their spires and domes; monuments of every conceivable shape; castles of huge proportions; towers and minarets, all formed of pure white silica, which glittered in the bright sunlight like walls of crystal. It was hard to persuade ourselves that art had no part in forming these graceful testimonials to the wonders of nature.

"Surely," said Dr. Parker, "this must be a city."

"Yes," replied I, "a city, but not made with hands."

Around the whole was a massive wall ten feet in height, with arched gateways and entrances as perfect as it is possible for the imagination of man to conceive. Entering the confines of this magical spot, we were soon uddeceived; for what in the distance our imagination had conceived to be enchanted ground, was, in reality, a mass of white sandstone, worn by the winds and waters into a wonderful similitude of a magnificent city.

Yellow Fever and Electricity.

A correspondent writing from Fayette, Mississippi, to the *Scientific American*, gives a curious succession of observed facts, which may lead to a clearer understanding of the conditions under which yellow fever is generated, and as a consequence to new methods of preventing or curing the disease. He says that, prior to the breaking out of the fever, and during the prevalence of the epidemic, the rains are unaccompanied by lightning and thunder, which in other seasons are common. There was only one peal of thunder heard in this country between the middle of September and the latter part of October. In 1855, at a school celebration, a sufficient amount of electricity could not be generated to perform the simplest experiment with the electrical apparatus, and shortly thereafter the yellow fever broke out and raged terribly. The writer draws the conclusion from these facts that the prevalence of yellow fever is dependent upon the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and suggests that science may be made to supply the necessary conditions to public health.

Substitute for Human Milk.

M. Dujardin-Beaumitz's experiments with oatmeal as food for children, in place of milk, are of much interest. He made use of a jelly prepared by soaking a tablespoonful of the meal in a glass of water for twelve hours, then straining through a sieve, boiling till the whole assumes the consistence of jelly, and adding sugar or salt, according to taste. Analysis shows that 100 grammes of the meal contain 8.7 grammes of water, 7.5 of fatty matters, 62.5 of starch, 12.2 of nitrogenous matters, 1.5 of mineral substances, and 7.6 of cellulose, dextrine, and loss. Its nutritions value, therefore, as food for children, in regard to nitrogenous or plastic elements, and such as are "respiratory," is analogeus to that of human milk or cow's milk; besides these, it contains more iron than do most of the ordinary articles of food.

A Lot of Slavery.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his first lecture in England before the Royal Geographical Society, on "Central Africa," said: In the region annexed there were formerly between 10,000 and 15,000 slaves—miserable outcasts from society, living by kidnapping, with extreme cruelty. He asserts that the whole territory is reduced to order, and that there is not a single trader in the country. The obtuseness of the people to the horrors of the slave trade was illustrated by this anecdote: After a long lecture upon the iniquity of buying and selling children, a certain chief replied: "It is true it is horrible; have you got a son?" "No," I replied, "I have not, unfortunately." "Well," he said, "I have a son, but he is very thin now. If he were to go with you he would grow fat. He is a dear boy, and I will sell him to you for a slave."

Santiago de Cuba.

Santiago de Cuba, a city whose name will henceforth be heard with a shudder, was formerly the capital of Cuba. It is a maritime city, and in 1853 contained a population of 24,253. It is the second city in size on the island, and is situated on the Santiago river, six miles from its mouth, with wide streets, and the houses chiefly of stone. The principal buildings are the cathedral, several other churches, a college, and numerous convents and schools. Its port is four miles in length, is well sheltered, is defended by several forts, and is deep enough for ships-of-the-line. It is romantically situated, being hemmed in by mountains; but the climate is said to be very unhealthy.

USING UP THE WOOD.—It is estimated that the number of railroad ties in present use in the United States is 150,000,000. A cut of 200 ties to the acre is above rather than under the average, and it therefore has required the product of 750,000 acres of well timbered land to furnish the supply. Railroad ties last about five years; consequently 30,000,000 ties are used annually for repairs, taking the timber from 150,000 acres. The manufacture of rolling stock disposes of the entire yield of 350,000 acres, and a full supply of 500,000 acres more every year. It appears, then, that our railroads are stripping the country at the rate of one million acres per annum, and their demands are rapidly increasing.

Buffalo meat sells for four cents a pound in Greeley, Colorado.

Australian Wild Horses.

The wild horse of the ranges becomes very active and wiry, and has hoofs of iron, with the foothold of a mule. He scrambles over rocks, and gallops down slopes which no other horse, under any circumstances, could be made to face. He can only be obtained by careful stalking and coaxing into defiles, or by fences leading into yards, and run through by one man after another; or, if upon the plains, the wild horse gallops till he falls. Here he may be got by "coaching," like wild cattle, but by another system of hunting. Daylight is chosen for this, as some galloping may be expected, and a mob of quiet horses taken as coaches, and drawn quietly out as decoys. When the wild mob first see the others they are very shy of joining them, and will not remain with them of their choice. The old patriarch will round up his troop, and then trot out and gaze upon the strangers—his head erect, ears forward, and nostrils dilated, his heavy crest lifting a long, tangled mane—he challenges the intruders. They will take no notice. Then the wild horse goes round his own, and drives them back a little. He again salutes the others; and this time he examines them and passes through the lot. The wild troop then trot up, the foals frolicking in front; they will gallop round the others and wheel back again; their "sire" goes out, and steadies them. And so on for some minutes. They might break away at length, and perhaps leave the coaches. But the stockmen must watch their opportunity, and round up the whole two mobs together. A stampede is almost sure to ensue, and most of the wild ones be lost—they will break away, straight across the plains, trusting to their speed alone, but they cannot last long. A stabled horse will run them down under any weight, and most stock-horses can head them again and again; but they will not stop; wild horses do not readily steady; and, in attempts to get them, many are run until they drop dead on the plain; many foals are left; and the whole dwindle by the bolting and knocking up until perhaps only a half of the original wild mob reaches the yard. Then even that half result is unsatisfactory; for, out of a hundred such wild animals, there are not perhaps three head worth breaking in; possibly some "coach" has been lost, or some stock-horse injured. The only gain is the removal of the lot from the pasture they were occupying, which they held to the annoyance and risk of the quiet horses, and to the loss of food for all other stock.

Government Savings Bank.

A plan for small credits is that of the check banks in England recently opened. Here is the plan, which is a real convenience, and which costs neither the English Government nor people anything but the extra shilling which the latter have to pay for their book.

All you have to do if you wish to begin business with the check bank is to send, for example, £10 to the bank; you receive in return a check book of ten checks, each of the value of £1, which you can fill up and pay away as you may require. Any one will take your check—it is as good as a post-office order, and it is much more convenient, safer and cheaper. You have not been obliged to ask any one to introduce you to the bank; your money in your introduction; you are under obligations to no one, and your banking account has cost you only one shilling. You can buy a book of £1 checks or £2 checks or £10 checks, all at the same rate. Each check is stamped, so that it can only be drawn for £1 or £2, or whatever amount it bears. If your check book is stolen, the thief would probably not know how to sign it. If he did the bank has means for detecting the forgery. This new system—simple, safe, cheap and convenient—has won great favor in England.

The Influence of Newspapers.

The Boston *Traveler* states that a school teacher who had enjoyed the benefit of a long practice of his profession, and had watched closely the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, gives as a result of his observation that without exception those scholars of both sexes and all ages who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are: 1. Better readers, excelling in pronounciation, and consequently read more understandingly. 2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy. 3. They obtain a partial knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of important places and nations, their governments and doings. 4. They are better grammarians, for having become familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from commonplace advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its contents with accuracy.

The Flowers in the Coffin.

On the 10th of November a child was disinterred from an old graveyard at Claysville, Ky., which was buried in a metallic case, on the 6th of July, 1855. The child was two years old at the time of its death, and as it had shown a great fondness for flowers, its grandmother, when it was lying in a sort of stupor, sought to rouse it to consciousness by holding two freshly plucked damask rosebuds before it. The sinking child clutched these buds and held them firmly in its little hand until it died. When the shroud was finished and the body put in the coffin, no efforts were made to take the rose sweets from the cold clasp; and so the buds of flowers were buried with the bud of humanity. More than eighteen years passed away, when the coffin was brought again into the light. The lid was opened, and a strange sight was presented to those who looked within. The flesh had not crumbled to dust. The child was in an almost perfect state of preservation, and in its hand it held two full-bloom damask roses. The leaves appeared fresh, but they omitted no fragrance. The case certainly is a remarkable one.

The Press.

Rev. Dr. Stone, of San Francisco, gives credit to the Press for exciting a healthful and beneficial influence in public and private affairs. He says: "The newspaper is more feared to-day in Congressional halls and the high places of corruption and villainy than laws and courts, the stings of conscience and the thunders of Divine wrath. God is a great way off, and the judgment waits; but the ubiquitous reporter thrusts his sharp gaze into all overt and hidden schemes, an unerring detective. The pestilent spy will tell all he sees, tell all on the house-tops, print for a nation of readers. Good! Give us more of this! Long live the reporter! Let every public man who meditates a little piece of gainful fraud understand he is 'shadowed' at each step by this unbought espionage, and though he may not be converted, he will be restrained."

Feeble limbs easily resign themselves to be tethered, and, when we are subdued by sickness, it seems possible to us to fulfill pledges which the old vigo comes back and breaks.

A country clergyman in Illinois succeeds in living on ninety cents a week.

The Great Bengal Famine.

The first tidings of the great Indian famine were startling indeed; but the result proves there was no exaggeration. That the fair breast of nature, renowned for its verdure and plenty as the garden of the "gorgeous East," should have become a barren and thirsty soil is almost incomprehensible. The Bengal Presidency—the wide scene of the present desolation—contains twelve subdivisions; and, taken as the whole, is a region of the richest alluvial soil, intersected by a network of noble rivers, invigorated by almost torrential rains and bathed in the intensest sunshine. It skirts the cool southern slopes of the Himalayan Mountain chain, where are condensed the steaming stores of vapor brought by the southwest monsoon from the Indian Ocean; and thus it is the land of fountains—the water reservoirs which keep ever full the proud courses of the Indus, the Brahmapootra and the Ganges. The solitary exception is found of the Northwest Provinces—one in the twelve Bengal subdivisions. This district of the Northern Provinces extends along the middle and upper Gangetic valley, including the country between it and its affluent—the Jumna—and embraces also the dependencies of Benares, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi.

Through this entire region the soil is more arid than in the other sections; and, owing to the vertical depth or depression of their channels, the two rivers are of little avail for irrigation. Any seasonal deficiency of rains is therefore severely felt in the densely populated country; so much so, that the old Mogul Emperors had canals for artificial irrigation constructed on a large scale. These have long since fallen into disuse and ruin, and the modern governors have never had the sagacity to repair them nor to build new and larger conduits. But while the Northwest Provinces in the dry months are nearly every year arid and grassless, the rest of Bengal is green as the Emerald Isle, and the great wonder now is that the whole district of that name is involved in the great calamity.

The latest returns from this famine-plagued territory show a rapid increase of distress, and following rapidly on its heels an increase of crime. It is contended that good winter rains may yet save the Benares district, so famous in Anglo-Indian history. It is, however, startling to reflect that a population of 28,000,000 is now entered on the worst famine tract, and of this vast multitude the larger portion must be fed gratuitously after February.

The London *Times* estimates that in two of the minor dependencies alone thirty thousand tons of food grains will be wanted every month to keep alive the ten per cent. or 2,225,000 inhabitants now starving, and this allows only one pound of grain daily to each person, or half the avarage consumption. The reduction of wages, the proportionate rise in the price of hoarded food and the terror of the great visitation made the poor in the Rajpootana district fly from their homes in droves, not knowing whither they went and lining the highways with their skeleton corpses. Such dreadful scenes, in the heart of a vast and opulent country tributary to the British Crown, put to shame the boasted glory of such a political dependency, and are a terrible satire on the so-called civilization of the century.

The trigonometrical survey of the entire Bengal Presidency was commenced under the anspices of the Duke of Wellington, and has made the British government familiar with every square mile of it, its climate, its soil and all the resources of its people. The *Times* may well say, therefore, "Perhaps we shall startle our readers when we say that both the Indian Government and British people are treading new ground with respect to Indian famines," for nothing could be further from fact. The occurrences of years of drought in the Northwest provinces is proverbial, and the only expedient within the power of man to prevent these—the construction of irrigating canals and reservoirs—has been overlooked through the cupidity or shortsightedness of the Indian government. It is not improbable, also, that the defforesting of the district by the natural expansion of population has influenced the climate and reduced the amount of rainfall.—*New York Herald.*

A Car Load of Silk Worms' Eggs.

One of the most valuable consignments that ever passed "across the continent" arrived at Chicago, according to the *Times*. One freight car contained goods whose value exceeded $2,000,000. The enormous cost would be in itself a circumstance worthy of note, but the peculiar character of the goods gives to the affair additional interest. The consignment was a car load of silk worms' eggs, en-route for France. They were purchased in Yokohama by the French Government, and arrived in San Francisco December 15. Only three days were lost in transferring them to the freight car, and December 18, the precious packages commenced their trans-continent journey.

In this country very few are familiar with the silk worm, and can have no idea of the appearance of the eggs. In England, where the climate is less subject to extremes of temperature, the silk worm is as common a pet as the canary. Boys and girls all boast a box of thriving silk worms, and take as much pride in winding off the golden thread from the cocoon as the youth of this country in the possession of marbles and such toys. The silk worm's egg is about one-quarter the size of a pin's head, and the reader may gain an idea of the number of eggs now on their way to Paris, when he learns that on this one car there are nine and one-half tons of eggs.

The eggs are packed in leaves, layer upon layer, and placed in air-tight tin boxes, which are in turn covered with matting. The car is kept at a temperature below the freezing point, and no light is admitted. The matting covered boxes are piled on either side. There is nothing to be seen there but matting, and the appearance of the boxes is certainly not indicative of the value of their contents. This is the first attempt yet made to import silk worms via the United States, and if human foresight avails anything there is every reason to hope for success.

Writing for the Press.

Stop when you are done, says an exchange in giving advice to writers for the press. That is, possibly, the great secret of the true journalist. He does not think that he must follow everything out to its last analysis. He contents himself with suggestive hints which his readers are competent to follow out, and love to follow out, for themselves. He realizes that, now-a-days, articles are read, and prized, in proportion to their brevity. Of editorial matter, a two column article has 1 reader in 100; a column and a half article has 1 reader in 75; a column article has 1 reader in 50; a three quarter column article has 1 reader in 25; a half column article has 1 reader in 10; a quarter column article is read by every one. Boil yourself down, then, before you write for the papers. Ask yourself, with every fresh page of copy, "Am I not really through?"

A good and useful Christmas present to a gentleman or boy, will be a carton of Elmwood or Warwick collars, containing 100 collars. Any furnishing store can supply them.—*Com.*

A NATION OF DYSPEPTICS.—We live fast—dissipate in everything except righteousness, and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of poisoned alcoholic spirits, and swallow, without mastication, pork, grease, and every conceivable carbonaceous, soul-dwarfing, life-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS cannot stop this in a radical manner—but it will remove the evil effects, and the recovering patient, with fresh, pure, vitalized, electrical blood flowing through his arteries and veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which, coupled with experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. Good, nutritious, digestible diet, which the most delicate stomachs may take, can be found in cracked wheat, corn bread, tomatoes, raw or soft-boiled eggs, baked apples, boiled rice, plain rice pudding, corn starch, rare beef, mutton and poultry. With VINEGAR BITTERS and moderation in eating and drinking, there is no incurable case of dyspepsia.—*Com.*

Let the People Speak.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 8, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,

GEO. B. WHITING.

Mrs. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 9th, 1873.

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBLE, Lehman, Pa., writes, May 29, 1872.

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills. —*Com.*

LITTLE BEGINNINGS. — The steam which raises the lid off the kettle led a philosophic mind to utilize it for man's benefit. No one dreamed that we should now be dragged along by it at the rate of sixty miles an hour. When Perry Davis made a preparation for the medical use of his family, thirty years ago, neither he nor any other man imagined that it would now be sold in every land, and prove to be the PAIN-KILLER of the world.—[Com.

PERUVIAN SYRUP for the blood.—*Com.*

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, COUGH OR Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest Confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.—*Com.*

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abcott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.—*Com*

IT IS CRIMINAL INSANITY to risk consumption when a few doses of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR would arrest the cough that leads to the disease.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. —*Com.*

LIKE LIGHTNING are the miraculous Cures effected with Flagg's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., *cannot exist* if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted, or money refunded.—*Com.*

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's made on the seashore, from fresh, selected livers of the cod only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it perfer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the oils in the Market.—*Com.*

THE BROWNS AND BLACKS produced by that sterling preparation, CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, cannot be excelled by Nature; its tints challenge comparison with Nature's most favored productions, and defy detection. —*Com.*

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. — Dr. A. James, while experimenting, accidentally made a preparation of Cannabis Indica, which cured his only child of Consumption. This remedy is now for sale at first-class Druggists. Try it; prove it for yourself. Price $2.50. Send stamp for circular. Craddock & Co., proprietors, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.—[Com.

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CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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AND
FAMILY LINIMENT

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and purifying the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All Healing.

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Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES;

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches *are used with great success.*

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

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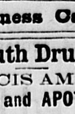

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A summer wind blows through the open porch,
And 'neath the rustling eaves;
A summer light of moonrise, calm and pale,
Shines through a veil of leaves.

A lovely night—and yet so sad and strange!
My fingers touch the key—
And down the empty church my Christmas song
Goes ringing, glad and free.

Each sweet note knocks at dreaming memory's door,
And memory wakes in pain;
The spectral faces she had turned away
Come crowding in again.

The air seems full of music all around—
I know not what I hear,
The multitudinous echoes of the past,
Or those few voices near.

Ah me! the dim aisle vaguely widens out,
I see me stand therein;
A glory of gray sculpture takes the light
A winter morn brings in.

No more I smell the fragrant jessamine flowers
That flake a moonlit floor;
The rustling night breeze and the open porch
I hear and see no more.

Great solemn windows, with a long, long nave,
Their shadowed rainbows fling;
Dark purbeck shafts, with hoary capitals,
In carven archways spring.

Dear hands touch mine beneath the open book,
Sweet eyes look in my face—
They smile—they melt in darkness; I am snatched
From my familiar place.

The summer night wind blows upon my tears,
Its flowery scent is pain—
O cold white day! O noble minster—when
May I come back again?

To hear the angels' anthem shake the air,
Where never discord jars—
The Christmas carols in the windy street,
Under the frosty stars.

The dreamlike falling, from the still, gray skies,
With falling flakes of snow,
Of mellow chimes from old cathedral bells,
Solemn, and sweet, and slow.

To hear loved footsteps beating time with mine
Along the church-yard lane;
Round the old blazing hearth to see
Loved faces once again.

When may I come? O Lord, when may I go?
Nay, I must wait Thy will.
Give patience, Lord, and in Thine own best way
My hopes and prayers fulfill.

TWO KINDS OF COURAGE.

Not many years since the good ship Ponto sailed from Boston, bound to Sumatra. She was commanded by Capt. Isaac Jacobs, a good seaman, and a naturally good-hearted man, but in his long career beneath the trident of Neptune he had imbibed many of the false ideas prevalent among his seamen, and he had come to look upon the sailor's life as one which necessarily did away with those finer and warmer traits of character that mark the humane and generous landsman. In this wise Isaac Jacobs sometimes lost sight of true merit where it actually existed.

Among the crew of the Ponto, on her present voyage, was a young man named Caleb Baker. He had shipped only three days before the ship sailed. He was a slender-framed man, with a fair, prepossessing countenance, light blue eyes, and light brown hair. Though light in his build, he was yet well stocked with muscle, and his motions were quick and energetic. His appearance was calculated to predispose beholders in his favor.

One day, shortly after the ship had left the port, as Baker was busy about some matters of his own in one of the gangways, one of the men, a rough, uncouth fellow, by the name of Bunkton, came along and gave the clothes-bag of Baker a kick out of his way, thereby scattering a number of things about the deck.

"I wish you'd be careful," said Baker, as he moved to gather up his things.

"Then keep your things out o' my way," gruffly returned Bunkton.

"They were not in your way."

"Do you mean to tell me I lie?"

"I said the things were not in your way."

"And I say they were. Now don't you dispute me again."

"Very well,—have it your own way," calmly returned Baker, as he drew his bag closer in towards the bulkwarks.

"And don't you be impudent, neither," provokingly added Bunkton.

"Look ye, Bunkton, if you've any business of your own you'd better mind it."

"Eh, lubber? I'll show ye my business. Take that!"

As Bunkton spoke, he struck the young man upon the face. The crew had most of them gathered about the place, and arrangements were quickly made for a fight.

"Just come forward,—come forward, and I'll show ye my business," cried Bunkton, bristling about with his fists doubled up.

"A fight! a fight!" cried half a dozen of the men. "Don't stand that Baker."

The young man's eyes had flashed as he received the blow, and there was a quick quivering of the muscles in his hands, but he made no motion to strike.

"Aint you goin' to take it up?" asked Bunkton.

"No. I want nothing to do with you," returned Caleb.

"Then you are a coward!" uttered Bunkton, with a contemptuous tone and look.

Young Baker calmly replied to the taunt, and Bunkton became still more savage. Those who know anything about ocean life, will understand the sentiments of the rough crew upon such matters as the present. They could comprehend but one kind of courage, and the moment that Baker refused to fight they set him down as an arrant coward. At first they had been prepossessed in his favor, for Bunkton was a quarrelsome fellow, and they hoped Caleb would flog him; but when they saw him quietly turn away and resume his work, they began to taunt him too.

"What's all this?" asked Captain Jacobs, who was attracted to the spot.

The matter was explained to him.

"Didn't resent it?" uttered the captain, looking with mingled surprise and contempt upon Caleb. "Why didn't you knock him down, Baker?"

"Because I don't want to fight with any man, sir."

"And will you allow yourself to be struck and not resent it?"

"I will defend myself in case of danger, but I will not so abase myself as to engage in a brutal fight when it can be possibly avoided. I have as yet done wrong to no man; but were I to fight one of my shipmates, I should wrong him and myself both."

"Then you will have yourself looked upon as one who may be struck with impunity."

A quick flush passed over the young man's face as the captain thus spoke, but he was soon calm.

"I mean, sir," he returned, "to give no one occasion to strike me; yet Bunkton struck me, but you can see that he already suffers more than I do."

Bunkton gave Caleb the lie, and again tried to urge him into a fight, but the captain interfered, and quiet was restored.

From that time Caleb Baker was looked upon by the crew as a coward. At first they taunted him, but his uniform kindness soon put a stop to these outward manifestations, and the feelings of the crew were expressed by their looks. Bunkton took every occasion he could to annoy the young man, for he had taken his oath that he would "have a fight out of the coward yet." The rest of the crew might have let the matter pass, had not Bunkton's continued behavior kept alive the idea of Baker's cowardice.

None save himself knew the great struggles that went on in the young man's bosom; but he had resolved that he would not fight, except in actual and necessary self-defense, and he adhered to his principle. He performed his duties faithfully, and Captain Jacobs was forced to admit that, though Baker was a coward, he was yet a good sailor.

Thus matters stood until the ship had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and entered the Indian Ocean. It was towards the close of a day that had been sultry and oppressive, that a fitful breeze sprung up from the southward. It came in quick, cool gusts, and the broad canvas only flapped before it.

"We are likely to have a blow soon," remarked the mate.

"Not much, I think," returned the captain, as he took a survey of the horizon. "This spitting will soon die away, and I think the wind will then come out from the west'rd. However, it may be well enough to shorten sail. You may take in t'gallants'ls and close reef the tops'ls.

This order was quickly obeyed, and as the captain had predicted, the spitting gusts died away, but there was no wind came out from the west'rd. It grew dark, but no wind had come. About ten o'clock those who were on deck were startled by a sudden darkening of the stars, and they saw a great black cloud rolling up from the southward. It soon hung over the ship like a black pall, and the men began to be frightened. The captain was called, but before he came on deck there came a crash as though the very heavens had been rent in sunder. The old ship trembled in every joint, and a huge ball of fire rolled down the mainmast. Another, and another crashing of the lightning came, and at length the electric light began to play about the ship in wild fantastic streams.

"The foremast is struck!" shouted one of the men. "See where its head is shivered."

All eyes were turned to the spot, and by the next wild flash the men could see that a dangerous havoc had been made with the mainmast. The cap was shivered, the starboard check was nearly stripped off, and the trestletrees were quivering. Of course the heavy topmast was only held in its place by the dubious trestletrees, and the main-top threatened every instant to come crashing upon the deck, with the long topmast and top-gallantmast in its company. Such a castastrophe would surely prove fatal to the ship, and all knew it.

But while all hands were gazing at this, another danger arose. The low, rumbling sound that had been growing in the southward had escaped the notice of the crew, and ere they knew it, the rushing, howling wind was upon them. The ship leaped like a frightened stag before the gale. The mate cut the maintop sheets, and the sail was snapped into ribbons. The foretopsail was clowed up, and the ship was got before the wind.

The lightning cloud was swept away, and it was dark as Erebus. The wind howled fearfully, but there was one sound more fearful than that. It was the creaking of the shattered trestletrees, as the fid of the topmast bore down upon them.

"O God!" ejaculated Captain Jacobs, "if the trestletrees give way we are lost! Hark! Hear them labor!"

Away up aloft, in the impenetrable darkness, stood the giant topmast, and all felt it could not stand there long. The men crowded aft, and with painfully beating hearts they heard the mast labor.

"If we could bring the ship broadside to," said the mate, "the weather rigging might be cut, and the mast would go overboard."

"True—true," returned the captain, "but who shall go aloft and do the job? There would be no foothold in the top, for that will go with a crash. The trestletrees are already shattered."

"If you will port the helm, I will make the trial," cried a clear, strong voice, which was at once recognized as Caleb Baker's.

"It will be sure death," said Jacobs.

"Then let it be so," returned Caleb. "If I succeed, the rest of you may be saved; but now we are all in danger. Port the helm, and I will go."

Caleb took the axe from the mizzen-mast, and soon his form was lost in the darkness, as he moved towards the starboard rigging. The helm was put a-port, and the ship gradually gave her starboard side to the gale. Soon the blow of an axe was heard—then another—and another. The ship heaved heavily over—then cracking—and then came the crash. The heavy topmast had gone clean over the side! Fragments of the trestle and crosstrees came rattling upon the deck, but all eyes were strained painfully towards the mast-head. The dim outline of the heroic man could be seen safely hanging by the mizzen topmast stay!

The ship was once more got before the wind, and ere long Baker came safely to the deck. He staggered aft to the binnacle, and there he sank, fainting and bruised, upon the deck! but he was quickly conveyed to the cabin, and his wants were all met.

Caleb's bruises were none of them bad, and in a few days he was again at his duty. The men eyed him anxiously, and they seemed uneasy as they met his smiles. The captain, too, changed color when he met the kind, noble look of the young man, but he soon overcame the false pride that actuated him, and stepping to the noble fellow's side, he took him by the hand.

"Caleb," said he, "If I have done wrong, I freely ask you to forgive me. I have called you a coward, but I did not know you."

"Think no more of it," said Caleb with a beaming eye. "I once promised to one whom I loved better than life—my mother—that I would never do a deed of which I might afterwards be ashamed."

Bunkton pressed forward. "Caleb," he said, seizing the hand of the young man in his hard fist," you must forgive me for what's passed. We'll be friends after this."

"Bless you, Bunkton, and friends we will be," returned Caleb.

"Yes," added Bunkton, "an' if you won't fight for yourself, I'll fight for you, if you ever stand in need of it."

"I tell you my men," said the Captain, "there's certainly *two kinds of courage;* and, after all, I don't know but that Caleb Baker's kind is the best. It takes a stronger and bigger heart to hold it, at all events."

The Perils of the Sea.

The North German brig Calsow Stesow, a small vessel, not 300 tons, left New York for Constantinople last August, and on the 24th of that month a hurricane struck her. She was taken unawares, and went over on her beam ends, where she lay for an hour and a half, the crew lashed on to her port bulwarks, unable, apparently, to cut away the shrouds and stays. After the time named she relieved herself of everything but the lower masts, and righted; but she lay so low in the water with the waves which she had taken on board that the crew had to climb to the head of the foremast in order to avoid being drowned by the "green seas." Laden with a buoyant cargo, the brig did not founder, but she wallowed to and fro in the trough of the sea, constantly washed by the billows, so that night and day the five hands surviving, with the Captain and mate, had to cling for life to that fore-top. Six nights and four days the poor fellows were kept in their hard plight, without a morsel to eat or a drop of water to drink, the sea perpetually sweeping over their deck, and roaring certain death at them if they tried to come down to find a scrap of nourishment. On the sixth evening, like a tiger that has howled itself to exhaustion at the foot of a tree, the fierce billows quieted, and the weak, cramped wretches, six days starved, crept down and 'rummaged' for food. They found a case of preserved meat, some wine, lime-juice, and beer, and it 'helped them to live.' In spite of this, and a little more which they afterward extracted from the soaked cabins, they had still a dreadful time to pass. There was no shelter, and nothing to be had to support life but an odd tin or two of provisions; and first the boy died, then the boatswain, and afterward a sailor. For six days they had tasted nothing, and during ten days more the survivors had lived on the scantiest scraps, when a Spanish vessel, the Amable Asuncion, came in sight. She boarded the water-logged, mastless brig, and found upon her deck four living men, too weak to heave the dead ones into the sea—gaunt, speechless, famished creatures—too far gone even to wave a flag or handkerchief, though they saw the Spaniard and his signal. The Dons were kind and clever, and fed the poor creatures so carefully on board their bark that the fluttering spark of life burned up again, and Captain, mate, carpenter, and a seaman were saved and brought in fair condition to Vigo. But what bitterness is there in death which these poor souls had not tasted, aloft six days, night and day, in gnawing hunger above that howling, tiger-like sea; and, after the storm, starving more or less on the shelterless deck for another ten days, with the dead, who must have seemed so much more fortunate, lying among them!

A Grand Dress.

The lace dress which was manufactured by the Compagnie des Indes of Paris for the Empress Eugenie, and which is of the lately revived old Venetian point, is thus described by a lady correspondent in Vienna: "The ex-Empress Eugenie's lace dress is the all-absorbing attraction of the lace department. The stitch of which it is made, you know, was lost for ages, and had only been recovered through the exertions of the ex-Empress of France just before her downfall and exile. It is made up over black velvet, and shows to fine effect on that fabric. The underskirt is in one piece, not flounced, its design being a heavy scalloped border of roses and tulips entwined with leaves, and interlacing with another border formed of fine scallops of forget-me-nots and ivy leaves. Each scallop has a medallion figure filled with roses, tulips, and forget-me-nots imbedded in an urn of exquisite workmanship. Another medallion semi-encircles this one, and the two are tied with a true-lover's knot carried around the whole underskirt. This true-lover's knot tying the medallions and interlacing over the whole is considered the gem of the design. A square court train of black velvet, trimmed with lace half a yard wide, of the same design, covers the back of the dress. It is formed of two breadths which are united in the back with a shell work of black velvet one-eighth of an inch wide. This train unites with an overskirt open in front, with broad lappels turned back and faced with peach-colored satin. The corsage and sleeves of velvet are trimmed with a bertha and ruffles of the lace. A handkerchief and fan in lace of the same stitch and design accompany this magnificent dress, to which no price can be attached."

A Fair Way to Put It.

You cannot fully understand their position. It is your part to do your best work with the least grumbling, and to make your family expenses as light as possible. An employer is likely to have little heart for continuing to hire you, if, while he is missing his income, you are squandering yours. Let him see that you are willing to bear a part of his burden, and he will be more ready to help you with yours; for you, too, can best be religious by being considerate of those whose trouble is next door to yours. Employers and employed are the nearest neighbors we know of, and they ought to be the first to show each other mercy.

A man rode from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kansas City last week under a sleeping car, by holding himself upon the trucks and resting his feet upon the brake beam. At the latter place he was discovered and ordered away, but was so numb with cold that he fell on the track, and the train, suddenly moving, crushed him to death.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

The sting of a reproach is the truth of it.

It is a higher exhibition of Christian manliness to be able to bear trouble than to get rid of it.

God's blessing is on work. And activity, systematic and faithful, is the ordained law of health, of growth, and of this world's advancement.

Generosity during life is a very different thing from generosity in the hour of death; the one proceeds from liberality and benevolence, the other from pride or fear.

Those things that are not practicable are not desirable. There is nothing in the world really beneficial that does not lie within the reach of an informed understanding and a well directed pursuit.

What are crosses to thy comforts, thy miseries to thy mercies, thy days of sickness to thy days of health, thy days of weakness to thy days of strength, thy days of scarcity to thy days of plenty?

He that, by giving a draught of water to a thirsty person should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth.—*Franklin.*

How watchful we must be to keep the crystal well clear, that it be not made turbid by our contact with the world, so that it will not reflect objects. If I would preserve my relation to Nature, I must make my life quite moral, more pure and innocent. The problem is as precise and simple as a mathematical one. I must not live loosely, but more and more consistently. How can we expect a harvest of thought who have not had a seed time of character?—*Thoreau.*

A Lady's Opinion of a Sleeping Car.

And here, while the dusky hand of our ever-attentive "amendment" prepared our couch for the night-watches, let me say one word about sleeping-cars. I know they are elegant in every detail—that everything; is done to insure the comfort of travelers, so that they may sleep as comfortably and rest as securely as e'en they might in "home, sweet home;" but how about the dressing conveniences? A woman's toilet, to be satisfactorily performed, demands some other position than prone upon the face. Likewise, it is somewhat more agreeable to perform portions of the toilet unobserved by the multitude. Men either are not burdened with modesty, or they have minds that soar so far above the feminine that they give no thought to the embarrassment attendant upon the method and manner of disposing one's self in those close quarters. A woman carefully extinguishes herself behind the curtains, slyly unlooses a lace, envelops herself decorously in a large water-proof, not daring to lay aside her chignon for fear of a surprise, and restow herself away uncomfortable and depressed. The stranger in the bunk avove leisurely divests himself of his outer garments, pulls off boots, loosens suspenders, and bounds into bed with graceful ease, rather enjoying the situation! I think if there could be a lady's car for sleeping and toilet, exclusive of gentlemen, it would be a great advancement in wayfaring civilization. I thought so this morning, especially when I awoke from uneasy slumbers to find the foot-board fallen, and a group of serene-browed men gazing smilingly upon my sleeping beauty. Let us have separate cars, good people, and we can ask nothing more of you in the way of luxury and restful ease.

His Identity Discovered.

A wealthy widow, of Paris or vicinity, had a wild and dissipated son, who disappeared in 1870, and was supposed for two years to be dead. At the end of that time his mother received a letter from an army officer, stating that a soldier, severely wounded in the Franco-Prussian war, had been taken prisoner to Prussia, and had papers on his person that indicated him to be her son. He had been wounded in the head, which produced insanity, but he was slowly recovering. She had no doubt that the man was her son, but when he was brought into her presence with his face disfigured by frightful scars, she could not accept him as the son she had lost, and believing that the papers which he carried had been obtained in some lawless manner, had him arrested as an adventurer, her nephews, who expected to be her heirs, encouraging this step. As his mind and body were both unsound, he was removed to an insane asylum, where health and reason came back to him. He then wrote a letter to his mother touching so minutely upon matters known only to themselves, that she was convinced, and acknowledged him as her child. Still the suit against him is being conducted by his cousins, who will not allow the lady to reclaim her son if they can prove a break in the chain of identity, and the case promises to have many interesting as well as wearisome features before it is concluded. In comment upon this case comes the remark, "A successful villain is by no means to be despised; the knave has material in him which is worth having." A fallacy! Wickedness is a weed early cultivated, and by its very luxuriance finally destroys itself, thus making room for more useful growths.

Mothers, Speak Kindly.

Children catch cross tones quicker than parrots, and they often become permanent habits in them. When mother sets the example, you will scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect just so much scolding before they do anything they are bid, while in many a home where the low, firm tone of mother, or the decided look of her steady eye, is law, they always think of obedience, either in or out of sight. Oh, mother! it is worth a great deal to cultivate that excellent thing in woman, a low, sweet voice. If you are ever so much tried by the mischievous or willful pranks of the little one, speak low. It will be a great help to you to even try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot succeed. Anger makes you wretched, and your children also. Impatient, angry tones never did the heart good, but plenty of evil. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens at all; they make them only ten times heavier. For your own, as well as your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the turf. So, too, will they remember a harsh and angry tone. Which legacy will you leave to your children?

The Virginius Captives.

The Treatment Harsh and Often Barbarous—The Death Menace Held Over the Heads of the Survivors of the Two Massacres.

A reporter, who boarded the Juniata immediately after her arrival at New York with the Virginius survivors on board, obtained full particulars from a variety of sources concerning the treatment received by the prisoners at the hands of their Spanish captors. All these reports agree in one particular—namely, that the treatment received was uniformly harsh, and in some cases barbarous. The Tornado with the captured Virginius arrived in the harbor of Santiago in the manner already described. A fact which has not, however, generally been known, by the statements of the prisoners now comes to light, which is that they were robbed by the crew of the Tornado, and nearly all who owned anything were robbed of money, jewelry, watches, and other valuables. The prisoners were taken to the jail of Santiago soon after their arrival in port. The jail is a low, gloomy-looking structure, situated near the harbor, in one of the lower portions of the city. Through its dismal portal the unfortunate captives were driven; here they were crowded together like cattle; here their sufferings began. They were not assigned to separate cells—indeed, there was no opportunity for such confinement in the contracted quarters of the Santiago jail, but the entire party of nearly 200 were driven into a small room hardly 50 feet long by 15 feet wide. Here they were obliged to live as best they could, though the air, of course, was almost deadly, and there was little or no opportunity for exercise. The prisoners were supplied with provisions, which, though sufficient as regards quantity, were poor in quality, and hardly fitted to sustain life. These provisions consisted almost wholly of rice and water. Ryan, Varona, Del Sol, and Cespedes were speedily separated from their companions, and after a speedy trial before a Spanish court-martial were sentenced to immediate death. On the morning of Nov. 4, their companions looked upon them for the last time, and a few hours later they fell riddled with bullets in the trenches which surround the slaughter-house.

The fate of their companions soon became known to the captives in prison, and they tremblingly awaited the development which were hourly expected. Three days later their ranks were again diminished, and Captain Fry and his brave companions went forth to death. From this time forward the prisoners were in hourly fear for their own safety. Their fears were not unknown to their captors, and again and again they were told that the day of their death had come. Not only were they told that they must die, but the priests were admitted to their presence, and on several occasions they made what they supposed to be their dying confessions. As the time appointed for their death arrived, none of the Spaniards appeared to lead them forth to execution, and they were led to suppose that the day for their death had been postponed. Again and again was this torture inflicted upon them, and every possible means for increasing their mental suffering was resorted to.

In an interview with Commander Braine of the Juniata, Governor De La Rois of Santiago pledged his honor that none of the prisoners should be removed or executed until the commander of the Juniata had received due notification. On that very night the prisoners were stealthily taken from the jail, and marched with the greatest haste to a point seven miles below the city in the vicinity of the Morro. The road lay through a rough tract of country, and the journey was most wearisome, while some of the prisoners were so sick as to be almost unable to stand. The sufferings of some of the number were intense, and no pity was in the breasts of the Spaniards. At this point on the coast they were placed on board the steamer Bazan, which at once set sail for Havana. At Manzanilla it was met by the mail steamer coming in the opposite direction. On board this steamer was General Burriel, who at once ordered the Bazan to return to Santiago. She turned about, but soon after ran aground, and the passengers were transferred to another vessel.

The Spanish soldiers are regarded rather contemptuously by United States Navy officers, and they have not feared to express their opinions freely. It was feared by the Spaniards that the threats of the naval officers might be carried into execution, and the prisoners could easily have been rescued from their former quarters. In the Morro their treatment was similar to what had preceded, though their experience here was short. The orders from Madrid demanded that they should be delivered on the 16th of December. Many have condemned Burriel for his delay in surrendering the prisoners, but the officers of the Juniata declare that he seems to have done as well as he was able. He was in readiness on the 16th inst. to treat with the United States officers concerning their delivery. It was not until the 18th, however, that all the arrangements were completed, and that was the day fixed for their transfer to the Juniata.

It was at sunrise on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 18, that the remaining prisoners of the Virginius were led forth from their dungeon, as they expected, to meet the fate of their companions. Their inhuman captors were still deceiving them on every possible occasion, and torturing them both on body and mind. They had been told that morning to prepare for death; the priests had entered the prison, and had administered the solemn duties of their office, and they were then led forth in the same manner as Ryan and Fry had been a few weeks before. Some of the number were still skeptical, however, as to so speedy a doom, for the frequency of Spanish threats had deprived them of their terror. Even on the march to the water's edge the Spaniards continued their threats and devised new means of torture. They were at length all placed on board a scow or large raft and slowly towed out into the stream. The Juniata was lying a short distance away, with the Stars and Stripes floating above her. Her officers were crowding the decks, and with powerful glasses were straining their eyes to catch the changes on the countenances of the prisoners.

Here they suffered horrors heretofore unknown. They were crowded in the hold of the vessel, where scarcely a ray of sunlight could struggle in. The air was poison; the darkness was almost continuous; the food they ate was wretched in quality and insufficient in quantity; the water they drank was what remained in the buckets after the dumb animals on board were satisfied. These animals consisted mainly of horses and mules. They were kept on the deck above the Virginius prisoners, and were thus a constant source of annoyance to the helpless creatures confined below. It is said that in the midst of all this filth and suffering the prisoners were not allowed to wash while on board the Bazan for a period of ten days, and that their arms were pinioned behind them the larger portion of the voyage. They were occasionally beaten on the slightest provocation, and sometimes on no provocation at all. These punishments, however, seem not to have been of a nature so serious as to produce any lasting effects.

On the return to Santiago they were remanded to jail, and Commander Grimes was allowed to visit some of the American prisoners to make them some slight presents and to extend to them hopes of speedy rescue. Even this privilege, however, was soon withdrawn, and no communication was afterward allowed. A short time before their delivery the prisoners were removed from the jail in Santiago to the Morro, several miles below, where their treatment was no better than before. This march of a half dozen miles was also performed by night, and many of the prisoners suffered severely on the way. The motive leading to this course of action was undoubtedly the fancied insecurity of the prisoners in the Santiago jail. The United States men-of-war Juniata, Kansas and Wyoming, and the Niobe, of the navy of Great Britain, were lying in the harbor, and the threats made by their commanders were received with respect by the easily-daunted inhabitants of the city.

They saw the steamer, but for a long time seemed not to realize that they were destined so speedily to stand upon her deck. Slowly the Spanish tug dragged itself along, and as she approached nearer the faces of the prisoners were seen to change. Still, however, it seemed rather the inspiration of the Stars and Stripes than the hope of speedy freedom that moved them.

A moment later, and the pondrous scow swung around under the stern of the United States steamer, and the prisoners were no longer masters of their own emotions. As one of their number stood out prominently among his comrades, and as the truth flashed upon him, he gave one triumphant shout, and swung his hat wildly in the air. It was

Weekly Gazette and Reporter.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1874.

I. O. OF G. T.—Union Lodge of Good Templars, of Weymouth, visited Social Harmony Lodge, of East Abington, on Tuesday evening last, (the occasion being the anniversary of the latter Lodge,) and in company with delegations from other Lodges to the number of about 700 in all were agreeably entertained with vocal and instrumental music, addresses, a performance of the farce of "The Elephant," and a collation provided by the ladies of Social Harmony Lodge. The visitors were conveyed in the four horse team of Mr. Allen, of Braintree, and returned home in the small hours of the morning.

MORE CHARGES.—The arrest of Pickett, the supposed plunderer of the house of Mr. Stephen Bicknell, at North Weymouth, discloses the fact that detectives of Boston had captured a lot of silver ware which had been stolen from the house of Mrs. Franklin Evans, and which has been returned to Mrs. E. The indications are that Pickett was the thief. In addition to the two recent robberies at Mr. Bicknell's, we learn that an overcoat and watch were stolen from the house some time ago, and it is conjectured that this was another exploit of the same thief.

DEATH.—Mr. James Goodwin, of Weymouth, who has been employed as Clerk in the American House, at Lawrence, died at his father's residence, on Thursday of last week, of heart disease. He came home Thanksgiving day, in usual health, but was soon taken ill and rapidly declined. His death is a sad affliction to his parents, who looked to him as the staff of their declining years.

CORRECTION.—By a little misapprehension of an informant, we placed Mr. Alpheus Bates amid the ladies and gents comprising the East Weymouth Quartette, in the account of the dedication of Post 58 hall, last week. It should have read Mr. J. Frank Porter.

K. OF P.—Delphi Lodge, K. of P., of Weymouth, had the pleasure of receiving a visit from the Deputy of the Grand Lodge, last Thursday evening, who installed the officers of the Lodge for the current quarter.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST.—A revival of religious interest has commenced in the First Church at North Weymouth, and several converts have been the results. The meetings are attended by large numbers, and the chapel has been so crowded that it is contemplated to open the church for the meetings.

OWNERS of disabled and "rickety" animals which are compelled to labor under difficulties are reminded that the Society for P. C. A. is atter them with a pertinacity which is bringing forth good results.

FINE STORE.—A friend who has recently returned from Missouri, says that the new store of Mills, Humphrey & Co., in St. Louis, (of which firm Mr. Frank Humphrey, formerly of Weymouth, is a member) is one of the finest in the country, and the firm is securing a large trade at the West.

FOR THE NORTHWEST.—Mr. McIntire, of Washington, D. C., in company with his wife, (daughter of Mr. Ashford Baker, of Weymouth,) will soon leave for the Aleutian Islands, some 1400 miles west of Alaska, where Mr. McIntire will act as a government agent for the protection of our interests in the seal fishery.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.—Two gentlemen who are numbered among the recent converts at the Old North Church, attended the meeting in the Baptist church at Weymouth Landing, last Monday evening, and gave a very interesting account of their conversion.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Ezra Reed, of South Weymouth, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, last Saturday, about 6 P. M., and died at 9. He was in his usual robust health during the day, and had attended to business up to the time of the attack. Physicians were called in, and the patient was bled, but all their efforts were fruitless and he continued unconscious until death intervened. Mr. Reed was 51 years of age.

FAIR.—The Sewing Circle of the Pilgrim Society, North Weymouth, hold their annual fair Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, at 7 P. M., with a variety of entertainment.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—Mr. Willie F. Burrell, of East Weymouth, one of our most promising musicians, has decided to give instruction in the science of music, and our readers will find his card in another column.

THE new boot and shoe factory of J. C. Lindsey & Co., on Main street, South Weymouth, is nearly completed, and operations will commence next week.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. William Burrell has purchased the old meeting-house formerly occupied by the Union Congregational Society, of South Weymouth, and will convert the lower portion into a carriage mart, for the accommodation of his business, with a hall in the upper story, for public use. The hall will be finished and furnished in good style, and will supply a much needed accommodation.

REMOVED.—Mr. C. S. Williams, of Weymouth, who has a branch store in Hingham, is now occupying the building at Broad Bridge, owned by F. Overton.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Last Monday evening, Dea. S. W. Nash, of Weymouth Landing, was driving up the hill on Front street, when the bits broke, causing the horse to start suddenly and overturn the carriage, throwing Mr. Nash out and injuring him considerably. The horse turned into the yard of the Dr. Fifield place, and thence ran into the field belonging to the Weston estate, stripping himself of the harness and completely wrecking the carriage. He was caught by a resident near by, the animal escaping injury.

CONVENTION.—A Woman Suffrage Convention will be held in Lincoln Hall, next Saturday afternoon and evening. Mr. H. B. Blackwell, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. M. T. Folsom and others, will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—The 1st Congregational Society, of Braintree, has arranged for a course of lectures, the first of which will be given next Wednesday evening, in Lyceum Hall, at 7 1-2 o'clock. At last this society hopes it has sufficient heating apparatus to make the church comfortably warm on the Sabbath. The proceeds of the lectures and other entertainments arranged for will go to pay for the last new furnace.

THE ABINGTON OUTRAGE.—Mr. J. A. Floyd, the Abington policeman, who was shot last week by a gang of burglars, while preventing their attempt to rob the National Bank in that place, has been removed from the Mass. Hospital to his home, the ball in his arm not having been extracted. His comrades of Post 73, G. A. R., have presented him with a fine revolver, inscribed "To comrade John A. Floyd, from the comrades of McPherson Post No. 73, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., in recognition of his gallant conduct, Jan. 7th, 1874."

North Weymouth.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—On Saturday evening of last week, your honored correspondent was very agreeably surprised by a social gathering at his residence, of friends and neighbors, to celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of his birthday. The party took full and complete possession of the house, which was quietly submitted to, and the evening was passed in a pleasant and social manner, as is usual on such occasions. About ten o'clock the tables were set, and the party then invited to unite their forces in discussing a nice oyster supper, which had been ordered at the oyster saloon of Mr. Augustus Cleverly, who is an excellent caterer for such occasions, as all present could testify. At the close of the "discussion," Henry Newton, Esq., in behalf of the company present, had the pleasure of presenting to us a very valuable and beautiful birthday present, as a slight token of their kindest regards, accompanied by a very appropriate and interesting speech. The occasion passed off most pleasantly and satisfactory to all, and in consideration of such a pleasant surprise, we wish our friends a long, happy and prosperous life.

RECOVERING.—Mr. John Brown, of Old Spain, who was accidently shot in his legs some three weeks ago, while hunting for partridge in the woods at Mattapoisett, has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to walk out, by the help of a cane, but several shots are still remaining in his legs, below the knee. We think the gentleman who shot Mr. Brown had better let his gun remain at home for the future, until he is able to discover the difference between a partridge, and the calf of a man's leg. N. M.

Union Medical and Surgical Association.

The U. M. & S. Association, at its annual meeting, held in Weymouth Landing, elected as its officers, Dr. T. H. Dearing, of Braintree, President; Dr. Tower, of South Weymouth, Vice Pres.; Dr. Spooner, of Hingham, Cor. Sec.; Dr. Gordon, of Quincy, Sec. & Treasurer; Dr. Piper, of North Weymouth, Librarian.

Dr. Forsaith, the retiring President, read an excellent address, reviewing the work of the Association and making valuable suggestions as to the future.

The Association proposes to occupy one of the rooms over F. Ambler's drug store, where it can keep its library and where the members from the adjoining towns can almost daily meet and exchange views as to important cases in their practice.

Whilst I have pen in hand, let me say, Mr. Editor, that in this day of great advance in nearly all the sciences, the medical profession claims to be up with the times. Every day shows deeper investigation of the physiological action of the human system; every day the pathological domain is broadened, every day the tree of Materia Medica and Therapeutics extends its branches and developes new leaves for the healing of the nations.—With this condition of things the successful physician must be in the quickening current, studying every eddy and watchful of every dip of his oar, or he'll soon be entangled in the drifting seaweed and stranded on the coast of indolence and ignorance.

Taking this view of matters, the most of the physicians of Hingham, Weymouth, Quincy and Braintree, banded themselves two years ago, under the title of South Shore Union Medical and Surgical Association, for the purpose of preparing essays on both new and old medical and surgical subjects, and reporting for discussion extraordinary and important cases occurring in their daily practice. Nearly all of them are members of the Massachusetts and County Medical Societies, which meet often and always have under consideration important professional subjects. The Association has been well supplied with the current professional literature of this and foreign countries; its members have written and read many valuable essays and have reported more than a score of difficult, dangerous cases. The discussion of these has invariably been conducted in a gentlemanly manner, with a desire to give all the light any and all of the members possessed.

As the Massachusetts State Society, so this, started with the proposition that they would be tied to no dogmas or exclusive practice. They have felt at liberty to lay under contribution "anything in their line," from any and every source. Determined not to be limited by partitions or bars of any *pathy*, they claim the right to use any medical telescope they find at home, and direct it to any object within the bounds of the medical and surgical world. Determined to be governed by no *ist*, they give such medicines as the mass of medical men approve, such as have been thoroughly triturated and tested in the crucibles of observation and experience, whether the doses be peppery or salt, sweet or sour, wet or dry, large or small.

Mr. Editor, in this spirit in the main, for the last half century, especially, has medical investigation gone on, resulting in greatly improved methods of investigating all that pertains to the science, in a vast amount of general and minute information and statistics in regard to disease, more accurate knowledge of medicines, and many unexceptionable formulas for administering them.

In this spirit the Union Medical and Surgical Association proposes to continue its labors and show to the patrons of its members that it has their physical welfare at heart, though in mind they may have slight longings for a share of their greenbacks. SCALPEL.

[For the Gazette.]

Shoe Exchange.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., some three hundred representatives of the boot and shoe interest assembled at the Revere House, in Boston, to consult each other on matters of interest to all who are in any way connected with the business.—The "Bureau of Credits" and the New England Shoe & Leather Association, which had done so much to promote the general welfare of the trade, (the influence of which having been somewhat disturbed by the disastrous fire in November, 1872,) were thoroughly discussed, resulting in a firm conviction of the necessity of the continuance and conjunction of these institutions, and that the time has arrived for the establishment of an Exchange worthy the trade in every regard.

There is not a producer or dealer in any article in any way connected with the business, but what is interested, and who ought to lend their influence and aid, if necessary. Every individual in any way identified with the trade, all the way from the raw hide to the finished boot or shoe, has a common interest and should encourage the enterprise. The trade having once more become domiciled in the old quarters, embracing the burnt district from Washington Square to Church Green, an Exchange with every convenience, established and located to accommodate the business, is the great object to consummate. This being a New England institution, more depends upon the manufacturers in the villages, towns and cities, especially in Massachusetts, than upon the dealers in Boston. Their interests, to be sure, are identical, and while the dealers are awake in the matter, the manufacturers ought to arouse themselves and encourage, sanction and aid the enterprise. The leading manufacturers in every locality should at once take the matter into consideration, and enlist all their neighbors who in any way are connected with the trade. ESSEX.

RELIGIOUS.—The subject of the lecture at the Universalist Church, next Sunday evening, will be "Marriage and Business."

Braintree.

BRAINTREE CITIZENS' CLUB.—Mr. Editor: You should have *seen* the audience that filled Lyceum Hall last evening, to listen to the debate upon the emigration question. You would have said public spirit is not dead in Braintree, yet.

The earlier portion of the evening, as it always is with us, was devoted to a miscellaneous entertainment. Master Eddie Shaw read a very fine essay on Temperance. Master Walter Anglim gave us an excellent declamation; subject, "Temperance." Mr. John Croghan read a selection entitled "The Orange and the Green," which was received with hearty applause, after which he sung a comic song, with which all were delighted.

The question for debate was then taken up, which was, "Resolved, That foreign emigration is detrimental to the best interests of the country."

Mr. Penniman said he did not agree with the gentleman who said on the previous evening that we must have surplus of labor in order to success in business. Had always thought a surplus of any commodity tends to depress its value.—He spoke of our manufacturers in different departments, iron, wool, etc., who asked government to tax imported goods in order that their interests might be protected and that they might build up monopolies in this country. He believed in building labor monopoly in the same way. He would tax emigrants so much per head and *enough* to amount to prohibition. Perhaps allow emigration for one year, and then shut down the flood gates for five years. It had been said, foreign emigration aimed at the destruction of our common school system. In regard to reading the Bible in school, he knew of no rule for us in that, as in all other things, better than the Golden Rule. There *are* men, and a large proportion of them, among the foreign element, who will help us sustain our common schools, though there are some who seek to tear down the institutions that are dear to us. He believed in having the public monies divided equally, and each class could have their own schools.

Mr. Anglim said the question was not wide enough, already some had to drag religion into it. He, for one, did not believe in sectarian schools, nor in sectarianism. Believed in unification of the sects, in one universal christian brotherhood. Sectarianism is a relic of barbarism. He spoke of Austria, as a Catholic country, and referred to Mr. Philbrick's report of his visit to the schools there.—Did not think emigration detrimental to the interests of the laboring class, the community, nor common schools.

Mr. Shaw said there are a great many sides to this question, and it is hardly possible to talk on any one side long. He felt that he was fully justified in his remarks about the St Louis convention on a previous evening. He had read the account of the resolutions passed, in the Pilot, and moreover the editor of the Pilot said himself, that what the Catholics want is their own schools. As for emigrants, he welcomed them to the liberties we enjoy. There is room enough for all in this great country of ours. As for labor, he thought emigration an advantage to it. We should not have had a railroad spanning the Continent, we should not have owned California, but for emigrants.

Mr. Kelley said that in his few remarks he should take the affirmative. He considered the *present* system of emigration detrimental to the best interests of the country. People come from another country where they have lived under despotism, and they are pointed to this country as a place where no restraint is put upon them, no law enforced; consequently they set our laws at naught. The laboring classes in another country work for a mere pittance; this land is pointed out as a place where they can become rich in a short time. Of course pauperism, insanity and crime must follow. He quoted from report of Board of State Charities and estimated that three fourths of the paupers, insane and convicts, are of foreign birth or parentage. Spoke of Joseph Arch, and his system of emigration. When he came to this country he found homes for emigrants in Canada before they left home. He promises, if the same inducements be held out by us, that led him to other places, that over a thousand Englishmen will make their homes in this country in another year.

Mr. Cavanagh would like to ask the gent one question. If three fourths of the people in our reformatory institutions are foreigners, what were they a few years ago, before emigration was so extensive. Spoke of our free schools; thought they should be free, and not have a religion taught them according to the particular faith of the teacher. All they asked was that the Bible should not be explained in schools.

Mr. Holbrook said he never knew it was the custom to explain the Bible in schools. He hated to see the people so wise above what is written as to object to the reading of Scripture in the opening exercises of our schools.

Dr. Deering said he had been on Board of School Committee in Boston, 5 years and here, for several years, and he never heard any teacher explain a passage of Scripture, nor was it ever to his knowledge allowed by the committee. For his own part he should feel unwilling to have it done. He was in favor of emigration. In the matter of labor, particularly *skilled* labor, he did not believe the country could have been brought to its present condition except for skilled artisans in every spere of labor, that have emigrated to these shores. He spoke of leading men in the profession who were of foreign birth or parentage.

Mr. Cavanagh said stop emigration and you stop supply of labor. When you get more labor from men than they consume, it goes to produce exports, and that is what makes our country what it is.

Mr. Croghan said the gentleman who had said three-fourths of the inmates of our reformatory institutions were of foreign birth or parentage, was wrong and quoted figures to prove it, and said that the same census showed that it it had not been for influx of emigration the population would have retrograded. As for common schools they must be judged by their fruits. In one of our previous debates lack of honest men in office and business had been attributed to teaching in our schools. The present panic was caused by that dishonesty. Foreign emigration does not produce such men as Tweed and Ingersoll.

Mr. Shaw asked the speaker if he was opposed to common school system? Yes, to the present Godless system. Was in favor of Catholics having their own schools.

Mr. Cavanagh said, in answer to the question if he was in favor of Sectarian schools, 'I am not.' We will do all we can to protect the Catholic religion, and also to support free school system.

Mr. Penniman said he hoped to see our children educated so that they would be able to expound the Scriptures. He did not want a blinder put over his eyes—The teachings of the Bible are so plain that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein."

SAIRY GAMP.

[Our correspondent says "I shuddered as though I had stepped upon a toad," at sight of "more nobler" instead of "were nobler," in Mr. Arnold's remarks printed last week, and one or two other typographical errors. We can sympathise with her sensitiveness in thus being misconstrued by the stupidity of compositors, but hope she will consider what we realize continually when copy is put in type, that perfection belongs to another world.

CHEAP.—A tract of 46 acres of woodland was sold in South Hingham last week, at an average price of $19.50 per acre. We learn that the tract belonged to the Baker heirs, and was bought by Mr. David Cushing.

S. S. CONCERT.—The Union Sabbath School Concert held at Lyceum Hall, on Sabbath evening last, was fully attended and a good degree of interest prevailed throughout the exercises. Among the speakers present were Charles H. Dow, Esq., formerly of Braintree, now of Boston, and Mr. Jones, Superintendent of the North End Mission Sabbath School, both of whom spoke in behalf of that School and for which a collection was taken up, amounting to upward of twenty dollars. Other speakers addressed the meeting and seldom is the Hall so densely packed and seldom, if ever, so much interest manifested on a similar occasion.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER was observed by the first Church, and religious meetings held in Lyceum Hall on each evening of last week, and were continued on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the present week.

THE total amount of collections in the First Parish the past year, for religious and benevolent objects, was upwards of $900.

THE number of marriages recorded in Braintree for 1873 was 47. The number of intentions, 47. E.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.—We learn that our benevolent and public spirited fellow townsman, Mr Alvah Morrison, has offered to supply the town with thirty car loads of gravel, for the improvement of Elm street, if the town will see that it is put on, which offer we are glad to record, as the street needs repairing badly. So also does River street and others that might be named, the last mentioned particularly needing "reconstruction." H.

BRAINTREE SAVINGS BANK.—At the annual meeting of the Braintree Savings Bank, held Jan. 5th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President, E. A. Hollingsworth; Vice Presidents, B. F. Dyer, D. H. Bates, Norton Pratt; Secretary and Treasurer, C. Harrison Hobart; Trustees, D. H. Bates, Asa French, N. H. Hunt, S. S. French, P. D. Holbrook, F. A. Hobart, B. F. Dyer, Nathan Rosenfeld, Jos. Dyer, Jr.; Committee of Investment, Asa French, D. H. Bates, N. H. Hunt; Auditing Committee, B. F. Dyer, N. H. Hunt, Jos. Dyer, Jr.

The following persons were elected members of the corporation:—E. F. E. Thayer, N. Eugene Hollis, J. Webster Hollis, H. M. White.

A dividend of 3 per cent., for last six months, was declared, which amounts to $1,004.88. C. H. HOBART, Sec'y.

The Treasurer's Report was submitted, as follows:

BRAINTREE, Jan. 1st, 1874.

C. H. Hobart, Treasurer, in account with Braintree Savings Bank, *Dr.*

To Amount due 250 Depositors,	$39,009.46
Interest Collected,	175.52
	$39,184.98
Cr.	
By Amt Due on mortgages,	$30,575 00
" " from Town,	1,500.00
" " Personal Notes,	550.00
" " Bank stock,	3,040.00
Registered R. R. Bond,	1,011.25
Cash on Deposit in Shawmut Bank, Boston,	2,508.73
	$39,184.98
Interest Collected is	$175.52
To which add interest accrued,	1,505.54
	$1,681.06
From which deduct Dividend due this day,	1,004.88
Leaving a surplus of Profits of	$676.18

Respectfully,
C. H. HOBART, Treas.

The undersigned, a committee chosen to examine the accounts and securities of the Bank, have attended to that duty and find them correct.

ASA FRENCH,
S. S. FRENCH.

CLOSING LECTURE.—The sixth, and last of the course of lectures at Elm St. Baptist Chapel, was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Franklin W. Smith, Esq., of Boston. Subject, "Rome the capital of Italy." He treated the subject in its religious and political aspect; traced the history of the rise, growth and declension of papal power. He was listened to with the earnest attention which his masterly handling of his subject deserved. The hour seemed short and another hour would have still held an unwearied audience. We understand that another course is talked of in this part of the town. It is to be hoped that it is true, for we *want* just this class of entertainment for our young people, who must have a pleasant place in which to spend *some* of these long winter evenings. SAIRY GAMP.

East Norfolk Court Report.

William Burke, of North Bridgewater, for being drunk, $3 and costs.

Eugene Jordan, of Weymouth, for larceny of a robe from Amos S. White, sentenced to the House of Correction for six months.

Edward A. Pickett was arrested in Boston and brought before the Court this morning for breaking and entering the house of Calvin Blanchard, of Weymouth. Case continued.

George Merry, of the Pine Point House, North Weymouth, for keeping a liquor nuisance, found guilty and fined $50 and costs.

A. G. Sellon, for evading fare from Braintree to Boston, was found guilty, and fined $5 and costs, amounting to $17.-80. Those wishing to save money should look at the matter twice before they refuse to pay their fare.

John Stoddard, of Weymouth, common drunkard, sentenced to 3 months House of Correction.

Charles Hall, of Quincy, keeping a common nuisance, and keeping intoxicating liquors for sale, fined $50 and costs on the first, and $10 and costs on the second complaint.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Elijah F. Arnold, and Henry Gardner, of Braintree, David L. Sterling and Nathan T. Joy, of Weymouth, are jurymen at the civil term of the Superior Court at Dedham. The court has been engaged in the trial of two cases where additional damages are claimed in cases of street improvement—one in West Roxbury and one in Brookline—both of which have been decided in favor of the parties claiming the damages. The West Roxbury parties get $2667, and the Brookline parties $4,224 53, with deductions to be made in case the improvements are found to be of special interest.

NORTH WEYMOUTH, Dec. 29, 1873.

At a meeting of the North Weymouth Dramatic Association, held last evening, the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, We have learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. F. L. Cheek, a member and director of our Association.

Resolved, that in his death the Association has lost a faithful member, one who has always been ready and willing to assist in any undertaking.

Resolved, that we tender to the bereaved wife of our departed friend, our heartfelt sympathy in her affliction.

Resolved, that these resolutions be entered on our records and a copy of the same be sent to the widow of the deceased.

WILLIAM W. BURKE,
FRANK H. TORREY,
Committee.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.—Messrs. Cutler Bros. & Co.: Gentlemen: Having used your Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam for the past 35 years, I will say I think it the very best remedy that can be found for the cure of Coughs, Colds and all *Pulmonary Complaints*. I have tried various remedies to *please my friends*, but find nothing to *compare* with it. I have been troubled with weak lungs from childhood, and take cold from very slight causes; but always get relief from using your balsam.

Yours with respect, Mrs. J. F. WOOD.
Dec. 29, 1873. No. 1 Worcester Place, Boston.

GREAT SALE OF DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Richard Briggs, 137 Washington street, Boston. Mr. Briggs, in conformity to the spirit of the times, is offering his stock of decorated dinner and tea sets at lower prices than the public have ever known. The goods are all of the best quality, having been selected personally by Mr. Briggs from the manufacturers in Europe during the past season, and he is the first to offer really desirable China sets at prices which will surprise all who examine his stock. A lady of great taste remarked in looking over these sets "that there was not a homely one among them."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.

WE have just received a full assortment of HAMBURG EDGINGS, of CHOICE and ELEGANT STYLES, which we offer

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

☞ Call and examine.

LEWIS RICH & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

"It Works like a Charm."

"Guess you're joking, mister, aint you," said a poor, crippled man, whose joints were out of shape with Rheumatism, to one of our agents, who was telling what Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil would do. He gave him a bottle to try, and in about two weeks he writes, "Wm. Renne & Sons, I thank you for the Magic Oil your agent gave me. Its use on my poor crippled hands gave immediate relief, and some friends helped me to get some more of your Oil, which I have used freely, and now I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil
"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."
Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.
"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."
Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil
"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."
Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.
"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Reader, did we do a good thing for that poor man? We could show you letters that tell bigger stories than this, from ladies and gentlemen all over the country, by hundreds. But, you please try our Pain-Killing Magic Oil. Manufactured only by WM. RENNE & SONS, Pittsfield, Mass. Sold by F. Ambler.

MARSTON & CHANDLER'S CELEBRATED ORGANS which have been on exhibition at the Weymouth and Hingham fairs for the past three years, can now be seen at C. S. WILLIAMS', Weymouth Landing, who is the manufacturers' agent to sell, lease, or exchange, on very favorable terms, any of these Instruments. Organs placed in any house on trial Terms satisfactory.

HEART DISEASE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10, 1872.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS—Dear Sir: In order that other sufferers may be benefited, you are at liberty to give this letter publicity. In the winter of 1869 I was taken with heart disease and violent palpitation, and gradually became weaker, notwithstanding continued medical attendance, up to a few weeks ago, when your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was recommended to me. The use of it soon enabled me to resume my usual work, and I am now as well and hearty as I could wish. W. FRANK COCHRAN.

The heart being a great muscular organ, requires vigorous nervous force to sustain it. As Fellows' Hypophosphites restores the nervous element, it will always strengthen the heart weakened through loss of this element. THE INVENTOR.

Habitual Costiveness causes

Headache, Dizziness, Worms, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, &c. The surest preventive is DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES; being both Tonic and Laxative, they restore nature, thereby curing a positive habit. In the opinion of every Druggist, they are the most pleasant and effectual remedy for the *Piles*, and the only one that reaches the cause, as outward applications are only time and money wasted. Trial box, 30 cts.—Large box, 60 cts., mailed free for this last price.

DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a splendid cure for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and by all Druggists. 32 35

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1940. Over 30 Years, 1873.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER,

And after thirty years' trial, the "PAIN-KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of considerable variety of disease; it is admirably suited for every race, it has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest; and is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders, for Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain-Killer stands unrivalled.

Thirty Years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficiency of any medicine, and that the PAIN-KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalelled popularity it has attained. It is a SURE and EFFECTIVE remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Be sure you buy none but the genuine, manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.

New Advertisements.

CARD TO MUSICAL STUDENTS.

MR. WILLIE F. BURRELL desires to say that he will devote his time to giving instruction in

PIANO AND ORGAN PLAYING,

receiving pupils at his residence on Jackson Square, East Weymouth, or attending pupils at their own residence, as may be desired.

The Terms are fifteen dollars for twenty lessons, at the residence of the pupil; thirteen dollars at his music room. Address

W. F. BURRELL,
East Weymouth, Mass.

Messrs. CUTLER BROS. & CO.

In ordering another small lot of your invaluable

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam

I should like to tell you what I know about it, in order that others may have the benefit of my

EXPERIENCE.

Since this Balsam first came to my notice in 1848 I have kept it *constantly* in the house, never allowing myself to be out of it *over night*. In all these

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

it has not failed in a *single* instance in my own case to give the desired *relief*; and I will say the same in regard to my *mother*, whose

LIFE WAS SAVED

by it, as I cannot but think. Hers was a case of *Congestion of the Lungs*, and although attended by a most skilfull Physician, she seemed to fail constantly so that we despaired of her recovery, when an old friend and neighbor persuaded her to try this Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. The result was most gratifying, I assure you.

RELIEF WAS IMMEDIATE

and recovery rapid. She is now over 82 years old, and is active and well. Whenever she gets a severe cold, which happens once in a while, she takes thirty to sixty drops, according to the violence of the cough which has always yielded in a day or two to taking the Balsam only on retiring at night. With it the

IRRITATION

is at once subdued, and a good night's sleep secured. I will mention another case, that of a young lady acquaintance, who

BLED AT THE LUNGS

and *coughed awfully*, had night sweats and was fearfully reduced. She left Boston for her country home 150 miles away, as we supposed to die. I sent her a bottle of your Balsam, and soon had the satisfaction to hear that she was much better. She continued taking it for a while and got

ENTIRELY WELL,

and is living now, while fact is to be ascribed mainly to the use of the

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Very truly yours, JOHN CAPEN.

Boston, March 14, 1873. No. 5 Worcester Square.

Price in large bottles, which are much the cheapest, $1. Small bottles, old style, 50 cents.

☞ As there are many worthless imitations, be careful to get the genuine, which is prepared only by CUTLER BROS. & CO., successors to Reed, Cutler & Co., Wholesale Druggist, proprietors of the Prize Gold Medal Cooking Extracts, Pure Spices, Mustard, and other choice good for family use; also Cutler's Extract of

JAMAICA GINGER with Sweet Flag

pronounced the finest preparation of its kind: And "OCEAN FOOD." One Quart for One Cent.

Shredded Carrageen for Blanc Mange, Gruel, &c., one of the cheapest and most delicious articles of food in the world. A few cents worth will make a dinner for a family, and for invalids and children it is unrivalled. Put up in packages sufficient to make 16 quarts, for only 15 cents.

☞ by grocers and apothecaries. 38eow1 m

REDUCTION IN PRICES, AT C. S. Williams', WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

OVERCOATS MARKED WAY DOWN.

$30 OVERCOATS now sell at $25.

$25 OVERCOATS now sell at $20.

$22 OVERCOATS now sell at $18.

$19 OVERCOATS now sell at $15.

CHEAPER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

PRICE LIST.

Yard Wide Cotton,	10 cts.
Best Prints,	8 cts.
Cardigan Jackets,	$1.25
Men's Pants,	1.25 to 8.00
Men's Underwear,	50 to 1.75
Paper Collars, 3 boxes,	25 cts.
Glycerine Ball Soap,	10 cts.
Good Lead Pencils,	20 cts. per dozen.
Fine Combs,	5 cts.
Metal Back Coarse Combs,	10 cts
Muslin Insertion and Edgings, (to close,)	5 cts. per yd.
Hamburg Edgings,	8 to 50c
Ladies' Hose.	10 to 75 cts.
Balmoral Hose,	12 cts.
Ribbed Hose,	10 cts.
Children's White Collar and Muff,	1.50
Bed Blankets,	3.50 to 10.00
Horse Blankets,	2.25
Carriage Robes,	4.00
Boys' Suits,	5.00 to 15.00
Youths' and Men's Suits at all prices.	
White Aprons,	20 cts.
Boys' Canes,	15 cts.
Spool Cotton,	3 cts.
Clark's & Coat's Spool Cotton,	6 cts.
Neck Ties,	15 cts.

☞ We have A VERY FINE LINE of Gents' Overcoats and Suits, and those usually purchasing Custom Clothing are particularly invited to examine our stock.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

No trouble to show goods.

C. S. WILLIAMS,
Weymouth Landing & Hingham.

Special Announcement.

L. RICH & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

HAVE PURCHASED THE LAST WEEK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New and Desirable Dress Goods, consisting of

ALL WOOL DUCHESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL IMPERIAL SERGES,
PURE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,
(Equal in brilliancy to Black Silks.)
ALPACAS, in all shades,
BLACK ALPACAS, 25, 30, 37, 40, 45, 50.

HIGH COLORED STRIPES AND PLAIDS, TYCOON REPS.

Enormously Reduced Prices,

AND WILL OFFER ALL OUR GOODS AT

☞ POSITIVE BARGAINS. ☜

Square and Double Shawls,
Balmoral and Felt Skirts,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Initial, Motto and Plain Hdkf's.,
Brown and Bleached Cottons,

Horse Blankets, Carriage Robes
Ladies and Children's Worted Jackets and Mittens, all kinds,
Table Linens, Flannels, Cotton Batts, also

Ribbons, in all widths and colors.

VELVET RIBBONS. BLACK SASH. PLAID SASH.

Ladies' Underwear, Navy Blue Flannel, for Children's Suits,

BLANKETS,

Children's Cony Caps and Riding Hoods.

FOR GENTLEMEN, GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Good White Shirts, Navy Blue Shirts, French Blue Shirts,
Fine assortment of Ties, Under Shirts and Drawers,
" " " Cloth and Buck Gloves,
" " " Suspenders and Mittens,
" " " Hosiery, Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets,
Also, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN CALLING ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF

CARPETINGS

IN WOOL, OIL, HEMP AND STRAW.

Our Novelty Department is being filled with *New Goods for the Holidays!!*

L. RICH & CO., - WEYMOUTH.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Union National Bank of Weymouth, AT WEYMOUTH, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, *At close of Business Dec. 26, 1873.*

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$426,657 20
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation,	200,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents,	21,431 90
Banking House,	4,600 00
Furniture and Fixtures,	700 00
Current Expenses,	776 76
Taxes paid,	80 64
Checks and other Cash Items,	2,336 99
Bills of other National Banks,	1 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels,)	372 04
Legal Tender Notes,	32,519 00
	$803,296 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	400,000 00
Surplus Fund,	45,000 00
Discount,	10,701 87
Exchange,	99 03
Interest,	567 49
Profit and Loss,	24,268 24
National Bank Circulation outstanding,	268,000 00
Dividends unpaid,	920 50
Individual Deposits,	47,738 04
	$803,296 17

State of Massachusetts, County of Norfolk. } S. S.

I, JOHN W. LOUD, Cashier of the Union National Bank of Weymouth, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. LOUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of January, 1874.

JOHN J. LOUD, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—Attest;
JONATHAN FRENCH,
ALBERT HUMPHREY,
JOSEPH LOUD, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of So. Weymouth, AT S

uncement.

& CO.,

LANDING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Goods, consisting of

ERGES,
LIANTINES,
ks.)
hades,
ACAS, 25, 30, 37, 40, 45, 50.
LAIDS, TYCOON REPS.

uced Prices,

OUR GOODS AT

ARGAINS. &

rse Blankets, Carriage Robes
dies and Children's Worted
ackets and Mittens, all kinds,
ple Linens, Flannels, Cotton
atts, also

ths and colors.

SASH. PLAID SASH.

nnel, for Children's Suits,

E T S,

nd Riding Hoods.

RAL ASSORTMENT

irts, French Blue Shirts,
nder Shirts and Drawers,
k Gloves,
d Mittens,
's, Cardigan Jackets,
Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

TENTION TO OUR STOCK OF

TING!

P AND STRAW.

is being filled with

e Holidays!!

WEYMOUTH.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Probate Court.

O all persons interested in the Estate of BETSEY BATES, late of Weymouth, in said County, eased, Greeting:

Whereas, ALLEN VINING, the Administrator of estate of said deceased, has presented for allow- the first and final account of his administration n the estate of said deceased:

ou are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, e holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Nor- , on the fourth Wednesday of January next, at e o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any have, why the same should not be allowed.

nd said Allen Vining is ordered to serve this cita- by publishing the same, once a week for three cessive weeks, in the newspaper called the Wey- uth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth, the publication to be two days, at least, before said rt.

Witness George White, Esquire, Judge of said rt, this 24th day of December, in the year one usand eight hundred and seventy-three.

37 39 J. H. COBB, Register.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

HE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of W. T. BURRELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. T. BURRELL will continue the business at the old stand, Lincoln Square, where he will give personal attention to all orders for Painting, &c.

W. T. BURRELL,
G. W. HERSEY.

Weymouth, Dec. 15, 1873. 37 39

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE

UNPAID TAX BILLS

IN WEYMOUTH

HAVE been committed to the following persons for collection, viz., those in ward 1 to Wilmot Everly. Those in Wards 2, 3 & 4 to Oran White, nd those in Ward 5 to Freeman B. Vinson.

By vote of the town, interest at the rate of nine er cent. from Dec. 3, until the officer's fee for collecting, will be added to each tax.

The Treasurer will receive only non-resident taxes after this date.

B. F. WHITE, Treasurer.

Weymouth, Dec. 31st, 1873. 36 36

WANTED!

A MAN to run McKay Sewing Machine and Nailing or Pegging Machines.

Also, Lasters, Edgers and Cutters wanted.

Apply at Factory in North Weymouth.

A. N. SANDERS & CO.

HAY and STRAW

FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

BAKER'S EXPRESS.

Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 36 tf

HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw

FOR SALE BY

JOS. LOUD & CO.,

WEYMOUTH LANDING

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, in Braintree and Weymouth, will make payment to GORON ALLEN, superintendent of my Farm, also, all orders for Vinegar or other produce, will be made to him at my Farm House; he is also authorized to collect my dues.

CALEB STETSON.

DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of teeth as can be made on rubber

FOR TEN DOLLARS.

any time during the hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS OR ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.

OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

DR. A. G. NYE.

E. CHAMBERLAIN,

Photograph Artist,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, as GOOD AS THE BEST, and at LOW PRICES. He makes

Copying a Specialty,

and any one having small, faded out, or imperfect pictures that they would like to have large, finished Pictures made from, will do well to give him a call.

A WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A PICTURE OF THE BABY—Don't wait until late in the afternoon, before you call. If you do, you must not find fault if you get poor Pictures. Come in the forenoon if you want good work.

E. CHAMBERLAIN, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

For 1874.

NEW STORE.

Best Groceries & Provisions CHEAP FOR CASH.

BASEMENT LEWIS RICH & CO'S STORE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PRICE LIST.

'Fine St. Louis Flour,	PER BAG.	PER BBL.
	$1.35	$10.75

Extra Fine St. Louis Flour, 1.46 per bag, 11.62 per bbl.
Superior Flour, 1.62 per bag, 12.62 per bbl.
Jackson White Potatoes, per bu., 95c.
Muscatel Raisins, per lb., 14c.
Best Currants, per lb., 10c.
Black Tea, per lb., 40., 48., 72c.
Extra Molasses, per Gall., 50 Cts.
Best New Orleans Molasses, per gall., 85 cts.
Best Porto Rico, per gall., 65c.
Sweet Butter, per lb., 38 cts.
Extra Cheese, per lb., 17 cts.
Best Lard, per lb., 11 cts.
Pure Cider Vinegar, gal., 40c.
Extra Pea Beans, hand picked, per qt., **12c.**
Medium Beans, per quart, 10c.
Best Rice, per lb., 11 cts.
Best Tapioca, per lb., 11c.
Best Sago, per lb., 11 cts.
Best Kerosene, per gallon, **20 Cts.**
Best Kerosene, pr. gall., (bbl.) 18c.
Chocolate, per lb., 44 cts.
Cocoa, per lb., 44 cts.
Broma, per lb., 45 cts.
Pure Confectionery, per lb. 24c.
Turnips, per bu., 80c.
Best Cod Fish, per lb., 6 cts.
Extra Shellbarks or Pea Nuts, per quart, 10 cts.
Best Round Steak, per lb., 18c.
Best Sirloin Steak, 22 cts.
Best Rump Steak, per lb., 25c.

New Milk, Can Fruits, Grapes, Oranges, and everything found in a first-class grocery, at the LOWEST PRICES. Don't fail to call and examine. Goods delivered free of charge.

Weymouth, January 1st, 1874. 36

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

JULY, 12 1872.

The attention of all persons using Scales, Weights, Measures or Milk Cans for the purpose of buying or selling goods and Merchandise, is called to the following statute.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons using scales, weights, measures or milk-cans, for the purpose of selling any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities, should have them adjusted, sealed and recorded by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town in which they reside or have their usual place of business, and shall therafter be responsible for the correctness and exactness of the same; provided, however, that they shall have the right to have such scales, weights, measures and milk-cans tested and adjusted at the office of the sealer of weights and measures whenever they desire to do so.

SECTION 2. The sealers of weights and measures in each city and town shall go once a year, and oftener if necessary, to every hay and coal scale, dormant or other platform balance, within said city or town that cannot be easily or conveniently removed, and test the accuracy of and adjust and seal the same.

SECTION 3. All persons using any scales, weights, measures or milk-cans for the purpose of buying or selling any commodity, may have the same tested and sealed by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town where they reside or have their usual place of business, at his office, whenever they desire to have it done.

SECTION 4. Whenever a complaint is made to a sealer of weights and measures under oath, by any person that he has reasonable cause to believe that any scale, weight or measure used in the sale of any commodity within the city or town, is incorrect, the said sealer shall go to the place where such scale, weight or measure is, and test and mark the same according to the result of the test applied thereto, and if the same be incorrect and cannot be adjusted, the said sealer shall attach a notice thereto certifying the fact and forbidding the use thereof until the same has been made to conform to the authorized standard. Any person using any scales, weights or measures after a sealer of weights and measures has demanded permission to test the same, and has been refused permission, shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had knowingly used a false scale, weight or measure.

SECTION 5. All scales, weights and measures that cannot be made to conform to the standard shall be stamped "Condemned" or "C D" by the sealer of weights and measures; and no person shall thereafter use the same for weighing or measuring any commodity sold or exchanged, under the penalties provided in the case of the use of false weights and measures.

SECTION 6. Every sealer of weights and measures shall receive such compensation for his services as may be fixed by the city or town within which he is appointed, and no fees shall be charged for any official duty he may perform.

SECTION 7. Every city or town shall within the first ten days of January and July in each year, advertise the several sections of this act, by publishing them in some newspaper printed in such city or town, or by posting them up in one or more public places therein.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage. Approved May 6, 1870.

Mrs. Linus Belcher's MEDICINE.

I received an Indian recipe, from which I prepared some for myself, which resulted in a cure. Its nervous debility, weakness of the back and limbs, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, irregularities, change of life, whites, dropsical affections, biliousness, inflammation of kidneys, headache, spinal complaint, rheumatism, dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

CURE. This is the most valuable discovery ever brought before the public. Its qualities are naturally marvellous. After trying the highest medical skill in vain, females have been cured. Rest assured you are not humbugged in trying it.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CURE. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—Enclosed is $5. Will you send me six bottles of your excellent medicine for female weakness, as soon as convenient. I am suffering from general debility, and I think your medicine for strengthening and invigorating the system the best I ever took. Yours, etc.,

MRS. JOSEPH TERRY.

Hartford, Conn., June 10, '69.

CURE. Norway, Me., March 4, 72.* DEAR MRS. BELCHER—My mother has tried your medicine, and it has proved to be all that it is recommended to be.

LYDIA A. PARSONS.

P. S. Mother wishes me to add a few lines for her that she may have the privilege of thanking you for your kindness in publishing such a wonderful cure for suffering females. She wishes many blessing to rest upon you; she shall ever remember you in all her prayers. Yours with much respect.

LYDIA A. PARSONS.

CURE. Sherman Mills, Me., Sept. 28, '64 DEAR MRS. BELCHER—I have sent you $30, and paid $6.47 express money and have given away over one-half of what I have purchased, and I am anything but well yet, but I feel an anxiety to have your medicine known. I cannot express by words; but will say, do not let it be prepared by any one else as long as you can do it. Then when you can do it no longer, put it into faithful hands. MRS. MARY J. BARKER.

CURE. MRS. LINUS BELCHER—Before trying your Female Cure I was out of health five years, tried the best physicians, and different medicines. Should like to have every female in the world know of your medicine. Pen and ink cannot tell the benefit I have received from it, may you long live to prepare it.

MRS. LAURENCE ORMSBY.

Prepared and sold by Mrs. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

Sent by Express, or according to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.

For sale by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMBLER, Weymouth.

Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.

OUR HOLIDAY CARD FOR 1873, & '74.

NO HOUSE

IN BOSTON

Can show the public so large a variety in

BOYS' CLOTHING

as may now be found at

RICHARDS'

"OLD CORNER,"

24.....DOCK SQUARE.....25

50 NEW STYLES!

OUR PRICES ARE

25 to 30 per cent. Lower than others have been charging, this season, and our

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

this fall has proved a grand success, because everybody is satisfied that our figures for the *same* character of Mens, Boys' and Children's Garments are marked down to

REALLY "PANIC" RATES!

FOR DECEMBER, 1873,

we have a splendid stock of everything desirable and we will sell our Goods during the next six weeks **cheaper than ever!**

GEO. H. RICHARDS,
24 & 25 Dock Square, Boston.

TORREY'S PATENT SINGLE AND DOUBLE RUBBER **WEATHER-STRIPS** FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS. FOR SALE BY AGENTS. MANUFACTURED BY S. ROEBUCK & CO. NEW YORK & BOSTON.

No 37

JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Guns, Rifles & Pistols

GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE.

Nos. 27 Dock Sq., and 15 Washington Street,

BOSTON.

Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

JOHN P. LOVELL. JOHN W. LOVELL.
BENJ. S. LOVELL.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching, and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE, FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown, or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in *one preparation*, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

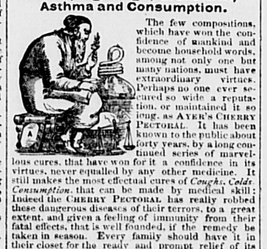
MANUFACTURED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.



The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever received so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill: Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should keep it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

WILLIAM B. WOODBRIDGE, TEACHER OF MUSIC,

170 Tremont St., Room 3,

BOSTON.

REFERENCE: Mr. S. A. Emery, Prof. of music in N. E. Conservatory.

☞ Pupils in Weymouth, and vicinity, waited on at their residences. 29 42

FOR SALE.

One BUTTERFIELD C. POST MACHINE;
One MANUFACTURER'S ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
One 24 inch ROLLING MACHINE, (for Hand or Steam.)

The above machines have been used but little, and will be sold cheap. Apply to

30 tf P. H. LINTON.

DISHES TO LET

HAVING largely increased my stock of dishes and table furniture, am now prepared to furnish

Tea and Dinner Parties, Picnics &c.,

with all the dishes necessary for the laying of 200 plates. Dishes let from the hardware store of

GEO. S. BAKER.

WEYMOUTH, March 28, 1872. 458

H. N. OUR, Carpenter and Builder,

WASHINGTON STREET, South of Village Cemetery,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.

36 tf

COAL

WOOD AND HAY,

—AT—

Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

J. F. SHEPPARD.

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH, SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

All persons having Bills against the Town of Weymouth will please present them *immediately*.

By order of the Selectmen.

JAMES HUMPHREY, Chairman.

January 2, 1873.

Prospectus for 1874-7th Year.

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or Art Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost, and then, there are the Chromos besides!*

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

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

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

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

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors

Premium for 1874.

Every subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The subjects are pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of *THE ALDINE*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in The White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 10) and appearance exact facsimiles of the originals.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo 14 x 20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the lodgings of his heart.

TERMS.

$5 per annum; in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

For 50 Cents extra, *the Chromos will be sent, mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.*

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the *fac-simile* signature of JAMES SUTTON & CO.

AN VASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
58 *MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.*

PIANO For Sale or to Let.

Will be sold or let, on reasonable terms, a good Piano.

For particulars apply at the store.

C. S. WILLIAMS,

28 Weymouth Landing.

TO LET.

IN EAST BRAINTREE, a Dwelling-House containing 8 to 10 rooms, with large Stable and about three acres of Land, being the place recently occupied by A. J. Warren. For particulars apply to SAMUEL CURTIS.

23 Weymouth Landing.

REMOVED.

BLAKE & ALDEN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

FURNITURE

AND

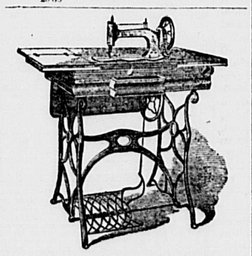
UPHOLSTERY,

HAVE REMOVED TO

178 & 179 Tremont Street,

BOSTON.

2538



SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES of all Descriptions,

For Manufacturing and Family Work,

FOR SALE.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

BY

S. S. SPEAR,

MAIN ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH,

Sole Agent for Weymouth and adjoining towns

The attention of Manufacturers is called to the NEW MEDIUM MACHINE, which is a SUPERIOR Machine for Leather or heavy Cloth work, and for SPEED.

Dealers in Sewing Machines furnished with the Singer at Wholesale Prices.

OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW, and for sale or to let, at low rates.

We have on hand the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Howe, Singer, American and other second hand Family and Manufacturing Machines;—Some of them NEARLY NEW, and all in good order, which we offer at a Bargain.

In recommending the Singer Machine, it is useless to say that it is the best Machine in the world, because all Sewing Machine Companies say that their Machine is the best, whether it has any merit or not. But we prefer to let the Singer Machine speak for itself.

The return of sales of the different first class Machines, for the year 1870, shows that the Singer Manufacturing Co., sold 127,833 Machines in all, 44,625 more than any other company, and about one fourth of all the first class sewing machines sold.

NOTICE.—Any other persons in this teritory, representing themselves as agents for the Singer Machine, are so WITHOUT AUTHORITY from the Singer Manufacturing Co

S. S. SPEAR,
MAIN STREET, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

To the Public.

THE subscriber hereby notifies the residents of Weymouth and vicinity that he has DISCONTINUED THE DRESSING OF HOGS, on his premises at Weymouth Landing.

GEORGE DAVIS.

Weymouth, Dec. 10, 1873. 33 34

This is to give Notice,

THAT on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1873, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of DANIEL E. EARLE, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition; that the payment of any Debts, and the delivery of any Property, belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 96 Washington St., Boston, in said State, before SAMUEL B. NOYES, Esq., Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROLAND G. USHER,
U. S. Marshal, Mass. District,
as Messenger.

33 35

BAKER & RANDALL ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

Ready Made Frames OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

PICTURE FRAMES

GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Ready Made Frames

OF BASS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,

Washington Square, Weymouth.

The Smith American Organ Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES, AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.

150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.

EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.

During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the made of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 31, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the warerooms of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Sales of good hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

Large Stock

OF

CLOTHING

ON HAND.

MY STOCK

is Complete

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

M. H. READ,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

&c. &c.,

Weymouth Landing.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds,

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.

OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.

Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,

50 Bromfield St.,

BOSTON.

RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

QUINCY BAKERY

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them daily with

BREAD, CAKE & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.

Also, WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.

Thankful for past favors, I shall endevor to give satisfaction in the future.

WM. A. HODGES.

Model Store,

North Weymouth.

Fall Season for 1872.

HAVING COMPLETED AND REMOVED TO MY

New and Commodious Store,

Which contains about 5000 feet of flooring, I am now prepared to show a

LARGER VARIETY AND MORE EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS THAN IS USUALLY FOUND IN ONE BUILDING.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF

DRY GOODS,

Clothing,

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AND

GROCERIES.

The second floor contains a full stock of

FURNITURE,

CARPETINGS,

Window Shades,

PAPER HANGINGS,

Crockery, Glass, Wooden and Tin Ware &c.

SPECIALITIES MAY BE FOUND IN MOST EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.

In the Grocery Department

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID IN SELECTING CHOICE

FLOUR & TEAS.

With my present facilities for buying, as well as selling, the subscriber feels confident he can please all who will favor him with their patronage.

John W. Bartlett,

C. W. SOUTH.

All of which is being laid in at the present unprecedented prices.

A CHOICE STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, FURNITURE, CARPETINGS, CROCKERY, BEDDING, &c.,

Please call and examine the large and well selected stock of

HENRY LOUD, EAST WEYMOUTH,

REOPENING OF THE OLD STAND, WITH A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

BUILDINGS MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. E. T. BLANCHARD.

Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.

H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.

All orders promptly attended to.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 8th, 1873, trains leave Boston for New York at 1.20, 7.30, 9 a. m., 12 m., 3.30, 5 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq., 7.30, 8.00, 8.40, 9.00, 10.40, 11 a m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.45, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 5.45, 6.30, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 11.15 p. m. Neponset, 7, 7.30, 8.15, 8.45, 9.0, 10.15, 11 a m., 12 m., 1, 1.40, 2.45, 3.40, 4.35, 5, 6.05, 6.45, 7.15, 8.45, 9.30, 11.15 p. m. Quincy, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.45, 9.05, 11 a m., 12 m., 1.45, 2.50, 3.45, 4.40, 5.05, 6.10, 6.50, 7.20, 8.50, 9.35, 11.20 p. m. Cohasset, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 11.30 a m., 2.30, 5.30, 6.45 p. m. Weymouth, 7, 7.30, 8 a m., 12.40, 1.45, 3.30, 4.30, 5.05, 6.10, 6.50, 7.20, 8.50, 9.35, 11.20 p. m. Braintree, 7, 7.30, 8.45, 9.30, 11 a m., 12 m., 1.45, 3.30, 4.30, 5.05, 6.10, 6.50, 7.20, 8.50, 9.35, 11.20 p. m. Randolph, 8.45 a m.; 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6 p. m. Stoughton, 8.45 a m.; 6 p. m. Canton, 8.40 a m., 2.40, 6.30 p. m. North Easton, 8.45 a m.; 12 m., 2.40, 4.35, 6 p. m. Easton and Raynham, 8.45 a m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.35, 6 p. m. Taunton, 8.40 a m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 p. m. New Bedford via Taunton, 5.30 p. m., via Fairhaven, 8 a m., 4 p. m. Holbrook & E. Bridgewater, 8, 11.00 a m., 1.45, 3.35, 6 p. m. No. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a m., 1.45, 3.35, 6.6 p. m. W. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a m., 1.45, 3.35, 6 p. m. Bridgewater, 8, 8.45, 11 a m., 12 m., 2.40, 3.35, 4.5, 6 p. m. Middleboro' 8 a m., 2.40 p. m. Fall River, via Bridgewater, 8 a m., 4.45 p. m.; via Stoughton, 8 a m., 12 m., 2.40, 4.45, 6.15 p. m. Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury, 7.30 a m.; 3.30, 6.15 p. m. ☞ Saturdays only.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

Newport, 7.15 a m., 2.30 p m. E. River (via Taunton) Wharf, 6.00, 6.45 a m., 2.30, 5.30 p m. Fall River, 8, 11.15 a m., 2.30 p m. Bridgewater, Wharf, 8.45 a m., Ferry Street 3.30 p m. New Bedford via Taunton, 8.00 a m.; via Fairhaven, 7.15 a m., 2.45 p m. Taunton, 6.45, 7.30, 8.00 a m., 12.05, 3.30 p m. Raynham, 7.30, 8.30 a m., 12.05, 3.30 p m. Easton, 7.30, 9.11 a m., 12.25, 5 p m. Stoughton, 7.05, 9.30 a m., 12.50, 5.45 p m. Canton, 7.50, 9.11 a m., 12.25, 5 p m. Randolph, 6.58, 8.04, 9.26 a m., 12.42, 5.17 p m. Braintree, 6.45, 7.45, 8.27, 9.30, 11.00 a m., 12.05, 1.25, 3.30 p m. Holbrook & E. Bridgewater, 6.45, 8.10, 9.30 a m., 1.25, 5.17 p m. Middleboro', 7.10, 8.15 a m., 1.34, 5.35, 5.32 p m. Plymouth, 6.30, 8.15 a m., 5.40 p m. E. Bridgewater, 6.35, 9.30, 11.38 a m., 3.10 p m. So. Abington, 6.10, 7.15, 9.34 a m., 12 m., 4.18 p m. South Weymouth, 6.28, 7.36, 9.47 a m., 12.13, 4.31 p m. Weymouth, 6.35, 7.45, 9.55 a m., 12.20, 4.42 p m. Easton, 7.30, 9.11 a m., 12.25, 5 p m. Bridgewater, 7.05, 8.10 a m., 12.50, 5.45 p m. Whitman, 6.58, 8.04, 9.26 a m., 12.42, 5.17 p m. Stoughton, 7.05, 9.30 a m., 12.50, 5.45 p m. Canton, 7.50, 9.11 a m., 12.25, 5 p m. Randolph, 7.37, 8.58 a m., 1.17, 5.49 p m. Braintree, 6.45, 7.45, 8.27, 9.30, 11.00 a m., 12.05, 1.25, 3.30 p m. Weymouth, 6.25, 7.36, 8.40, 9.47, 11.10 a m., 12.13, 1.33, 3.37 p m. East Weymouth, 6.30, 7.40, 8.45, 9.52, 11.15 a m., 12.18, 1.38, 3.42 p m. Braintree, 6.35, 7.45, 8.50, 9.57, 11.20 a m., 12.23, 1.43, 3.47 p m. Quincy, 6.07, 6.54, 7.32, 7.42, 7.56, 8.00, 8.57, 9.04, 9.42, 10.07, 10.27 a m., 1.00, 1.51, 4.03, 4.16, 4.56, 5.52, 6.40, 8.30, 11.30 p m. Neponset, 6.18, 7.03, 7.44, 7.53, 8.08, 8.20, 8.55, 9.15, 9.47, 10.17, 10.37 a m., 12.37, 1.07, 2.08, 4.09, 5.30, 5.37 p m. Harrison Sq., 6.24, 7.06, 7.47, 7.56, 8.10, 8.23, 8.58, 9.18, 9.50, 10.20, 10.40 a m., 12.40, 1.10, 2.11, 4.12, 5.33, 5.40 p m. Cohasset, 6.05, 6.50, 7.36 a m., 1.21, 5.45 p m. Hingham, 6.15, 7.02 a m., 1.32, 4.04, 6.04 p m. Weymouth, 6.27, 7.10, 7.50 a m., 12.24, 1.47, 4.16, 5.56 p m. Weymouth, 6.32, 7.30, 8.37 a m., 1.28, 4.32, 6.17 p m. Weymouth, 8.47, 7.35, 8.25 a m., 5.05, 6.25 p m. Braintree, 6.45, 7.50, 8

Farm, Garden and Household.

Domestic Recipes.

TO PRESERVE CLOTHING PINS.—They should be boiled a few moments and quickly dried once or twice a month, when they become flexible and durable. Cloth lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash-day service, if occasionally treated in the same manner.

CORN FRITTERS.—Young, sweet corn, pepper, salt, nutmeg, butter hot in the pan. Grate the corn from the cobs into a basin, season and drop by spoonfuls into the pan, and fry until brown. This is a delicious breakfast relish, but requires a considerable time to prepare.

TEA CAKE.—One cup white sugar, half a cup butter, one cup sweet milk, one egg, one-half teaspoonful soda, one of cream tartar, and flour enough to make it like soft gingerbread. Flavor with the juice of a small lemon. This makes a good-sized loaf.

GINGER COOKIES.—One cup of molasses, one-half cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, one-half cup of water, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus, one-half teaspoonful of alum, one teaspoonful of ginger, flour enough to roll out soft. Bake quick.

FILTER FOR CISTERN WATER.—Perforate the bottom of a wooden box with a number of small holes; place inside a piece of flannel covered with coarsely-powdered charcoal, over this coarse river sand, and on this small pieces of sandstone.

FURNITURE POLISH.—Make a mixture of three parts linseed oil, and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original color, and leaves a lustre upon the surface. Put on with a woolen cloth, and when dry rub with woolen.

TO SECURE A FITTING GLOVE.—Take a tape and measure your hand around the knuckles. The number of inches and quarter of an inch it measures is exactly the size of a glove. That is, if it measures five inches and three-quarters around, you want glove number five and three-quarters.

TO ROAST GEESE AND DUCKS.—Boiling water should be poured all over, and inside of a goose or duck, before you prepare them for cooking, to take out the strong oily taste. Let the fowl be picked clean, and wiped dry with a cloth inside and out; fill the body and crop with stuffing; if you prefer not to stuff it, put an onion inside; put it down to the fire, and roast it brown. It will take two hours and a half.

Fattening Sheep.

The following paper, on the subject of fattening sheep, by L. A. Morrell, was read before a Farmer's Club:

Having advocated in former papers pretecton of sheep during winter, with a view to warmth as an essential means to facilitate the fattening process, I now proceed to furnish testimonials from abroad to confirm that position. It is generally conceded that no country produces better cattle and sheep, and nowhere are the means adopted for fattening them better understood than in England. Would time permit, I could easily furnish abundant proofs of the fact, but I shall confine myself to adducing two instances only, which clearly establish the principle involved in the question before us. The facts stated were originally published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and I quote verbatim the respective reports. The first is by Lord Ducie, as follows:

"One hundred sheep were placed in a shed, and ate twenty pounds of Swede turnips each per day, while another lot penned in the open air ate twenty-five pounds, and at the end of a certain period the former animals weighed each three pounds more than the latter, plainly showing that, to a certain extent, warmth is a substitute for food." This was also proved by the same nobleman in other experiments, which also illustrated the effect of exercise. No. 1. Five sheep were fed in the open air between the 20th of November and the 1st of December. They consumed ninety pounds of food per day, the temperature being about 40 deg.; at the end of this time they weighed two pounds less than when first exposed. No. 2. Five sheep were placed under shelter, the temperature of which was 49 deg.; they consumed at first eighty-two pounds, then seventy pounds per day, and increased in weight twenty-three pounds. No. 3. Five sheep were placed in the same shed, but not allowed any exercise; they ate at first sixty-four pounds, then fifty-eight pounds, and increased in weight thirty pounds. No. 4. Five sheep were kept in the dark, quiet and covered; they ate thirty-five pounds per day, and increased in weight eight pounds.

To Clean the Teeth.

To insure perfect cleanliness of the teeth they should be brushed three times daily, and a toothpick should be used after each meal to remove any food lodged between the teeth, while a suitable powder should be used sufficiently often to keep them in good condition, even though it be twice daily. A very good rule to adopt and follow systematically, would be to brush them thoroughly each morning. After each meal use toothpick, brush and soft water, and in the evening before retiring, again use brush and water thoroughly. One good, thorough brushing daily, is better than five superficial and careless attempts. The best toothpicks are those made from a quill, properly shaped. Choose a brush with the bristles pointed, and of different lengths. A good brush is really cheapest in the end, and more efficient than the cheap and almost worthless substitutes. Brush the teeth lengthwise as well as crosswise, so as to remove any particles of food in the interstices, and do not neglect the surface of molars.

A Cheap Drag.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: I make the side pieces or frame of two inch plank, eight inches wide, and turned up at the ends, and nail the bottom board on with heavy spikes. I used one and one half inch lumber for the bottom, and it does not matter how wide or how narrow it is. I put a seat on it and ride, as my weight helps to crush the clods. By having the ends slightly turned up, it runs easier, and does better work. I always haul all small stones off the field on my drg. Any farmer who can use an axe, a saw, a hammer, and an auger, can make one, and after he has once used one he would not farm without it. They run lighter than a roller, and grind the clods and lumps into powder, while a roller very often only presses them into the ground. And they level the ground better than a roller can do; after going over the field with a drag, it looks as if it had been gone over with a smoothing iron, and it never packs the ground.

The English colony at Pitcairn's Island, composed of descendants of the mutineers of the ship Bounty, now consists of seventy-six persons, who are very poor and lack many requisites of civilized life. Recently they have received supplies of food, &c., from San Francisco upon the representation of a captain in the merchant marine, who reported the pressing necessities of the people and made a public appeal in their behalf. The people maintain a school, and are very religious.

The *Tablet* publishes a number of statistics as to the manufactures of Ireland. They clearly prove that, as regards motive power or mechanical force, Ireland is inferior to England and Scotland in coal alone.

A Mother's Sacrifice.

Mrs. May Robinson committed suicide in Ypsilanti, Mich., a few days since, drowning herself in a cistern. She was nearly thirty years of age, and had passed an eventful career. Her maiden name was Barlow, and at the age of sixteen she married William Stevens of Wayne. With him she lived several years; but they lived unhappily, and six years ago they were divorced, she retaining the custody of their children, aged respectively seven and five years. Leaving these with her mother she went to Ohio, and acted as a detective in the United States secret service. On the 20th of last month Mrs. Stevens was married in Ypsilanti to William J. Robinson of Centerton, Ohio, but still remained with her mother, Robinson intending to move to Texas early the coming year. Robinson testified that his wife told him that a young man named Barr, with whom she became acquainted during her residence in Ohio, had shot at her on three different occasions, the last time while she was living in Ann Arbor, this causing her to move to Ypsilanti, and that she was afraid he would yet kill her. Exactly what the cause of Barr's enmity was is not known; but it is hinted that the deceased as a detective worked up a case wherein Barr was directly concerned, and the exposing of which was to his injury. Mrs. Robinson had but partially recovered from an attack of bilious fever at the time of her death, and it is surmised that she committed suicide while temporarily insane. It would seem, however, that there was an object in her death, for five insurance policies have come to light, as follows: Five thousand dollars each in the Michigan Mutual, New York Mutual and Home; $3,000 in the National of Washington, and $1,500 in the Massachusetts Mutual. These policies were all obtained by Mrs. Robinson of Ann Arbor agents, and all during the past three months, that of the Michigan Mutual being the first, and this was obtained about the middle of September. The premium notes in each case were made payable quarterly, so that upon each policy but a single payment had been made. The policies are all in favor of her children, and by the terms of her will her mother is made executrix.

Co-operation in Fall River.

An officer of a co-operative association at Fall River, Mass., has recently furnished the following statement concerning its history: "Early in February, 1867, a few working men held a meeting in a private house in Fall River, and took the preliminary steps to form a co-operative association. By the 20th of the same month thirty-five members had enrolled their names, and the paid-up shares amounted to $2,124. A small store was rented in Pleasant street, and for a few weeks the officers went to the store after doing their day's work and amused themselves by carrying out orders on a wheelbarrow, but afterward bought a horse and wagon. At the close of that year the association was reorganized on a better basis, with a capital of $3,600, and the number of members had increased to sixty-five. Early in the spring of 1868 a large store on Bedford street was purchased for $5,000, and at the end of that year the membership had increased to 129 and the capital to $7,000. The membership has steadily increased, until now it numbers over 200. Each member pays an admission fee of $1, and each share is $10. Every member must own at least one share before he can vote or hold office in the association, and no member is allowed to own over thirty shares. Last April the store on Bedford street, which five years ago was bought for $5,000, was sold for $15,000, and the $10,000 profit has been constituted a consolidated fund. The association has erected this year, on Bedford street, a large block, 70 by 40 feet, containing three stores and ten tenements. The association run a grocery store, a butcher's shop, and a boot and shoe store. From Dec. 21, 1867, to Sept. 21, 1873, the sales amounted to $327,689.92, the investments $39,272.05, and the withdrawals $24,755.99. The members' dividends were $27,772.34, and the non-members' $3,744.59, making the total profits $31,516.93. For the quarter ending Sept. 21, the dividends on purchases were twelve cents on a dollar for members, and eight cents for non-members, with ten per cent. per annum on shares."

Results of Fish Culture.

The Rochester *Union* gleans some statistics from a report of the results of somewhat protracted experiments at the hatching-house on Otsego Lake. The report states that during the month of March, 1872, there were placed in the lake 74,000 Otsego bass from eggs obtained in its waters, and 7,000 salmon trout from eggs furnished by Seth Green. In November, 1872, 200,000 salmon trout eggs were received at Cape Vincent from Seth Green and conveyed to Cooperstown. The eggs developed well until near the end of the month, when, being laid upon trays, with an insufficient supply of water, they began to die rapidly. They were as soon as possible transferred to gravel beds, but without avail, as all gradually perished. On January 8, 1873, 20,000 more salmon trout eggs were procured from Seth Green, placed on gravel beds, successfully hatched, and all deposited in the lake during the month of March, together with 100,000 Otsego bass fry. On November 4, 1873, there were received from Seth Green, and placed in the hatching-house, 70,000 salmon trout eggs, and on the 28th of November 45,000 more were collected from Otsego Lake and placed with the rest. On December 1st these eggs were all doing finely, the fish in the former lot developing rapidly, having plenty of water standing at about forty-eight degrees. To sum up the work, the whole number of Otsego bass placed in the lake up to the present time is 174,000, and of salmon trout 27,000. There are also 115,000 salmon trout spawn now in process of hatching. The number of black bass placed in the lake, many of them weighing two pounds each and upwards, was 230, and of rock bass 1,000. Within a fortnight another supply of Otsego bass eggs will be gathered, and when these shall have hatched, the total number of trout and bass fry placed in the lake will not fall much short of half a million. Cooperstown will not suffer for the wont of fish for the next hundred years.

A Disastrous Fishing Season.

The year now closing, says the Cape Ann *Advertiser*, has been the most disastrous in the destruction of life and property of any since the establishment of the fishing business at this port, there having been 174 lives and 31 vessels lost during the present season. The only year which approximates to it was 1862, when there were 165 lives and 19 vessels lost. Of 174 men lost this season, 47 were known to be married, leaving 47 widows and 86 fatherless children. The largest loss of life and property was in the Bay of St. Lawrence fishery, in the gale of August 24, when 89 seamen and 12 vessels were lost. Three vessels and 35 lives have been lost in the Georges fishery, 2 vessels and 34 lives in the Grand Bank fishery, 2 vessels and 16 lives in the Newfoundland herring fishery, 9 vessels in the shore fisheries, 1 in the Grand Menan herring fishery, 1 fruiter, and 1 ballast lighter. The total value of the vessels lost is $118,700, their insurance $100,918, mostly in the Gloucester Mutual Fishing Insurance office.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported back the House Bankruptcy bill, with amendments.

Mr. Bogy addressed the Senate on the financial question, favoring an inflation of the currency. He thought there had been an unequal distribution of the currency. The six New England States had received one hundred and ten millions, when they were entitled to but thirty-nine millions; the Middle States had received an excess of nine millions, while the Southern States were deficient in their portion fifty-one millions, and the Western States twenty-one millions. He advocated the reissue of the forty-four millions legal tender reserve, an additional issue of fifty millions in legal tenders, and an issue of twenty-five millions in national bank notes to Western banks.

A petition of citizens of Pennsylvania was presented asking for the appointment of a commission to regulate the sale of alcoholic liquor.

Mr. Spyher, of La., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, which he said had the approval of the President. It recited that well authenticated reports specifically brought to the capital by Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, show that in certain localities of the South the people are destitute and in a condition of starvation owing to the failure of the crops, and it directs the Secretary of War to issue army rations in such quantities as may be required to alleviate the immediate suffering of the inhabitants of those destitute communities.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of 35,179 persons of Ohio against the proposed theological amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He said the total length of the petition was 953 feet. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

HOUSE.

Over 100 bills were presented on the opening day of the House.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution directing the Surgeon General of the army to detail one or more medical officers of the army to visit the towns at which cholera prevailed during 1873, or such of them as the Surgeon General may deem necessary, and confer with the health authorities and the resident physicians of such towns and collect all facts of importance with reference to such epidimic, and to make a detailed report on or before January 1st, 1875. He stated that his attention and that of the Surgeon General had been called to the great importance of the subjects by letters from Mr. J. Proctor Knott, formerly a Representative from Kentucky. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wheeler from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, appropriating $28,449,916. When made a special order. The original estimates called for $34,881,618. The Secretary of War, on the revision ordered by the House, reduced them to $32,768,716. The Committee on Appropriations has further reduced them by the sum of $4,318,799.

Mr. Stephens made a long speech on the civil service bill, in which he admitted that his opposition sprung from no prejudice on account of color.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals agreed to a bill regulating charges by railroads for transporting passengers and freight.

The Military Committee is about equally divided as to the course to be pursued in the case of General Howard.

The Civil Service Committee have begun an investigation to determine whether the business of the Government cannot be managed more economically.

During the salary bill debate, Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, said if there was guilt pertaining to any Senator who advocated the passage of the bill increasing salaries he was guilty. He favored the passage and voted for it from the purest motives, as he believed Congress had a right to enact said law. He thought $7,500 not an excessive salary, and had remarked when the bill passed that it should have been $10,000. Since then he had changed his his opinion. He had drawn the money (producing the greenbacks from his pocket); "Here they are, sir; that is my pay; I am going to fight for it till the last." (Laughter.) "I have not stolen that money; I have done nothing that keeps up my conscience; I have endeavored to earn it." (Renewed laughter.) Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said he had spent the back pay drawn last session faithfully and thoroughly, and he knew of no power under the Constitution to get it back. It would be a question between the Government and his creditors, and he would leave them to fight it out." (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts spoke in favor of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, closing the debate; the bill was recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

The resolution for the relief of destitution in the South was reported upon adversely.

A bill appointing Asa Gray, J. D. Dana, Henry Coppee, John McLean, and Peter Parker, regents of the Smithsonian Institution was passed.

A Bold Robbery.

One of the most bold and audacious robberies that has occurred, recently took place at the residence of Mr. Wm. K. Soutter, near the Sailors' Snug Harbor, at a point about half way between New Brighton and West New Brighton, Staten Island. Mr. Soutter and family were visiting in New York City, leaving the servants in charge of the house. The inmates were a man-servant named Robert Armstrong, a young man small in stature, three servant girls, and two female friends of the latter, who were engaged at a game of cards in the kitchen. About nine o'clock they were surprised by a body of masked men, who entered in true dramatic style, with drawn revolvers, and one of them, who appeared to be the captain of the gang, commanded them all to keep perfectly quiet, and they would not be harmed; that they came to obtain plunder, and plunder they would have. They then took a table-cloth, and tearing it into strips, pinioned the arms of each of the females behind them, and secured them to chairs. Armstrong was handcuffed and also tied to a chair. One of the burglars then sat down by them to prevent them from making any outcry or an attempt to escape, while the rest of the gang proceeded to ransack the house. After securing all the jewelry to be found in dressing cases and bureaus, they turned their attention to a large iron safe in the dining room, where the silverware was kept. About 1 o'clock in the morning, having drilled the safe and charged it with powder, preparatory to blowing it open, the Captain re-entered the kitchen and notified the prisoners that an explosion was about to follow, warning them not to make an outcry, or he would shoot them. One of the men then took a valuable piano cover, and, saturating it with water, placed it over the safe, presumedly to deaden the sound of the explosion. Having secured the contents of the safe, they arranged it in portable shape, and turned their attention to refreshments.

They found several bottles of brandy and a quantity of cigars in a cupboard, with which they proceeded to an upper room, where they reveled for upward of an hour, singing songs and drinking, after which they replenished the fire in the range, and all but one took their leave. He remained until five o'clock in the morning, when he also left. One of the girls, after a struggle, freed herself, and set her companions at liberty. Some carpenters at work on a dwelling-house on the opposite side of the street, were called, and one of them sawed the handcuffs from the wrists of Armstrong. Mr. Soutter was then sent for, and arrived during the forenoon. A reporter called upon him at his residence, but he declined giving any information of the affair. The value of the property stolen is said to be about $5,000. The house is built of wood, two stories in height, and stands some distance from the main road, and about 100 yards from the Shore Line Horse Railway. No trace has been found of the robbers. A boat which was moored in the vicinity was stolen, and found near the Quarantine landing. It is thought to be possible that the thieves escaped in that way by taking the early boat to New York. The thieves are described as being large, powerfully-built men, of nearly the same stature.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' FOOD.—The expedition to Khiva has brought into notice a rival to the celebrated German Erbswurst. The Russian soldiers were fed chiefly on biscuits composed of one-third of flour of rye, one-third of beef reduced to powder, and one-third of sauer-kraut also reduced to powder. The soldiers are stated to have had a great relish for this food, and their good health during the expedition is attributed in great part to the use of it.

The Steamer Virginius.

Message of President Grant to the United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of December last I gave reason to expect that when the full and accurate text of the correspondence relative to the steamer Virginius, which had been telegraphed in cipher, should be received, the papers concerning the capture of the vessel, the execution of a part of its passengers and crew, and the restoration of the ship and the survivors would be transmitted to Congress in compliance with the expectations then held out. I now transmit the papers and correspondence on that subject.

On the twenty-sixth day of September, 1870, the Virginius was registered in the Custom-house at New York as the property of a citizen of the United States, he having first made oath as required by law that he was the true and only owner of the said vessel, and that there was no subject or citizen of any foreign prince or state directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested therein. Having complied with the requisites of the statute in that behalf she cleared in the usual way for the port of Curacoa, and on or about the fourth day of October, 1870, sailed for that port. It is not disputed that she made the voyage according to her clearance, nor that from that day to this she has not returned within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It is also understood that she preserved her American papers, and that when within foreign ports she made the practice of putting forth claim to American nationality, which was recognized by the authorities at such ports.

When, therefore, she left the port of Kingston in October last under the flag of the United States, she would appear to have had, as against all powers except the United States, the right to fly that flag, and to claim its protection as enjoyed by all regularly documented vessels, registered as part of our commercial marine. No state of war existed conferring upon a maritime power the right to molest and detain upon the high seas a documented vessel, and it cannot be pretended that the Virginius had placed herself without the pale of all law by acts of piracy against the human race. If her papers were irregular or fraudulent, the offence was one against the laws of the United States, justifiable only in their tribunals. When, therefore, it became known that the Virginius had been captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war, that the American flag had been hauled down by the captors, that the vessel had been carried to a Spanish port, and that Spanish tribunals were taking jurisdiction over the persons of those found on her and exercising that jurisdiction upon American citizens, not only in violation of international law but in contravention of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, I directed a demand to be made upon Spain for the restoration of the vessel and for the return of the survivors to the protection of the United States, for a salute to the flag, and for the punishment of the offending parties.

The principles upon which these demands rested could not be seriously questioned; but it was suggested by the Spanish Government that there were grave doubts whether the Virginius was entitled to the character given her by her papers, and that therefore it might be proper for the United States after the surrender of the vessel and the survivors to dispense with the salute to the flag, should such facts be established to their satisfaction. This seemed to be reasonable and just. I therefore assented to it, on the assurance that Spain would then declare that no insult to the flag of the United States had been intended. I also authorized an agreement to be made that should it be shown to the satisfaction of this Government that the Virginius was improperly bearing the flag proceedings should be instituted in our courts for the punishment of the offence committed against the United States. On her part, Spain undertook to proceed against those who had offended the sovereignty of the United States or who had violated their treaty rights. The surrendering of the vessel and the survivors to the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the United States was an admission of the principles upon which our demand has been founded. I therefore had no hesitation in agreeing to the arrangements finally made between the two governments, an arrangement which was moderate and just, and calculated to cement the good relations which have so long existed between Spain and the United States.

Under this agreement the Virginius, with the American flag flying, was delivered to the Navy of the United States at Bahia Honda, in the Island of Cuba, on the 16th ult.

She was in an unseaworthy condition in the passage to New York. She encountered one of the most tempestuous of our winter storms. At the risk of their lives the officers and crew placed in charge of her attempted to keep her afloat. Their efforts were unavailing, and she sunk off Cape Fear. The prisoners who survived the massacres were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th ult., and reached the port of New York in safety. The evidence submitted on the part of Spain to establish the fact that the Virginius at the time of her capture was improperly bearing the flag of the United States is transmitted herewith, together with the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon and a copy of the note of the Spanish Minister, expressing on bealf of his Government a disclaimer of any intent of indignity to the flag of the United States.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

The Punishment of Bazaine.

The sentence of Marshal Bazaine to twenty years' "seclusion" has not been fully understood in this country. According to the French military code, there are four degrees of punishment for a soldier convicted of an offense like that of which Bazaine has been decreed guilty. These degrees are, first (after death), hard labor for life; second, seclusion; third, detention; fourth, banishment.

Marshal Bazaine will be sent to the Isle St. Marguerite, whither he will be accompanied by his wife and children; and it is generally believed that in a year or two he will be allowed to go into exile. In such a case he will probably take up his abode in England. His present punishment would seem to be almost identical with that of Napoleon I. at Elba and St. Helena.

In the whirligig of French politics there are many curious revolutions. Bazaine in exile for the next few years may, somewhat later, be Bazaine in office again. Thus General Dupont, disgraced by Napoleon I., became War Minister under Louis XVIII.; and should the Bonapartist faction ever rise again to power in France, there is no doubt that Bazaine would be recalled to the country which now says he has betrayed it.

Already, this year, 117 miners have been killed and 354 maimed in the coal mines in Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia, and Dauphin counties, Pa. The list is largely increased from last year, and some of the papers are urging that the State Legislature levy a tax of one cent a ton on coal sent to market, for the erection of hospitals in the coal regions.

Beecher on New Year's Celebration.

Mr. Beecher, when announcing to his congregation on Sunday that he should receive calls on New Year's Day, took occasion to say that it was a good question to discuss at the present time—"Shall we have wine on our tables on New Year's Day?"

I wish to express a strong desire, he said, that this un-American custom of putting wine upon the tables at New Year's should be discontinued—a custom comparatively recent and uncalled for; not called for by any love of wine, for I don't believe that there is one man in five hundred that really loves the taste of wine, and although it is fashionable to pretend to distinguish one quality from another, I don't believe that there is one man in five hundred that can tell Bordeaux from Burgundy. The very persons that need your courtesy most, namely, the delinquescent young men—the men that melt and give way so easily—are the very persons that are made up in order to be betrayed by liquor. They are the men that cannot resist an invitation, and there is a certain sort of tang about wine, and a certain sort of impassibility in young ladies for bearing anything if it is fashionable; and so the fool will find it impossible to forbear, and the web will be wove and the fly will be caught, and the devil of a spider will laugh at the skill displayed in the weaving. Many a young man has been caught on New Year's Day, and lingered on a year or two, and then died disgracefully. If I could look back over my life, I think the saddest recollection of it would be to see that I had set a snare that had entrapped the soul of a single man to its ruin. It is a risk that no person ought to take upon himself, and no honorable person can. I wish that all the wine should be put upon my table New Year's Day, or that nobody else should have more than I did.

English Coal Interests.

Prof. Leone Levi stated some facts of current interest in a recent address delivered in London. The average wages of coal-miners have advanced, he said, 62 per cent. since 1871, but the profits of British coal owners show an increase of nearly 500 per cent. He also stated that, while the dearness of coal added $8 to $15 per ton to the cost of iron, and checked the foreign demand for that metal, it did not seriously affect some manufacturers. If coal, for instance, doubled in price, it would cause a rise of only one-half per cent. in the cost of worsted. About 75 per cent. of the coal raised in Great Britain is consumed there in manufactures, and 15 per cent. is used for domestic purposes, and the remaining 10 per cent. is exported.

A bachelor, at a banquet in Newcastle, England, gave the following toast—"The women and coal of Durham county—O, how desolate would the fireside be without them!"

Matrimony.

All young men, and most young women have an interest in this subject, as it is a condition in life to which all look forward, and hope to attain at some future period, and if the young man has any prudence, he will not assume the responsibilities of married life until he can make some provision for the support of those dependent upon him, should he be called away by an early death. In the great majority of cases this provision can only be secured by means of a life insurance policy, that will cost but a small sum annually and yet provide all the security that can be desired. One of the most reliable of these companies is the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, through which life policies may be obtained or agencies secured by application to the home office, or to Jas. W. Iredell, Jr., Supt. of Agencies, No. 78 West 3d street, Cincinnati, Ohio.—*Com.*

A NATION OF DYSPEPTICS.—We live fast—dissipate in everything except righteousness, and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of poisoned alcoholic spirits, and swallow, without mastication, pork, grease, and every conceivable carbonaceous, soul-dwarfing, life-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS cannot stop this in a radical manner—but it will remove the evil effects, and the recovering patient, with fresh, pure, vitalized, electrical blood flowing through his arteries and veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which, coupled with experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. Good, nutritious, digestible diet, which the most delicate stomachs may take, can be found in cracked wheat, corn bread, tomatoes, raw or soft-boiled eggs, baked apples, boiled rice, plain rice pudding, corn starch, rare beef, mutton and poultry. With VINEGAR BITTERS and moderation in eating and drinking, there is no incurable case of dyspepsia.—*Com.*

A good and useful Christmas present to a gentleman or boy, will be a carton of Elmwood or Warwick collars, containing 100 collars. Any furnishing store can supply them.—*Com.*

Consumption,

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va., Oct., 28th, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Sir—For the past year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at times I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. MESECK, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of Consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the *Chatham Courier*.

S. R. EDLAR, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has affected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.—*Com.*

PAIN-KILLER.—There is probably no other preparation manufactured that has become so much of a household word as the Pain-Killer. For over thirty years it has stood before the public, and the innumerable testimonials that have been called forth voluntarily, testify fully to its merits. When you need a family medicine buy the Pain-Killer.—[Com.

EVERYBODY is hoarse. There never was such a Spring for coughs and colds, and never such a universal and urgent demand for HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—[Com.

Capt. Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* regularly in his stables, and that the expenses is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.—[Com.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular Article in this Country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.—[Com.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—[Com.

THE BROWNS AND BLACKS produced by that sterling preparation, CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, cannot be excelled by Nature; its tints challenge comparison with Nature's most favored productions, and defy detection.—*Com.*

LIKE LIGHTNING are the miraculous Cures effected with Flagg's Instant Relief, Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., *cannot exist* if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted, or money refunded.—*om.*

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is HAZARD & Caswell's made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers of the cod only by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it perfer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the oils in the Market.—*Com.*

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the ear ache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.—[Com.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Dr. Tutt's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches *are used with great success.*

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Sheep		05¾a 06¾
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Flour—Extra Western		6.80 a 6.90
State Extra		6.70 a 7.00
Wheat—Red Western		1.55 a 1.55
No. 2 Spring		1.59 a 1.64
Rye		1.04 a 1.06
Barley—Malt		1.98 a 2.00
Oats—Mixed Western		.63 a .64
Corn—Mixed Western		.83¼a .85
Hay—per ton		18.00 a28.00
Straw—per ton		12.00 a16.00
Hops	7½a 25a40—69¾	.08 a .15
Pork—Mess		13.00 a16.62½
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Petroleum—Crude	05¾a05¾	Refined .13¾
Butter—State		.30 a .40
Ohio Fine		.24 a .32
" Yellow		.20 a .29
Western Ordinary		.19 a .22
Pennsylvania fine		.33 a .39
Cheese—State Factory		11¾a 14
" Skimmed		.03 a .08
Ohio		.09 a .13
Eggs—State		.29 a .30
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle		4.25 a 6.50
Sheep		4.00 a 5.00
Hogs—Live		5.00 a 5.30
Flour		7.00 a 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring		1.36 a 140.
Corn		.67 a .70
Oats		.48 a .50
Rye		1.00 a 1.00
Barley		1.39 a 1.65
Lard		.09 a .09
ALBANY.		
Wheat		1.45 a 1.95
Rye—State		.90 a .90
Corn—Mixed		.81 a .83
Barley—State		1.50 a 1.50
Oats—State		.54 a .56
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra		7.50 a 8.25
Wheat—Western Red		1.55 a 1.60
Corn—Yellow		.73 a .83
Mixed		.73 a .80
Petroleum—Crude		9½ Refined 13¾
Clover Seed		8.00 a 9.75
Timothy		3.00 a 3.00
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings		15¾a 15¾
Flour—Extra		6.00 a 7.00
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Oats		.50 a .54

One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force whiskers to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face in 30 days. Full directions; all day, or money refunded. 25 cts. a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cts. One application of my Magic Curler will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cts. a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cts.
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PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and to whom even the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR,

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FRANCIS AMBLER,
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Has constantly on hand a great variety of Choice Toilet Articles,
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And every article found in a first-class Drug Store. He trusts that none need look further for better goods or more satisfactory prices, and with years of experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he hopes to secure and retain your confidence and patronage. ☞ Medicines Prescribed by Physicians Carefully Prepared.

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The subscriber would inform the public that from his long experience in cooking Meats, (having cooked upwards of five tons the past year), he is now ready to supply
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Of every description, with
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All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH Prices.

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The undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Weymouth, that having bought out the Bakery Establishment of Avery S. Howe, they are ready to supply them daily with
Bread, Cake & Pastry,
Plain & Fancy Crackers.
They are also prepared to furnish to order,
Wedding Cake,
Of the Finest Description, at
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The subscribers intend by the excellence of their wares and close attention to business, to merit a fair share of patronage.
J. B. HOWE & SON.

J. M. WALSH,
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Washington St., Weymouth & Braintree Line.
Harnesses on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style.

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Dr. A. G. NYE,
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he can be found at his office, ready to perform all operations pertaining to his profession in a thorough manner.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or Ether.
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PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, GLASS, &c.,
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WM. G. THAYER, Proprietor.
The subscriber is now ready to
SUPPLY PIC-NICS & PARTIES
WITH
CORNED BEEF,
TONGUE,
HAM,
&c.,
Cooked and Ready for the Table,
at the lowest market prices. Parties will please give us from two to three days notice.
Customers will always find our market well supplied with
Meats and Vegetables, also Oysters, Pastry, Confectionery, Fruit, &c.
All orders carefully and promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge.
We have also a splendid BILLIARD HALL open day and evening. No intoxicating liquors or Beer are allowed to be sold on the premises.
Washington st., near the cor. of Broad st.,
Weymouth Landing.

To My Wife.

Come to me, dearest, I'm lonely without thee,
Day-time and night-time I'm thinking about thee;
Night-time and day-time in dreams I behold thee—
Unwelcome the waking which ceases to fold thee.
Come to me, darling, my sorrows to lighten,
Come in thy beauty to bless and to brighten,
Come in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly,
Come in thy lovingness, queenly and holy!

Swallows will flit round the desolate ruin,
Telling of Spring and its joyous renewing!
And thoughts of thy love and its manifold treasure
Are circling my heart with a promise of pleasure.
Oh, Spring of my heart! oh, May of my bosom!
The waste of my life has a rose-root within it,
And thy fondness alone to the sunshine can win it.

Figures that move like a song through the even—
Features lit up by a reflex of heaven—
Eyes like the skies of poor Erin, our mother,
Where shadow and sunshine are chasing each other;
Smiles coming seldom, but childlike and simple;
Oh, thanks to the Savior, that even thy seeming
Is left to the exile to brighten his dreaming!

You have been glad when you knew I was gladdened—
Dear, are you sad now to hear I am saddened?
Our hearts ever answer in tune and in time, love,
As octave to octave, and rhyme unto rhyme, love;
I cannot weep but your tears will be flowing—
You cannot smile but my cheek will be glowing—
I would not die without you at my side, love—
You will not linger when I shall have died, love.

Come to me, dear, ere I die of my sorrow,
Rise on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow;
Strong, swift and fond as the words which I speak, love,
With a song on your lip and a smile on your cheek, love;
Come, for my heart in your absence is weary—
Haste, for my spirit is sickened and dreary—
Come to the arms which alone should caress thee—
Come to the heart which is throbbing to press thee!

KATIE'S LANTERN.

Truth to tell, the comfortable, old-fashioend farm-house, at the foot of the narrow and rocky ledge, had a most picturesque position. Away to the southward wound and smiled the fertile valley, a goodly proportion of whose acres appertained to Grandfather Crowninshield, and along the edge thereof swept the curves of the railway, after what seemed its birth in the cleven ledge so very near to Katie Crowninshield's home. As for Katie herself, with her sweet, fresh face, and her merry brown eyes, the little valley and her nestling home were all the world to her—all, indeed, that she had ever known, for she had been but a wee thing when Grandfather and Grandmother Crowninshield became father and mother to her, in place of those whose faces she could now hardly remember. Neither did it ever occur to her that she was in any sense an heiress, for she seemed rather to belong to the valley than the valley to her; while the idea, if anything had brought it to her mind, that her good old grandparents were not to live forever, would have turned the brightest June day to the gloomiest December.

But, in these later years, one great entity had painfully struggled into Katie's world, with an apparent mission to unite the valley with that great unknown, which lay beyond the hills and ledges. Katie had seen the ragged rift cloven in the granite wall, watching it curiously from door or window, and listening to the dull reports of the blasting charges, until the barriers were pierced and the railway crept out and found its way down through the valley; and, ever since the trains began to run, she had connected with them the idea of a life that was almost human. She had waved her handkerchief enthusiastically to the first train, and had been liberally responded to by passengers and conductor; and, although she had been then a little girl and was now a young lady, she had never yet dreamed of unmaidenly coldness in giving the same white signal of welcome, at times, when the great railway mystery came rushing out of the cloven wall.

There was one train in particular to which Katie's attentions were at last pretty well restricted—a through express, which went by at eight o'clock in the morning, and there was another from the same direction again at eight o'clock at night. From the former, just as easily as her own dainty "good morning!" fluttered above the garden-gate, so certainly would there be a fleeting flash of white to answer her from the platform of one of the cars, or even from the engine itself, for that, too, had happened. And Katie knew very well that, in these latter days, at least, her answer had always come from the same hand. A tall, erect, manly fellow he was, dressed in dark, blue cloth; and Katie had been well aware, for a good while, that he was the conductor of the train, but she had never yet been near enough to speak to him, or get any clearer notion of his face and its meaning than might be given her in those swift but almost daily glimpses. When or how he found his way back to the beginning of his perpetual journey, was a question that Katie never asked even of herself. It was enough that every morning the swift train brought him out of the unknown country beyond the hills, and added a something that had grown to be very pleasant to the peace and quiet of her day.

There was something very noteworthy, even to railroad men, about the manner in which the road broke in upon that valley. A deep cut, a sharp curve, and a heavy down grade, combined to make the precise point where the conductor had learned to look for Katie's greeting an interesting one; and her white 'kerchief may even have seemed to wave a species of congratulation at his repeated safe passage of what might at any time have shaped itself into a danger.

Be that as it may, the railway "cut" had brought to Katie Crowninshield, among other results, a shorter and easier path to the home of her aunt, her mother's sister, who lived just a little way beyond the ledge, and who was never satisfied if too many days passed by without bringing the sunlight of Katie's face across her threshold. And so Katie had gone and returned, many and many a time, by the narrow path between the granite walls. Nobody in that peaceful region dreamed of fear at being "out after dark;" and again and again had good Aunt Betsy detained her pet until night had fallen, although her only companion homeward was her little star of a lantern.

There came a day when Katie's handkerchief fluttered in vain, and then another, when even the reply she received from the train convinced her that there had been a change of some kind, and she would receive no more signals from the same hand. And so she sadly prepared to give it up, in the first fit of genuine blues she had ever indulged in; but, a few evenings afterward, she lingered at the garden gate a little, after her return from Aunt Betsey's, to see the night express go flashing by. It was a grand sight when it came, incomparably more interesting and mysterious in the darkness than ever in the day, and Katie wondered she had never thought so before: but she almost unconsciously raised her little lantern, and swung it around her head as she had used to wave her handkerchief.

Could she believe her eyes?

She almost refused to give them any faith at first, but then there followed a quick flush in her cheek and a warm glow at her heart; for she was sure there had been an answering light, and she could picture a tall form in blue clothing, standing on the platform between two cars.

And now, while the October days grew cooler and the glorious evenings longer, Grandmother Crowninshield began to grumble at the disposition her darling evinced to pay so very many visits to Aunt Betsy.

"It's a long walk for you, child," she said, "and it's through the cut, too. What if a railway train should come along before you get out?"

"O Grandma, that'll never happen," laughed Katie; "the railroad and I are very good friends."

"You ought to be," said grandmother. "I never saw any living being care more for a dumb thing than you've always done for that there train."

But grandmother was nearer right than Katie; for only a night or so after that—it must have been that her Aunt's clock was slow—for Katie was in the middle of the cut when her ears were suddenly filled with the shriek and roar with which the train dashed in at the upper end.

Her heart beat quickly for a moment, but not for fear; for, as she sprang lightly upon a projecting rock that she had often before noted as a very available perch, she gathered her fluttering dress more closely about her and exclaimed:

"There, I'm safe enough; but to think of its coming so near!"

Near enough, indeed, and Katie leaned back hard against the crag behind her; for it seemed as if she could feel the breath of the iron monster on her cheek. In one hand she clutched more tightly the folds of her shawl, and in the other she raised the lantern, as if its feeble star could be of some protection, and then her grasp of it grew suddenly very tight, indeed; for leaning out a little from the platform of a car, and looking forward, as if impatient for the train to clear the cut, stood a tall, handsome, bearded man, in dark-blue clothes, with a lantern in his hands, and his eager, watching, expectant face came so very close to her own!

It was like a flash of lightning; but Katie knew the face, and she knew also that she herself had been seen, and she had even marked the swift paling of the bronzed visage as it recognized her and then swept on into the darkness beyond.

"He was afraid I would be hurt," she thought; and then she said aloud: "But he must have seen how safe I was up here on the rock. I don't believe he swung his lantern at our garden gate to-night."

Aunt Betsey's house was some little distance from the upper entrance, and the approach to the latter was gloomy enough, the next night of her visit, even for one who knew every inch of the way as well as Katie did; but her little lantern shone out cheerily against its bright reflector, throwing its radiance ahead, as if it were trying to tell her: "There, dear, that's it; don't be afraid, now, I'll show you the track!" She had not gone far, however, before the granite walls brought to her ears, all the way from the lower end and round the curve, as if the cut had been a speaking-tube, the sound of voices that were evidently meant to be low and guarded. There were other sounds mingled with the voices, and Katie could not make out more than a word or so here and there, but there was something about it all that startled and frightened her. At first she was half inclined to turn and make the best of her way back to Aunt Betsey's; but that seemed foolish, and Katie was really a courageous little soul. She hid her lantern under her shawl, however, and stepped very lightly and swiftly forward, trying to remember if there were not a rock or hollow where she would be as safe from men as she had been from the passing train. She was very nearly through, herself, before she could any way make out what it all meant; but, as she passed in the deep shadows of the rocks and peered timidly toward the now dull and muffled sounds, with which the voices were no longer mingled, a broad quick gleam, as from a lantern, suddenly shaded or extinguished, shot across the track not many yards below, and then all was darkness and silence.

But that one moment of illumination had revealed extraordinary things to the keen, excited vision of Kate Crowninshield.

There were men, three or four, she could not say just how many, but rough, fierce, wild, and anxious-looking, and before them on the railway track, from which the rails had been pried away just there, was a confused heap of heavy granite boulders and fragments. Katie understood it as clearly as if those men had taken her into their confidence, and had told her in words.

It was a plot to wreck the train!

And now she was out in the open air, beyond the upper entrance, and she could see the peaceful light still shining from Aunt Betsey's window. But there was no time to go there for help.

The train must be very near!

Katie did for a moment think of kindling a bright fire on the track, but that would take too long, and the great ruin and horror would come before even a small fagot would be well ablaze.

"There's nothing but my own little lantern," almost sobbed poor Katie. "Maybe he will know it when he sees it, but he must be warned before he reaches the cut."

The lantern shone like a frosty little star determined to be seen as Katie sprang forward up the track. She had not far to go, for the train was ahead of time that night, instead of being behind, as would have been more desirable under the circumstances. Never had anything appeared to Kate Crowninshield more suddenly than did the great glaring eyes of the locomotive headlight that now glowed upon her out of the overshadowing night, and her lantern seemed to have instantaneously vanished.

"It is so small," she cried, in agony, "and he will never see it."

Nevertheless, on a low mound of earth and stones, close by the side of the track, Katie took her post of charity and danger, and swung her little lantern frantically to and fro, while she now tried to make her sweet girl's voice heard through the roar and clamor of the rushing train.

On came the railway giant, tugging with him his precious freight of human life, and it flashed upon Katie Crowninshield's mind what an awful capacity for suffering that train might have on board. On, with the great glare and the all-absorbing torrent of sound, and, almost before Katie knew it, the object of her hope and fear had dashed ruthlessly past her, and was quickly swallowed up from her sight in the rocky jaws of the deep cut. With a cry of grief and disappointment on her lips, and a strange thrill of pain at her heart, the poor girl sank upon the ground and buried her face in her hands, while the little lantern dropped neglectedly beside her.

Only for one brief instant, however, did Katie yield to the terror and trouble of it, for in another she had picked her starry friend, sprang to her feet, and darted down the railroad track toward the cut. She was light of foot as any fawn, and there were sad wings to her speed, but it seemed to her as if she would never get through the cut. She paused a moment, when she reached the lower end, to gather breath and to brush the salt mist from her eyes before she looked upon the awful scene she knew must be prepared for her.

And then—why there was the train, the rear car rising close in front of her, while the others (and there were but few of them that night) stood all erect upon their wheels beyond—not all upon the track, to be sure, but all apparently safe—all except one great, dark mass, whose polished metal glittered in the varying lights that flashed upon it, and whose hoarse throat screamed angrily with the escaping steam, for the locomotive had come to grief pretty decidedly among the granite boulders that were heaped on the track by the fiends who had planned the wreck. The passengers were swarming out of the cars, and none of them seemed to be hurt at all, nor did Katie hear a sound that told of pain as she swiftly threaded her way among and past them. She had caught a glimpse of a group away beyond even the shattered locomotive, however, which forbade her lingering for an instant. Right down toward her own garden gate four men were carrying a heavy burden, and others were following, and Katie heard them say, as she darted by:

"Who is it?"

"Why, it's the conductor. He was thrown from the platform of the forward car."

"Is he killed?"

"They say so. Nobody else was hurt. He was a splendid fellow."

A tall, handsome, bearded man, in dark-blue clothing, but his face was ghastly pale when they laid him on Grandfather Crowninshield's own bed, and the surgeon, who had been among the passengers, bent gloomily above him.

"Head all right," muttered the man of science. "Only a cut or so. Ah, there's a rib—two of 'em, and his arm below the elbow. Struck the ground so, that's clear, and the other bones are likely to be all right. Must have been leaning out to look ahead, I should say. Halloo, what's that light on his face?"

The light in the room, what with the crowd and the country candles, had been none of the brightest, but just at this moment a clear, golden gleam was poured down on the face of the injured man, and slowly, as if the radiance itself had awakened him, he opened his eyes and looked dreamily about him.

The surgeon heard a sigh that was half a sob close behind him, and looked up to see that the sudden light came from Kate and her lantern, but just then the questioning eyes of the wounded conductor fell upon her face, and he exclaimed, faintly but earnestly:

"I knew it was you. There was hardly room to stop the train in, but we'd have all gone to pieces if it hadn't been for you and your light. You've saved them all. God bless you!"

And so Katie Crowninshield suddenly found herself a heroine, with a swarm of grateful people around her, very much to her discomfort. They would have made her a present if she would allowed them, but the only really welcome words she heard from any one were those of the surgeon:

"What, killed? A man like him? Nonsense! he'll carry his arm in a sling for a month or so, but he'll be up again in a fortnight."

Of course, no time was lost in repairing the track and in forwarding the passengers, and a few hours only saw the old farm-house as quiet and peaceful-looking as ever. Even the surgeon had done his work and gone. The engine lay battered and helpless among the boulders where it had forced its willful way. The conductor lay still on grandfather Crowninshield's bed, and the fitful slumbers the surgeon's opiate gave were starry with signals that white fingers held up before his dreaming eyes. As for Kate and her lantern, the latter had fairly burned itself out and asleep on the little table in Katie's own room, and she herself had by no means clearly comprehended, as yet, the happy consequences of her railway signaling. It was very much like a dream to her, for Katie was no prophetess, nor could even the lantern throw any light upon the future. She could not see, just then, and yet the days that followed brought it all to pass, that neither she herself nor grandfather and grandmother Crowninshield would consent to any more railroading or signaling. It was much better, indeed, they declared, nor did he pretend to deny it, that Katie's husband should farm broad acres of the fertile valley than that he should be at the mercy of train-wreckers and wayside lanterns. And when the question was decided to her liking, such a hug and kiss was that which Katie Crowninshield gave—

"To whom?"

"Why, to her lantern, of course."—*Appleton's Journal.*

Death and the Weather.

A novel and interesting plan has recently been proposed by a distinguished sanitarian to collate the mortuary and meteorological reports and compare them, with the view to deduce the influence of the weather on the death rate.

The proposition includes the legislation necessary to secure exact municipal data of the burial, time of sickness, age, disease, and residence of every person dying, and to utilize these with the Signal Service observations. The potent agency of the thermometric and atmospheric fluctuations in the human body has always been a matter of historic as well as of medical observation. In the temperate zones the majority of deaths that occur are occasioned or hastened by thermometric depressions. The mortality reports published by the Registrars General of England and Scotland, when laid alongside of the temperature tables, attest the truth of this, especially in the cold months.

In the celebrated "great frost" of December, 1860, the intense cold in the British Islands made the death rate leap up to fearful figures. Indeed, in the metropolitan centres more deaths followed upon this cold wave than have ever been known in the fiercest cholera or other epidemics, when pestilence stalked the streets and byways. The utility of weather telegrams, if extended over a wide field of observation, might be immensely enlarged, if thereby notification of the approach and continuance of these frigorific spells could be communicated. The invalid would be warned, and the sagacious physician would quickly avail himself of the information to provide against or assuage the disastrous consequences of the evil threatening his patients.

The importance of such a system of comparisons would be equally felt in the heated term, when the extremes of midsummer tells so fearfully on our city population. The progress of all practical sanitary science, it would seem, is wrapped up in the determination of the influence of weather and locality upon human health, and until some advance is made in the direction indicated our sanitarians must grope in the dark. The State legislation necessary to secure the full birth rate and death returns from the physicians attending might easily be obtained; but the scientific work of comparing these with the meteorological reports ought, by municipal enactment, to be required of the health authorities in each city.

The Asteroids.

Prof. Proctor in a late lecture spoke of the little suns about the sun as asteriods. There is a theory in the books that the asteroids are produced by the bursting of planets. This is not correct, he said. If we pass to the giant planets, it seems to me in considering them we shall feel that they are unlike this earth on which we live. Consider the enormous size of Jupiter. We are accustomed to consider him larger than the earth, but it is not merely that, for he is 1,230 times larger. There is a difference altogether too large to be regarded as difference of degree; it is a difference of kind, and we should necessarily expect it would be a different kind of a body from that on which we live. We find clearer and clearer evidence of that, as we consider him. We have views of the planets here, but they are not as correct as we would wish them, and I have better views and will have the room darkened and have them thrown on the screen. As you look on Jupiter, you feel that you have to deal with a body different from Mars and Mercury. Compare these views with those of the planet Mars, and you will see that there is no similiarity in their conditions. In Jupiter you have bands of clouds which have been sometimes compared to our torrid wind zones. But these may have no reality as clouds visible from a distant planet.

The lecturer spoke of the density of the atmosphere of Jupiter and the sun, and explained that though the great compression of the sun's attraction would make his atmosphere dense, the heat expands it, and he argued that Jupiter has an inherent heat like that of hot iron. He then considered Saturn in like manner as Jupiter, showing its intense heat, its system of satellites, its probably inhabited worlds, the evidence supplied by it, and the discoveries made by American astronomers. Uranus and Neptune were briefly treated, the manner of their discovery, and the unsatisfactory instruction derived through the telescope of their physical condition.

The German Military.

Anybody that loves the military will get his fill of it in Germany. The huge casernes which mark every city, the prevalence of uniforms, the jingling of spurs and swords in every public room, the drills and parades, the sentinels, remind you that you are among the most successful warriors of modern times. The people grumble unceasingly at the inexorable service, but are most proud of its results and the great king who inaugurated it. The three years' discipline, with the opportunity afforded to reduce them to one by previous study, is an excellent education for most. Many who would go stupid and thoughtless all their days are awakened to a pretty active sense of existence and its requirements when an inspector gets hold of them. The penalties for any breach of discipline are sure, swift and severe. A rusty button or a spot of mud means repentance in the guard-house, and in consequence you see no such dingy soldiers as those in France. The men learn not only how to handle arms and ride horseback, but by a system of free gymnastics to use every joint and muscle in the body. The officers are undoubtedly selected with some view to size—many of them tremendous fellows—and go to convince you that the old race of giants, who lived here in former times, is not all dead yet.

THE SEWING MACHINE.—The London *Lancet* says: "Some few years ago one of the London Hospital physicians called attention to the fact which had come under his notice repeatedly among the out-patients under his care, that the use of the sewing machine was injurious to the health of those who habitually employed it for many hours together. The patients suffered from nervous debility and other symptoms referable to its employment, and admitted that the constant exertion which necessarily occurred in using heavy double-actioned machines had an exciting and exhausting effect upon them.

Toledo 'ooks up with awe to a policeman six feet seven inches high, and wonders how he could have possibly been hired.

Chinese Theatres.

That portion of San Francisco which is principally inhabited by the celestials, and is known everywhere as the "Chinese Quarter," contains two theatres, upon the curtainless stages of which are produced the most thrilling of Tartarian tragedies, the most ear-piercing operas, the lightest of light comedies, and the most farcial of burlesques (upon historical representation), the majority of which is obscene in the extreme, and although the words are unintelligible, the pantomime would not be tolerated on the stage of any theatres in the civilized quarters of the globe frequented by the refined. The principal theatre is owned by a company known as the Hong Ting Yuen, and here is produced what may be termed the legitimate Mongolian drama. The great barn-like interior is crowded from pit to dome every night, from early twilight until the still hours of morning, and the Caucasian passing through Jackson street at two A. M. is ofter startled by the unearthly noises, having some of the force and horror of the orchestra supposed to exist in Pandemonium.

The body of the theatre is filled with long wooden benches, and those who seat themselves thereon pay fifty cents for the privilege. Private boxes line the upper portion of the side and rear walls, which are black with the smoke of thousands of cigars and the concentrated essence of carbon generally, which will cling to the rafters and ceiling until the building has ceased to exist, for the Chinese, with their usual laxity in regard to the attribute so neighborly to godliness, would as soon think of erecting a new theatre as of cleansing the interior of the old one. The stage is very broad and deep, extending the entire width of the building, and displaying all the paraphernalia of the celestial histrionic art, from the throne of an emperor or tycoon to the fan of the lady of fashion who walks upon her toes while screeching forth her part.

The machinery is very primitive, the scenery being shifted in full view of the audience by the supes, who simply move a table and place a requisite number of chairs in a certain position immediately after the actors in a late scene have disappeared behind a calico curtain, right centre. Having completed their adornment, the characters appear by the left centre through another calico-covered aperture and the play goes on. Aside from the novelty of the performance the dresses worn by the actors are well worth seeing. They are extremely magnificent and worth thousands of dollars, being made of the finest and heaviest silks that China produces, while magnificent ostrich feathers form plumes that might grace the helmet of the most magnificent monarchs that ever held a review. It is to be expected that many of the plays produced at this house might excite the audiences frequently, which excitement would be likely to burst forth in execration and wind up with dire destruction; and to prevent this the company have employed an officer, who sits at the door watching every movement of the wily audience, ready at any moment to eject the turbulent or quell the rising anger of the occupants of the pit or parquette.

The second theatre is situated on the east side of Washington place, but is not always in operation. It is a second-class concern, and traveling troupes, occasionally tread these boards. The day may come when Hong Ting Yuen may form a "side head" under the title of "Amusements" in the daily press, followed by a critique of such plays as "The Flying Dragon, or The Flag of the Tartars;" but that day is at present a few centuries down the dim vista of futurity.—*Morning Call.*

The Adams Press Invention.

Few men have been more useful in their day and generation than Seth Adams, who died recently at Newtown, Massachusetts. It was something to have acquired, by great inventive skill and industry, a fortune of $1,750,000; but it was nobler to have left a large portion of this vast sum to institutions of charity—$30,000 to the Consumptives' Home, $20,000 to the Home for Aged Men, $20,000 to the Association for the Relief of Aged Females, $10,000 to the Home for Little Wanderers, $5,000 to the Provident Association, $5,000 to the Theological Library. After various bequests to his family and friends, he leaves the income of the remainder of his estate to be devoted to the establishment and support of an institution to be known as "The Adams Nervine Asylum," for the benefit of such indigent, debilitated, nervous people, citizens of Massachusetts, as may need such a curative institution, an act of incorporation to be applied for after his death. He directs that it shall be located in the Roxbury district, or within fifteen miles of Boston, and the principal curative agency relied upon shall be the "Movement Cure," hot and cold baths, pure air, gymnastics, genial associations, and religious exercises. It shall comprise not less than ten acres of land, and special attention shall be devoted to the size of the rooms and yard. It is proper to add that the numerous relatives of the deceased intend to contest the will on the ground that the testator was mentally incompetent. Mr. Adams was the inventor of the famous Adams Printing-press, on which most of the fine book-printing of the day is now executed, and the best press, for that description of work, ever invented.

Pompeii.

Another discovery has recently been made at Pompeii of a skeleton, one more perfect than any yet discovered. It is a man, with marked features and remarkably large ears; position recumbent, with one hand under the cheek. Travelers who have visited Pompeii recently, will remember the bodies preserved in the small museum near the entrance. They are not skeletons, but perfect human figures, displaying, in one case, with terrible truth, the agony of death. There are the "Mother and the Daughter," lying so near together that they make but one figure. The general appearance of the "Slave" is so marked that it would be impossible to think him anything else; and there is a body of a woman whose lovely hand and head proclaim her gentle birth. These are painful yet interesting relics of a past terrible tragedy.

A young man propounds this conundrum: "What does a man mean when on the day of his wedding he says to his bride, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow,' knowing that he has not got any, and if he had, she must wait till his death, and then get only one-third or one-half.

Destruction of Fish by Crocodiles.

Dr. Day, in his report on the fisheries of India, gives an interesting notice of the extent to which crocodiles will destroy fish. There are two distinct genera of crocodiles in India. The first of these is the true fish-eating crocodile (*Gavialis Gangeticus*, Gmelin), which attains upward of twenty feet in length, and is found in Indus, the Ganges, and other large rivers. This species has a long and slender snout; it is usually timid of man, excepting when the locality where its eggs are deposited in the sand is invaded. It does not appear to fed on carrion, but fish, turtles, and tortoises form its diet. In 1868 it was deemed one of the sights at Cuttack to watch these enormous reptiles feading below the irrigation weir, which was impeding the upward ascent of the breeding fish. Their long brown snouts would be seen rising to the surface of the water, with a fish crosswise in their jaws. Their finny prey was flung up into the air by a toss of the head, and descending head foremost, fell into the captors' comparatively small mouths. They are very prolific. A single gun has been known to destroy sixty-nine out of one brood in three hours' shooting. But some fishermen, when asked whether they ever killed the crocodiles, at once protested against such a course. Their argument was: "Are we not both of the fish-destroying races, and how could we be so cruel as to slaughter them?" As to the destruction committed by these creatures, they merely remarked that they would themselves do the same if they could, and in this undoubtedly they spoke the truth.

However, it is not to be expected that fishermen should bestow their time in destroying young crocodiles, and they do not carry guns to shoot the full-grown animals. Neither will the native sportsmen waste their ammunition on crocodiles which are no use to them when killed. The means proper to reduce their number are to offer rewards for the destruction of their eggs. The common crocodile (*crocodilus palustris*) also abounds in India, and though usually termed man-eaters, they assist in depopulating the waters of fish; and it is only when the finny tribes or carrion are scarce that they will attack the larger mammals, including man, but, having once tasted blood, they appear to be eager to do so again. In some of the irrigation canals one or more of these creatures may usually be seen below the locks, where there are pools stocked with fish, and when the latter fail they will turn their attention to the cattle.

Dr. Day, in 1868, noticed four below a large weir at Cuttack; six weeks afterward they had increased to nine, besides many little ones; and he calculated that the fish they were then consuming day by day would be worth more than twenty-two rupees. His suggestion to give five rupees apiece as a reward for the destruction of these animals was disregarded; and supposing those nine crocodiles had not increased, and that the young ones never lived to grow up, they would still have consumed fish to the value of £2,873 in the three and a half years to the middle of 1872, all of which might have been avoided by an outlay of forty-five rupees at the time referred to.

The ravages of crocodiles are not confined only to fish. Compelled by hunger, they will help themselves to cattle, or else feed on human beings who may approach incautiously near the water. Thus there is a hole on the River Nuna to which crocodiles in the dry season will resort. Of course the fish in such pools are soon exhausted, and in 1868 these monsters carried off five adults. So, also, near the Baropa Weir two women and one horse were devoured by crocodiles in a single month. Their one redeeming quality is that they are the natural scavengers of the rivers. This, however, is only true of the common crocodile; and as the fisheries of India are deteriorating, these large fish-eating reptiles ought to be energetically reduced, as they are no longer required in such number as before, even if we concede full force to the arguments of those who are for maintaining the balance of nature on every side.

The Uhlans.

The Uhlans light cavalry are of Asiatic origin, and were first introduced in the north of Europe along with the colonies of Tartars, who established themselves in Poland and Lithuania. They were mounted on light active Tartar horses, and armed with sabre, lance, and latterly with pistols. Their lance was five and a half to six and a half feet in length, and like that of modern "lancers," was attached to a stout leather thong or cord, which was fastened to the left shoulder, and passed round behind the back, so as to allow the lance to be couched under the right arm. Immediately below its point was attached a strip of gaudy-colored cloth, the fluttering of which was designed to frighten the enemies' horses. The early dress was similar to that of the Turks, and the regiments, or *polks*, were distinguished from each other by the red, green, yellow, or blue color of their uniforms. The Austrians and Russians were the first to borrow this species of cavalry from the Poles. In 1743, an attempt was made to introduce the Uhlans into France, and a *polk* of one thousand men was formed; but it was disbanded at the author's death. At the present time, Russia, Prussia and Austria are the only powers which possess Uhlan regiments, and these are recruited in Western Russia, Poland and Galicia. The Cossacks—their name *Kasack*, of Turkish or Tartar origin, signifying in the Turkish language a robber, and in the Tartar, a light-armed warrior—are descendants of the ancient Russians of Novogorod and Kiew, to whom the necessity of maintaining a constant resistance to enemies has given a peculiar warlike character. There are two principal branches of the Cossack family, one rude, wild, unscrupulous, and robber-like, and the other, called the Dons, who inhabit the great steppes to the north of the sea of Azof, where they form a small Russian government of their own, with a population of about a million. The whole number of Cossacks in the various branches is estimated at about two millions. They contribute much to the military strength of Russia.

A recent letter from Vienna relates the proceedings of an agricultural convention that met there to talk about birds. The unpleasant conclusion reached was that altogether too many birds are being killed, so that the natural equilibrium between insect and animal life on the continent is being disturbed.

It is thought that the famine in India will affect the rice market throughout the world.

What a Little Boy Thought.

I am a little boy about so many years old; I don't know whether I'm a good little boy, but I'm afraid not, for I sometimes do wicked things, and once I cut sister's kitten's tail off with the chopping knife, and told her a big dog come along and bit it off, and swallowed it before kitty could say Jack Robinson, and sister said she was sorry and it must have been a very naughty dog; but mother did not believe me; she said she was afraid I had told a lie, and I'm afraid I had. Then she asked me if I knew where liars went to, and I said yes—that they went to New York and wrote for the newspapers; she said no—but a lake of fire and brimstone; and she asked me if I would like to go there, and I said no, for I didn't think there would be much skating or sliding on the lake, and the boys couldn't snowball either on shore, and she said it was more than that, just as though that wasn't bad enough, for I don't think they can play base ball nuther. Then she asked me if I wouldn't like to be an angel and have a harp, and I said no, I'd rather be a stage driver and have a big drum, for I couldn't play on t'other thing. So I shouldn't like to be a nangel, for their wings must be in the way when they go swimming, and play tag and leap frog, and besides it must be hard to fly when one is not used to it. But it would be jolly to be a stage driver and have a great long whip and touch up the leaders, and say "g'long there, what are ye doing on?" I should like that much better'n flyin'; and then mother said there was a dreadful stage of sin, and Bob hollered and said he guessed I was on it, and then she whipped us and sent us to bed without any supper, but I didn't care for supper, for they hadn't nothing but bread and tea, and Bob and I got up and he lifted me in at the pantry window, and we got a mince pie and a whole handful of doughnuts, and they thought it was the cook that stole 'em and sent her away the next day, and Bob said he was glad of it, as she didn't make good pies, and the doughnuts wasn't fried enough; and sometimes I do swear, for I said by goll the other day, and sister heard me, and she told mother, and mother said I was a bad boy and would bring her gray hair to the grave, and she whipped me, but I don't think it done her gray hairs any good, and it hurt me, and when I got up stairs I said gosh darn it; but I said it so she didn't hear it; and when she asked me if I did not think I was very wicked I said I was and I was, and was sorry for it, and wouldn't do so any more, and she said I was a good little boy, and told me about George Washington, who cut down the apple tree with his little hatchet, just as though I hadn't heard all about it before, and didn't always think he was a big stupid for cutting wood when they had a hired man about the house, and dullin' his hatchet, and besides it would have been a great deal jollier to let the apple tree be, so he could have stole the apples off in the fall. I don't care if he was the father of his country, he wasn't smart, and I bet you the boys in our school would cheat him out of his eye teeth swapping jack-knives and I could lick him and hardly try; and I don't think he was very healthy, for I never see a good boy that wasn't always a coughing all the while, and hadn't to take castor oil, and could not eat cherries, and didn't have his head patted till his hair was rubbed off by everybody that came to his mother's; and he asked how old he was, and who died to save sinners, and what he'd been studying at school and how far he'd got, and lots of other conundrums, and have to say his catechism; no I wouldn't like to be a good little boy, I just as lief be a nangel and be done with it.

I don't think I ever shall be a good boy, and other people don't think so, too, for I never was called a good little boy but once, and that was when uncle John asked me where I stood in the class, and I told him it was next to the head, and he

Weekly Gazette and Reporter

FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1874.

LITTLE FOLKS MEETING.—A very pleasant gathering of the Little Folks of the Old North Parish took place at the Parsonage, on Monday afternoon and evening, Jan. 12th. It was the anniversary of the Pastor's marriage and all the children of the Parish were invited to be present between the hours of 3 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

The invitation was accepted and the old house, remodeled and beautified to look as fresh as most of the recently built residences, echoed and re-echoed, during the afternoon, with the voices of as merry a crowd of little ones as ever was gathered together.

The occasion was enlivened by a variety of amusement. A portion of the time was devoted to exercises in Ornithology, the beautiful Parrot bearing its share in the conversation. These exercises were varied by remarks on Zoology—with practical exhibitions in the Ursine department, showing the power which good influence has in leading even the lower animals in a right direction and reminding one of the story of Beauty and the Beast.

Then, in the Home department, came illustrations not exactly in *homiletics* but still somewhat of that character, as they were very soothing and slightly soporific, and gave the most advanced ideas of the paternal training of infantile bipeds.

The singing of Jubilee Melodies was a prominent feature—the celebrated H. M. Dow presiding at the Piano.

To the music of a mammoth Music Box each little miniature man escorted to an elaborate but *judish*ous supper a miniature maiden, and human nature seemed just as apparent in the selection of partners as with children of larger growth.

Each little one on retiring from the rooms received a small box of the *original* wedding cake and a card neatly tied in white satin. The happy couple were clothed in their bridal robes, for the especial benefit of the children, and received their salutatory greetings.

It was understood that all children of ten (10) years of age and under were invited, but it was a matter of surprise that there were so many of that age in the Parish, and it was also remarked as a singular fact, that quite a number of them had gray hairs. The Old North children have had many pleasant gatherings, but among them all, perhaps, none more pleasant than this, or one that will live longer in their memories or enable them to associate the parsonage and its occupants with all that is genial and kind.

N. B.—The next Rehearsal of the Union Musical Society will take place Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M. Members should secure their tickets before the rehearsal. Spectators will be charged an admission fee of ten cents each.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Selectmen of Braintree, in accordance with the vote, have organized a Town Fire Department, and have appointed Thomas South, Josephus Shaw, Rodolphus Porter, Asa T. Pratt, Horace Abercrombie, G. Dallas Willis, Abijah Allen, John Cavanagh and Henry Monk, Engineers for said Fire Department, who are to hold the office until others are appointed in their stead.

The Engineers will meet at the Town Hall, on Monday next, to complete their organization, as provided in Chapter 24, Sec. 25, of the General Statutes.

DEATH BY FREEZING.—Last Friday morning, a young man who was passing along Washington street, Weymouth Landing, discovered the collar of a man's coat protruding from the snow in the yard of the dwelling occupied by Mr. O. T. Bassett, and going to the spot found the body of a man lying there, frozen and dead. Constable Binney was notified, and carried the body to the Amazon Engine house, where it remained unidentified till towards noon, when the unfortunate man was identified as Mr. Charles Torrey, of South Weymouth, who left his home the previous Tuesday morning, for Boston. He returned to Weymouth Landing, it is supposed, in the 7 P. M. train, Thursday, in an intoxicated condition, and was probably walking home, when he wandered into the yard where he was found, and fell in the deep snow. Coroner White viewed the body Friday afternoon, and the cause of his death being clearly manifest, deemed an inquest unnecessary. Mr. Torrey was 48 years of age.

FIRE.—The new stable on the premises of Mr. G. C. Hallenbeck, at South Braintree, was destroyed by fire last Sunday evening, and the elegant hearse and carriages belonging to Mr. H., with a valuable black horse, also shared its fate. The fire occurred during the absence of the owner, and is supposed to have been occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lantern which had been temporarily left in the stable.

A correspondent says of the fire, that it was first discovered by Mr. P. Miles, who resides near the stable, about seven o'clock, but such headway had been made before he reached it, no efforts of his of others who soon arrived, availed to extinguish the flames. A valuable horse, two express wagons, a buggy and a splendid hearse, with three sets of harness and two tons of hay, were burnt with the stable. We learn the property was fully insured. E.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of South Weymouth, held Jan. 13, John S. Fogg, Josiah Reed, Alfred Tirrell, James Tirrell, Loring Tirrell, J. L. Bates, and B. F. White, were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, John S. Fogg was chosen President, and Josiah Reed, Vice President.

LECTURE.—The subject of the lecture at the Universalist church, Weymouth, next Sunday evening, will be "How Rich." All are invited.

MR. EDITOR:—Having seen in your last week's issue a statement that I attempted to take "leg bail," now, sir, I wish to state the fact. When I left the Court Room it was for the express purpose of getting my Bondsman. Would any one suppose, by my owning Real Estate that I should attempt such a foolish thing? *No, sir!* it seems to me that the officers who made such a report, wanted to show how expert they were, and *nothing else.*

PETER SULLIVAN.

Weymouth Landing, Jan. 19th, 1874.

TOWN MEETING.—The meeting held at Braintree Town Hall Thursday of last week, to annual the previous action of the town relative to the establishment of a fire department in town, was adjourned without day, by a fair majority vote.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION at Lincoln Hall, Weymouth, last Saturday evening, was fully attended by the residents of the village, who were treated to lively and spirited addresses by H. B. Blackwell, Esq., Mrs. Lucy Stone and Rev. Mrs. M. T. Folsom. A paper was put in circulation for subscriptions of names of both ladies and gentlemen, to organize a Woman Suffrage Political Club, and about 30 names were obtained at the hall.

WE are indebted to Hon. Seth Turner, Randolph, Councillor for this district, for a copy of Governor Washburn's annual address.

IN the list of patents issued for the week ending Dec. 23d, were two to Joseph W. White, Weymouth, for guard for doors and windows.

Braintree.

BRAINTREE CITIZENS' CLUB.—Mr. Editor:—In my report of doings of the Club last week, I made an error in Mr. Penniman's opening remarks. Please allow me to correct it and explain, if I can, why I made a blunder which seemed so inexcusable. You remarked in regard to typographical errors that "perfection belongs to another world." In other words, editors, and compositors, are human. May not reporters (especially amateurs) claim to be human also. If I could sketch the scene that distracted my attention for a moment from Mr. Penniman's very able remarks, I should need no other apology for my stupidity. But I am not an artist. I can only give you a hint of it. A young monkey on the opposite side of the hall was disposing of a large apple. The grimaces that accompanied the feat were perfectly irresistible, and I forgot my duty for the moment in keen enjoyment of the ludicrous performance. The apple disappeared in *three mouthfuls*, and with it the thread of the discourse. When I awoke to stern realities Mr. Penniman was saying, "And then you would have your Orthodox schools, your Baptist schools, your Catholic schools," &c., and I jumped at the conclusion that he favored that state of things and would have the public funds divided for that purpose. Instead of that he expressed himself decidedly opposed to that course, I sincerely beg his pardon for my carelessness, for I *know* how painful it is to be misconstrued, especially in print, when hundreds of readers will hold up their hands in horror at our inconsistencies.

Club met Monday evening, according to adjournment, President J. F. Bates in the chair. Not quite as many out as usual, but still a nice audience. Entertainment opened with reading an essay on Temperance, by Henry Vinton. It was listened to with interest by all, and received the hearty applause it deserved. A reading entitled "Our Folks, by Ethel Lynn," was given by Mrs. F. W. Holbrook, after which the question was taken up; "Resolved, that woman should be enfranchised."

Mr. Fogg opened the question in affirmative; he sincerely believed our women ought to have the right to vote in affairs of government. That they do not claim the right is no reason why they should not have it. They are bound down by the law of custom. Let it become customary and we should soon find the best women of our country would improve the opportunity of having a part in making the laws by which they are governed. It is argued that they don't know enough. If they don't know enough about political affairs it is because they have not been accustomed to interest themselves in such things, feeling that they have no part in them. As for our town meetings being an unfit place for woman, they need not be, any more than any public meeting. Woman's presence in our meetings of *all* kinds, tends to modify the manners of the ruder sex. If woman voted the prohibitory law would be enforced.

Miss Maggie Bannon was appointed, but refused to take the negative; she thought it was a ludicrous position for a lady, for when we meet with a man who is ready to give us our rights, it isn't likely we shall stand up here and refuse to take them, or say we don't want them.

Mr. Locke said he knew a lady in this town who was taxed for $10,000 worth of property, and *she wants to vote.* Is it fair to tax a person without giving them a voice in the matter?

Mr. Drinkwater asked if the lady was present. Mr. Locke said he was sorry to say no; he thought if he had sent her an invitation she would have been there.

Mr. Shaw said one great reason, in his mind, for giving the right of franchise to women was that they would nearly all vote against the Democratic party. He thought it worth the experiment, if by any means the Democratic party *could* be got rid of. *They* advocate free rum. How many of the ladies would use their vote to license the rum and tobacco traffic? The democrats want votes, and just as soon as you enfranchise woman you'll see the democrats skedaddle for the republican camp.

Mr. Anglim was in favor of woman suffrage, first, because it is right. God created man and woman equal. Secondly, not because he was not a republican nor yet a democrat, but a labor reformer. He denied that the women would go into the republican party; they would go over to the labor reform party. No wonder that the democrats were against the movement. They opposed the movement that released slaves at the south. The state of women is only *another sort* of slavery. He thought giving the vote to woman would put an end to the rum party.

Mr. Penniman said there has been considerable said about rum; am in considerable pain and would take some if I had it. Was in hopes to hear some *argument* on the affirmative side, but as yet had heard none to speak of. For his part he didn't see how giving the franchise to woman would improve the condition of things at all. It would double the expense of our elections, and in these times *expense is something.*

The whiskey and tobacco tax is an advantage to our country. He had not heard any lady give her reasons for wanting the ballot. He had expected to hear the argument urged that she wanted to protect herself against capitalists. But this is needless, for the laboring element is largely in the ascendancy. We hear of nothing but strikes from one year's end to another. The laboring men are ten to one at the ballot box; and if men can't protect themselves against capitalists, how can the women? He believed a great many women used intoxicating liquors, and of course they would not vote to do away with it.

Mr. Kelley said if taxation without representation was tyranny in 1876, is it not so today? Is there any reason why women should pour money into the public treasury, without a word as to the use of that money? It is urged that a woman leaving her home to attend public meetings, will have a terrible effect upon her children. He could not see why it should be so serious an affair for a woman to leave home long enough to deposit her ballot. Another argument is, women cannot fight. He did'nt know about that; he had seen two women take the hair off a man's head in about two minutes and a quarter. But why need women fight?—There are 25 classes of men exempted; men who are engaged in necessary management of public affairs. Women ought to be exempt, as necessary to management of home affairs, and they would make only the twenty-sixth exception. How many men fight? In Germany, one man in five; France, one in 35; in the South, where, it was said, they emptied everything but the graveyards to supply the army, only 1 in 20 were engaged in fighting; Massachusetts, that was stirred from centre to circumference, sent only 1 in 16; and in Braintree, 15 men staid at home to take care of their families and families of those that left. Give woman the ballot, and she will teach the first principles of government to her offspring, and when *they* in turn come to vote, we shall see an honest, intelligent class of voters. Then may we say, with truth, we are a great republic; not for our vast area, but for individual rights, enjoyed by *every* individual, man or woman, white or black!

Mr. E. Holbrook said it was a delicate question; he entered upon it with reluctance; it is agitating our country from one end to the other. It is forced upon us, and we must meet the issue. The time is coming, when we must give the ballot to woman; and *because* she does not ask for it. He was opposed to it.—The most able discourse he ever heard upon the subject was against it. When rum has run down our streets like a river, never heard a woman claim the right to vote against it. Some said woman was opposed to the democratic party because it is a rum party. Are the women opposed to rum? By no means. Young men are led to drink by women's influence. He read no record in Holy Writ, where woman was put upon a level with man. Adam was ordained to be king and woman to be subject to man. Two places where woman, in his opinion, is out of place, are in the pulpit and at the ballot box. There will be trouble at once, if you give woman the ballot. Why, no three of them could agree. They tell us not to oppose emigration, but the foreign element would come up to the ballot box, to help the democratic party. Henry Wilson says "the day is coming and not far distant when you must give woman the ballot," and cursed be the day when it comes.

The question was here laid upon the table for a few moments, while Mr. Griffin read a scene from Richard III.

Mr. Drinkwater resumed the debate by remarking that the only case where woman suffrage had been tried was in Utah, and they used the vote in favor of Mormonism and sent a woman delegate to congress. As for women doing away with the liquor traffic, we had enough of voting on that matter already; it remained now to enforce the law. Personally, he was not opposed to giving woman the ballot.—Women are too apt to run after smiling faces, like Schuyler Colfax. Children, up to a certain age, received the same education in common schools, and yet, at the age of 21, which knows the most about political government, boys or girls? He wanted the question to be settled by woman herself. If they want the right, he wanted them to have it, but did'nt want Schuyler Colfax or Henry Wilson, who are always running upon some popular issue, to give it to them.

Mr. Childs said the most eloquent argument he had ever heard in the negative, was from woman herself. He believed in the law of adaptation. Women were adapted to teaching and also admirably adapted to become physicians. He was ready to advocate women's rights wherever they claimed them. If they complained of taxation without representation, why did they not claim the right in the first place.

Mr. Penniman repelled the idea that the Catholic women would join the democrats, and vote against the institutions that are dear to them.

A short, sharp discussion in regard to public debt, who brought it upon the country, and who were not paying it, &c., brought us to the hour for adjourning.

SAIRY GAMP.

East Weymouth.

PRESENTATION.—On Thursday evening, the 15th inst., Mr. Alpheus Bates received the workmen of the boot manufactory of this place with which he is connected, at his new residence on Middle St. where a very pleasant evening was passed.

After the usual social greetings of the evening had been exchanged the company were entertained with music, both vocal and instrumental, including solos by Mr. F. B. Bates, with piano accompaniment, which were received with especial praise. Advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded to manifest their regard for Mr. Bates in the form of a gift of a silver tea-service of seven pieces, and other articles of silver. Mr. C. P. Joy, who made the presentation, said that it afforded him great pleasure to represent his fellow-employees in requesting Mr. Bates to accept their gift, which he hoped would be received as a token of their esteem. Mr. B. responded, thanking them for the gift and the kind feelings which had prompted it, hoping that the pleasant relations of the past would continue to exist in the future. Soon after the company were served with refreshments, including shelled almonds, oranges, figs and other fruits, and these having been duly discussed, the remainder of the evening was devoted to music, games, etc., to a late hour.

C.

OUR PET DOG.—The horse is said to be the noblest animal ever given to man—intelligent, quick to learn, and as a general thing, easily trained; and he that would be guilty of abusing such a valuable animal is capable of committing almost any crime. But the dog ranks next in the animal creation. About seven years ago we were presented with a beautiful little pet dog, whose mother was brought from England, and whom we learned to perform many tricks. He became a great favorite, not only in the family, but also with the girls and boys of the village, who were so interested in him that some of them would call in almost daily, to witness his performances. He seemed to understand all that was said and done about the house, and if by chance a cross word was spoken to him, he appeared to take it to heart at once, the tears rolling down his cheeks, like those of a grieved child. A few weeks ago little "Gipsey" was taken sick and died, and among his most sincere mourners are the children of the village, who seem to realize the loss of our little pet as much as they would one of their favorite companions, and expressing their sorrow in his death. We have certainly learned, in the companionship of this intelligent animal, to look with abhorrence on the brutality of men and boys who apparently delight in abusing animals, and thank God that we now have a law to protect our dumb friends, and to punish those who abuse and cruelly treat them. N. M.

PERSONAL.—In the Court report of the Dedham Transcript, among references to the legal fraternity present, we find the following sketch of Hon. Edw. Avery, of Braintree:—"In legal capacity, Mr. Avery stands well to the front as a lawyer, and is as thoroughly posted on authorities as any man at this bar. His opinions on bankruptcy and chancery matters are the result of an extended knowledge and practice involved in such business, and an observation strengthened by long experience. He unravels, without seeming difficulty, the most intricate questions, and patiently, but surely, reaches conclusions that are rarely other than sound. He prepares a case with the utmost care, tries it closely, discusses questions arising with great clearness, is perfectly unmoved during its progress, and accepts victory or defeat with a passionless countenance. He once lived in Dedham, and, we believe, studied in the office of Judge Wilkinson. He is about 50 years old.

REMEDY NEEDED.—The injustice of mistaken legal action is apparent in the case of Barney Kenny, of Braintree, who was convicted one year ago on a charge of storebreaking in Randolph, and sentenced to the House of Correction, but who has since been found to be innocent of the charges. The Dedham Transcript says that during his incarceration his conduct was of the most exemplary character, he always claiming that he knew nothing whatever of the offence for which he had been convicted. State Constable Isaac Porter, of Braintree, knowing the prisoner well, and believing in his innocence, exerted himself in his behalf, but it was not until after the arrest of John Waldron—lately convicted of so many burglaries in that vicinity—that people began to look into the matter. It having been clearly demonstrated to the people of the southeastern section of the County that Waldron, who is about the size and complexion of Kenny, was the real depredator, an application for pardon was made to Governor Washburn, Hon. F. A. Hobart, Rodolphus Porter, Esq., and other prominent gentlemen signing the petition, and Barney has been released.

The most unhappy feature in this story is that this innocent man was confined for over nine months; his name stained by an unjust accusation; and that, practically, he is without a remedy or redress.

HARSH LANGUAGE is not logic, and though a correspondent who takes exceptions to the report of the Medical Association published last week, desires us to "give space" to his article, as we "have given the Association a hearing," we cannot permit the writer to villify, through our columns, what he or she calls "a company of old fogies, who are trying to revivify a dying institution," even when our own opinions of medical treatment are not in consonance with those of the members of the society. We should not object to a courteous discussion of the merits of differing medical practice, but must decline the publication of personalities.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The teachers of Massachusetts, to the number of about five hundred, met in convention, in Worcester, Monday evening, Dec. 29th, and closed their deliberations Wednesday, at noon, Dec. 31st. Although seven-eighths or more of the teachers in the State are females, nearly half of those present were male teachers. Weymouth was represented by the superintendent and two male teachers of the Grammar Schools.

The first exercise was a lecture on Normal Schools and Training Schools and their Graduates by Rev. A. D. Mayo, D. D., of Springfield. He began with the following statistics:—The number of children in the State between 5 years and 15 years is 278,269; the number attending school is 273,000, and the average attendance is 201,000; 12,000 attend private schools. Nearly $6,000,000 are expended annually on the public schools. There are about 8000 teachers, of whom 7000 are females; 181 High Schools, and 428 Academies; four Normal Schools, with 680 students, beside a few Training Schools in some of the larger cities, to prepare teachers for the various schools.

Female teachers average about four years service. It will be seen by the foregoing number that but a small proportion of our teachers receive a Normal School training. Although Normal Schools were established for the purpose of preparing teachers for their work, the speaker claimed that they were more academical than professional. Students should be thorough graduates of High Schools or Academies, before entering the Normal School. Now, many enter with little or no High School instruction, and instead of devoting their time to the theory and practice of teaching, they are obliged to spend a large part of the time learning the branches taught there. If they studied them before going to the Normal School, they could devote all their time to learning how to teach them. The fact is, it is much with teachers as with mechanics,—the majority of them go into the school-room without first learning the trade.

City Training Schools are doing much in the way of fitting teachers for their work. Some of them are so organized that those attending them can have the real experience of the school-room. Classes of children are sent there and the students are set to teaching them under the supervision of the training teachers. In this way they get a truly professional training. All the mistakes they make are pointed out to them, and all the necessary suggestions are made by which they can improve their methods of instruction. Who cannot see that a teacher with such a preparation has a great advantage of one who has had none!

Mr. Mayo contended that training schools for primary teachers should be under the charge of women teachers, because they are much better able to comprehend the work of a primary school than most of the men. Character, he claimed, should he cultivated as well as intellect.

After the lecture the question was discussed by several teachers when the convention was adjourned till the next morning. J. M.

East Norfolk Court Report.

Margaret Bennett and Margaret Donahue, of Randolph, were before the Court this morning for selling intoxicating liquors. Both plead guilty and were each fined $10 and costs.

Edward A. Pickett, breaking and entering the house of Calvin Blanchard, in Weymouth, for want of sufficient evidence was discharged. He was afterwards arraigned for breaking and entering the house of Franklin Evans, in Weymouth. The case was continued.

James Carrigan, of Quincy, for being drunk, plead guilty and fined $3 and costs.

Hiram Wild, of Braintree, was before the Court for being a common drunkard, and pleaded not guilty, but from the evidence the Judge was obliged to ask him to give sureties in $200 to keep the peace and be of good behavior for the next six months.

Gilbert Randall, of Weymouth, for being drunk, fined $3 and costs.

James Barry, 2d, of Randolph, for breaking glass, the property of Wm. Barry, was ordered to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and give sureties in the sum of $300 to keep the peace for six months.

James L. Vialle, of Cohasset, for keeping a liquor nuisance, found guilty, and it being his second offence, he was ordered to pay a fine of $50 and to be imprisoned for the term of three months. He appealed and was ordered to give sureties in the sum of $300 to appear before the Grand Jury at Dedham, on the first Monday of April next.

Michael L. Cushing, of Weymouth, for keeping a liquor nuisance, plead guilty and was fined $50 and costs.

Benjamin F. Jewell, of Weymouth, for keeping a liquor nuisance, fined $50 and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT.—A case of much interest was before the court at Dedham last week, in which Richard Newcomb, administrator of the estate of T. P. Newcomb, of Quincy, sued the executors of the estate of J. N. Brown, to recover $465 and interest, belonging to one of the children of Thomas P. Newcomb, the child having, as alleged, been adopted by Brown, and in the settlement of the estate of the girl's father, a bank-book of deposit was delivered over to Brown, by the administrator, upon receiving which, Brown gave to the administrator a written agreement, that when the girl became of age, in April, 1868, she was to have the money. The girl lived in Brown's family until her death, and it was not long before Mr. Brown himself followed her. The administrator, Newcomb, being called upon by Abby Newcomb's heirs to account for the money left by her father, brought this suit to recover the amount from Brown's executors, Jos. F. Brown and Wm. J. Vinal.

For the defence, the executors acknowledged the receipt of the bank-book and money aforesaid, but claimed that the girl was simply a boarder at the house of Brown, and as an offset put in a bill for board and clothes, etc. The Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $580.51.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Weymouth, January 19th, by Rev. Charles H. Rowe, Mr. Horace Dana to Miss S. Eleanor Hunt, both of Braintree.

In Quincy, Dec. 31st, by Rev. John D. Wells, Mr. George M. Hawes, of South Weymouth, to Miss Mary R. Wrisley, of Quincy.

Jan. 13th, by Rev. G. W. Whitney, Mr. Joseph B. Barker, of Cohasset, to Miss Mary A. Thomas, of North Weymouth.

DIED.

In South Weymouth, Jan. 10, of apoplexy, Mr. Ezra Reed, aged 51 years 3 m.

Jan. 16, of consumption, Mr. Henry R. Poole, aged 24 y. 2 m. 24 d.

Jan. 16, Mr. Charles L. Torrey, aged 48 y. 26 d.

In Weymouth, Jan. 7, of pericarditis, Mr. James E. Goodwin, aged 19 y. 2 m. 29 d.

In South Braintree, Jan. 19, suddenly, Mrs. Mary A., wife of Mr. Rodolphus Porter, and daughter of the late Joel E. Holbrook, Esq., aged 37 years.

In Braintree, Jan. 19, Mrs. Susan, widow of the late Elisha N. Thayer and daughter of the late Dr. David Fogg, aged 73 years. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

DINNER AND TEA SETS.—We would again refer to the advertisement of Richard Briggs, 137 Washington street, Boston, which appears in our columns to-day. This house was established in 1798, and has a world-wide reputation. Mr. Briggs has, in conformity to the custom adopted by other branches of business, marked down his entire stock of decorated dinner and tea sets, and gives the public the benefit of his taste and judgement in selecting, as well as his special facilities for purchasing, as he orders direct from the manufacturers of Europe. This unusual opportunity will only continue until the 1st of February, and we advise all our readers to avail themselves of it without delay.

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil should be kept by every family. Sudden sickness is the time you want it, and night or day it is a first-rate doctor in the house. It timely use cures headache, cholera morbus, sudden colds, prevents fevers, &c. Try it faithfully. Sold by merchants.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, CHEMIST, St. JOHN, N. B.

DEAR SIR.—Having used your Compound Syrup for some time, in my practice, I have no hesitation in recommending it to my patients who are suffering from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs. Knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless, it affords relief.

I am, sir, yours truly, H. G. ADDY, M. D.

ST. JOHN, N. B., January, 1868.

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

"It Works like a Charm."

"Guess you're joking, mister, aint you," said a poor, crippled man, whose joints were out of shape with Rheumatism, to one of our agents, who was selling what Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil would do. He gave him a bottle to try, and in about two weeks he writes, "Wm. Renne & Sons, I thank you for the Magic Oil your agent gave me. Its use on my poor crippled hands gave immediate relief, and some friends helped me to get some more of your Oil, which I have used freely, and now I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Reader, did we do a good thing for that poor man? We could show you letters that tell bigger stories than this, from ladies and gentlemen all over the country, by hundreds. But, you please try our Pain-Killing Magic Oil. Manufactured only by WM. RENNE & SONS, Pittsfield, Mass. Sold by F. Ambler.

MARSTON & CHANDLER'S CELEBRATED ORGANS which have been on exhibition at the Weymouth and Hingham fairs for the past three years, can now be seen at C. S. WILLIAMS', Weymouth Landing, who is the manufacturers' agent to sell, lease, or exchange, on very favorable terms, any of these Instruments. Organs placed in any house on trial Terms satisfactory.

Habitual Costiveness causes

Headache, Dizziness, Worms, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, &c. The most preventive is DR. HARRISON'S PURGATIVE LOZENGES; being both Tonic and Laxative, they restore nature, thereby curing a costive habit. In the opinion of every Druggist, they are the most pleasant and effectual remedy for the *Piles*, and the only one that reaches the cause, as outward applications are only time and money wasted. Trial box, 30 cts.—Large box, 60 cts., mailed free for this last price.

DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a splendid cure for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and by all Druggists. 32 35

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1940. Over 30 Years, 1873.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER,

And after thirty years' trial, the "PAIN-KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of considerable variety of diseases; it is admirably suited for every race. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest; and is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders, for Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic affections, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain-Killer stands unrivalled.

Thirty Years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficiency of any medicine, and that the PAIN-KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalelled popularity it has attained. It is a SURE and EFFECTIVE remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Be sure you buy none but the genuine, manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

Sold by all Druggists.

New Advertisements.

Weymouth Savings Bank,

THE Annual Meeting of the members of the Weymouth Savings Bank Corporation will be held at their office, on MONDAY, Feb. 2d, 1874, at 1-4 past 3 o'clock P. M., for the choice of officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them.

40 41 A. S. WHITE, Sec't'y.

CARD TO MUSICAL STUDENTS.

MR. WILLIE F. BURRELL desires to say that he will devote his time to giving instruction in

PIANO AND ORGAN PLAYING,

receiving pupils at his residence on Jackson Square, East Weymouth, or attending pupils at their own residence, as may be desired.

The Terms are fifteen dollars for twenty lessons, at the residence of the pupil; thirteen dollars at his music room. Address

W. F. BURRELL,
East Weymouth, Mass.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.

WE have just received a full assortment of HAMBURG EDGINGS, of CHOICE and ELEGANT STYLES, which we offer

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Call and examine.

LEWIS RICH & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, SS. Probate Court.

TO all persons interested in the Estate of BETSEY BATES, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, Greeting:

Whereas, ALLEN VINING, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Hyde Park, in said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Wednesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said Allen Vining is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same, once a week for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, printed at Weymouth the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this 24th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

J. H. COBB, Register.

37 39

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, in Braintree and Weymouth, will make payment to GEORGE ALLEN, superintendent of my Farm, also, all orders for Vinegar or other produce, will be made to him at my Farm House; he is also authorized to collect my rents. CALEB STETSON.

EAT TO LIVE!

Write to A. S. & W. G. LEWIS & CO., 58 Long Wharf, Boston, Agents for F. E. Smith & Co.'s CHEMICAL WHITE WHEAT, for their

PAMPHLET ON FOODS,

with important Extracts from SCIBEN & JOHNSTON, and other Scientists. *Sent Free.*

Read it, and save your HEALTH and MONEY.

30 42

U.S. POSTAL CARDS

50 Cts. Per Hundred,

Sent by mail or express. Address G. W. Simmons & Son, "Oak Hall," Boston. Samples sent. 39 42

REDUCTION IN PRICES, AT C. S. Williams',

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

OVERCOATS

MARKED WAY DOWN.

$30 OVERCOATS now sell at $25.

$25 OVERCOATS now sell at $20.

$22 OVERCOATS now sell at $18.

$19 OVERCOATS now sell at $15.

CHEAPER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

PRICE LIST.

Yard Wide Cotton,	10 cts.
Cardigan Jackets,	$1.25
Men's Pants,	1.25 to 8.00
Men's Underwear,	50 to 1.75
Paper Collars, 3 boxes,	25 cts.
Glycerine Ball Soap,	10 cts.
Good Lead Pencils,	20 cts. per dozen.
Fine Combs,	5 cts.
Metal Back Coarse Combs,	10 cts.
Muslin Insertion and Edgings, (to close,)	5 cts. per yd
Hamburg Edgings,	8 to 50c.
Ladies' Hose.	10 to 75 cts.
Balmoral Hose,	12 cts.
Ribbed Hose,	10 cts.
Children's White Collar and Muff,	1.50
Bed Blankets,	3.50 to 10.00
Horse Blankets,	2.25
Carriage Robes,	4.00
Boys' Suits,	5.00 to 15.00
Youths' and Men's Suits at all prices.	
White Aprons,	20 cts.
Boys' Canes,	15 cts.
Spool Cotton,	3 cts.
Clark's & Coat's Spool Cotton,	6 cts.
Neck Ties,	15 cts.

We have A VERY FINE LINE of

Gents' Overcoats and Suits,

and those usually purchasing Custom Clothing are particularly invited to examine our stock.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

No trouble to show goods.

C. S. WILLIAMS,
Weymouth Landing & Hingham.

Special Announcement.

L. RICH & CO.,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

HAVE PURCHASED THE LAST WEEK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New and Desirable Dress Goods, consisting of

ALL WOOL DUCHESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL IMPERIAL SERGES,
PURE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,
(Equal in brilliancy to Black Silks.)
ALPACAS, in all shades,
BLACK ALPACAS, 25, 30, 37, 40, 45, 50.

HIGH COLORED STRIPES AND PLAIDS, TYCOON REPS.

Enormously Reduced Prices,

AND WILL OFFER ALL OUR GOODS AT

☞ POSITIVE BARGAINS. ☜

Square and Double Shawls,
Balmoral and Felt Skirts,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Initial, Motto and Plain Hdkfs.,
Brown and Bleached Cottons,

Horse Blankets, Carriage Robes,
Ladies and Children's Worsted Jackets and Mittens, all kinds,
Table Linens, Flannels, Cotton Batts, also

Ribbons, in all widths and colors.

VELVET RIBBONS. BLACK SASH. PLAID SASH.

Ladies' Underwear, Navy Blue Flannel, for Children's Suits,

BLANKETS,

Children's Cony Caps and Riding Hoods.

FOR GENTLEMEN, GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

Good White Shirts, Navy Blue Shirts, French Blue Shirts,
Fine assortment of Ties, Under Shirts and Drawers,
" " " Cloth and Buck Gloves,
" " " Suspenders and Mittens,
" " " Hosiery, Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets,
Also, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN CALLING ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF

CARPETING!

IN WOOL, OIL, HEMP AND STRAW.

Our Novelty Department is being filled with *New Goods for the Holidays!!*

L. RICH & CO., - WEYMOUTH.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, New York. 39 52

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of JOSEPH LEAMAN, late of Weymouth in the county of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to EUVAIL RAYMOND, Adm'r.

Weymouth, Jan. 14th, 1874. 39 41

LOST.

A POCKET Case of Surgical Instruments. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning them to DR. M. R. GREELEY, South Weymouth.

HAY and STRAW FOR SALE.

CONSTANTLY on hand, first quality Hay and Straw, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

BAKER'S EXPRESS,
Weymouth, Jan. 5, 1874. 39 tf

HAY and STRAW!

Bundle Hay and Straw
FOR SALE BY
JOS. LOUD & CO.,
WEYMOUTH LANDING

DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of teeth as can be made on rubber

FOR TEN DOLLARS,

any time during the hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS OR ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.

OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.
DR. A. G. NYE.

WANTED!

A MAN to run McKay Sewing Machine and Nailing or Pegging Machines.
Also, Lasters, Edgers and Cutters wanted.
Apply at Factory in North Weymouth.
A. N. SANDERS & CO.

E. CHAMBERLAIN, Photograph Artist,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, as GOOD AS THE BEST, and at LOW PRICES. He makes

Copying a Specialty,

and any one having small, faded out, or imperf

NEW STORE.

Best Groceries & Provisions CHEAP FOR CASH.

BASEMENT LEWIS RICH & CO'S STORE. WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PRICE LIST.

Fine St. Louis Flour, PER BAG. PER BBL. **$1.35 $10.75**

Extra Fine St. Louis Flour, 1.46 per bag, 11.62 pr. bbl.
Superior Flour, 1.58 per bag, 12.50 per bbl.
Jackson White Potatoes, per bu., 95c.
Muscatel Raisins, per lb., 16c.
Best Currants, per lb., 10c.
Black Tea, per lb., 40, 48., 72c.
Extra Molasses, per Gall., 50 Cts.
Best New Orleans Molasses, pr gall., 85 cts.
Best Porto Rico, per gall., 65c.
Sweet Butter, per lb., 38 cts.
Extra Cheese, per lb., 17 cts.
Best Lard, per lb., 11 cts.
Pure Cider Vinegar, gal., 40c.
Extra Pea Beans, hand picked, per qt., **12c.**
Medium Beans, per quart, 10c.
Best Rice, per lb., 11 cts.
Best Tapioca, per lb., 11c.
Best Sago, per lb., 11 cts.
Best Kerosene, per gallon, **20 Cts.**
Best Kerosene, pr. gall., (bbl.) 18c.
Chocolate, per lb., 44 cts.
Cocoa, per lb., 44 cts.
Broma, per lb., 45 cts.
Pure Confectionery, per lb. 24c.
Turnips, per bu., 80c.
Best Cod Fish, per lb., 6 cts.
Extra Shellbarks or Pea Nuts, per quart, 10 cts.
Best Round Steak, per lb., 18c.
Best Sirloin Steak, 22 cts.
Best Rump Steak, per lb., 25c.

New Milk, Can Fruits, Grapes, Oranges, and everything found in a first-class Grocery, at the LOWEST PRICES. Don't fail to call and examine. Goods delivered free of charge.

Weymouth, January 1st, 1874. 36

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH.

JULY, 12, 1872.

The attention of all persons using Scales, Weights, Measures or Milk Cans for the purpose of buying or selling goods and Merchandise, is called to the following statute.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons using scales, weights, measures or milk-cans, for the purpose of selling any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities, should have them adjusted, sealed and recorded by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town in which they reside or have their usual place of business, and shall thereafter be responsible for the correctness and exactness of the same; provided, however, that they shall have the right to have such scales, weights, measures and milk-cans tested and adjusted at the office of the sealer of weights and measures whenever they desire to do so.

SECTION 2. The sealers of weights and measures in each city and town shall go once a year, and oftener if necessary, to every hay and coal scale, dormant or other platform balance, within said city or town that cannot be easily or conveniently removed, and test the accuracy of and adjust and seal the same.

SECTION 3. All persons using any scales, weights, measures or milk-cans for the purpose of buying or selling any commodity, may have the same tested and sealed by the sealer of weights and measures in the city or town where they reside or have their usual place of business, at his office, whenever they desire to have it done.

SECTION 4. Whenever a complaint is made to a sealer of weights and measures under oath, by any person that he has reasonable cause to believe that any scale, weight or measure used in the sale of any commodity within the city or town is incorrect, the said sealer shall go to the place where such scale, weight or measure is, and test and mark the same according to the result of the test applied thereto, and if the same be incorrect and cannot be adjusted, the said sealer shall attach a notice thereto certifying the fact and forbidding the use thereof until the same has been made to conform to the authorized standard. Any person using any scales, weights or measures after a sealer of weights and measures has demanded permission to test the same, and has been refused permission, shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had knowingly used a false scale, weight or measure.

SECTION 5. All scales, weights and measures that cannot be made to conform to the standard shall be stamped "Condemned" or "C'D" by the sealer of weights and measures; and no person shall thereafter use the same for weighing or measuring any commodity sold or exchanged, under the penalties provided in the case of the use of false weights and measures.

SECTION 6. Every sealer of weights and measures shall receive such compensation for his services as may be fixed by the city or town within which he is appointed, and no fees shall be charged for any official duty he may perform.

SECTION 7. Every city or town shall within the first ten days of January and July in each year, advertise the several sections of this act, by publishing them in some newspaper printed in such city or town, or by posting them up in one or more public places therein.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 6, 1870.

Mrs. Linus Belcher's MEDICINE.

I received an Indian recipe, from which I prepared some for myself, which resulted in a cure. Its nervous debility, weakness of the back and limbs, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, irregularities, change of life, whites, dropsical affections, biliousness, inflammation of kidneys, headache, spinal complaint, rheumatism, dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

CURE. This is the most valuable discovery ever brought before the public. Its qualities are naturally marvellous. After trying the highest medical skill in vain, females have been cured. Rest assured you are not humbugged in trying it.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CURE. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—Enclosed is $5. Will you send me six bottles of your excellent medicine for female weakness, as soon as convenient. I am suffering from general debility, and I think your medicine for strengthening and invigorating the system the best I ever took. Yours, etc.

MRS. JOSEPH TERRY.

Hartford, Conn., June 10, '69.

CURE. Norway, Me., March 4, '72.
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—My mother has tried your medicine, and it has proved to be all that it is recommended to be.

LYDIA A. PARSONS.

P.S. Mother wishes me to add a few lines for her that she may have the privilege of thanking you for your kindness in publishing such a wonderful cure for suffering females. She wishes many blessing to rest upon you; she shall ever remember you in all her prayers. Yours with much respect,

LYDIA A. PARSONS.

CURE. Sherman Mills, Me., Sept. 28, '04.
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—I have sent you $30, and paid $6.47 express money and have given away over one-half of what I have purchased, and I am anything but rich; but I feel an anxiety to have your medicine known. I cannot express by words; but will say, do not let it be prepared by any one else as long as you can do it. Then when you can do it no longer, put it into faithful hands.

MRS. MARY J. BARKER.

CURE. MRS. LINUS BELCHER—Before commencing to try your Female Cure I was quite out of health five years, tried the best physicians, and different medicines. Should like to have every female in the world know of your medicine. Pen and ink cannot tell the benefit I have received from it, may you long live to prepare it.

MRS. LAURENCE ORMSBY.

Prepared and sold by Mrs. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.

Sent by Express, or according to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.

For sale by G. C. GOODWIN & Co., 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMBLER, Weymouth.

Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH. SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

All persons having Bills against the Town of Weymouth will please present them *immediately*.

By order of the Selectmen,
JAMES HUMPHREY, Chairman.

January 5, 1875.

OUR HOLIDAY CARD FOR 1873, & '74.

NO HOUSE IN BOSTON

Can show the public so large a variety in

BOYS' CLOTHING

as may now be found at

RICHARDS'

"OLD CORNER,"

84.....DOCK SQUARE.....25

50 NEW STYLES!

OUR PRICES ARE

25 to 30 per cent. Lower than others have been charging, this season, and our

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

this fall has proved a grand success, because everybody is satisfied that our figures for the *same* character of Men's, Boys' and Children's Garments are marked down to

REALLY "PANIC" RATES!

FOR DECEMBER, 1873,

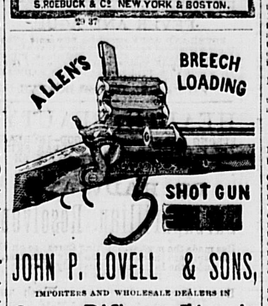
we have a splendid stock of everything desirable and we will sell our Goods during the next six weeks cheaper than ever!

GEO. H. RICHARDS.

24 & 25 Dock Square, Boston.

TORREY'S PATENT SINGLE AND DOUBLE RUBBER
WEATHER-STRIPS
FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.
FOR SALE BY AGENTS & MANUFACTURED BY S. ROEBUCK & Co. NEW YORK & BOSTON.

2y 37



JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Guns, Rifles & Pistols

GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,

Nos. 27 Dock Sq., and 15 Washington Street, BOSTON.

Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.

JOHN P. LOVELL. BENJ. S. LOVELL. JOHN W. LOVELL.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

Advancing years sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often restores the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. The brushy, weak or lifeless hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expressions; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and free from those which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is prized for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

For Purifying the Blood.

This compound of the vegetable principles, which has Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, and thereby purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bowels, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

WILLIAM B. WOODBRIDGE, TEACHER OF MUSIC,

170 Tremont St., Room 3, BOSTON.

REFERENCE: Mr. S. A. Emery, Prof. of music in N. E. Conservatory.

☞ Pupils in Weymouth, and vicinity, waited on at their residences. 29 42

FOR SALE.

One BUTTERFIELD C. POST MACHINE;
One MANUFACTURER'S ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINE;
One 24 inch ROLLING MACHINE. (for Hand or Steam.)

The above machines have been used but little, and will be sold cheap. Apply to

30 tf P. H. LINTON.

DISHES TO LET

HAVING largely increased my stock of dishes and table furniture, am now prepared to furnish

Tea and Dinner Parties, Picnics &c.,

with all the dishes necessary for the laying of 200 plates. Dishes let from the hardware store of

WEYMOUTH, March 28, 1873. GEO. S. BAKER. 48-8

H. N. OUR, Carpenter and Builder,

WASHINGTON STREET, } South of
WEYMOUTH LANDING. } Village Cemetery,

Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to.

30 tf

COAL

WOOD AND HAY,

—AT—

Wharf, East Braintree.

FRANKLIN COAL, (Lykens' Valley;
WHITE ASH COALS;
DANIEL WEBSTER, Deep Red Ash;
HARD AND PINE WOOD;
BUNDLE HAY.

For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

All orders promptly attended to. P. O. Address Weymouth.

J. F. SHEPPARD.

Prospectus for 1874-7th Year.

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost, and then, there are the chromos, besides!*

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

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

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other dearer representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

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

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors

Premium for 1874.

Every subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of *THE ALDINE*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in The White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo, 14 x 20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the lodgings of his heart.

TERMS.

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free,

For **50 Cents extra,** *the chromos will be sent, mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.*

THE ALDINE will hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the *fac-simile* signature of JAMES SUTTON & Co.

AN VASSERS WANTE D.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers.

58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

PIANO For Sale or to Let.

Will be sold or let, on reasonable terms, a good Piano.

For particulars apply at the store.

C. S. WILLIAMS.

28 Weymouth Landing.

TO LET,

IN EAST BRAINTREE, a Dwelling-House containing 8 to 10 rooms, with large Stable and about three acres of Land, being the place recently occupied by A. J. Warren. For particulars apply to SAMUEL CURTIS.

23 Weymouth Landing.

REMOVED.

BLAKE & ALDEN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

FURNITURE

AND

UPHOLSTERY,

HAVE REMOVED TO

178 & 179 Tremont Street, BOSTON.

25 38

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

of all Descriptions,

For Manufacturing and Family Work,

FOR SALE

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

BY

S. S. SPEAR,

MAIN ST., SOUTH WEYMOUTH,

Sole Agent for Weymouth and adjoining towns

The attention of Manufacturers is called to the NEW MEDIUM MACHINE, which is a SUPERIOR Machine for Leather or heavy Cloth work, and for SPEED.

Dealers in Sewing Machines furnished with the Singer at Wholesale Prices.

OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW, and for sale or to let, at low rates.

We have on hand the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Florence, Howe, Singer, American and other second hand Family and Manufacturing Machines. Some of them NEARLY NEW, and all in good order, which we offer at a Bargain.

In recommending the Singer Machine, it is useless to say that it is the best Machine in the world, because all Sewing Machine Companies say that their Machine is the best, whether it has any merit or not. But we prefer to let the Singer Machine speak for itself.

The return of sales of the different first class Machines, for the year 1870, shows that the Singer Manufacturing Co., sold 127,835 Machines in all, 44,626 more than any other company, and about one fourth of all the first class sewing machines sold.

NOTICE—Any other persons in this territory, representing themselves as agents for the Singer Machine, do so WITHOUT AUTHORITY from the Singer Manufacturing Co.

S. S. SPEAR,

MAIN STREET, SOUTH WEYMOUTH.

To the Public.

THE subscriber hereby notifies the residents of Weymouth and vicinity that he has DISCONTINUED THE DRESSING OF HOGS, on his premises at Weymouth Landing.

GEORGE DAVIS.

Weymouth, Dec. 30, 1873. 33 34

This is to give Notice,

THAT on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1873, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of DANIEL E. EARLE, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition; that the payment of any Debts, and the delivery of any Property, belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 96 Washington St., Boston, in said State, before SAMUEL B. NOYES, Esq., Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROLAND G. USHER,
U. S. Marshal, Mass. District,
as Messenger.

BAKER & RANDALL ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.

ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, ETC. IN STOCK.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Ready Made Frames

ON HAND.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,

Washington Square, Weymouth.

The Smith American Organ Company

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

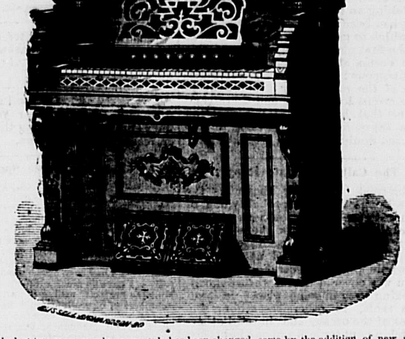
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.

TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES, AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.

150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.

EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.



During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.

The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.

By the improvements in the mode of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.

Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.

The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.

Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*

Those who wish to go direct to the warerooms of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.

PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

Large Stock OF CLOTHING ON HAND.

MY STOCK

is Complete

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

M. H. READ,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS,

&c. &c.,

Weymouth Landing.

SEWING MACHINES, all kinds.

$5 or $10 down! Balance in small Monthly Instalments!

Your Choice of any in the Market!

THOROUGH INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING, IF NOT FULLY SATISFIED!

Machines Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired and Exchanged!

☞ Terms to suit the circumstances of all customers!

SPRING'S NEEDLES,

TUCK MARKERS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS AND BINDERS FOR ALL MACHINES.
OIL, OIL CANS, SCREW DRIVERS, &c.
Every kind of Sewing Machine Repaired by experienced workmen.

LEAVITT & BRANT,

50 Bromfield St.,
BOSTON.

RUFUS LEAVITT. J. M. BRANT

☞ Orders can also be left with J. M. Brant, East Weymouth. 34

QUINCY BAKERY

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Weymouth, Braintree and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to supply them daily with

BREAD, CAKE & PASTRY, PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.

Also, WEDDING CAKE furnished to order, of the best quality, at Boston prices.

Thankful for past favors, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction in the future.

WM. A. HODGES.

Model Store,

North Weymouth.

Fall Season for 1872.

HAVING COMPLETED AND REMOVED TO MY

New and Commodious Store,

Which contains about 5000 feet of flooring, I am now prepared to show a

LARGER VARIETY AND MORE EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS THAN IS USUALLY FOUND IN ONE BUILDING.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF

DRY GOODS, Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, DRUGS & MEDICINES, AND GROCERIES.

The second floor contains a full stock of

FURNITURE, *CARPETINGS,* Window Shades, PAPER HANGINGS, Crockery, Glass, Wooden and Tin Ware &c.

SPECIALITIES MAY BE FOUND IN MOST EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.

In the Grocery Department

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID IN SELECTING CHOICE

FLOUR & TEAS.

With my present facilities for buying, as well as selling, the subscriber feels confident he can please all who will favor him with their patronage.

John W. Bartlett,

C. W. SOUTH.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, FURNITURE, CARPETING, BEDDING, CROCKERY &C., ALSO A CHOICE STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

All of which is being laid in at the present unprecedented prices.

Please call and examine the large and well selected stock of

C. W. SOUTH.

REOPENING OF THE OLD STAND OF HENRY LOUD, EAST WEYMOUTH, WITH A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS!

BUILDINGS MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices.

F. T. BLANCHARD.

Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.

H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.

All orders promptly attended to.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 8th, 1873, trains leave Boston for New York at 6.30, 9.30 a. m., 12 m., 4.30, 5.30, 8.00, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 p. m., 12 m. 12.01 a. m.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK FOR BOSTON at 9.00 a. m., 12 m., 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12 m.

Harlem Bridge, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Fort Lee, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Jersey City, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Elizabeth, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Newark, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Rahway, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Metuchen, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. New Brunswick, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Princeton, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Trenton, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Bordentown, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Burlington, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Bristol, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Tullytown, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Morrisville, 6.30, 8.05, 9.30, 10.15, 11 a. m., 12 m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.45, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00 a. m. Fairless

Farm, Garden and Household.

Saving the Fat and Flesh.

The flesh and fat of all kinds of domestic animals are made of grass and grain, which cost money. In autumn, when feed begins to fill, and the weather becomes cold and stormy, animals will lose flesh unless they are well fed and properly protected from cold and wet storms. Every pound of flesh and fat is worth, at a low figure, twelve and a half cents. Flesh or fat is actually worth much more than that sum, in most localities, as there is no bone, no hair, no hoofs, no horns, nor no waste in those parts of the animals. The fat is always wasted first, the flesh next. Now then, every pound of fat and flesh that is wasted is a dead loss of twenty-five cents to the owner of the stock. When an animal consumes a pound of fat in maintaining respiration and animal heat, the waste is a dead loss, because it can never be retrieved. The substance that composed the fat and flesh is gone. The grass and grain consumed in making it might just as well, in one sense, have been pitched into the Atlantic Ocean. In another sense it would have been better to cast the grass and grain on the land as a renovator of the soil. Now to reproduce the numbers of pounds of fat and flesh lost will cost not less than another twelve and a half cents' worth of grain. There you have twenty-five cents in cash for every pound of flesh produced. Every person who has half an eye cannot fail to see and appreciate this fact. It needs no further elucidation. The person, therefore, who has ten head of cattle, and allows each one to fall away one hundred pounds each, loses ten hundred quarters of dollars, or $250! A hundred pounds of fat and flesh would scarcely be missed in the appearance of some animals. And the same rule holds good with horses, sheep, swine, and all kinds of domestic animals. Every pound of flesh lost is equivalent to so much money actually thrown away. There is the loss. No one can deny it. And there is the error in the management; and the grand, practical question is how to save that which has heretofore been lost?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Roots as Manure.

It has been found that the roots of a good crop of red clover left in an acre of land after the removal of the crop weigh 6,580 pounds, or from three to three and a half tons. The same examination gave the weight of an acre of rye roots at 3,400 pounds. (A similar experiment gave the weight of the roots of alfalfa from an acre at over five tons.) All of this matter is, of course, valuable for the use of such crops as may be grown during or after its decomposition. The well-known superiority of clover as a manuring crop, however, is not due alone to the great amount of organic matter, taken mainly from the atmosphere, which the roots supply, but also to the position in which this matter is deposited.

The roots reach deeply into the soil, and on their decomposition they serve to draw moisture from the lower soil, and by the decomposition of fertilizing matter to a considerable depth, they induce the descent of the roots and crops to a point where they are much more sure of a supply of moisture during the dry seasons than they could be if near the surface. Then again these deeply penetrating roots traverse parts of the subsoil not heretofore open to vegetation, and in their decomposition they produce a chemical effect on the inorganic substances that lie along their courses, and help to render them, too, serviceable for future crops.—*American Agriculturist.*

Genuine Scotch Hotch-Potch.

An English paper gives the receipt of an "unsurpassable hotch-potch," obtain from a cook in Oban, Scotland. It is as follows: Take the best part of a neck of mutton, cut it small—bones and all—and boil it until thoroughly well done, or until the meat separates from the bones. Then remove the bones, and put in a quantity of green peas and broad beans *a discretion*, not to make the hotch-potch too thick; add a flavor of onions and parsley, together with a fair proportion of carrots, turnips, and kail or other cabbage, taking care to make the combination thick enough, but not so thick as to deprive it of the character of a soup and convert it into a pottage, and boil the whole for eight or nine hours. If you boil it for twelve or even twenty hours it will be none the worse, but all the better. If there be any left, boil it up again on the the next day, and it will be better than on the first. The writer adds that there is "a winter as well as a summer hotch-potch; the absence of peas and beans and the substitution of such other vegetables, potatoes alone excepted, as may be got, forming the difference between the two."

Now for the Seed.

It is a good time and a good plan at this season of the year to be on the lookout for seeds for the coming season—to prepare (if it has not already been done) such seeds as one produces himself, cleansing and assorting it for the seeding. Then the selection of new seed—of seed of new grains and roots—should be a part of every farmer's business these winter months. Grass seed, seed grains, and vegetables can be bought cheaper for cash now than two months hence. Besides, there should be an eager search for information as to the merits and adaptation of new things to one's own needs and localities. This can only be obtained by inquiry through papers devoted (in whole or in part) to giving agricultural information, wherein farmers exchange their opinions and experiences relative to whatever is new or called new under the sun. This is a hint that may be acted upon with wisdom.

Rat Poison.

The following method of preparing poison for rats is said to be more effectual than moistening grain with a solution of strychnine: Make a clear solution of arsenite of potash, by boiling in a large iron kettle one part of white arsenic, one of carbonate of potash, and 25 of water, stirring the whole well together; add 25 parts of water, and introduce, while warm, 50 parts of barley, wheat, or oats, stirring frequently during 24 to 36 hours; then heat the grain and stir it with a paddle until it appears dry externally. For use in the house it may be advisable to color the grain by adding 1-500 part of liquid fuchsin. Clean the kettle after use by scouring with lime. In most cities, however, the arsenite of potash can be obtained ready made, and thus the trouble and danger of preparation is saved.

Origin of the Prairies.

Dr. Newberry, of Ohio, in an article in *Appleton's Journal*, expresses himself as of the opinion that prairies are the results of a diminished rainfall. In reply to this statement, Dr. Chase, of Kansas, says that, having resided four years in the heart of the minimum rainfall district, lying between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, he has observed hundreds of magnificent oaks, from one to three feet in diameter, far from perennial streams, but protected from fires by rocky hillsides; second, groves of cotton-wood, a water-loving tree, which now are often found thirty feet high, and a foot in diameter; third, groves of young trees, often covering an area of a hundred acres or more, and as thrifty as any among the Catskills; fourth, thousands of acres covered with tall, long-jointed grasses, which ten years ago produced nothing but short, wiry Buffalo grass.

The New York Workingmen.

It had been announced for some days past, says the New York *Herald*, that a great demonstration of workingmen would be held in Tompkins square, at which speeches were to be made and from which a great procession was to march to call on the Mayor and ask for work. Owing to this determination the greatest excitement has prevailed among the workingmen, and particularly in the eastern wards of the city. The majority of workingmen did not take any active part in this movement, yet to a great extent those who were idle and could not find employment, as well as those whose families suffered for the necessaries of life, sympathized with the proposed demonstration. Fearing that there would be trouble, and to prevent any turbulent demonstration, the police authorities made preparations to prevent such a meeting.

At an early hour in the morning groups of men began to congregate in Tompkins square and to hold consultations with each other as to what was to be done. It was evident that no settled purpose governed these men, the majority of whom were honest laborers and unemployed mechanics. The proceedings of some of these organizations on the previous evening in their different headquarters had disarranged their plans, and at as early an hour as nine o'clock nothing had been settled upon. In the meantime the crowds swelled space, and assumed a look of business. In every little knot and squad there was an orator who dwelt forcibly on the wrongs of the workingmen, and remedies intended to relieve their destitution were discussed.

As soon as the square was filled altercations took place between the workingmen and the police. During the progress of these struggles and subsequent to it, the streets swarmed with people, and in every tenement house every window was filled with the friends and relations of the workingmen and the communists. The women were more enraged than the men, and curses, imprecations and bad luck were rained down on the police, and taunts were hurled upon them.

The crowd numbered about 6,000 when the police, pursuant to orders, commenced to disperse them, and finding it a matter of difficulty to make headway used their clubs. Somewhat dismayed by this sudden and unexpected onslaught the people fled in all directions, and within the space of fifteen minutes the square was almost clear. The northeast corner, however, was still occupied by the resolute body already referred to, and despite the general stampede seemed determined to hold their position, until at least some satisfactory explanation should be given for their clearance from the ground. The leader of this organization, a bold and powerful looking man, carried in his hand a heavy hammer, and he stood forth in front of the crowd defiantly awaiting the approach of the police. His name was Christian Meyer, and to all appearance he was determined to hold his own against all comers. In a few minutes the police reached the spot where this organization had taken this resolute stand. An officer stepped up to Meyer and requested him to retreat, when, after a brief but hot discussion, a scuffle took place.

And now a desperate struggle was imminent. Sergeant Berthold, followed by the police, rushed forward, when Meyer, swinging his hammer, struck that officer on the head, and he staggered and fell to the ground. The Sergeant was promptly picked up and conveyed to the Seventeenth precinct station, where his wound was attended to. His assailant suffered for his temerity for scarcely had Berthold received the terrible blow when his followers rushed in, club in hand, and took summary vengeance. Meyer, Marcus and a few others were severely punished, and as the crowd had little or no resistance to offer in face of the vigorous action of the police they quietly dispersed. At eleven o'clock not a dozen persons stood in Tompkins square.

Something like fifty arrests were made, all of whom were bound over to keep the peace. And thus ended what was expected in New York to be a bloody conflict between the workingmen and the authorities.

A Spanish Siege.

About the middle of July last, when Salmeron had accepted from the Spanish Cortes the task of suppressing revolt on humanitarian principles, and organizing an army devoted to a Federal Republic which condemned the profession of arms, some advanced advocates of the cantonal system bethought themselves of setting up a rival government at Cartagena. The place had been built strong enough, it was believed to keep out any foreign foe, and as its harbor contained nearly all the naval force which Spain possessed, "General" Contreras and his followers had only to get inside of it to give the "Canton of Murcia" a start as a power which, if limited in territorial area, could at least call a goodly portion of the sea its own.

With the aid of a body of released convicts, Contreras obtained possession of a fort commanding the entrance to the harbor of Cartagena. Hoisting the red flag of the Commune over this and adjoining batteries, four iron-clads of the first-class and three steamers of the Spanish Navy then lying in the harbor were summoned to surrender.

The crews, who had evidently been sounded beforehand, mutinied in favor of the Cantonists, and delivered the ships over to the rebel government. Then ensued the very curious scenes attending the cruise of the Numancia and some of her consorts around the coast of Spain. Attended by a retinue of German, British, French and Italian men-of-war, the iron-clads, which were too strong for any vessels left under the orders of the Madrid Government, began a series of visits to the neighboring seaports. The scruples of the foreign admirals interfered somewhat with the carrying out of this programme, and their peremptory demands that due notice should be allowed a threatened town for the removal of non-combatants, tended to make the cruises of the iron-clads less formidable than they would otherwise have been.

One act of Capt. Werner—in actually capturing two iron-clads—was repudiated by his Government, and the offending Commander was recalled, though only to be promoted to a position of higher trust. The iron-clads thus captured were transferred to the custody of an English Admiral, and were by him taken to Gibraltar. Thence they were transferred to the orders of the Spanish Government. It was only the other day that in steaming into Alicante to coal one of these vessels the Admiral in command was greeted from the mole with a broadside of hisses.

Cartagena has been invested on the land side since August, and some half dozen Spanish Generals issued in turn proclamations, announcing their intention of taking the citadel within a few weeks. The latest in command, Gen. Lopez Dominquez, however, succeeded.

The defenders of the place numbered less than four thousand men, but these are said to be the bravest of the party. The men in command had nothing to hope from those in power at Madrid. One of them—Barcia, the Cantonal Secretary of State—was thrown into prison as a madman the other day to save him from being shot for a traitor. He had been publicly reading a proclamation of Gen. Dominquez, and was counseling the garrison to surrender.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Circuit Court—the longest way home from singing school.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in discussing the Salary bill, thought the whole system of mileage wrong. It cost him but $5 to come from Harrisburg here, yet he received $48 mileage. Members might go around every which way to get to the capital, and think themselves justified in drawing mileage for the whole distance traveled. The Government of the United States thinks it is right in sending the mail for Elmira from here to Baltimore, then to Philadelphia and New York, and then to Elmira, though Elmira is nearer to Washington than it is to New York.

The House resolution to fill the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was taken up and passed. The Chair appointed Mr. Sargent, of California, a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on the part of the Senate.

Eulogies were pronounced on the late James Brooks and W. D. Foster, and resolutions of respect adopted.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, said as he shared in the public anxiety that the Senate should act on the question of finance immediately, he proposed to modify his substitute for the resolution of the committee, so as to narrow the subject down to a moderate increase of the currency. He, therefore, withdrew the substitute formerly presented by him, and submitted the following:

"That the Committee on Finance be directed to report to the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, such measures as will restore commercial confidence, and give stability and elasticity to the circulating medium through a moderate increase of the currency."

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a bill to secure resumption of specie payments without contracting the currency, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $225,000,000 of six per cent. ten-forty bonds, to be disposed of from time to time, for the purpose of purchasing two hundred million dollars of gold coin, with which to redeem legal-tender notes of the United States; and it shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, so soon as he shall deem it expedient, with such amount of gold as for the time being he may have procured, to commence and continue the redemption of legal-tenders. When redeemed they are not to be reissued, except in exchange for gold coin at par, and when so reissued they shall be redeemable in gold coin, but the total amount of legal tenders outstanding and redeemed shall at no time exceed three hundred and fifty-six million dollars. The bill further provides that if, after commencing said redemption, the Government shall be unable to redeem a part of said legal tenders in gold, the Secretary may redeem them by exchanging the aforesaid bonds at par for them.

HOUSE.

In discussing the House appropriation bill, Mr. Archer, of Maryland, said the difficulties with Spain had not passed by. There had been a probability that the relations with Spain might remain peaceful while Castelar was at the head of the Spanish Government, for Castelar was known to be a friend of the American republic. But that very friendship had caused his deposition, and in his place was now the bloody Serrano, who had nothing but hatred and dislike to the United States, and yet the proposition was that the navy should stand-not on the usual peace basis, but one-fourth below the usual peace basis. No greater mistake can be made than in cutting down the navy in the cry of economy. The true economy was to keep up a strong navy in order that war may be averted; not to be economical until war comes and then launch out into wild expenditure.

The bill for the relief of aged or infirm preemption settlers on public lands was passed.

Mr. Pratt's amendment to the Salary bill, which provides that the pay for the Senators of this Congress shall be such amount as to make the total, with that already received ($10,000), $5,000 for each year, was rejected by 45 nays to 14 yeas.

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortification bill, which appropriates $994,000 for the improvement of forts, and defenses of the United States coast.

The death of Mr. James Brooks was announced by his successor, Mr. Cox, and eulogies of the deceased were pronounced by Messrs. Cox and Wood, of New York; Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania.

The death of Mr. W. D. Foster, of Michigan, was announced, and two of his colleagues, Messrs. Waldron and Williams, delivered eulogies on his character.

The Education bill was discussed and postponed till March.

The Senate substitute for the House Salary bill was passed by 226 Yeas to 59 Nays.

A new rule, requiring that all bills making appropriations shall be first considered in Committee of the Whole, was adopted.

Supervising Architect Mullett has recommended to the Post-Office Committee the forfeiture by the Pacific Mail Company of the additional subsidy of $500,000.

The First Steamboat.

J. G. Easton, writing to the "old settlers" of St. Louis, from Hannibal, Missouri, says: "The first steamboat that ascended the Mississippi river as high as St. Louis made its landing there about the year 1818; it was the Marietta, from Pittsburg, and was commanded by Captain Reid, the father-in-law of Asa Wilgus, formerly known to some of our citizens, but now dead. This event caused great wonder among the adult population, and great consternation among the children. The landing at St. Louis was then in its native condition—a sandy beach descending gradually to the water's edge interspersed with trees and driftwood, and large boulders from one to ten tons weight, and from one to five feet high. The population was out in force, men, women and children, and the scene indelibly impressed upon my recollection from the fact that while *we boys* were looking on at a very respectful distance, the engineer took occasion to blow off steam, which sent us scampering to take refuge under the big boulders. These are a few of the reminiscences of boyhood, from forty to fifty years ago. A little more than one generation has lived and died in that time, and what changes have been wrought by emigration, science and the arts! Where we this day stand, the wild Indians roamed, and beasts of prey found their lair. Now a teeming population fills the land, and the arts of civilization are carried on to perfection. The iron carriage is substituted for the wooden cart, the floating palace and capacious freight boat take the place of the snail-paced keel, and the same crew that expended all their energies upon five or six tons of freight, handle now, with ten-fold expedition and facility, five or six hundred tons."

Diseases of Artisans and Mechanics.

A careful investigation has been made of the special diseases incident to the occupation of artisans and mechanics, and the following are some of the most interesting among the mass of facts and data brought to light:

It appears that gilders are subject to mercurial affections. They suffer from giddiness, asthma, and very frequently from partial paralysis, which often induces a peculiar kind of stammering; they also frequently suffer from unpleasant ulcers in the mouth.

Miners in the quicksilver mines suffer from vertigo, palsy, and convulsions, and the occupation cannot be pursued a long time.

Pottery glaziers, who use lead largely, get into a condition very similar to that described above, with the addition of dropsy, loss of teeth, and enlarged spleen. Palsy of the limbs, especially of the arms, is a common disease among them, as also is consumption.

Glass-blowers are the victims of those affections produced by sudden vicissitudes of temperature—rheumatism and various inflammations. They are apt to become thin and delicate, and their eyes get weak.

Stone-cutters inhale the sharp particles, which tend to produce disease of the lungs, while plasterers suffer from the gases disengaged and from excessive moisture—they are also troubled with labored breathing, and they digest badly.

Filers are short-lived; for whether the metal be brass or iron, the fine, sharp particles make their way into the lungs of even the hardiest workmen, where they develop disease—sometimes asthma, sometimes consumption.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Somebody with a turn for statistics has computed that a man of average loquacity talks three hours per diem, at the rate of 100 words per minute, or enough in one hour to fill 29 octavo pages, in one week 600 pages, in one year 52 volumes.

Circumstantial Evidence.

There lived in Paris, more than a century ago, an old dame who kept a shop in a house not far distant from the Place St. Michel. She was reputed rich, and was supposed to keep her money in the house. Her only servant was a boy who had lived with her for several years; he slept in the house, but high up in the fourth story, or rather loft, which could only be reached by a staircase, such as was common in those days, outside the house wall, the old lady sleeping in a room on the ground floor at the back of the shop. It was the boy's duty to lock the shop door at night and retain possession of the key. One morning the neighbors found the shop door open much earlier than usual, and as there was no one to be seen in the shop, some of them, suspecting that all was not right, went in. There were no marks betokening a violent entry of the premises, but the old lady was discovered dead in her bed, having received many wounds; such wounds, to all appearance, having been inflicted with a knife, and a knife covered with blood was found lying in the middle of the shop floor. One hand of the corpse yet grasped a thick lock of hair, and in the other was a neckerchief. It was proved beyond doubt that the knife and the neckerchief belonged to the boy who had been so long her servant, and the lock of hair also matched his exactly. He was arrested, charged with the crime, and (probably under torture) confessed it, and suffered capital punishment as a murderer. He was innocent, notwithstanding. Not very long after his execution another boy, a servant in a neighboring wine shop, being taken into custody for another offence, and, seized with the pangs of remorse, confessed to the murder of the old dame. He had long been familiarly acquainted with the shop boy, who had suffered innocently, and had been in the habit of dressing his hair. He had managed by degrees to save up enough of the lad's hair from the comb he made use of to make into a tolerably stout lock, and this he had put into the hand of the dead woman. He had stolen one of the boy's neckhandkerchiefs, and also his knife, and by taking an impression in wax of the key, had been able to construct another by which to gain entrance to the shop. At the first glance the evidence in this case seems at once clear, natural, and spontaneous; but the very completeness of the evidentiary facts ought to have aroused suspicion, and there is no doubt that had a rigid investigation been set on foot the innocence of the accused would have been established.

The California Slate Range.

The tract of country known as the Slate Range Valley is probably one of the most curious that southern California can boast of. It is there the deposits of borax were discovered something like a year ago, and at that time the whole lower or central part of the basin was covered with a white deposit, breaking away in some places in large soda reefs, in others resembling the waves of the ocean, and in still others stretching out for miles in one unbroken level from which the sun reflected its rays with a glare almost unendurable. But one of the most singular features in connection with this section, was the absence of rain or moisture; the days were even sunny and hot, the nights without dew, and generally warm. For more than five years, it is said, by those who claim to know, there has been no rain there, until some three months since the spell was broken. Suddenly, and with scarcely any warning, rain commenced to fall, and for thirty hours it came down steadily and unceasingly, unaccompanied by wind, but yet a thorough drenching rain. For two or three days it remained pleasant, when suddenly a water spout was seen winding its way through the valley. It came in a zigzag course across the upper end of the lake, striking the range of hills on the east side and coursing rapidly along them. The canons and gorges were soon filled with water, which poured from them in fearful volume and spread itself out upon the bottom. In a short time it was over, and denizens of the place now look for another dry season of five years. The Borax Company now in operation there are said to be doing well, and another set of works on a small scale will probably go in within a short time. Thirty-five hundred pounds of the refined article were recently shipped to San Francisco, and ten tons of crude material.—*Los Angeles Express.*

Everything else is insured—why not fidelity and trustworthiness? In Boston a joint-stock company will be established, provided the Legislature grants a charter, for the purpose of guaranteeing the pecuniary responsibility and honesty of persons occupying positions of trust. Should the enterprise succeed, it will be a great relief to gentlemen of property who are bored to become bondsmen, and who say "Yes" when they should say "No."

A Very Valuable Work.

"History of the Grange Movement, or the Farmers' War against Monopolies." Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies. With a History of the Rise and Progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Published by the NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia.

The most remarkable and powerful movement of the present day is, unquestionably, the War which the Farmers are waging against the Monopolies of all kinds that have for so long been robbing the people and oppressing the toiling portion of our community.

The work begins with the causes which have aroused the American people against the monopolists, and treats of the railroad system of the country, its growth, actual condition and prospects. It then shows how this noble system has been perverted to further the ends of selfish capitalists and railroad directors, who seek gain at the expense of the community; and we are given a terrible and thrilling account of the crimes and frauds of the railroad corporations of to-day. The author wields a fearless and vigorous pen, and points out the evils which this selfish greed has entailed upon us. He shows how the great corporations have been able to control the whole country; how they have robbed the nation, and corrupted our Congress, State Legislatures, and Courts of Justice.

Passing from the Monopolists and their outrages, the author takes up the cause of the wronged and oppressed farmers, and gives us a detailed statement of these evils from which the farming class is suffering. He analyses skillfully the causes of the evils, and shows how and by whom the farmers are robbed.

A considerable portion of the work is devoted to a history of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. A complete account of the organization and objects of the order is given; its laws and mode of procedure are stated; and each feature is explained at length.

It is decidedly the most interesting and useful volume of the day, and as it comes at a time when the whole country is suffering intensely from the effects of the evils it denounces, cannot fail to have a tremendous sale. It is an ably written book, and a bold and vigorous plea in behalf of the farmers and all who are oppressed and robbed by the grasping Monopolies which are causing so much trouble.

The book is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county. See advertisement in another column.—*Com.*

Eating Too Much.

While many people doubtless eat too much, some are over anxious lest they should err in that direction. The following passage, from a translation of a recent paper by Dr. Max von Pettenkofer, is worth noting in this connection: It is only a short time ago that it was customary in physiology to speak of a superfluous or luxurious consumption. According to certain physiologists, as long as the body is able to perform its functions, even though suffering from hunger, to take more food was luxury. But Bischoff and Voit fully demonstrated by their experiments on nutrition that the result of a nourishment so restricted is a state of want—a continual famine incompatible, in the long run, with the normal conditions of life. The body has need of a certain well-being—of a small excess of nourishment in order to preserve its strength and vigor. What just prevents death from hunger is not sufficient. It is as if we were to restrain the organism from producing any more heat than suffices to prevent death from cold, under pretext that all beyond this limit was superfluity and luxury.

A NATION OF DYSPEPTICS.—We live fast—dissipate in everything except righteousness, and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of poisoned alcoholic spirits, and swallow, without mastication, pork, grease, and every conceivable carbonaceous, soul-dwarfing, life-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS cannot stop this in a radical manner—but it will remove the evil effects, and the recovering patient, with fresh, pure, vitalized, electrical blood flowing through his arteries and veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which, coupled with experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. Good, nutritious, digestible diet, which the most delicate stomachs may take, can be found in cracked wheat, corn bread, tomatoes, raw or soft-boiled eggs, baked apples, boiled rice, plain rice pudding, corn starch, rare beef, mutton and poultry. With VINEGAR BITTERS and moderation in eating and drinking, there is no incurable case of dyspepsia.—*Com.*

If it wasn't for the ten-cent stamp occasionally found in a chew of tobacco a considerable portion of our citizens would starve.

Now is the time for good resolutions, so resolve that hereafter you will always look well by wearing the Elmwood or Warwick collar.—*Com.*

Let the People Speak.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 8, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation; her stomach she had been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,
GEO. B. WRITING.

Mrs. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes Jan 9th, 1873:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Penn., writes May 29, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."—[Com.

YOU NEED NO PHYSICIAN for a cough, however distressing, HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will set your laboring lungs at rest in forty-eight hours.—[Com.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—[Com.

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians, that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*—[Com.

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NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs.—[Com.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

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Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$	12¾@12¾
First quality		11¾@12
Second		10¾@11¾
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Hogs—Live		05¾@06¾
Dressed		06¾@07¾
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Cotton—Middling		16¾@17¾
Flour—Extra Western		7.00 @7.20
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No. 2 Spring		1.62 @1.66
Rye		1.04 @1.06
Barley—Malt		1.80 @1.85
Oats—Mixed Western		.65 @.66¾
Corn—Mixed Western		.92 @.93¾
Hay—per ton		18.10 @20.00
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Hops	'73@ .25@40—'69@	.08 @ .15
Pork—Mess		14.00 @15.00
Lard		.08¾@ .09¾
Petroleum—Crude	.05¾@05¾	Refined .13¾
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Ohio Fine		.24 @ .29
" Yellow		.20 @ .29
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Cheese—State Factory		.11¾@ .14
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Wheat	1.45 @ 1.95
Rye—State	.90 @ .90
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Cotton—Low Middlings	.15¾@ .15¾
Flour—Extra	6.00 @ 7.00
Wheat	1.50 @ 1.92
Corn Yellow	.82 @ .85
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VOL. VII. WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1874. NO. 40.

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Of the Finest Description, at
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The Step on the Stair.

The hours are late: I wait, I wait,
To hear in the air the step on the stair.

He cometh not; 'tis woman's lot
To watch and wait, alas! till how late!

Through jeweled ears another hears
In the fragrant air the step on the stair.

Lured by a glance, in feverish dance,
His soul will flee every thought of me.

Yet he will see, where'er he be,
Past mirth's mad pace, his wife's sad face.

The hours are late: I wait, I wait!
O pitying fate! give back my mate!

Oh, list! It comes! his step, how near!
'Tis passing! On? It goes; 'tis gone!

No, near! how clear! 'Tis here, 'tis here!
Love, can it be? 'Tis he! 'tis he!

O heart of grace! O pleading face,
That haunted me! I could not flee.

Though I did say, "I will be gay,
I'll dance in glee, I will be free;

"To one sweet sound I'll not be bound;
Love free as sunshine shall be mine,"

Past haunting glance in beauty's dance,
Past pleasure's pace, I saw thy face.

Then thou didst hear, so swift and clear,
In the winging air the step on the stair.

MY FORENOON WITH THE BABY.

Some fiend breathed ill-timed and ill-fated benevolence into my heart.

"I'll tell you, Aunt Fanny," I said, with the joyous smile of one who brings relief at a crisis, "go you to church with uncle and the boys. You must not lose this fine day. I'll take care of the baby."

Aunt Fanny looked at me with some little doubt.

"Oh, yes," I said, with calm and confident dignity, "of course I can. Just as if a man of my size couldn't take care of a baby for three hours! Besides, I know exactly what to do. I've seen you do it more than a hundred times, and children always like me."

If my Aunt Fanny had had only but this one darling, she would have seen me in—Hackensack before she would have done it. But Sammy was her ninth (all the rest being, by various accidents, absent, or to be absent, that morning); and I have noticed that where there are so many, people don't think quite so much of them per head. What I mean is by no means that maternal love is like a dish of beans, to be divided about in smaller messes as there are more to partake of it, but only this—that the experienced mother finds out that her little ones are really safer than she used to think they were, and can be trusted sometimes to competent guardians—like me.

"Well," said she, at last, "baby's a dood yitty ting (warn't oo, baby?), and if I put him to sleep before I go perhaps he won't wake up until we get back. I'll try you for once."

So my small cousin was nicely arrayed in some mysterious but clean white garments, the details of whose arrangements I did not see, as donated with (as they say about gifts to infant colleges; ergo, why not to infants, though the phrase be insufferable?) a bounteous repast of—from—by—in short, the maternal fount (I thank you, Mr. Micawber!), and soothed with gentle oscillation and oft-repeated chanting of that wondrous, ancient rhyme or magic song which commences with an allusion to our country's flag, to wit:

"By-lo baby buntine,"

and thus was the young immortal prosperously dismissed within the peaceful realms of Dream land. Then my Aunt Fanny adorned herself with speed, and forthwith the old, lean, overworked farm horse shambled off down the sunshiny summer road toward the church, two miles and more away. As she stepped over the threshold she looked back for an instant, and some shadows flitted indistinctly across her face. Was it a presentiment?

Human prosperity is a deceitful thing. I passed half an hour in profound, quiet reading by the open window, in the sweet summer air, in the leafy solitude of the remote farm, in a stillness so complete that the buzzing of a fly across the pane, or the motion or fall of one leaf from the tall trees in the darkly-shaded door-yard, was a noticeable event. I had been perusing a sermon from that stately work, "Theology Explained and Defended, in a Series of Sermons, by Timothy Dwight, S. T. D., LL.D." The grave, elaborate fancifulness of the old president's descriptions, their formal and sonorous periodicity of phrase, but without the recognizable decent sermonic idioms, bore an efficient analogy to the solemnity of the day; and I lingered long in pleasant imaginings over "thirdly" of the Remarks, Sermon XXII. on Man.

"They were companions of angels," saith the great New England doctor, speaking of Adam and Eve in Paradise, "and shared their conversation, their friendship and their joys. Alike were they free from pain, sickness, sorrow and death; safe from fear and hatred, injustice and cruelty; and superior to meanness, sloth, intemperance and pollution. They were also immortal; were destined to work in a perpetual Eden; were surrounded always by beauty, life and fragrance, and were employed only in knowing, loving and enjoying."

It was a pretty thought, that. I was in a sort of paradise, with a little angel for my companion; and as I gazed upon the sleeping child, I felt "no end" of benignity, universal friendship, and pure delight, in having attained to the honor of so lovely an office of superintendence.

"Yah!"

Thus remarked my darling Sammy, suddenly waking up and writhing about, and digging in a helpless, wavering manner in his eyes with his fists. At that very moment it occurred to me that really I had never had one minute's intercourse with him, and that possibly he might be an exception to the rule which I had laid down that all children liked me—in fact, he was.

I mentioned that some fiend had, doubtless, inspired me with my benevolence. As nearly as I can calculate, it was now that the said fiend did, in my opinion, leave me and enter into that baby. As the above mentioned suggestion about Sammy's exceptional disposition toward me arose in my mind, an expression of confusion appeared upon my face—I remember it accurately. This Sammy perceived as I arose, and, with what I considered an unexceptionable demonstration of parental rapture, approached the cradle of my chubby and innocent companion angel.

"Ah, oo poofy yitty ting! Did he want to tum and see his tuzen? So he should!"

I appeal to every mother's heart; is not that a first-class blandishment? I can't print the affecting drawl that I put into it, the recitative style and *portamente di voce* with which I garnished it *secundum artem*. But as far as types will show it, I contend that the very mother of Moses, if you like, couldn't have turned out a more superior article of verbal endearment.

The baby listened with some complacency to my dulcet tones; and encouraged by my success, I thought it proper to communicate to him the peculiar circumstances which rendered me his guardian for the time. Thus, therefore, to him, I:

"Ha, pooty! Was oo muzzer au gone oo church? Es ee was! An lef oo wiz oo tuzen Freddy (my baptismal name is Frederic) all ee mornin'? Ha-a-a, ketcher, ketcher, ketcher, ketcher, ketcher! Ha-a-a-a prrrrrrr! Jiggle, jiggle, jiggle!"

Not being quite satisfied with the expression of Master Sammy's minute features during the first half of this address, I began somewhat to doubt my ability to communicate with him in language half baby and half English, and therefore I repeated my statement as above, in pure baby, as near as I can judge, pointing at him in a free and jovial manner during the words "Ha, ketcher," etc.; making a kind of swoop at him with outspread fingers during the remark, "Ha, purr," etc.; and smiling very sweetly indeed at the word "jiggle."

As I said, in despite of the profound theory and masterly execution of this maneuver, I did not perform it without a secret and embarrassing apprehension. The evil spirit in the child—for no mere human baby could have failed to respond to such affectionate approaches—perceived this hidden misery of mine, and took instant advantage thereof; namely, by returning, not demonstrations of reciprocal affection, but what I may truly call demonstrations of anger, unmingled except with fear and aversion. While I spoke and stuck out my paws at him (for I will admit that my gestures may have been susceptible of that interpretation), Master Sammy preserved an ominous silence, a grave and attentive expression, and entire quiet—only opening his eyes and likewise his mouth. But no sooner had I ended, and made as though I would actually lift him from the cradle, than he looked hastily about after his mother. She not being forthcoming, a species of fearful contortion passed over his visage—his mouth opened to an extent unparalleled in my experience, occupying a space that left no room for the rest of his face, which was, therefore, shriveled or heaped up together in a little pile of wrinkles in the region of the bridge of the nose—no eyes whatever being visible, and two little pink holes indicating the "smellatory organ," as Mrs. Baggles hath it—and from this preternatural orifice he discharged such a shriek as really hit me on the forehead and kneed me straight up again into a frightened perpendicular. It didn't stop either—it continued. I had no idea there was so much noise in anything. There was evidently a diabolic energy. A child would have had to breathe, but this phenomenon didn't. Its whole being resolved itself into a shriek. The mere fat human baby of a moment before was transmuted into a socerer's thing—a kind of live Teraph—a mere institution for the promotion of Awful Noises.

I think I stood, astounded and incapable of action, for a minute. And really, now that I am retrospecting the thing, I see a fix was I! Well-meaning, but absurdly ignorant young bachelor that I was, how was I calculated, either by nature or art, for assuaging the dire alarms of an unweaned child—much more for dealing with such an instance of precocious demoniac possession as this? *Conjuro te* would not tell on a baby, nor *By-lo baby bunting* on an imp.

All that, however, I had no leisure to consider; and Quintus Curtius did not show more nerve and hardihood in riding into that crack in the ground of the Roman Forum than I did in stoutly bending me to the task of quieting Sammy. I may safely say, that in the wild and fearful struggle which followed, all the resources of an active mind, a vigorous and healthy body (masculine), and an excellent disposition, were nobly devoted to the work, and if I failed it was an attempt beyond the powers of any mere man.

I picked Sammy up, in the first place, and carried him to the window, jumbling him up and down as I went, and aiming to divert his mind by action and speech.

"Poor itty fella! Was ee tired seepin in his tadle? Did ee want to tum and see old cock-a-doodle-doo and all ee old biddy hens? Da, see um! Urk, urk, urk, a-chackle, chackle, chackle, Ducky go quack, quack! (Shrick continued; nurse tries other class of impressions, and jumps him vigorously up and down, accompanied with a noise similar to the following:) Ha ti deedle deedle deedle dum dum dum tiddy I, tiddy I widdlety widdlety widdlety widdlety quee quee quee quee, poor little fella, ha ha ha!"

"Full well I laughed, with counterfeited glee," hoping that a genial sympathy might create a smile upon the "open countenance" of Sammy. Vain hope! All my jumbling only served to modify that surprising and steady yell by introducing a kind of pulsation or measured emphasis to it. My words might as well have been uttered to a drunken Sixth Warder in a row at the polls; and my hollow merriment, although its merits as an imitation did in fact look up at me, did no more. His face curled up again, and out came the yell.

I had observed, upon lifting Sammy from the cradle, that he seemed to stiffen himself in a somewhat written attitude, as if to resist my purpose. He now began to squirm and wriggle in a rather alarming manner, so that I fancied he might be about to indulge in the pleasing diversion of a fit. All at once I reflected that he must be hungry; and that very possibly both screeching and squirming might be referred to that cause. I accordingly placed the little one, still indefatigably howling in a manner that would have exhausted a Mohawk war-chief in three minutes, in his cradle, raked some live coals out from the burned kitchen fire, warmed some (cow's) milk in an old tin cup, watered it and sugared it according to the regulations in such case made and provided, put it in the "suck-bottle"—as I believe it is called—took a small precautionary pull at the preparation, myself, found a perfect nectar for lukewarmness, washinessand sweetness, and proceeded to invite Master Sammy to partake, so to speak, of the festive bowl.

Lying yelling on his back, with eyes close shut and mouth wide open, he heeded not the approach of the seductive viand. I half lifted him up, but he wouldn't look. I jerked some drops into his mouth, as they "job" peppered vinegar or tomato catsup through a quill in the cruet-cork at eating-houses; but he appeared not to perceive it. I cautiously inserted the bottle into his mouth, until the tip of the sucking thing, whatever they call it, fairly poked open his epiglottis. He only gagged, writhed, and yelled on. Evidently he was not hungry; I put away the bottle.

The business grew dreadful; Sammy began to turn purple, and I to feel blue; but still he continued that wonderful and ear-torturing cry. I looked about me in forlorn and hopeless perplexity. There was a rattle—one of these coral things with half a dozen minute pewter sleigh-bells on it—and a penny whistle. I shook the former and blew the latter in an industrious but rather imbecile way, near Sammy's phiz. I might as well have used the same means to scare a lioness robbed of her whelps, or a New York city alderman nosing out a job. I lifted the infant, who stiffened himself again at my touch almost into a stony arc, and shivered as a dying fish will sometimes do in the captor's hand, and with a feeble effort to preserve further the benignity and universal friendship which I had flourished so largely, and which I felt momentarily growing thinner and thinner, I sang to the child the inevitable "By-lo baby bunting," and then "Now I lay me," also the affecting ballad of the Three Little Kittens, and as my stock of strictly juvenile literature gave out at this point, I proceeded with "Rise my soul," and one or two other hymns.

These efforts were all in vain; I felt as sheepish as if I had been caught trying to sing a tornado to sleep; and my voice died away as I tried once more to raise the square-built strains of old Amsterdam, like those of the monk, Boniface, and her daughter, the nun, around the coffin of the wicked old woman of Berkeley, "in a quaver of consternation."

It was at this point that my long-tried patience utterly failed; and with a sudden revulsion of wrath, I felt myself, mentally speaking, slung round into a position of absolute opposition to this terrific child; of positive anger and spite, not entirely unmingled with fear. I perfectly recollect that precisely as I was feeling myself carried away by this impulse, Sammy, who lay in a stiffish attitude, with his head well back over one arm, opened his eyes a moment. As I am a living man, the pestilent infant winked his left eye at me! Never tell me there wasn't a devil in that baby!

Well, it occurred to me in this new frame of mind, that possibly I might intimidate the child, or simply outyell and overwhelm it by sheer superiority of vociferation. So I held him up, both arms on my knee, looked right down his little, ugly, red throat, and gave him "A wet sheet and a flowing sea," in a style that would have electrified the whole British navy. It didn't discourage him at all. I tried the Pirate's Glee, containing some fearful chromatic whining, which I made the most of; but to no end. Then I degenerated, I am afraid, into mere mindless, ignoble spitefulness; my meaning my mouth again I spent from ten to fifteen minutes in a series of the most hideous, complicated, and disgusting yells that probably it ever entered into the heart of man to conceive, until my throat felt as if I had had a peck of teazles poked into my lungs and then pulled out again. Great Cæsar's ghost! what a baby! He never flinched, nor "bated a jot of heart or hope;" he yelled away as peacefully as if nothing had happened.

But as for me, this finished me. I fancied that, under these frightful discouragements, my intellect was beginning slightly to waver. King Herod came into my mind. I thought of the great bed of live coals in the old-fashioned kitchen fire-place. Not altogether free from uneasiness as to what might be left me to do, I put Sammy into his cradle and shut the kitchen door. Then I walked up and down the room a while, casting looks full of sneers, fury and contempt at the still unterrified and still shrieking child. Then I stationed myself at the foot of the cradle, and delivered a long and savage invective at Sammy, as Cicero used to at his enemies—when they were out of the way—shaking my fist at him, stringing reproachful epithets together by the score, and attributing to the little wretch an early and mature degradation of character that would have satisfied the toughest of the old New England Predestinarian Calvinists.

But I quickly grew ashamed of this. Dignified indifference, I remembered, would suit me better. Besides, I recollected having heard that letting babies alone would stop their crying when everything else failed. I think it would—when they had yelled themselves to death. So I erected a little fortification in the middle of the floor, of pillows and blankets, and ensconced Sammy within it, stuck his rattle in his hand, took my "Dwight's Theology," and sat down again by the window to read. The first passage upon which my eye fell was within a page of that which I had been reading when these horrors began, and like it, it seemed to bear an indistinct but decided relation to my case. It was this:

"To escape from our present melancholy, stormy, bloody world, to such a state, would be to quit, for a palace of splendor and delight, the gloom of a vault, hung round with midnight and peopled with corpses; a bedlam, where the eye of frenzy flashed, the tongue vibrated with malice, and chains clanked, in dreadful concert, to chains and blasphemy; a dungeon, haunted with crimes, teeming with curses, filled with fiends in humans hape, and opening its doors only to the gibbet and the grave."

"Aha, my boy!" I involuntarily exclaimed to Sammy. "Fiends in human shape, eh? How'll you like that place?" And I shook my fist at him. He paid no regard to my remark or my fist.

I read on; but perplexed, wearied and excited as I was, and with that wild alarm ever sounding in my ears, the forms upon the printed page made no impression upon my sensorium, and I turned over leaf after leaf in utter ignorance of what I read.

I had no perception of the duration of time. For what I know, Sammy squalled there a week. Once, with a grim smile, I started up and emptied about half the milk out of the bottle, that I might permit it to be supposed he had fed to that extent. I had also mind enough left to shape a scheme of equivocation wherewith to elude the necessity of confessing the facts of the morning to my respected aunt. Otherwise, the period which supervened is a miserable blank in my recollection—nothing more, except a yell.

It was at some time in the distant further—as regards my reading of that ominious delineation of the abodes of the wicked—that the sudden noise of stamping feet, rattling wheels, and mingled voices smote upon my ear, and awakened me from a kind of awful stupor. Before I had composed my countenance my Aunt Fanny entered the room, glanced at her vociferous progeny, and bent a keen and suspicious look upon me. I fairly cowered before her—an abject thing—as miserable as if I had been taken in the act of stealing sheep from my best friend. I know my face was flushed; I know I had a hang-dog look; and I felt, to use a certain figurative expression, "like a boiled owl."

"Well, Fred," said she, in her sharp, decisive, incisive voice, "how did you get along?"

"Well," I said feebly, "pretty well, on the whole. He cried some latterly. But, on the whole, I think he enjoyed himself."

Did I lie? I don't care much if I did. But I think he did enjoy himself.

As the people came trooping in, Sammy was apparently diverted by the noise, and "ceased firing." That is, his devil went out of him, because there was he further chance to torment me. He was very keen in the enjoyment of his stated means of support, and seemed to appreciate them fully.

"Rather hungry," said my Aunt Fanny, when he had been dining sternuously for about half an hour, and looking queerly at me.

"I'm sure," I answered, "I gave him quite a lot of milk. It's half gone, at least."

No lie there. I did give him quite a lot—quite a small lot. But I have always labored under the impression that my Aunt Fanny suspected that the proceedings had been a little irregular that morning. I let her think so. I didn't care to press the subject much.

* * * * * * *

I've speculated often upon the causes of that failure of mine, for it was a failure. I did everything right; why —— But I invariably fall back upon my theory of demoniacal possession. No other solution is possible.

I've formed some few conclusions upon this subject.

I don't think children like me much.

I think that the Fall of Man consisted in the becoming liable to be born and to struggle up to maturity through the horrors of infancy. In the paradisiacal state we should all have merely come into existence, at eighteen for women and twenty for men, together with a good common school education.

I often ask, with Dr. Franklin, "What's the use of a baby?" He gave no answer; I do. A baby is providentially provided as an "awful example" for the warning of maids and bachelors, as terrible consequences usually follow great follies. It is the delirium tremens of matrimony. If you do not want to have it, let the causes alone.

Mother Ann Lee is your only true prophet. I intend to join the Shakers. I have already secured a broad-brimmed hat and a coat of butternut brown. I can naturally sing through my nose and shake my paws around.

A Horse With a Long Memory.

Many years ago Mr. Abram Dodge, of the town of Ipswich, Mass., owned a beautiful horse, which was the pet of the family. He was admired by all who knew his playfulness and good qualifications. In the summer it was Mr. Dodge's habit occasionally to have a frolic with his horse in his barnyard, then let him out alone, and he would go to the river, which was about one-third of a mile distant, where he would bathe, then go to a common and roll on the grass, then with the freedom of air start for his home. His stable was renovated for him while he was gone and his breakfast put in his crib. If he met his master he would show some coltish pranks, bound for the stable, pull out the wooden pin that fastenened the door with his teeth, and rush to the manger where he expected to find his food. One night the horse was stolen from the stable.

After the expiration of sixteen years Mr. Dodge was at the tavern when a man drove a horse up to the door. Mr. Dodge at once recognized his horse, and told the driver his reason for believing it to be his; the man told of whom he bought the horse, and said that he had owned him for several years. Mr. Dodge claimed his horse, and it was finally agreed that if the horse would, on being taken to his old stable, go through the habit of bathing, rolling on the grass and pulling the pin from the stable door, as above described, that Mr. Dodge should have him. When the horse was let out into his old yard he reviewed the premises for a moment, then started for his old bath tub, then for his green towel on common, then to his old stable, pulled the wooden pin, won for himself a good meal and his old master his favorite horse. These facts are vouchsafed for by reliable old residents of the beautiful, picturesque old town, and show conclusively the long memory of our noblest animal.

"Progress."

The Tower of Babel was a pigmy to what a company of enterprising Philadelphia bridge builders propose to construct as a toy to grace the approaching centennial exhibition in that city. It is to be of wrought iron, one thousand feet in height, and beside it such structures as the dome of St. Peter's, the pyramids of Egypt, and Bunker Hill Monument, would be dwarfed into insignificance. The tower is to be circular in section, one hundred and fifty feet in diameter at the base, diminishing to thirty feet at the top. It is proposed to have spiral staircases winding around the centre tube for those preferring to walk up; but elevators will be provided, which are calculated to ascend to the top in three minutes. This is one of the greatest engineering projects of the age, and it is in the hands of constructors capable of completing whatever they undertake.

KILLED BY HIS OWN TRAP.—The lifeless body of a man named John McCurdy was found at the foot of a flight of stairs in a shop in Freedom, Maine, where he had been employed for a number of years. It was ascertained, from the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest, that he had been killed by the discharge of a gun which he had placed in a trap, set upon the stairs to catch an unknown thief suspected of stealing leather from the loft. He was last seen going into the shop the evening before. The report of a gun was heard at the time, but no notice seems to have been taken of it.

The Dead of 1873.

The death roll of 1873 is a long one, and embraces the names of many eminent men and women of both hemispheres. Among distinguished foreigners who have died, and whose names are familiar the world over, the following are the most prominent: The Emperor Napoleon, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Adam Sedgwick, the English geologist, Macready, the great tragedian, John Stuart Mill, the economist, Ratazzi, the prominent Italian statesman, Clara Mundt, the novelist, better known as Louisa Muhlbach, Sir Edward Landseer, the renowned artist, King John of Saxony, and Henri Rochefort, the Red Republican leader of France.

In our own country we number among the prominent dead Goy. Geary, of Pennsylvania; Chief-Justice Chase; Oakes Ames, James Brooks, William Whiting, members of Congress; Mansfield T. Walworth, the novelist, killed by his own son; Horace F. Clark, the railway operator; Hiram Powers, the sculptor; Jesse R. Grant, father of the President; Frederick Dent, father-in-law of the President; John P. Hale, so well known in the political history of the country; Gen. McCook, killed at Yankton, Dakota; Laura Keene, the eminent actress; Gen. Hardee, author of "Hardee's Military Tactics;" Richard Yates, of Illinois; Louis Agassiz; Samuel Nelson, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, and others of less renown.

Death has been particularly busy among prominent clergymen in America. In the list we find the name of Joel Parker, D. D., a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of New York; the Rev. George Atwood, of New Hampshire, who was ruled out of the Democratic party in 1850 for writing an anti-slavery letter; Bishop McIlvaine; R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Massachusetts; and Gardner Spring of New York; the Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, author as well as preacher; Solomon Howard, D. D., ex-President of the Ohio University, and Bishop Armitage, of the Episcopal Diocese of Wisconsin.

Boys and Girls.

Our own household pet—a bright boy of ten summers—is just at the age when thinking begins to be a recognized process by him, and the expression of ideas a necessity. In consequence, he is sometimes "snubbed" by significant allusions to the vocal apparatus; or the prominence of "small fry" during the progress of conversation; and the aspiring lad is thus ruddy brought face to face with the discomforts of that awkward age lying between youth and maturity, to his own great discomfiture; for children keenly feel these slights. This is wrong; we should always treat even the smallest children with the courtesy and consideration that we show grown up people, and they will never feel at a loss as to their reception, thus quite escaping the uncertain and uncomfortable awkward age. There are few things more important in the right development of a human creature than self-respect; but how is a child to learn respect itself, if it sees that it is alone in the sentiment—that by no one else is it respected? More harm is perhaps done children by snubbing than even by weak indulgence. We have often seen homes where the slightest expression of a child's idea on any point under discussion was greeted with "Who asked you what you thought?" or with some sarcasm such as "Ah, now we shall have the matter settled—Miss Experience is freeing her mind." We do not want our children troublesome to visitors—grown up people do not care to pause in their talk to listen to the unconsidered opinion of one of thirteen—but suppose we try the experiment of respectful attention for awhile? Would not the young folk stop talking until they had something to say, quite as surely as if they saw that their words were listened to with attention as if they felt that their voices were but beating the air?

Chicago Workingmen's Platform.

A large meeting of workingmen was held in Chicago, at which a plan of organization for the workingmen's party was adopted, together with a platform, of which the following are points:

"No more legislation for monopolies; the repeal of all existing laws that favor monopolies; all ways and means of transportation and communication, such as railroads, canals, and telegraphs, to be managed and operated by the State or community; State and savings banks and fire insurance companies to be established and controlled by the State; the repeal of the contract system so far as relates to public works; the amendment of the laws relative to the recovery of wages by suits; justice to be impartially and speedily administered; all suits for the recovery of wages to be decided within eight days; the abolition of leasing prison labor to companies or individuals; prisoners to be employed by and in behalf of the State only; compulsory education of all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years; be purchase of children's labor, under 14 years of age, to be prohibited; direct payment of all public officers and the abolition of all fees; officers who violate official duties to have their powers recalled; voters to elect officers to fill positions vacated by recalled officers; the establishment of a workingmen's association."

Married Life.

Good counsel for a wife and mother: "I will try to make myself and all around me agreeable. It will not do to leave a man to himself till he comes to you; to take no pains to attract him, or to appear before him with a long face. It is not so difficult as you think, dear child, to behave to a husband so that he shall remain forever a husband. I am an old woman, but you can still do what you like; a word from you at the right time will not fail of its effect; what need have you to play the suffering virtue? The tear of a loving girl, says an old book, is like a dew drop on a rose; but that on the cheek of a wife is a drop of pain to her husband. Try to appear cheerful and contented, and your husband will be so; and when you have made him happy, you will become so in reality. Nothing flatters a man so much as the happines of his wife; he is always proud of himself as being the source of it. As soon as you are cheerful you will be lively and alert, and every moment will afford you an opportunity to let fall an agreeable word. Your education, which gives you an immense advantage, will greatly assist you; and your sensibility will become the noblest gift that nature has bestowed on you, when it shows itself in affectionate assiduity, and stamps on every action a soft, kind, tender character, instead of wasting itself in secret repining."

A Murderer Arrested.

He says that His Victims Number Forty Persons.

Bob Turner, of Potosi, Grant County,

Weekly Gazette and Reporter

FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1874.

S. S. ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary exercises of the Sabbath School of the Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree, held on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst, were of a highly interesting character, one feature of the exercises being a historical sketch of the school, from its organization in 1820 to the present time, given by Hon. J. W. Loud, with a lists of the Superintendents, the first of whom was Mr. Nath'l Blanchard. Addresses were made by Mr. Phineas Pratt, Sup't of the school from 1839 to 1844. Dea. J. W. Childs, of Braintree, Rev. Mr. Mathews, acting pastor of the society, and the Superintendent, Gilbert Nash, Esq. The choir of the society assisted the children in singing several appropriate hymns, which were given in an effective and pleasing manner. A financial statement was read by the Treasurer, the receipts and payments being as follow:

Receipts—Amount on hand, January 1, 1873, $219 85; collections in school 99 75; collection at Concert, 13 66; from young peoples' fair, 86 01; from Miss R. A. Faxon's address, 64 45—$483 72.

Payments—For piano, $316 00; library, 89 99; singing books, lesson papers and incidental, 31 61—$437 60; balance on hand, January 1, 1874, $46 12; Miss Tuft's legacy, 138 00; appropriation toward the support of Miss Mary Hayden, teacher among the Freedmen, (not yet paid,) 50 00.

Officers—Superintendent, Gilbert Nash; Assistant Superintendent, Francis A. Gardner; Librarians, Francis W. Richards, Edgar P. Nash, H. Frank Vickery; Chorister, A. Prescott Nash.

Teachers—Henry Hill, George W. Shaw, Charles T. Crane, Mrs. Rhoda S. Hill, Mrs. Martha B. Loud, Mrs. Fanny E. Binney, Mrs. Betsey Hobart, Mrs. Catherine A. Shepardson, Mrs. Hattie F. Lyon, Mrs. Lavonne E. Crane, Miss Mary N. Blanchard, Miss Ann M. Porter, Miss Sarah M. Loud, Miss Helen P. Vickery, Miss Helen M. Rhines, Miss M. Lizzie Blanchard. John W. Loud, in charge of the Bible Class.

Officers, 5; Teachers, 17; Scholars 187—209. Average attendance for year, 89.

THE LAST GUN of the entertainment campaign of Post 58, G. A. R., for this season, is so heavily shotted that it must sweep the whole community into the Town Hall on the evening of the grand concert announced in their advertisement. As the *Folio* well says, the entertainment presents one of the greatest combinations of musical ability ever brought together in a suburban town, and everybody will want to hear those magnificent artists, Adelaide Phillipps, Anna Granger Dow, Signor Strini, Nelson Varley, assisted by Howard M. Dow, Baldwin's Orchestra and Messrs. Koppitz and Patz. Read the announcement.

EARLY OPENING.—Conductor Mapes, of the O. C. R. R., informs us that he nicked two well developed blossoms of the Pilgrim flower—the Trailing Arbutus—in the woods at Duxbury, last Saturday.

ENTERPRISING.—Mr. G. C. Hallenbeck, undertaker of South Braintree, who sustained the loss of his stable, hearse and carriages by fire last week, has obtained another hearse, and is now prepared to meet all orders. His loss above insurance, was about $1200.

BALL.—The Catholic T. A. & M. B. Society of Weymouth and Braintree, gave a ball at Weymouth Town Hall last Friday evening, in aid of the objects of the Society, but the expenses were slightly in advance of the proceeds, though the ball was fairly patronized.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The returns of births, deaths and marriages, in Weymouth, for 1873, foot up 287 births, 115 marriages, and 175 deaths. 85 of the births were children of foreigners; 16 marriages were solemnized where both parties were foreigners; 45 of the deaths were among persons of foreign parentage. The number of births of foreign descent was 95. The number of children deceased who had not reached the age of 12 years, was 69, of which number 61 were under 5 years.

The causes of death were consumption, 34; lung fever and other lung affections, 7; whooping cough, 4; cerebro spinal meningitis, 8; cancer, 9; pneumonia, 6; paralysis, 6; diptheria and croup, 10; old age, 11; rheumatism, 2; accident, 4; heart disease, 5; dropsy, 3; cholera infantum, 7; typhoid fever, 7; small pox, 2; liver complaint, 2; congestion, 4; vaccination, 1; inflammatory, 3; stillborn, 4.

Among the oldest persons deceased, were James Ahern, aged 95; Elijah Bates, aged 91; Mary Bates, aged 89; Sally V. Barnes, 82; Betsey L. Blanchard, 82; Sally R. Kingman, 84; Betsey L. Torrey, 86; Jothan Shaw, 86; Mary Higgins, 87; Sophia Pratt, 86; Nath'l Seaward, 91; John Shaw, 83. The youngest deceased child was one hour old. 13 deaths were between 70 and 80; 11 between 60 and 70; 11 between 50 and 60; 14 between 40 and 50; 13 between 30 and 40; 16 between 20 and 30; 10 between 10 and 20.

THE REVIVAL in the Old North Parish, Weymouth, still continues, and the interest is deepening. Nothing like it has been witnessed in that church for many years, and its influence is gradually pervading other parts of the town, those converted apparently realizing that they are to be foremost in exerting an influence outside of their own church, as well as in it. The revival seems to have closely followed the personal visitations of the pastor, Rev. F. B. Chapin, who went from house to house, conversing in the interests of religion with all classes, high or low, rich or poor, and his social and sympathetic manner wakened an interest in persons who seldom, if ever, attended church, bringing them out to the meetings, and resulting in their conversion.

ACCIDENT.—A boy fell through a scuttle hole, at Bradley's Phosphate manufactory, North Weymouth, last week, badly injuring his left leg, besides sustaining other injuries. He was carried to the City Hospital.

Vick's Floral Guide, for 1874, issued by James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., the celebrated florist, gives all information that the ladies need in the cultivation of flowers, and is what every gardner should have to conduct his outdoor operations with success. VICK is at home on every subject pertaining to his favorite science, and our readers can be assured that whatever he advises can be taken as "law and gospel."

QUINCY.—230 births, 83 marriages and 215 deaths were registered in Quincy last year—an increase of 29 births, 11 marriages and 45 deaths over 1872.

DRAMATIC.—The East Weymouth Dramatic Troupe gave an entertainment at Hingham last week, with a fair audience.

VIOLINS.—Messrs. Baker & Abbott, of Weymouth, have attained to a large degree of success in the manufecture of Violins, their copies of the celebrated Amati violin being pronounced by artists to be far in advance of any previous attempts to copy the old masters. Their violins are fine imitations of the Amati presented to Prof. Watson, of New York, by Ole Bull, and which has been recently in the possession of Messrs. Baker & Abbott, for alteration in the neck of the instrument.

North Weymouth.

ANNUAL FAIR.—The Ladies Social Circle connected with the Pilgrim Society, North Weymouth, held their annual fair on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week, in the vestry of the church. The Programme for each night was excellent; the N. W. D. A. kindly volunteered to give them a Dramatic entertainment each evening, and their personations were entertaining, and gave general satisfaction. This Dramatic Association is highly commended for their intelligence, vigor and brilliancy of acting. The singing, under the direction of T. B. Seabery, Esq., was admirable, consisting of songs, quartettes and choruses, which were rendered with unusual grace and force, and were very warmly applauded. The North Weymouth Orchestra furnished the music for the occasion, and as usual, evoked hearty plaudits. The Circle had a fine show of useful and fancy articles, which they succeeded in disposing of at fair prices; the refreshment tables which were bountifully laden with fruits and pastry, had a lively trade. R. N. Cushing, Esq., the well known and popular caterer, who seems to possess an unusual faculty for providing a feast, prepared and served out the oyster stews each night, which were most excellent. A beautiful wax cross, for the handsomest lady present, was disposed of by ballot at ten cents each, and Mrs. Adora Torrey was the happy recipient, receiving 66 votes out of 81. A splendid Meerschaum pipe was disposed of by ballot, to be presented to the best looking gentleman present, and Edward Blanchard, Esq., was made glad when the vote was decided, he being the unexpected recipient of so valuable a gift. The fair, as a whole, passed off with unusual interest, and the vestry was crowded each night to a perfect jam. About three hundred dollars was realized over and above expenses, and the President, Mrs. Oliver Lincoln, deserves much praise for her ability and skillful management and untiring efforts in sustaining the interest of the Circle, which has greatly increased the past year, and has proved to be more successful than for many years. May their united efforts be crowned with greater success in the future than they have ever realized in the past.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY RAILROAD.—The subject of building the Plymouth County Railroad from South Scituate, through Hingham and Old Spain, to Mount Wollaston, Quincy, is again being agitated. A meeting was held in Boston a few days ago, for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration. The meeting was said to be a very interesting one, and a very strong feeling was manifested in favor of this road being built. The Old Colony Corporation, we are told, offered to take one hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the stock, and put on all the rolling stock if other parties would take the balance. The route generally proposed through Old Spain, will cross North street between the residences of L. Torrey, Jr., and Oliver Lincoln's, and Athens street between Pilgrim church and the Union store, and Bridge street near Robert Clark's, continuing North side of Bridge street to Quincy Point, crossing the river below the Bridge. We are glad to see this enterprise being agitated once more, and believe that parties have take hold of this enterprise who will push the work through to a final success.

OLDEST HEN ON RECORD.—Our venerable old hen which had become so noted for her longevity and which we exhibited at the Weymouth fair last season, died a few days since with old age. She was nineteen years old, and was always an extraordinary layer, having laid more than four thousand eggs. She always had the appearance of being a young hen until the past year, even though the infirmities of old age were telling upon her so visibly. She has laid about one hundred eggs the past year and considering her age and the great number of eggs which she laid, we think she was the most extraordinary hen that ever lived. We have one of her pullets eleven years old, hale and hearty, as good a layer as her mother, and bids fair to live as long. If any body can produce an instance equal to the above, we should be happy to hear from them.

N. M.

SHODDY BOOTS.—Our correspondent "Peregrine," in a recent letter from the West, denounces some of the manufacturers of boots and shoes for their attempts to swindle the public with pasteboard instead of good solid leather articles of their manufacture. We can assure "Peregrine" that the charge cannot be laid at the door of the manufacturers of Weymouth, as Weymouth boots, like Weymouth nails, stand A1 in the market, and are always in demand. "Peregrine's" story is as follows:—

Pasteboard Boots.—A boys of eight years, who lives in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, went to school two weeks this winter, and was obliged to stay at home the balance of the term, because his boots were made of pasteboard and poor leather. His father is a poor man, and does not feel able to purchase another pair. In fact, he is obliged to deny himself of many things which an eastern mechanic would consider indispensable. He paid a fair price for these boots and supposed he was getting a good article. The manufacturer who got up those boots probably did not make over fifty cents out of his rascality. In making that paltry sum he robbed a poor man of his scanty earnings, and deprived a little boy of his winter's schooling. As he sits in his palatial residence and looks at his own warmly-clad and tenderly cared for little ones, let him remember that, though the fruits of his rascality may be palatable in time, he stands a fair chance of spending eternity where pasteboard boots won't last three minutes."

MUSICAL NOTES.—Editor Gazette:—From posters in circulation about town we learn that Post 58, G. A. R., give one more and their final concert this season. We infer from the reading that this last one will surpass all others, on account of the immense combination of artists. Miss Adelaide Phillips needs no eulogy on this occasion, to introduce her, for the first time to a Weymouth audience, for her name is too well known throughout the world, as one of the finest singers that has ever appeared on any American or European stage. Mrs. Anna Granger Dow is a soprano singer of extremely rare ability, who has been twice abroad to perfect herself in the study of music. She made her debut in Europe with great success, and returned home to this country to meet with the highest praise wherever she has appeared. Of Signor Strini and Mr. Nelson Varley we cannot personally speak, it never as yet, having been our good fortune to hear them, but if we may judge from the flattering criticisms which daily appear in their praise we have reason to believe them masters of their art. We feel that this concert (like previous ones given by this Post) merits success. The managers (Mr. B. S. Lovell and Mr. Elbridge Nash) with the assistance of the Post have ever aimed to give entertainments equal in point of talent to any given in large Cities and they have succeeded in pleasing their audiences in the most satisfactory manner. They deserve a full house on the 27th of February both for their own gratification and the enjoyment of the community at large.

A FRIEND TO POST 58.

RANDOLPH.—Mr. Benjamin Thayer, aged 78 years, on Thursday, January 8th, between the hours of 8 1-2 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., cut ten dozen boot fronts, six pairs of backs, six pairs of shoes, and cut in four dozen boots, besides doing other work.

SING.—The Stoughton Musical Society held its monthly rehearsal at the Town Hall, Braintree, last Thursday evening.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEACHERS CONVENTION.—Tuesday morning ushered in one of winter's pleasantest days. The earth was covered with a mantle of white, which was overspread by a cloudless sky of purest blue. The sun shone forth in all his splendor and reflected a thousand sparkles from the neighboring roofs and surrounding hills. A fine day it was for the convention, and well it was improved.

The first question discussed was, "Should the number of male teachers in our public schools be increased," All who spoke took the affirmative of the question. It was claimed that scholars should be under the influence of both male and female teachers. Teachers hear much the same relation to their pupils that parents do to their children. Those children who have the training and influence of both father and mother are generally considered more fortunate than those who are deprived of one parent or the other in early childhood. The influence of each is different, that of the father is more of power and restraint, that of the mother winning and gentle. It is necessary that the child should be under the influence and training of both in order to receive the best development.

If this is true in the family relation, why not in the school? It would undoubtedly be better to put female teachers in all or nearly all the primary schools. There may be occasionally a man qualified to teach a school of this grade, but as a general rule women are better adapted to the work. Then, children of this age prefer to be with women, probably for the reason that there is more sympathy between them.

When it can be done, it would be better to gather all the intermediate and grammar school scholars into one building, and have one male teacher as principal and the rest female teachers, if the schools are not very large; and if they are, there might be one or two male teachers beside the principal. Perhaps one male and three or four female teachers would be a good ratio in this grade of school, when they are large enough to require four teachers or more.

In High Schools the male and female teachers should be about equal, when more than one teacher is needed. In case the school is under the charge of one teacher only, a male should be generally employed. This plan would make quite a revolution in the present arrangement, in which the female teachers are eight to one of the male teachers. How shall it be brought about? Don't the woman question come in here? All or nearly all will concede that the reason why so many women are employed in the schools, is because they can be hired for less money than the men, not because they are much better fitted for the work. When that good time comes when the wages paid for labor will not depend upon the sex, but upon the way in which it is done, women will receive as much as men when they do the same work men do. Is it not plain that then the number of male teachers will be increased? Perhaps the very plan suggested above will then be carried out.

Again, when it is regarded just and proper for a woman to engage in any employment she chooses as it is for a man, many women, who are teachers from necessity, and not from choice, will naturally leave the profession to engage in pursuits more congenial to their tastes.

Thus we see that all parties, the men, the women and the children, will be benefitted by the change. Will this change take place? Who that can discern the signs of the times has a doubt of it? It may be very near, even at our very door.

J. W.

NEWS FROM AN ABSENTEE.—We are permitted to make a few extracts from a letter written to a friend by Mr. Robert S. White, a native of Weymouth, who left his native town about eight years ago, and is now residing in Olympia, Washington Territory. He says:

"We are located on *Uncle Sam's sheep pasture*, at the head of Puget Sound, about 200 miles from its mouth, which is about 1000 (one thousand) miles north of San Francisco, in about 48 degrees north, 360 miles farther north than Boston; but notwithstanding that, we have one of the finest, the pleasantest, and most even climates to be found in the world. We have no snow or ice, and when we want ice to use for family purposes, we have to send to California for it. How is that? sending South for ice. The grass here is green the whole year round; it is now 6 inches high in my yard, and very beautiful. We have no thunder or lightning, but once in a while we get an earthquake to enliven us a little. We have had about 50 in the last two years,—one or two rather hard ones.

It makes me feel ashamed when I think of the time we used to spend hunting in Massachusetts, and got so little game for labor. Here we have an abundance of game of all kinds, such as elk, deer, bear, cougar, and geese, ducks, teal, widgeon and coots, by the acre, all of which can be killed by the horse load, any where on the sound. Then we have fish of all kinds, but mackerel; those we can't get here, and they are brought from Massachusetts. Sometimes the salmon are so thick that you would think to look at them, that you could walk across on their backs; we get all the oysters and clams we want, within 200 yards of our house. I can buy the best of beef, for 3 to 4 1-2 cents a pound, by the quarter, so you see we need not starve. This is the greatest country in the universe for fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, &c.—Some of the apple and pear trees bear fruit when three years old, but the trees don't last as they do east. Where my house stands, is one of the finest locations in the city: we can see all over the city, and down the sound for 20 miles, and an unobstructed view of a range of mountains, (the Olympic,) for a hundred miles or more. One portion of the range is distant about 30 miles from here, and the view is splendid. I often wish some of my old friends were here to enjoy the sports with me, and as often wonder if I shall ever meet them again.

I have between two and three hundred acres of land, with a million cords of wood on it. I have one farm of 120 acres, with a good house on it, six miles from here. I often find deer near enough to shoot from my door. They come about sunrise, after clover, which is their favorite food. I own two other lots of 40 acres each, and don't owe one cent for any of it. I have as good a house as there is in the city, with three lots of land, each 60 by 120 ft., with a plenty of fruit. I tell you this, because I thought you would like to know how we are getting along.

TEMPERANCE.—We desire to call attention to the meetings of the Norfolk County Temperance Alliance, which are to be held in the Vestry of the Union Church, Weymouth Landing, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3.30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7.30. The afternoon meeting will be given principally to the young, and will be *free* to all. The evening meeting will be for the public generally. Among the speakers will be John F. Coles, Esq., and Rev. Edwin Thompson. S. B. Spinning, the vocalist, who sang here last year to the delight of all will be present. Great expense attends these meetings, and to meet this, admission to the evening meeting will be by tickets at 10 cents each.—Parents, pastors, teachers in Sabbath and day schools, are particularly requested to have a full attendance of children.

Meetings will also be held in the Congregational church, Cohasset, on Thursday afternoon next, for the benefit of the young, and in the evening for the public generally, and at Beach Woods, Cohasset, similar meetings will be held in the Congregational meeting house, on Friday evening next. At all these meetings there will be speaking by able orators, and splendid singing by S. B. Spinning.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—Mr. L. O. Crocker, of East Braintree, manufacturer of the celebrated Crocker's Conductors' Punches, furnishes us with a list of accidents to railroad trains in 1873, from which we learn that the total number of accidents was 1,283, of which 392 were from collisions, 815 from derailments, and 76 from other causes—the average number of accidents per day being 3 51-100. Of persons injured, 2076 were killed, and 1,172 wounded. In the number of derailments by broken rails, more than one-third occurred in the month of January. In this chapter of accidents, the immunity of the Old Colony Railroad from casualties is remarkable, and speaks volumes in praise of its efficient management.

East Norfolk Court Report.

Patrick Hayes, of Quincy, for two illegal sales of intoxicating liquors, was fined $20 and costs.

Luke Milligan, a juvenile of East Braintree, was before the court for disturbing a school. His case was continued on good behavior.

Saturday, a case of more than usual interest was before the Court—Mr. Bray, a janitor of one of the school-houses in Quincy, being charged with a rape upon a scholar named Mary Parker, 8 years old. Warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was taken by State Constables Hammond and French, and in Court that morning he was held in $5000 for trial at the Superior Court, in Dedham, in April.

ABINGTON.—The Committee on Towns have heard the petitions for the setting off of East Abington and South Abington from the town of Abington, and their being chartered as new towns, and the committee voted to visit the town of Abington so as to have a better understanding of the matter when the evidence is put in. From the opening arguments for the setting off of East Abington it appears that the area of the whole town is 16,100 acres, of which 6666 acres are in the East village; 80 miles of road, of which the East village has 25 1-2; the population of the town is 10,144, the East village having 4278 of these; valuation of the town $4,756,480, of the East village, $1,857,958; average valuation of 326 towns in the State, $1,836,000. There are 2400 voters in the whole town, of which the East village has 970, and of these 824 have petitioned to be set off. From the opening of Mr. Thompson for South Abington it appears that the petitioners desire to be set off with a portion of East Bridgewater known as West Crook, this being the desire of the people living in the latter place. The population is about 225 and their whole interests are with South Abington, and East Bridgewater makes no objection to have West Crook set off. South Abington contains 3700 acres, and has twenty miles of roads, a population of 2090; the amount of manufactures in the village is $1,871,000 annually.

SOUTH HINGHAM.—The store of John Wilder, in Liberty Hall Building, South Hingham, was broken into last Monday night; the burglars, after vainly trying to get in through a door leading into the grain room, finally effecting an entrance by breaking out two panes of glass and a portion of the window sash in the main store, and then crawling through a space between the shelving not over ten inches square. With the exception of boots and rubbers, but few of the goods were disturbed, money appearing to be the object of plunder, the thieves breaking both money drawers in trying to get them out, and obtaining from these some ten dollars in five cent pieces and coppers.

Covered fishing has been dull at Accord Pond this winter, owing to the ice not forming thick enough to venture upon, except on few occasions. The pickerel that have been taken have been of unusual size and quality.

Two wild heifers have been wintering in a swamp in Gardner street, Liberty Plain, this winter, and all attempts to capture them thus far have been unsuccessful. They were pastured in the vicinity last summer, and were then noted for jumping all fences and resisting all endeavors to becoming civilized. [Hingham Journal.

EFFECTUAL PROHIBITION.—Dio Lewis relates the success of a movement out west to stop the sale of liquor, which has proved effectual in that section. A visiting committee of ladies formed a procession and marched te the saloons, prayed, sang and appealed to the sellers to close up, while at the same time a meeting of the residents was held in a church to encourage the ladies, the audience engaging in praying and singing, the bell also being rung. The third day, the dealers in one town gave up and the liquor was poured into the street. In other towns the movement met with similar success.

LONG SERVICE.—Jonathan H. Cobb, Esq., Register of Probate and Insolvency, has held the position for 40 years, and served seven years in the office previous to being elected to the position. His onerous duties are discharged to the satisfaction of the public, and, as a friend says, he is a *model* official.

ONE of our local advertisers who by the way is accounted among the shrewdest and most successful of our young merchants, tells us that he has spent three hundred dollars the past year in advertising, and is satisfied that it has been among his best paying investments. And he is not the only one who has found printer's ink among the most important aids to business success.—*North Bridgewater Gazette.*

DRESS REFORM.—Dealers in expensive dress goods will learn with sorrow that the fashion reform convention in Vineland, N. J., adopted a resolution, agreeing to "wear our dresses four inches from the ground." Hackney coaches in cities who have been deprived of employment by the "swishing," trailing, sidewalk sweeping garments of the followers of fashion, will have an opportunity to exercise their brooms, should this reform be effected.

ST. NICHOLAS for February opens with a charming little poem by W. C. Bryant, and then, on the very first page, the story begins with a tale of the middle ages, "Bianca and Beppo," by J. S. Stacy, full of the flavor of youthful chivalry, and illustrated by a most exquisite engraving by Miss Beard. Among the other short stories, we have "How the Heavens Fell," by Rossiter Johnson, illustrated by H. L. Stephens; "How Jamie had his Own Way," by Miss Mary N. Prescott; "What St. Valentine Did for Milly," by Susan Coolidge;—all good and each one with a character of its own. Besides these there are the three serials, "Fast Friends," by J. T. Trowbridge, illustrated by White; "Simpo's Troubles," by Olive Thorne, with a drawing by Miss Hallock; and "What Might Have Been Expected" by Frank R. Stockton, with an illustration by W. L. Sheppard, and one by Sol. Eytinge. Among the pictures is a very curious and amusing drawing by F. Beard, showing how little may change into frogs if they play leap-frog too much. There are useful articles on the velocity of Light, Wood-Carving, and about that curious animal the Manatee. C. S. Stephens, who has written so much for "*Our Young Folks*," descr.bes a "Moose Hunt in Maine;" and there is a short resume of Stanley's recent book for boys, bringing in some startling adventures with wild animals in Africa, with pictures that will charm the heart of many a youngster. A poem, "What's the Fun?" by Olive A. Wadsworth, illustrated by eight appropriate cuts, gives, in a lively and rollicking style, an idea of the fun that can be had in each of the months of the year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February is unusually varied and entertaining in its contents, which are embellished with over Eighty Engravings. The "Legend of the Cascades"—a beautifully illustrated poem, gives a rendering of one of the grandest of Indian traditions, and a very fitly published in the same Number with Mr. NORDHOFF'S illustrated paper on the Columbia River and Puget Sound. WILLIAM C. PRIME contributes a profusely illustrated paper on Pottery and Porcelain. Religious readers will read with peculiar interest EUGENE LAWRENCE'S article on City Road Chapel—where the last lessons of John Wesley were heard, and where he was buried. The article is illustrated with portraits of the Wesleys, and a view of John Wesley's tomb; S. S. CONANT contributes an illustrated article of observations in Farther India. EDWIN DE LEON continues his interesting series of papers on the "New South," and the large and attractive list of contents continues with spicy and pithy papers by various well-known writers, forming a splendid number of this favorite monthly.

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

"It Works like a Charm."

"Guess you're joking, mister, aint you," said a poor, crippled man, whose joints were out of shape with Rheumatism, to one of our agents, who was telling what Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil would do. He gave him a bottle to try, and in about two weeks he writes, "Wm. Renne & Sons, I thank you for the Magic Oil your agent gave me. Its use on my poor crippled hands gave immediate relief, and some friends helped me to get some more of your Oil, which I have used freely, and now I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil.

"I can use my hands and limbs quite nimbly."

Reader, did we do a good thing for that poor man? We could show you letters that tell bigger stories than this, from ladies and gentlemen all over the country, by hundreds. But, you please try our Pain-Killing Magic Oil. Manufactured only by WM. RENNE & SONS, Pittsfield, Mass. Sold by F. Ambler.

DECORATED CHINA SETS CHEAP.—We recently called the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Richard Briggs, 137 Washington street, Boston, who is offering decorated dinner and tea sets at great by reduced prices. The plan which he has opted for the first time in this country, of offering fully desirable China sets at very low prices, is meeting with great success, and we advise all to avail themselves of the rare opportunity to supply their tables with a handsome service for about the usual cost of ordinary white China.

MARSTON & CHANDLER'S CELEBRATED ORGANS which have been on exhibition at the Weymouth and Hingham fairs for the past three years, can now be seen at C. S. WILLIAMS', Weymouth Landing, who is the manufacturers' agent to sell, lease, or exchange, on very favorable terms, any of these Instruments. Organs placed in any house on trial Terms satisfactory.

Habitual Costiveness causes

Headache, Dizziness, Worms, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, &c. The surest preventive is DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES; being both Tonic and Laxative, they restore nature, thereby curing a costive habit. In the opinion of every Druggist, they are the most pleasant and effectual remedy for the *Piles*, and the only one that reaches the cause, as outward applications are only time and money wasted. Trial box, 30 cts.—Large box, 60 cts., mailed free for this last price.

DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a splendid cure for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and by all Druggists. 32 35

FEVER AND AGUE.—We have tried Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for Fever-and-Ague with the very best satisfaction. Quinine and other remedies failed; the Syrup did the work effectually curing in a short time.

H. C. CASWELL & CO., Oshkosh, Wis.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of JOHN W. DONOVAN, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to MARY DONOVAN.

40 42 Adm'x with the Will annexed.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK SS. Probate Court. To all persons interested in the Estate of JOSEPH HAWES, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased.

Greeting:

Whereas, MARTIN E. HAWES, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the third Wednesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said accountant is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, in the Weymouth Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed at Weymouth, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George White, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

40 42 J. H. COBB, Register.

Bank Stock for Sale.

SIX SHARES of stock in the Union National Bank of Weymouth, for sale, if applied for soon. Apply to D. L. STERLING,

40 42 Weymouth Landing.

G. C. HALLENBECK

WOULD respectfully inform the public that since the loss of his Hearse and Horse by fire he has procured the use of a Glass or Drapery Hearse, with one or two horses, and will officiate as usual. His loss, above insurance, is about $1200, and he hopes, with good health and strict attention to business, to overcome the loss.

Braintree, Jan. 30, 1874. 40 42

TO FAMILIES.

DECORATED

Dinner & Tea SETS.

The subscriber will offer until the 1st of February next, his entire stock of Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets, at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

The assortment comprises upwards of one hundred Dinner Sets, and one hundred and fifty Tea Sets, and have all been made to his own order in England, France and Germany.

An opportunity like the present has never before been offered the American Public to supply themselves with the choicest quality and most desirable patterns of China at such *extremely low prices.*

Orders from a distance will receive the most careful personal attention.

All goods packed without charge, and warranted to reach their destination whole and in perfect order.

RICHARD BRIGGS,

137 Washington, Cor. School St.,

BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1874. 38 40

DENTISTRY.

NOW is the time for those who want a set of teeth to have them. I will manufacture as good a set of teeth as can be made on rubber

FOR TEN DOLLARS,

any time during the hard times.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS OR ETHER.

Teeth filled with Gold of my own preparation and known to be chemically pure, finished up and polished, at reasonable rates.

OFFICE, WEYMOUTH LANDING.

DR. A. G. NYE.

CARD TO MUSICAL STUDENTS.

MR. WILLIE F. BURRELL desires to say that he will devote his time to giving instruction in

PIANO AND ORGAN PLAYING,

receiving pupils at his residence on Jackson Square, East Weymouth, or attending pupils at their own residence, as may be desired.

The Terms are fifteen dollars for twenty lessons, at the residence of the pupil; thirteen dollars at his music room. Address

W. F. BURRELL,

East Weymouth, Mass.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, in Braintree and Weymouth, will make payment to GEORGE ALLEN, superintendent of my Farm, also, all orders for Vinegar or other produce, will be made to him at my Farm House; he is also authorized to collect my rents. CALEB STETSON.

EAT TO LIVE!

Write to A. S. & W. G. LEWIS & CO., 58 Long Wharf, Boston, Agents for F. E. Smith & Co.'s CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT, for their

PAMPHLET ON FOODS,

with important Extracts from SELBEN & JOHNSTON, and other Scientists. *Sent Free.*

Read it, and save your HEALTH and MONEY.

39 42

U.S. POSTAL CARDS

50 Cts. Per Hundred,

Sent by mail or express. Address G. W. Simmons & Son, "Oak Hall," Boston. Samples sent. 39 42

Weymouth Savings Bank.

THE Annual Meeting of the members of the Weymouth Savings Bank Corporation will be held at their office, on MONDAY, Feb. 2d, 1874, at 1-4 past 3 o'clock P. M., for the choice of officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them.

40 41 A. S. WHITE, Sec'y.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, AT C. S. Williams',

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

OVERCOATS

MARKED WAY DOWN.

$30 OVERCOATS now sell at $25.

$25 OVERCOATS now sell at $20.

$22 OVERCOATS now sell at $18.

$19 OVERCOATS now sell at $15.

CHEAPER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

PRICE LIST.

Yard Wide Cotton,	10 cts.
Cardigan Jackets,	$1.25
Men's Pants,	1.25 to 8.00
Men's Underwear,	50 to 1.75
Paper Collars, 3 boxes,	25 cts.
Glycerine Ball Soap,	10 cts.
Good Lead Pencils,	20 cts. per dozen.
Fine Combs,	5 cts.
Metal Back Coarse Combs,	10 cts.
Muslin Insertion and Edgings, (to close,)	5 cts. per yd
Hamburg Edgings,	8 to 50c.
Ladies' Hose.	10 to 75 cts.
Balmoral Hose,	12 cts.
Ribbed Hose,	10 cts.
Children's White Collar and Muff,	1.50
Bed Blankets,	3.50 to 10.00
Horse Blankets,	2.25
Carriage Robes,	4.00
Boys' Suits,	5.00 to 15.00
Youths' and Men's Suits at all prices.	
White Aprons,	20 cts.
Boys' Canes,	15 cts.
Spool Cotton,	3 cts.
Clark's & Coat's Spool Cotton,	6 cts.
Neck Ties,	15 cts.

We have A VERY FINE LINE of

Gents' Overcoats and Suits,

and those usually purchasing Custom Clothing are particularly invited to examine our stock.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

No trouble to show goods,

C. S. WILLIAMS,

Weymouth Landing & Hingham.

Special Announcement.

L. RICH & CO.,

WEYMOUTH LANDING.

HAVE PURCHASED THE LAST WEEK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

New and Desirable Dress Goods, consisting of

ALL WOOL DUCHESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL IMPERIAL SERGES,
PURE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,
(Equal in brilliancy to Black Silks.)
ALPACAS, in all shades,
BLACK ALPACAS, 25, 30, 37, 40, 45, 50.

HIGH COLORED STRIPES AND PLAIDS, TYCOON REPS.

Enormously Reduced Prices,

AND WILL OFFER ALL OUR GOODS AT

POSITIVE BARGAINS.

Square and Double Shawls, Balmoral and Felt Skirts, Hosiery and Gloves, Initial, Motto and Plain Hdkfs., Brown and Bleached Cottons,

Horse Blankets, Carriage Robes, Ladies and Children's Worsted Jackets and Mittens, all kinds, Table Linens, Flannels, Cotton Batts, also

Ribbons, in all widths and colors.

VELVET RIBBONS. BLACK SASH. PLAID SASH.

Ladies' Underwear, Navy Blue Flannel, for Children's Suits;

BLANKETS,

Children's Cony Caps and Riding Hoods.

FOR GENTLEMEN, GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Good White Shirts, Navy Blue Shirts, French Blue Shirts,
Fine assortment of Ties, Under Shirts and Drawers,
" " " Cloth and Buck Gloves,
" " " Suspenders and Mittens,
" " " Hosiery, Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets,
Also, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN CALLING ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF

CARPETING!

IN WOOL, OIL, HEMP AND STRAW.

OUR NOVELTY DEPARTMENT

IS WELL ASSORTED WITH CHOICE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

CHINA DOLLS, WAX DOLLS WITH MOVING EYES, TEA SETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOPPING BAGS, PORTFOLIOS, BOOKS, PORTMONIES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, RETICULES, FANS, PICTURES AND FRAMES, WALL POCKETS, HAT AND TOWEL RACKS, VASES, BUSTS, TOILET SETS, MATCH BOXES, CLOCKS, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, CUTLERY, AND MANA OTHER ARTICLES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.

L. RICH & CO., - WEYMOUTH.

GRAND FINALE!

POST 58, G. A. R.,

(Whose forte seems to be in furnishing first-class entertainments), come before the public for the last time this season, and boast of offering the finest

CONCERT

ever given outside of Boston, on

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, 1874,

AT THE TOWN HALL, WEYMOUTH.

The name of MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS alone is ever sufficient attraction for a multitude; while all the other Artists stand at the front of musical

ncement.

& CO.,.

LANDING.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

oods, consisting of

GES,
ANTINES,
ades,
AS, 25, 30, 37, 40, 45, 50.
AIDS, TYCOON REPS.

uced Prices,

UR GOODS AT

RGAINS.

e Blankets, Carriage Robe s
es and Children's Worte d
ckets and Mittens, all kinds,
e Linens, Flannels, Cotton
ts, also

hs and colors.

ASH. PLAID SASH.

nel, for Children's Suits,

ETS,

d Riding Hoods.

RAL ASSORTMENT

rts, French Blue Shirts,
der Shirts and Drawers,
k Gloves,
d Mittens,
, Cardigan Jackets,
andkerchiefs, etc. etc.

TENTION TO OUR STOCK OF

TING!

P AND STRAW.

EPARTMENT

OICE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

TEA SETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, BACK-GAMMON BOARDS, WRITING DESKS, ALBUMS, SHOP-PING BOXES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, CARD CASES, PURSES, WALL POCKETS, HAT BRUSHES, TOILET SETS, MATCH SAFES AND VIEWS, CUT-LERY, ARTICLES NOT MEN-TIONED HERE.

WEYMOUTH.

INALE!

G. A. R.,

ents), come before the public for the last time offering the finest

ERT

Boston, on

, FEB. 27, 1874,

L, WEYMOUTH.

er sufficient attraction for a multitude; while The following compose the Quartette:

HILLIPS,
NGER DOW,
RINI,
VARLEY,

h Tenor;

rd M. Dow, Pianist,

RCHESTRA,

ental Solos will be executed by

ist, and
. A. PATZ, Cornet Soloist.

- - - FIFTY CENTS,

e giving this Entertainment at the RESERVED according to location. Tickets can be procured of Messrs. W. G. Thayer, David Thaxter, B. Frank Hayden. After the Concert there will be a

BALL!

al Dance are invited to remain.

J. Thomas Baldwin, Prompter

M.

, and 7 o'clock. East Weymouth at 6 1-4, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, and 7 o'clock. Old Spain at 6 1-2 o'clock. Coaches will leave Broad Bridge, Hingham Sq., Centre Hingham, High Street and East Weymouth Hotel and Lovell's Corner.

VICK's
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1874.

300 Pages, 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate—Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. January number Issued.
Sent post paid on application to JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in stock, a variety of widths of Wire Netting, offers the same at the very low price of 14 cts. per foot.
Also, GALVANIZED IRON SINKS, which are free from rust, thereby removing the principal objection to the common sinks.
Also, a large variety of BUILDERS HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, CARRIAGE BOLTS and RIVETS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS and TOE CALKS, MARBLE SLABS, BRACKETS, &c.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Weymouth Landing.

J. K. CORTHELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
CHAMBERS
367 Washington St.,
BOSTON.
481y

Selectmen's Notice,

THE Selectmen of Weymouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Almshouse on the first Monday of each month, and at the Town House every other Monday during the year, from two to five o'clock P. M.

JAMES HUMPHREY,
Z. L. BICKNELL,
NOAH VINING,
ARNER HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS AMBLER,
} SELECTMEN OF WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, March 30, 1873.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
An Auctioneer,

I offer my best services in making Sales of Real Estate and personal property at Public Auction. Patronage respectfully solicited.

NOBLE MORSE.
South Weymouth, April 14, 1873.

NEW STORE.

Best Groceries & Provisions
CHEAP FOR CASH.
BASEMENT LEWIS RICH & CO'S STORE,
WEYMOUTH LANDING.

PRICE LIST.

Fine St. Louis Flour, PER BAG. PER BBL.
$1.35 $10.75

Extra Fine St. Louis Flour, 1.46 per bag, 11.62 pr. bbl.
Superior Flour, 1.58 per bag, 12.50 per bbl.
Jackson White Potatoes, per bu., 95c.
Muscatel Raisins, per lb., 16c.
Best Currants, per lb., 10c.
Black Tea, per lb., 40., 48., 72c.
Extra Molasses, per Gall., 50 Cts.
Best New Orleans Molasses, pr gall., 85 cts.
Best Porto Rico, per gall., 65c.
Sweet Butter, per lb., 38 cts.
Extra Cheese, per lb., 17 cts.
Best Lard, per lb., 11 cts.
Pure Cider Vinegar, gal., 40c.
Extra Pea Beans, hand picked, per qt., **12c.**
Medium Beans, per quart, 10c.
Best Rice, per lb., 11 cts.
Best Tapioca, per lb., 11c.
Best Sago, per lb., 11 cts.
Best Kerosene, per gallon, **20 Cts.**
Best Kerosene, pr. gall., (bbl.) 18c.
Chocolate, per lb., 44 cts.
Cocoa, per lb., 44 cts.
Broma, per lb., 45 cts.
Pure Confectionery, per lb. 24c.
Turnips, per bu., 80c.
Best Cod Fish, per lb., 6 cts.
Extra Shellbarks or Pea Nuts, per quart, 10 cts.
Best Round Steak, per lb., 18c.
Best Sirloin Steak, 22 cts.
Best Rump Steak, per lb., 25c.

New Milk, Can Fruits, Grapes, Oranges, and everything found in a first-class Grocery, at the LOWEST PRICES. Don't fail to call and examine.
Goods delivered free of charge.
Weymouth, January 1st, 1874. 36

Mrs. Linus Belcher's
MEDICINE.

I received an Indian recipe, from which I prepared some for myself, which worked in a cure. Its nervous debility, weakness of the back and limbs, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, irregularities, change of life, whites, dropsical affections, biliousness, inflammation of kidneys, headache, spinal complaint, rheumatism, dizziness in the head; makes new blood and strengthens the whole system.

CURE. This is the most valuable discovery ever brought before the public. Its qualities are naturally marvellous. After trying the highest medical skill in vain, females have been cured. Rest assured you are not humbugged in trying it.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CURE. DEAR MRS. BELCHER—Enclosed is $5. Will you send me six bottles of your excellent medicine for female weakness, as soon as convenient? I am suffering from general debility, and I think your medicine for strengthening and invigorating the system the best I ever took. Yours, etc.,
MRS. JOSEPH TERRY.
Hartford, Conn., June 10, '69.

CURE. Norway, Me., March 4, '72.
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—My mother has tried your medicine, and it has proved to be all that it is recommended to be.
LYDIA A. PARSONS.

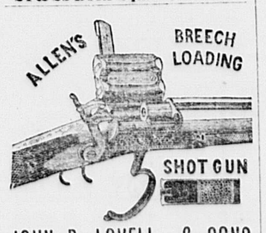
P. S. Mother wishes me to add a few lines for her that she may have the pride of thanking you for your kindness in publishing such a wonderful cure for suffering females. She wishes many blessing to rest upon you; she shall ever remember you in all her prayers. Yours with much respect,
LYDIA A. PARSONS.

CURE. Sherman Mills, Me., Sept. 28, '54
DEAR MRS. BELCHER—I have sent you $30, and paid $0.47 express money and have given away over one-half of what I have purchased; and I am anything but rich; but I feel an anxiety to have your medicine known. I cannot express by words; but will say, do not let it be prepared by any one else as long as you can do it. Then when you can do it no longer, put it into faithful hands. MRS. MARY J. BARKER.

CURE. MRS. LINUS BELCHER—Before trying your Female Cure I was out of health five years, tried the best physicians, and different medicines. Should like to have every female in the world know of your medicine. Pen and ink cannot tell the benefit I have received from it, may you long live to prepare it.
MRS. LAURENCE ORMSBY.

Prepared and sold by Mrs. LINUS BELCHER, Randolph, Mass.
Sent by Express, or according to directions, on receipt of the money, inclosed in a letter.
For sale by G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston; and by F. AMBLER, Weymouth.
Price $1.00 per Bottle; or Six Bottles for $5.

OUR HOLIDAY
CARD FOR 1873, & '74.
NO HOUSE
IN BOSTON
Can show the public so large a variety in
BOYS' CLOTHING
as may now be found at
RICHARDS'
"OLD CORNER,"
24.....DOCK SQUARE.....25
50 NEW STYLES!
OUR PRICES ARE
25 to 30 per cent. Lower
than others have been charging, this season, and our
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
this fall has proved a grand success, because everybody is satisfied that our figures for the *same* character of Men's, Boys' and Children's Garments are marked down to
REALLY "PANIC" RATES!
FOR DECEMBER, 1873,
we have a splendid stock of everything desirable and we will sell our Goods during the next six weeks
Cheaper than ever!
GEO. H. RICHARDS,
24 & 25 Dock Square, Boston.



JOHN P. LOVELL & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Guns, Rifles & Pistols
GUN MATERIALS AND FISHING TACKLE,
Nos. 27 Dock Sq., and 15 Washington Street,
BOSTON.
Agents for Ethan Allen & Co.'s Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Metallic Cartridges.
JOHN P. LOVELL. BENJ. S. LOVELL. JOHN N. LOVELL.

LARGEST RETAIL
GROCERY
AND TEA HOUSE

By our keeping at all times the Best quality of goods, and selling at the very lowest prices, is the reason that we now have the largest Retail Grocery Trade of any one firm, "in this line of business," in the United States.
Families can make a great saving by trading with us, and get goods of the best quality, at wholesale prices; as a reference to our price list will convince all of the fact.

TEAS.

Good Oolong,	. .	35c	per pound.
Prime Oolong,	. .	50c	"
Extra "	. .	60c	"
Very Best "	. .	75c	"
Prime Breakfast,	. .	50c	"
Extra "	. .	65c	"
Best Imported, "	. .	75c	"
Best Gunpowder,	. .	$1.00	"

GREEN COFFEES.

We have the finest assortment to be found in any one store in the United States. Owing to the changeableness of the Market we do not quote prices; but families can be fully assured of buying of us at less prices than elsewhere.

PURE SPICES.

Ginger,	. .	25c	per pound.
Pepper,	. .	25c	"
Alspice,	. .	30c	"
Cloves,	. .	55c	"
Mace,	. .	45c	"
No. 1 Nutmegs,	. .	$1.35	"
Cream Tartar,	. .	50c	"

Flours warranted to suit, or they may be returned and money will be refunded for what is not used. 35 Cents per bbl. allowed on Flour going out of Town. Delivered in any part of the City free of charge.

CANNED GOODS.

2 1-2 lb. Cans Tomatoes,	17	cts.
3 " " Tomatoes,	20	"
3 " " Peaches, Fair	25	"
3 " " Best Peaches,	28	"
3 " " Strawberries,	15	"
2 " " Pineapple,	20	"
Cutting's California Pears,	50	"

We wish to call special attention to our GREEN CORN as being the best sold in this market.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER CAN.

GOODS IN GENERAL.

Pearl Barley,	8c per lb.
Pearl Tapioca,	10c "
Flake Tapioca,	10c "
Italian Maccaroni,	15c "
Cracked Cocoa,	38c "
Baker's Chocolate,	38c "
Baker's Broma,	43c "
Baker's Shells,	8c "
French Mustard, (jars)	15c Jar.
White Wine Vinegar,	40c gallon.
Cider Vinegar,	40c "
Best Codfish,	7c per lb.
Pure Leaf Lard, 3, 5 & 10 lb. caddies,	12c "
Pyles' Saleratus,	12c "
Cooking Soda,	10c "
Pure Starch,	10c "
Silver Gloss Starch,	12c "
Oswego Corn Starch,	12c "
Boston Hams,	12c "
Dutch Cheese,	$1.25 "
Domestic Soap,	6c Cake.
Prime Family Soap,	7c lb.
Extra Soap,	15c bar.
Dried Apples,	10c per lb.
Green Peas,	10c qt.
New Currants, (English.)	10c lb.
Warners Blacking,	6c bx.
Canary Seed,	12c qt.
Horse Radish,	10c bottle.
10 lb. Buckwheat,	45c bag.
Philippe & Canaud Sardines, 1-4s,	18c "
" " 1-2s,	25c "
Prime Sardines, 1-4s,	13 "

TEAS.

Prime Japan,	. .	50c	"
Extra "	. .	60c	"
Very best,	. .	75c	"
Hyson Tea,	. .	55c	"
Extra Hyson,	. .	75c	"
Very Best "	. .	$1.00	"
Choice Mixed,	. .	60c	"
Best Mixed,	. .	75c	"

ROASTED COFFEES.

Our Coffees are roasted fresh every day; we have our own Mills for grinding, run by steam; thus Customers can always get the pure article fresh ground at short NOTICE; which retains the flavor much better than that which is in grocery stores already ground.

FLOUR.

PRIME MICHIGAN,	$9.50
CHOICE OHIO,	10.00
TAYLOR'S BEST,	11.00
ST. LOUIS CORN MILLS,	12.50
ST. LOUIS MANCUTAH STAR,	12.00
GERMAN HAXALL always on hand.	

HUCKIN'S SOUPS.

Tomato Soup,	40 cts.	can.
Pea Soup,	45 "	"
Ox Tail Soup,	50 "	"
Beef Soup,	45 "	"
Chicken Soup,	55 "	"
Mock Turtle Soup,	50 "	"

GOODS IN GENERAL.

6 lb. Boxes Silver Gloss Starch,	65c
Congress Yeast Powder,	9c lb.
Hosford's "	20c "
Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder,	22c "
Rangoon Rice,	8c "
Carolina Rice,	10c "
Mazinda,	12c "
All kinds of EXTRACTS, very low.	
Prime Molasses,	40c gall.
Good Porto Rico Molasses,	50c "
Choice " "	60c "
Best Imported "	75c "
Prime Syrup,	50c "
Best Golden Syrup,	$1.00 "
Granulated, Crushed, Powdered and Cut Loaf Sugar very low.	
Indian Meal,	3c per lb.
Rye Meal,	8c "
16 lbs. Washing Soap,	$1.00
7 bars Soap,	1.00
Boston Crackers,	9c per lb.
Pilot Bread,	10c "
Oyster Crackers,	10c "
Pea Beans,	10c quart.
Medium Beans,	10c "
Leghorn Citron,	30c per lb.
Crushed Wheat,	8c "
Figs,	12, 15, and 18c "
Pickles,	10c bottle.
Tumblers Jellies,	12c glass.

55 cts.
45 "
13 "

Goods Packed in Strong Cases

and delivered to any of the Depots free of charge. Goods sent by Express, C. O. D. 15 cents will be charged for collection by the Express Company. 35 cents allowed per barrel on flour going out of town.

All our Prices Regulated by the Market.

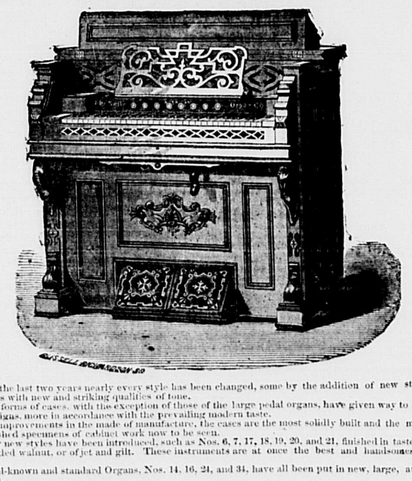
The prices of our goods will at all times be regulated by the market. Those sending their orders will make them up with the names of the articles and the prices contained in the circular. But when the goods are shipped, many of the prices may be lower or higher, as some kinds of goods are constantly changing in price. Every one can rely upon getting every article at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

First Class Goods at Low Prices.

Many persons entertain a wrong impression when they think they must pay high prices in order to get first class goods; we can assure all who favor us with their patronage, they will find the best assortment of select Family Stores that can be found in any Store in the United States. We guarantee every article to prove as represented, and give entire satisfaction, or they can be returned and the money refunded.

COBB, BATES & YERXA,
Wholesale & Retail Grocers,
510 & 512 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

The Smith American Organ Company
OF BOSTON, MASS.,
ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1852.
TWO LARGE MANUFACTORIES, AND RESOURCES UNLIMITED.
150 FIRST PREMIUMS RECEIVED.
50,000 ORGANS MADE AND IN USE.
EVERYWHERE ADMITTED TO POSSESS THE FINEST QUALITY OF MUSICAL TONE.



During the last two years nearly every style has been changed, some by the addition of new stops, and of registers with new and striking qualities of tone.
The old forms of cases, with the exception of those of the large pedal organs, have given way to those of newer designs, more in accordance with the prevailing modern taste.
By the improvements in the made of manufacture, the cases are the most solidly built and the most perfectly finished specimens of cabinet work now to be seen.
Entirely new styles have been introduced, such as Nos. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, finished in tasteful panels of mottled walnut, or of jet and gilt. These instruments are at once the best and handsomest in the market.
The well-known and standard Organs, Nos. 14, 16, 24, and 34, have all been put in new, large, and beautiful cases.
Wherever these organs have been introduced, their intrinsic excellence and beauty have been acknowledged by all.

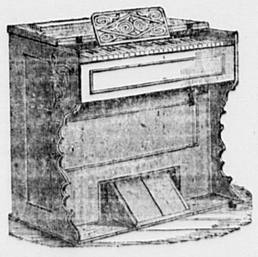
THEY MAKE THEIR WAY.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Those desiring time can make monthly or quarterly payments. And to those who hire, this great inducement is offered, namely, that if *at the end of a year they wish to buy, the rent shall be counted as so much paid towards the price.*
Those who wish to go direct to the warerooom of the manufacturers for the opportunity of selecting from a larger number can do so and have the same terms as though they dealt directly with the subscriber.
PIANO FORTES FROM THE BEST HOUSES furnished as low or lower than they can be had from the manufacturers. Second hand instruments taken in exchange!

F. B. BATES, Agent, East Weymouth.

BAKER & RANDALL
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.



A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EASY TERMS.
ORGAN & PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC STANDS, &c. REPAIRING DONE, PARTS IN STOCK.
INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON INSTALMENTS. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.
GLASS AND MOULDINGS FOR SALE.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ready Made Frames
ON HAND.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The subscriber invites the public generally, and Carpenters and Builders particularly, to examine his stock of goods. Having largely increased our stock we should be pleased to show the goods, among which may be found

HOUSE AND STABLE TRIMMINGS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, MARBLE SLABS, COPPER AND IRON PUMPS, CARPENTERS AND FARMING TOOLS, CORDAGE, NAILS, BOLTS, SCREWS, CHAINS, RIVETS, HORSE NAILS, WHIPS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, CAPS, GALVANIZED IRON PIPE FITTED FOR DRIVING WELLS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A HARDWARE STORE.

Call, and we will show the Goods and give the Prices, with pleasure.

GEO. S. BAKER,
Washington Square, Weymouth.

PIANO
For Sale or to Let.

Will be sold or let, on reasonable terms, a good Piano.
For particulars apply at the store.
C. S. WILLIAMS.
28 Weymouth Landing.

TO LET,

IN EAST BRAINTREE, a Dwelling-House containing 8 to 10 rooms, with large Stable and about three acres of land, being the place recently occupied by A. J. Warren. For particulars apply to SAMUEL CURTIS.
23 Weymouth Landing.

BUILDINGS
MOVED AND RAISED.

THE subscriber is prepared to move all kinds of Buildings, of Brick or Wood, in good order, and at satisfactory prices. F. T. BLANCHARD.
Corner Columbian & Main Sts., S. Weymouth.
H. D. BLANCHARD, Agent.
All orders promptly attended to.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 8th, 1873, trains leave Boston for New York at 4.30, 5.30 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

Harrison Sq. 7, 7.30, 8.30, 8.45, 9, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am ; 12m, 12.40, 1.45, 2, 3.30, 4.00, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 6, 6.30, 6.45, 7, 8.00, 9.30, 11.15 pm ; Neponset, 7, 7.30, 8.30, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am ; 12 m ; 12.40, 1.45, 2.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 6.45, 7.00, 9.30, 11.15 pm ; Quincy, 7, 7.30, 8.30, 8.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11 am ; 12 m ; 12.40, 1.45, 2.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 6.45, 7.00, 9.30, 11.15 pm ; Braintree, 7, 7.30, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am ; 12 m, 12.40, 1.45, 2.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 6.45, 7.00, 9.30, 11.15 pm ; Weymouth, 7, 7.30, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am ; 12 m, 12.40, 1.45, 2.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 6.45, 7.00, 9.30, 11.15 pm ; Quincy Adams, 7, 7.30, 11 am ; 12 m, 1.45, 3.30, 4.45, 5.15, 6.00, 7.00, 9.30, 11.15 pm ; Braintree, 7, 7.30, 8.45, 9.30, 11 am ; 12 m, 12.40, 1.45, 2.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 6.45, 7.00, 9.30, 11.15 pm ; Randolph, 8.45 a m ; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. N. Stoughton, 12 m ; 6 pm. Stoughton, 8.45 a m ; 12 m, 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. North Easton, 8.45 am., 12 m., 2.40, 4.30, 6 pm. Easton and Raynham, 8.45 am, 12 m, 2.40, 4.30 pm. Taunton, 8.45 am, 12m, 2.40, 4.30, 5.30 pm. New Bedford via Taunton, 2.30 pm ; via Fairhaven, 8 am ; 2 pm. Holbrook & E. Stoughton, 8, 11.00 am ; 1.45, 3.35, 6pm. No. Bridgewater, 8, 11 am ; 1.45, 3.35, 6.0 pm. E. & W. Bridgewater, 8, 11 am ; 1.45, 3.35 pm. Bridgewater, 8, 8.45, 11 am ; 12 m, 3.35, 4, 5, 6 pm. Middleboro' 8 am, 3.35, 6, 9 pm. Fall River, (via Bridgewater) 8 am, 4 pm ; (via Taunton) 8.45 am ; 12 m, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30 pm. Newport, 8.45 am ; 4.30 pm. South Weymouth, North, Cen. & N. Abington, 8.45 am ; 2 ; 5.30, 6.40 pm. East Bridgewater, 8.45 am ; 12 m, 2.40, 5 pm. Plymouth, 8.45 am ; 2.30, 5 pm. Milton and Mattapan, 7, 8, 10.15 pm. Neponset, 8 am ; 1, 2.45, 5.05, 6.20, 9.30, 11.50 pm. E. Milton & West Quincy, 8.10 am, 12.40, 2.40, 5, 6.15 pm. Hyannis, Welfleet & Provincetown, 8 am ; 4 pm. Wood's Hole and Falmouth, 8 am, 4 pm. Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, 8 am, on days advertised by Steamboat Company. E. Braintree, Weymouth, N. Weymouth, E. Weymouth, 7.30, 11 am ; 2.40, 4.45, 6.15 pm. Hingham and Cohasset, 7, 10.1 am ; 2.40, 3.30, 4.45, 6.15 pm. Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury, 7.30 am ; 3.30, 6.15 pm. ‡ Saturdays only.

TRAINS TO BOSTON LEAVE

Newport, 7.15 am ; 2.50 pm. Fall River (via Taunton) Whf. 5.00, 8.45 am ; Ferry St., 8, 11.15 am, 5.42 pm ; (via Bridgewater) Wharf 6.25 a m ; Ferry Street 8.36 pm. New Bedford (via Taunton) 8 am ; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am, 2.45 pm. Taunton, 8 am ; via Fairhaven, 7.15 am, 2.45 pm. Raynham 7.37, 8.58 am, 2.20, 4.45 pm. Easton, 7.56, 9.17 am ; 12.55, 3.06, 5.20 pm. North Easton, 8 am ; 12.20, 3.30 pm. Stoughton, 8.36, 9.54 am ; 1.29, 3.46 pm. Stoughton, 6.38, 8.04, 9.26 am ; 12.37, 3.52 pm. ‡ Stoughton, 7.05, 9.04 am. Randolph, 7.46, 10.16, 9.56 am ; 12.47, 4.25 pm. Milton, 8.06, 7.47, 9.03 am, 4.36 pm. Bridgewater, 6.25, 6.40, 7.52, 9.28, 11.20 am ; 12.45, 4.50 pm. East Bridgewater, 8.45 am ; 12.20, 5 pm. Bridgewater, 12.55, 4.58 pm. N. Bridgewater, 6.45, 8.40, 9.50 am ; 12.55, 5.08 pm. East Stoughton, 7.06, 8.59 am ; 1.05, 5.17 pm. Holbrook, 7.09, 9.03 am ; 1.55, 6.25, 5.32 pm. Plymouth, 6.30, 7.35 am ; 12.35, 4.00 pm. Bridgewater, 6.25, 6.40, 7.52, 9.28, 11.20 am ; 12.45, 4.50 pm. Whitman, 6.45, 8.40, 9.50 am ; 12.55, 5.08 pm. Abington, 6.40, 7.15, 9.04 am ; 12.12, 4.18 pm. South Weymouth, 6.25, 7.30, 9.17 am ; 12.27, 4.31 pm. East Weymouth, 6.30, 7.36, 8.00, 9.20, 9.46 am ; 1.05, 4.47, 6.04, 8.05, 9.05 pm. Quincy, 6.07, 7.10, 8.02, 8.45, 9.30, 10.20 am ; 12.40, 2.40, 4.25, 5.35, 6.40, 8.40, 9.40 pm. Neponset, 6.10, 7.13, 8.05, 8.48, 9.33, 10.23 am ; 12.43, 2.43, 4.28, 5.38, 6.43, 8.43, 9.43 pm. Harrison Sq., 6.15, 7.18, 8.10, 8.53, 9.38, 10.28 am ; 12.48, 2.48, 4.33, 5.43, 6.48, 8.48, 9.48 pm. Provincetown, Hyannis, Welfleet & Orleans, 8 am ; 4 pm. Wood's Holl, Falmouth & Nantucket, 8 am, on days advertised by Steamboat Company. Cohasset, 6.05, 6.50, 7.50 am ; 1.45, 5.45 pm. Hingham, 6.47, 7.00, 8.10 am ; 1.14, 4.57, 6.04 pm. E. Weymouth, 7.15, 8.22 am ; 1.25, 4.42, 8.12 pm. N. Weymouth, 6.55, 7.58, 8.57 am ; 1.08, 4.52, 6.07 pm. Weymouth, 6.51, 7.53, 8.52 am ; 1.03, 4.47, 6.22 pm. East Braintree, 6.41, 7.25, 8.24 am ; 12.37, 4.17, 6.27 pm. East Braintree, 6.41, 7.25, 8.24 am ; 12.37, 4.17, 6.27 pm. East Randolph, 6.46, 7.30, 8.29 am ; 12.42, 4.22, 6.32 pm. Braintree, 6.51, 7.35, 8.34 am ; 12.47, 4.27, 6.37 pm. Quincy, 6.55, 7.40, 8.39 am ; 12.52, 4.32, 6.42 pm. Neponset, 7.00, 7.45, 8.44 am ; 12.57, 4.37, 6.47 pm. Milton, 7.03, 7.48, 8.47 am ; 1.00, 4.40, 6.50 pm. Mattapan, 7.06, 7.51, 8.50 am ; 1.03, 4.43, 6.53 pm. Cohasset, 6.05, 6.50, 7.50 am ; 1.45, 5.45 pm. Hingham, 6.47, 7.00, 8.10 am ; 1.14, 4.57, 6.04 pm. E. Weymouth, 7.15, 8.22 am ; 1.25, 4.42, 8.12 pm. N. Weymouth, 6.55, 7.58, 8.57 am ; 1.08, 4.52, 6.07 pm. Weymouth, 6.51, 7.53, 8.52 am ; 1.03, 4.47, 6.22 pm. East Braintree, 6.41, 7.25, 8.24 am ; 12.37, 4.17, 6.27

Farm, Garden and Household.

Household Recipes.

CREAM CAKE.—Two eggs; one cupful of sugar; one cup of cream; two cups of flour; one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; one teaspoonful of soda.

PRESERVING STUFFED ANIMALS.—Rub the flesh side of the skin with a composition of one pound of tobacco ashes, one-half pound alum, two pounds of dry slaked lime.

LOAF CAKE.—Three eggs; one cup of sugar; half a cup of butter; one cup of cream; one teaspoonful of soda; one cup of raisins; one cup of currants; flour and nutmegs.

LOAF CAKE.—Three eggs; one cup of sugar; half a cup of butter; one cup of cream; one teaspoonful of soda; one cup of raisins; one cup of currants; flour and nutmeg.

DOUGHNUTS.—Two eggs; two cups of sugar; two cups of sweet milk; a little salt; five pints of flour; with two even measures each of acid and soda of Horsford's preparation mixed well with flour.

CREAM CUP CAKE.—Four cups of flour; two of sugar; three of sweet cream; four eggs; mix hard. Bake in a quick oven; bake in square tins, and when cold cut in squares about two inches wide.

RECIPES FOR ROLLS.—Mix one pint of milk, half a pint of fresh lard, one tablespoon of soda, the same of salt, mix stiff and roll up about the size of your hand; sprinkle with sugar and ground cinnamon or cloves.

CREAM PIE.—One cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, one half cup of milk, two heaping cups of flour, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one half teaspoonful of soda, one egg and yolks of three more. This makes cake for two pies.

PUMPKIN PIES.—Pare the pumpkin, then grate it, and add sugar and ginger to taste, and milk enough to make it of the proper consistency; then line your tins with pie crust, put in your pumpkin, and bake it in the ordinary way.

PICKLE FOR HAMS.—For one hundred pounds of ham take six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, one quart of molasses, three ounces of saltpeter, and one ounce of saleratus. When ready to smoke they can be soaked and freshened to taste if too salt.

HOW TO SAVE STALE BREAD.—Stale bread may be made as nice as freshly baked by dipping the loaf into clean cold water and warming through in a bakeoven. Much bread might be saved that is thrown away if this were more generally practiced than it is.

POTATO PUDDING.—One pound of mashed potatoes, three-quarters of a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, four eggs, one gill of brandy, one gill of rose-water, one gill of cream. Work the potatoes and butter well together. Beat the sugar and eggs to a froth. Mix them well and bake in a quick oven.

DUTCH SAUCE.—Put into a saucepan one tablespoonful of flour, two ozs. of butter, two tablespoonfuls each of vinegar and water, the yelks of two eggs, and salt to taste; put over the fire and do not allow it to boil, but stir it constantly until thick; if it happens to curdle, strain the sauce through a strainer, add the juice of half a lemon, and serve in a sauce-boat.

THE CREAM.—Boil one pint of milk, reserving enough to wet one cup of flour smoothly—stir in when the milk boils. To one cup of sugar and the grated rind add juice of one lemon; pour slowly into the mixture, stirring fast. Have ready the three whites beaten to a stiff froth, pour in while it boils slowly. Let the cake cool and pour in the cream pot.

Farm Notes.

An English groom, who is spoken of as a very intelligent young man, effectually cured his master's horse of an acute indisposition to lie down o'nights in the stable, by simply tieing a weight to his tail.

A dairyman who gained a high reputation for his butter always had the balls marked with a swan. After a while, the stamp broke and another pattern was used instead, but the butter would not sell. The old stamp was restored, and the butter brought its aforetime high price.

An exchange records the complete and wonderful restoration of a lot of chickens badly afflicted with the gapes, by means of a feed of tallow candle melted and mixed with a quart of oatmeal. The same cure has been repeatedly tried with invariable success. Let no man make light of this prescription

A new use for old papers is suggested by *The Scientific American*. Carefully attached with strong flour-paste, in four or five thicknesses, to the walls and ceilings of cellars, and these lower regions are rendered frost-proof. The more air spaces under the paper, the greater the protection from the cold. As a preparatory measure it is necessary to sweep away all loose dust and sand. A case is mentioned where roots were safely kept by this precautionary measure in a cellar so open that aforetime it had frozen even when banked.

Swelling of the Legs.

When the legs of a horse swell upon standing in the stable it is an evidence of debility, general or local. It would be well to increase the food in quantity or improve its quality. The following might also be of use—viz.: Powdered sulphate of iron, 1½ oz.; gentian root, 2 oz.; chlorate of potassa, 1 oz.; mixed and divided into 12 powders. One of these given in cut feed as little moistened as possible night and morning. Ground oats would be better for feed than corn. Friction by rubbing with a coarse woolen cloth upon the parts would also be helpful.

Death of the Siamese Twins.

A dispatch from Greensboro, N. C., gives the announcement of the sudden death of the celebrated Siamese Twins, which occurred at their residence at Mount Airy, Surrey county, N. C.

There are no details of this sad event further than the fact that Chang was partially paralyzed last fall, since which time he has been fretful, very much debilitated and strongly addicted to drinking liquor as a means of alleviating his suffering. He had been quite feeble for several days—indeed so much as to confine both the brothers to bed, but the illness was not so great as to cause any anticipation of the catastrophe that was to follow. They retired to bed as usual, but during the night Chang became worse, and, to the utter dismay of all his friends, expired suddenly about four o'clock in the morning.

As soon as it was discovered that his spirit had left its earthly tenement and that death had claimed him for its own Eng became so terribly shocked that he raved wildly for a while, at times exhibiting signs of great mental aberration. This attack was followed by what seemed to be a deadly stupor, and all now watched eagerly the fate of the surviving twin, so long and inseparably united to his now dead brother. In two hours, it is supposed, from the death of Chang, Eng breathed his last, and in death, as in life, the souls, as well as the bodies, of the celebrated twins were once more reunited. The wives and families of the twins were in deepest grief, the children, many of whom are deaf mutes, expressing their sorrow and bereavement in the most pitiful manner.

A Thrilling Experience.

Seven Days Adrift on an Ice Floe in Saginaw Bay—The Story of the Castaways as Told by Them After their Rescue.

We condense from the Bay City *Chronicle*, the following account of the terrible experiences of McEwan and Smith, the two men who were nearly seven days adrift on the ice in Saginaw Bay:—

William McEwan and George Smith went out on the ice on Saginaw Bay on Wednesday, December 31, 1873, to fish. They took with them to the shore sundry supplies of provisions, &c., intending to be absent from home several days. They took with them on to the ice, however, only their blankets, fish spears, two hand sleighs, tools for cutting holes in the ice, and some other fishermen's apparatus. The ice at this time was from four to six inches thick, and the weather was steadily but not severely cold. They spent the afternoon in fishing through the ice, and secured three fish. A southerly wind was blowing, and about half-past four o'clock McEwan looked up and saw a man who had been near them running toward the shore. At the same instant McEwan saw that the ice had cracked in a long line about six rods from them toward shore. McEwan called to Smith, and both ran toward the crack for the purpose of escaping to the shore; but before they reached it the crack, at first discovery only six or eight inches wide, had increased so much that it was impossible to jump across it.

When it was evident that there was no means of getting across the crack otherwise McEwan and Smith set about chopping out a cake of ice large enough to hold them, which they proposed to pole across the open water with their spear poles. Before they had half cut out the cake, however, they saw that they were drifting into deeper water, and a trial proved that they were already beyond reach of bottom with their spear poles.

The castaways then abandoned all hope of getting to shore at that point, and started over the ice to the west, in the belief that it had not yet separated from the shore along the west. The ice which had been broken loose had also broken into many pieces, some large and some small. The piece upon which the men were was five or six acres in extent. Passing on to the westward they went over cakes sometimes not over six or eight feet square. Finally the ice became so much broken up that they could no longer proceed. Then they tried to pole a cake toward the shore, using their spear poles for the purpose, when the water was so deep that to reach bottom they had to put their arms into the water up to the elbows. But after half an hour of this desperate work they were compelled to abandon all efforts and make their precarious way back to the larger cakes of ice in the main body. This attempt was continued into the night of Wednesday, which was fortunately a bright moonlight one. The men found a secure piece of ice and lay down for the night, putting their hand sleighs on the windward side, and so making a tolerably comfortable night with the aid of their blankets.

During Wednesday night and Thursday the wind blew steadily from the southwest. This was in the second day, and still they were drifting toward the Charity Islands, as nearly as they could judge. The ice did not seem to waste any on Thursday, but it was evident that it was not strengthening. Neither of the men had eaten anything since coming on the ice on Wednesday. They had with them the three raw fish which they had caught before the ice broke away, but they had no craving for food. This day they again moved to the westward, to get as near the shore as possible, in the hope that the ice would ultimately drift that way.

On Friday afternoon, the third day, while moving towards the north shore across the drifting cakes of ice, McEwan's hand sleigh, which he was using to cross from one cake to another, went down between two cakes, and he was instantly in the water. Smith, however, was securely on a cake and reached his spear pole to his comrade and helped him out, pretty thoroughly wet. The drift was still eastward, and on Saturday, the fourth day, they had drifted so far in that direction that they came in sight of Fish Point. Except that of Wednesday, the nights had not been very cold, and Saturday night was not uncomfortably so. Sunday, the fifth day, was the worst they had experienced. The storm was not of long continuance, but it was violent, and the warm rain cut holes in the ice all about the castaways as large as a man's head. The cake upon which they were had weakened until it was only about three inches in thickness. The heavy gale made a considerable sea, which broke and ground up the ice on the edges of the great field, and must soon have done the same to the piece on which the men were had the gale continued. Suddenly, however, the wind shifted to the northwest, and the ice began to join up closer together. There was a steady wind after the storm, and they found pieces breaking off from the cake on which they were floating. The sixth day, Monday, they started for the east shore or the bay, having been drifted so far in that direction that they thought they could soonest reach the shore there.

After going about three miles they came across a small ducking boat fast in the ice. This they did not try to move, but traveled on till twelve at night, when they found that the wind had parted the body of ice, and further progress in that direction was barred. They returned to the westward, and, taking up the ducking boat on their way, endeavored to break their way through in it to the west shore, towards which they were then drifting. One of them, however, got into the water, and finally they were obliged to give it up again. Then they resigned themselves to wait for weather cold enough to stiffen up the ice or to make new ice between them and the shore.

On Sunday they saw in the direction of the Saginaw lighthouse the smoke of a steam vessel, and thought then that their friends were at last apprised of their situation and were making an effort to save them. This was the smoke of the tug McDonald, which went out some miles beyond the lighthouse, and returned when the storm came on, having discovered nothing. The tug's smoke was peculiar, and they recognized it at once as the first sign they had received that anything of their fate was known at home. The hope which this sight inspired of course died away during Monday, when nothing more of the kind was seen.

Monday night brought the cold, freezing temperature which the castaways had been looking and hoping for, and on the morning of Tuesday, which would have been their seventh day, they found that the old ice had not only been materially strengthened and frozen together, but that a sheet of new ice had been formed stretching off to the west shore. Here was deliverance, and none too soon.

Though the night before had been friendly in its freezing, it had also been fuller of peril than the others. There must have been a storm outside; for, during the night, the cakes of ice were constantly cracking and breaking. Once the cake upon which they were broke within two feet of them as they lay upon it in their blankets. They were compelled to move three times during this night in consequence of the ice breaking near them. When at last it broke within two feet of them, as above noted, they got up and did not again attempt to lie down to rest. The ice was driven inward about a mile during this time.

About seven o'clock Tuesday morning they were again on the move, and got to the little boat before mentioned. There they left everything but their sleigh and spear poles. With these they struck out for the ice bridge for deliverance between them and the shore, which had formed during the night. It was six miles to dry land, and the new ice was only about three-fourths of an inch in thickness, but it was very tough. They went in single file over it as rapidly as possible, and it bent and sunk beneath their feet at every step. But it did not break fatally, though Smith went through once and was helped out by McEwan with his spear pole. When near the Pinconning bar they descried some Indians on the ice near the shore, and soon one of them skated out to McEwan, who was ahead of Smith.

As soon as the Indian came up, McEwan got upon his hand-sleigh and bade the Indians push him to the shore. The red man did so, and McEwan sent him back for Smith, who was brought in the same way on shore again. The wonderful endurance of the castaways was suddenly brought to an end. They had not eaten a mouthful since Wednesday until Tuesday morning, when they took about one-quarter of a pound each of the raw fish which they had carried throughout their driftings.

They had not felt weak up to the time of getting ashore. Then their strength gave out, and they were barely able to walk to the house of Mr. Joseph Meach. Here they were furnished with victuals. McEwan ate sparingly, but Smith gave way to the weakened cravings of appetite, and ate rather imprudently.

It was ten o'clock Tuesday morning when they reached Meach's house, and at twelve they were taken on an ox sled to Pinconning station. There McEwan telegraphed the glad news of the final rescue, which went over the city like a flash. These two heroes of one of the most wonderful adventures on record are now in as comfortable a condition as could be expected. Smith is suffering from overeating on first landing, but McEwan was apparently as good as ever, saving his frost-bitten feet. Of course, however, both men feel a weakness which they did not notice so long as the struggle for life lasted.

A Son Murders his Mother.

The matricide of Jersey City when Joseph Freeman shot and killed his mother because she would not give him money has attracted much attention. At the inquest Mary Turner, sister of the prisoner, was a witness. She testified as follows: I reside at Carteret avenue, Jersey City; am a daughter of Mary E. Freeman; was present at the time the shooting occurred; no one was present at the time but my sister, Harriet Freeman, Joseph Freeman, my mother and myself; some time after eight o'clock the family were gathered in mother's room; Joseph came into the room and sat down a short distance from mother and said, "Mother, you know I can't stay here; you don't say if you like me; you find fault with all I do; I can't go right; what provision will you make for me?" Mother said, "What do you mean by provision?" He answered, "I want you to give me $2,000;" mother said, "I cannot give it to you;" he said, "If you don't give it to me I will kill myself." Mother said, "I am not afraid of that." Some conversation followed on the subject, but I cannot remember the words; he said to mother, "I am going to shoot myself," rising up as he said it; mother then said to him, "Don't do it, Joseph;" my sister screamed and ran toward the stairs, and mother ran after him to go down the back stairs, intending to call help to stop him; I looked at mother and saw the blaze of a pistol and mother fell; I then went to my brother Joseph and said, "What have you done?" I don't remember his answer or what I said after that, except that I told him to go for the doctor; perhaps she was not dead yet; he said he would do so, and he gave himself up; I did not see the pistol in his hand before the shooting, but I afterwards saw him throw it away; he threw it back as soon as I asked him what he had done; he did not say much, but exclaimed, "O h, my God!" I asked him why he did so, but he made no direct reply; before that I never heard any threats; Joseph was never affectionate; mother stood with her back toward him when she received the wound; she was going out of the door; don't know whether he was in the habit of carrying a pistol; saw him make a motion to take the pistol from his pocket; that looks like the pistol he used; I saw it when father had it; father died one year and two weeks ago; we have not lived happily together, for he was of a very discontented disposition; after the shooting he held the pistol for a moment in his hand; he then threw it away; I spoke first and said to him, "Oh, Joseph, what have you done?" I don't remember what he said in reply; my mother never moved; she uttered not a word; previous to this occurrence I never heard him threaten any of the family.

Harriett Freeman, sister of the prisoner, testified: After supper, on Wednesday night last, the family went up stairs; my brother Joseph asked mother for $2,000; she said it was impossible to give it to him; he then said he was going to kill himself; I went out of the room; as I was going down stairs I heard the report of a pistol; never saw my father carry the pistol; the shooting took place at half-past eight o'clock in the evening; never saw Joseph carry the pistol; he resided with us over eleven months; he was home all the time; he did not go out at all; he was not doing any business.

Myra Freeman, another sister of the prisoner, testified: On the night of the shooting my brother Joseph called on my mother and asked for $2,000; my mother refused and said she could not get it for him; he then said he would kill himself; I ran out of the room, and as I was half way down stairs he fired a pistol; at supper nothing was spoken about money; we were all up stairs at the time; I am fifteen years of age; Joseph was not an affectionate brother; he was always disagreeable whatever we would say, and would bring up an argument.

A Verdict.

A coroner's jury in San Francisco sat on a dead Chinaman. Ten of the twelve were in favor of returning the verdict, "That the deceased, Ah Tong, came to his death from the accidental explosion of the digester of the San Francisco candle factory; and we, from the evidence, find no one to blame." The eleventh juror found "that the deceased came to his death by the explosion of the San Francisco candle factory; and from the explosion we find the company censurable for allowing a Chinaman to work the engine, or to have anything to do with it." The twelfth peremptorily declined to put his name to either verdict, on the ground that he (the juror) was not a citizen. The coroner accepted the verdict of the eleventh juror, and compelled the twelfth to sign it by threatening to keep him in custody until he should consent. He judged that of the two, a verdict condemning the employment of Chinamen in any capacity in engine rooms would be the best for political purposes.

Josh Billings says: "There ain't ennything that will kompletely kure laziness, though a second wife has been known to hurry it some."

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Senator Conkling, of N. Y., presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce calling the attention of Congress to the inefficiency of the merchant marine service of the United States.

The resolution from the Finance Committee looking to a resumption of specie payments, was discussed. Mr. Schurz delivered a lengthy speech in which he urged an immediate resumption of specie payments, and opposed an inflation of the currency.

Caleb Cushing's nomination to be Chief Justice was withdrawn by the President.

In his reply to the Finance report of Senator Schurz, Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "The United States could not be guided by the experience of England in the matter of contraction. There was hardly a man living five miles from a bank, and most of them lived in towns and villages in sight of banks. The facilities for bank credits there were much greater than in this country, and there was not the necessity for so great a volume of currency. England, with her 31,000,000 people, has $600,000,000 currency. And the United States, with her 40,000,000 people, had only $800,000,000 currency. He did not think our currency redundant. It had been argued that we had built railroads too fast. He did not believe a Senator on this floor would say his State had railroad too many. Probably sometimes they had been built in advance of settlement, but they were always the pioneers of civilization. He desired to again state that the recent panic in our country did not spring out of any defect in our currency. The currency did not run down during that panic, but on the contrary increased in value. He saw behind all this contraction argument the old State banking system looming up.

Mr. Howe, of Wis., introduced a bill for the withdrawal of irredeemable national notes and the substitution of redeemable national bank notes.

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Mr. Logan, of Ill., introduced a bill relating to retirements from the army. It proposes to make it obligatory upon the President to retire any officer of the army or Marine Corps except the General or Lieutenant-General of the army, whose name shall have been borne upon the register 45 years or who shall be 62 years of age.

In the financial discussion, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said that on June 30, 1869, the legal tenders outstanding amounted to three hundred and fifty-six million dollars. On the 1st of January they amounted to three hundred and seventy-eight millions four hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars, or an increase in the form of legal tenders of twenty-two millions four hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars. The fractional currency, which in 1869 amounted to twenty-seven millions five hundred and eight thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, now amounted to forty-eight millions five hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars, being an increase of over twenty-one millions dollars; and again, the national bank circulation had been increased from two hundred and ninety-nine millions seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars to three hundred and thirty-nine millions eight hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, making the total increase on the currency over eighty-two million dollars. He argued that it had been practicable during the last four years to advance our notes to specie value. If not, when would it be?

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of the Portland, Oregon and Salt Lake Railroad and Telegraph Company; the United States Government to guarantee the payment of interest on the company's bonds to the extent of ten thousand dollars per mile.

Mr. Morgan, of Ill., in discussing the finance question said he did not oppose an ultimate return to specie payments, but considered such return at present impracticable and unnecessary. Gold and silver are not sufficient in amount to return to coin payment. They do not and cannot represent the value of labor, industry, and commerce, consequently gold and silver cannot now serve as the standard of value or medium of exchange in this country. The confidence of the people in our paper currency has never wavered. In the days of the panic gold fell to one hundred and six. The Senator from Missouri showed that the amount of our currency per capita in 1860 was fourteen dollars and fifty cents, and that it is now nineteen dollars. The logical result goes even further. In 1860 the amount of property per capita was five dollars and twenty-six cents, which increased to seven dollars and ninety-one cents in 1870. The same ratio of increase of currency would now require twenty-two dollars per capita, a total circulation of eight hundred and fifty million dollars. This amount is now needed for active circulation. It would not be in excess of the amount per capita in Great Britain and France. The most reliable statistics represent the circulation in France at fifty dollars per capita and in Great Britain at twenty-five dollars per capita, which latter is ten per centum more than is here demanded.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a petition of the National Board of Trade against any increase of the volume of currency, asking that the national Banking act be amended, and that the volume of fractional currency be reduced.

The Committee on Transportation Routes was requested to report on the subject within a reasonable time, giving full details of the cheap transportation question so far as they were able.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., quoted from the *Army and Navy Journal* in corroboration of a statement which he had made before the holidays, that New York was at the mercy of foreign iron-clads, and remarked that its only protection was in a refined system of torpedoes.

Mr. Kelley, of Penn., also stated that when the ship Cathedral could not get into New York she had to be sent around to Philadelphia and to have her cargo discharged there and sent to New York by rail.

A bill relating to United States courts was passed; a codification of the statutes was reported, and it was agreed to hold two evening sessions a week for its consideration.

Mr. Small, of N. H., asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and report how many horses are owned and maintained by the Government of the District of Columbia, the expense and uses of the same, and who use them; and whether they are required for the public service; and also, as to carriages and other vehicles owned by the Government and used with such horses.

Mr. Hooper, of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse distillers for amounts paid by them in procuring Tice meters, by order of the Internal Revenue Bureau, but which meters were subsequently abolished by law.

Bills introduced: To provide a currency in coin and paper of equal and uniform value throughout the United States; to abolish the system of postage; to establish a department of manufactures. Also, to allow national banks a circulation equal to the face of their deposited bonds; for the purchase of Monticello, Va., formerly the homestead of Thomas Jefferson, and containing his grave; to amend the national banking law so as to provide for free banking, give better security to depositors, prevent usury, give elasticity to the currency, and place the finances on a more secure and substantial basis.

Mr. Ward, of N. J., introduced a bill providing that the heirs of any soldier who was killed or died while in military service during the late war, whose period of enlistment was for less than one year, or who shall have died by reason of wounds received or disease contracted, shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as if said soldier had enlisted for three years. This bill includes all who enlisted for three or more months at the commencement of the war, and who have never received bounty. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

The House refused to suspend the rules to admit a resolution by Wilson, of Ind., to increase the circulating medium, the vote being 134 to 98.

Mr. Young, of Ga., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that all printed matter printed by order of the Government, and bearing the official signature of a member of either House of Congress, shall pass through the mails free of charge until the 1st of July, 1874. Rejected. Yeas, 71, Nays, 163.

A bill presented provides for a regulation of the passenger and freight charges on railroads through a commission of nine members, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold office for two, four, and six years, with a compensation of four thousand dollars and actual traveling expenses.

A new rule, providing that all motions to suspend the rules, except to go into the Committee of the Whole, shall be seconded by a majority before being submitted to the House, was adopted after a long discussion.

VINEGAR BITTERS, Dr. J. WALKER, a regular practicing physician of California, has conferred a priceless boon upon mankind, by the introduction of a "Bitters" compounded from herbs exclusively, which may be truly said to be superseding all others, and is becoming a *bitter* dose indeed for the charlatans and quacks, on account of its immense sale and universal popularity. Not only are these VINEGAR BITTERS, as he calls them, an invaluable tonic and alterative, but they are acknowledged as a standard MEDICINE, and the astonishing rapidity with which they cure diseases hitherto declared incurable, seems almost incredible. After having been carefully tested, they are kept on hand in thousands of households, and used for any and every form of disease, many relying upon them in preference to the most celebrated physicians. They have become a recognized "Family Remedy," and properly so.—*Com.*

Mr. Bloom, robbed of $3,000 in a sleepinl car on the Nashville and Southern Railroad, sues the Pullman Company to make them assume his loss. He claims that the conductor and porter, whose protection was inferentially guaranteed when he paid his extra fare, were asleep when the property was perpetrated.

The Elmwood and Warwick collars still hold their own, and are just as nice to wear and look as well as they always did.—*Com.*

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for this purpose as this Discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all Druggists.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, and accidentally I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with an eruption; also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude.

MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—For sudden colds, producing colic or neuralgic pains, the Pain-Killer of PERRY DAVIS acts like a charm. It is equally efficacious applied externally or internally. Throughout the New England States it is the family doctor. No mother does without it. Whenever used, in this or any other land, it is everywhere acknowledged to be the world's "Pain-Killer." All druggists keep it.—[Com.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*."—[Com.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will arrest every ailment affecting the lungs, throat or chest.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—[Com.

For coughs use WISTAR'S BALSAM.—[Com.

We noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Drs. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson Me., whereon son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.—[Com.

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangements of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the use of Cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF.—Warranted to relieve all Rheumatic Afflictions, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc. The best, the surest, and the quickest remedy for all Bowel Complaints.—*Com.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. A COUGH, Cold, Sore Throat Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches *are used with great success.*

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and to not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold by all Druggists.*

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

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THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Hogs—Live	05¾@	06¾
Dressed	06¾@	07¾
Sheep	04¾@	07¾
Cotton—Middling	16¾@	16¾
Flour—Extra Western	6.70@	7.00
State Extra	6.80@	7.00
Wheat—Red Western	1.65@	1.69
No. 2 Spring	1.60@	1.63
Rye	.96@	.98
Barley—Malt	1.80@	2.10
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Corn—Mixed Western	.87@	.94
Hay, per ton	15.00@	28.00
Straw, per ton	15.00@	18.00
Hops	73's 25.00—90's	8@15
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Lard	.07@	09¾
Petroleum—Crude	5¾@ 8¾	Refined 14¾
Butter—State	.31@	.40
Ohio, Fine	.28@	.34
" Yellow	.29@	.40
Western ordinary	.25@	.30
Pennsylvania fine	.30@	.35
Cheese—State Factory	.09@	.14
" Skimmed	.03@	.09
Ohio	.09@	.13
Eggs—State	.25@	.26

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Beef Cattle	3.75@	6.31
Sheep	4.30@	6.50
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Flour	7.25@	9.25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.36@	1.50
Corn	.66½@	.79
Oats	.48@	.50
Rye	1.00@	1.03
Barley	1.45@	1.60
Lard	.09¾@	.11

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.45@	1.90
Rye—State	.80@	.90
Corn—Mixed	.85@	.90
Barley—State	1.60@	1.65
Oats—State	.45@	.48

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour	7.75@	8.25
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