WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1877.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—

Among Washingtonians the partial burning of the magnificent Patent Office building is of greater interest than political events. Mr. Hayes and his rangers came home a few days ago from the South, but all Washington was meditating on the fire, and no one met him at the depot. Indeed, this city is so free from fires, and so accustomed to high officials, that the burning of a corner grocery will attract a greater crowd at any time than the coming or going of a President, fraudulent or otherwise. The actual pecuniary loss by the fire is now estimated at nearly $1,000,000. The loss to the country by the lowering of the dignity of the Presidential office by Mr. Hayes' electioneering trip cannot be counted. Most of the models in the patent office have been saved, though some valuable ones were lost which cannot be replaced. The Washington relics were saved by great exertion, but Mr. Hayes was, at the same time, wantonly disregarding the far more precious example of our first President by making a political tour through the States. Public sentiment is very strong now against putting up any other but strictly fire-proof buildings. When Congress meets I trust suggestions heretofore made in this correspondence, that the Government cease to keep its records in tinder box buildings, whether hired or not, will be heeded.

The fire will have its effect of scattering the different Bureaus of the Interior Department. Numerous buildings have been tendered to the Secretary, and the employees will soon be at work again.

Six months ago I wrote you of the expected death of Alexander H. Stephens, then believed to be dying at the National Hotel in this city. Soon after that the wonderful man started for his home in the South, and last evening he returned to us to take part in the Extra Session of Congress. He is apparently better than at any time for some years. He is being called on to day by his numerous friends.

A delegation of Indians is here to make a treaty. We ought long ago to have outgrown the folly of making solemn treaties with bands of Indians whose condition forbade their understanding the force of any agreement, and the more especially as the constant extension of our people westward made it impossible for us to live up to the letter or spirit of the treaties. A treaty which one of the parties is incapable of understanding and the other party of observing, is not such an one as ought to be made. Perhaps the turning over of all the tribes to the War Department with a provision that Gen Howard shall be kept out of the Indian country—would be the best that could be done, and we may expect a great effort in that direction this winter in Congress.

There will be unprecedented efforts made this winter to secure Federal aid in some shape, to the Texas Pacific Railroad. Col. Tom. Scott will occupy a large house here, and "entertain." He believes, evidently, in reaching the Congressional brain through the Congressional stomach. There are evidences, too that various Southern members heretofore not favorable to such aid by the Government, as prepared to support a subsidy "just once." On the whole, this will be the great question of the session. Next in importance will be the lobby in the interest of a vigorous policy—which means war—in our dealings with Mexico. This is probably the most mercenary and soulless lobby that ever existed. I do not believe any man of national reputation will be found doing its bidding. Randall will be here soon and will have rooms for a few days at Sanderson's Hotel. His coming means that he is determined to be Speaker if he can. About four people in every five here expect his election, and the fifth man is fearfully divided among the other candidates. Randall is very popular here.

Washingtonians are organizing to present to Congress some definite plan for the Government of the District, and a decision as to the proportion of District expense to be borne by the general Government. As it is, each Congress works its own sweet will upon us, and there is no way in which we can judge, from year to year, whether we shall be petitted children or ragged outcasts. We are not looking for charity, but we think the Capital of the country, beyond all other cities, should have a stable government, with such arrangements as to taxation of Federal property as will not make every new government building a burden to the city.

NEMO.

FEW DOZEN OLD RYE—SEVEN YEARS OLD. PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE. FOR SALE BY
HENRY ST. JOHN

A Chapter of French Financial History.

The future historian will probably place a high estimate upon the wisdom of the managers of the Bank of France who, early in the Franco-German war, in her own interest as a private corporation, advanced to the Government of France (as per report, November 2, 1873, of M. Magne, Minister of France,) the imperial sum of 1,530,000,000 francs, (say $306,000,000.) payable in instalments of 200,000,000 francs ($40,000,000.) per year, with interest at one per cent. Almost simultaneously with this aid to the central executive departments of the nation, they carefully nurtured with singular providence the productive and commercial functions of the nation, neglecting not even the humblest.

By the kindness of Mr. J. W. Schuckers, we are permitted to copy the following report of the matter made by the late Mr. Thomas Balch, who obtained his information from leading Bankers of Paris:

"It became apparent very soon after the beginning of hostilities between France and Germany, that the Armies of the Empire were too weak (the military organization had been "worm-eaten," as was expressively said,) successfully to resist the sure and swift advance of the Germans upon the French capitol. Various inconsiderable encounters took place even in the last days of July, which clearly foreshadowed the subsequent immense disasters that overwhelmed the Empire and ended in the conquest of France. On the 2nd of August, 1870, the advance of 100,000 Imperialists of Saarbrucken, without decisive results, had a powerful effect upon the public sentiment of the French people; on the 4th, the battle of Weissenburg, in the actual defeat of their army, on the 6th, the battles of Woerth and Saarbrucken (Height of Speichern) ended in the beginning of the retreat upon Paris, and on the 7th the city was declared in a state of seige. These events followed one another with extraordinary rapidity; and amid the consternation everywhere excited by them, the haute finance of Paris took the alarm and a great anxiety grew up lest, with the threatened destruction of the military power of the country, the native industries—the main spring and support of the credit and grandeur of France—should perish also. The French financiers—not the French politicians—foresaw the impending danger, and with characteristic sagacity and courage provided the remedy.

The managers of the Discount Banks of Paris met together at the call of M. Pinard, of the Comptoir d'Escompte and considered the state of the country. The result of their conference was a resolution to extend financial assistance wherever it could be made available for the general good. They appealed to the Bank of France for help. The officers of the Bank promptly responded, declaring their willingness and desire to make common cause with the Banks of Discount, but they said they could only do so in conformity with the fundamental law of of their establishment, which restrained them from making loans except upon the security of three names of known responsibility or upon prescribed collaterals; but they would, the necessary requirements being met, extend all the aid in their power. They pointed out at the same time the prime duty of preserving the resources and CREDIT of the Bank intact for the worst emergencies. The result of this answer was, that the Discount Banks determined to become endorsers for the advances made by the National Banks; and accordingly with this co-operation of the Bank of France, bills were discounted, during the first week after this arrangement was agreed upon, to the amount of Eighty Millions of francs! and during the second week to the amount of One Hundred Millions (a total of say nearly Forty Millions of Dollars!)—the Bank's doors being kept open till ten o'clock at night and additional clerical force employed, to meet the requirements of this extraordinary occasion (I understand that the Discount Banks made the advances in the first instance; the National Bank rediscounting upon the endorsement of the Discount Banks.) This is no new thing in France; it happened in 1848 during the suspension occasioned by the political events of that year, when the National Bank, at its principal office in Paris and at its several branches, make like advances to an amount approximating to Sixty Millions of Dollars. (Tooke, History of Prices, volume vi, pages 58 59.) The whole transaction was concluded by the 17th of August, and in the presence of vast military disasters, and amid civil and political commotions unparalleled in the history of modern nations!

To whom were these immense advances made? To merchants, manufacturers, shop keepers, artisans and mechanics; to any citizens, indeed, whose books showed that their business during a sufficiently long period had been fairly prosperous, and whose industry and integrity were established, and of course much importance was attached to this latter fact. Many of the advances to artisans and mechanics were made without endorsement or collateral at all; on no other security, indeed, than a fair business and an honest name. The effects of this extraordinary operation were of commensurate public importance. In the midst of the most frightful and accumulated military and political calamities and the gradual environment of the French capitol by the German hosts, the trade and labor of France were preserved and even stimulated; and it was altogether owing to this patriotic and most sagacious audacity that, in a period of special and terrible trial, no noteworthy commercial or industrial failure occurred, and that France was afterward enabled to provide for the payment, without serious difficulty, of an indemnity intended permanently to crush her, and which excited by its magnitude the astonishment of the whole world?

Mr. Shuckers remarks: "It remains to be added that, at the date of Mr. Balch's recital of these facts to me, (in 1874) only about six thousand dollars of the great advances made, as above stated, were still unpaid, and this small sum was due from the unsettled estates of deceased debtors!"

FISHING TACKLE—A GREAT VARIETY SPOON BAIT and OTHER GOODS IN THAT LINE. DEALERS SUPPLIED BY
HENRY ST. JOHN.

Sheep and Turnip Husbandry in England.

Hand-in-hand these husbandries have done more for agriculture than aught else since the world was civilized. It is the immense quantity of turnips, mangel wurzel, and swedes eaten by sheep on the land, that chiefly keeps up the fertility of the arable soil, and causes the yield of wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas to increase to double the number of bushels which were formerly grown. This has been done, too, while in the United States exactly the opposite has been accomplished, for here the yield of wheat, barley, and oats has become less than half what was grown in days of yore. The housing of sheep by night, in summer, is a great detriment to the pasture they feed on, and the severity of the winters in the North, making it necessary to take the turnips off the land were grown, to be eaten in barns is drawback to the chief benefit o the crop for improving and renovating the soil

Ingenuity is a characteristic of the American nation, and the man who shall invent a movable sheep pen, affording shelter so that sheep can be kept daily moved all over the fields, as the crop is eaten, will be a benefactor to his country, have his name handed down to posterity, and as a still sharper spur to ingenuity, gather in the shekels abundantly, for, although the manure is good when made under cover yet there is loss of urine, loss of time in hauling the turnip crop, and again in carting the manure. When this is made practicable, the swedes can be put into heaps of a load or two, on the field, just as is done in England, and covered with earth sufficiently thick to keep out the frost. Then, with a crowbar or like implement, it will be easy to break into the heaps, cut them up with a machine, and feed exactly as is always done in England, in the open field.

The South will, doubtless, eventually, breat sheep producing place, and there turnips can be grown and consumed by the sheep; but, by improving the grass land and contriving to have food pastures opened to them in winter, and encouraging the best varieties of grass for a permanence, very little roots of any kind would be necessary, as any quantity of mutton and wool may be produced from stimulation by corn, peas, or grain. Nevertheless, a heavy crop of swedes given to a flock of sheep intended for the butcher, will bring them out in the spring riper by a good deal; and not only will there be better and more mutton, but the wool will be correspondingly improved. Sheep and turnip husbandry must be generally adopted in the United States to save the country from becoming a barren wilderness, for to such a condition it is, in reality, coming slower but surely.—[George Gardner in the Rural New Yorker.

Theatrical Anecdotes.

AN ENORMOUS HEROINE: HER MISADVENTURES ON THE STAGE.

Miss Kate Horn was coeval on the stage with Blake, Burton and others of that time; she was never prominent as an actress, but was remarkable for her height and breadth, which were Brobdignagian. She married an Englishman named Buckland, who became manager of a theatre in Montreal.

In consequence of his influence Mrs. Buckland played young parts at an advanced age, when her proportions were better fitted for an engagement as a curiosity with a traveling show than as the exponent of sentimental, love sick slips of girls. Frederick Robinson was playing a star engagement in Montreal and put up "The Lady of Lyons." At rehearsal he made a wry face at the size of his Pauline, but all went well until at night she threw herself into his arms, exclaiming, "Claude, take me!"

She thought she was sinking gently and gracefully into his embrace, but she fell against him with such force and violence that she knocked him off his feet. He staggered against the wing, and bracing himself, gasped;

"This is the heaviest blow of all!"

What a shout filled that old theatre. There was'nt much heard of that scene after that.

On another occasion she was playing "Estelle" in "The Flying Dutchman," and in the course of the drama had to faint in the arms of a comedian named Leeson, who, though an American, had been for years on the English stage. He contrived to hold her a second after she swooned, but drag her off the stage he could not. What was to be done?

"Arouse, arouse, Estelle," he cried, struck by a sudden thought, "and I'll lure thee to my fairy home."

He shouldered her on to her feet, and began dancing around and waving to her as a fairy waves her wand to the fascinated knight. Fancy Vanderdecker dancing a fandango and "luring" Estelle to his fairy home, when the Dutchman's main trouble is that he has no home on land or sea. Of course the actors twitted him about it.

"Well," he said, "she was too hefty to carry or drag off, so I could only lure her along."

Mrs. Buckland, in her later days, used to perform with amateur theatricals in Montreal. There was a short, stout English officer, who thought himself a great actor, and consequently was always getting up private theatrical entertainments, and of all things, Richelieu was his favorite character, but owing to the following circumstances, his ambition was nipped in the bud.

Mrs. Buckland was the Julie de Mortimer. One of the most impressive portions of the piece is "the curse of Rome" scene. Julie occupied the centre of the stage, and really filled it to the exclusion of the Cardinal, who, when he walked around to her back, was completely lost to sight. Out of breath with the distance he had to trot, he came puffing around to her side, and lifting one short, pudgy arm toward the giantess' head, exclaimed, with usual emphasis:

"Around her form I draw the awful circle of the Church of Rome."

The audience appreciated what hard work he had to do it, and stamped and shrieked so that the balance of his speech was lost in the din.—[Exchange.

White Sulphur Springs Etiquette.

Just before I left White Sulphur a gentleman whose daughter was one of the belles of the place explained to my mother and self the etiquette of love-making at the White Sulphur. He said it was understood by both gentlemen and ladies that no matter how far a gentleman might go in profession of love for a lady, neither she nor any one else was to understand him seriously, but to take it for granted that he was merely desirous of paying the lady a compliment. It being admitted that the highest compliment a man can pay a woman is to ask her to marry him, gentlemen desirous of carrying the language of flattery to its utmost limit sometimes even asked that important question, but it was distinctly understood that he was not to be taken at his word. "If," continued my informant, "a man is in earnest in his desire to marry a lady to whom he pays attention here, he will not ask her while she is at this place, but will wait until after her departure, because, owing to the etiquette I have explained, she would not believe him to be serious if he put the question here."—[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

—DANIEL HICKY, eldest son of the late Major Philip Hicky, of East Baton Rouge, died at his plantation home in Iberville Parish on the 18th of the present month. We knew the deceased long and well, we were class mates at College, and we can attest truthfully to the good traits of character and moral worth, which the New Orleans Democrat have paid to his memory in their death eulogy of him. Peace to thee, old friend and companion!

—CONGRESS meets in Extra Session, on next Monday.

—ARCHBISHOP Bailey died on the 3d inst.

DIED:

In this Town on the 4th of October, 1877, in the 20th year of his age, DANIEL J. KELSEY.

—In this Town, at the residence of Wm Rexer, on October 4th, 1877, LOUIS GUSSENS, infant son of Jno. C. Goulden, aged 1 month and 10 days.

TEMPERATURE

AS REPORTED BY FERGUSON & SCHNACK

Date.	Morn.	Noon.	Night.
19.	65°	74°	72° Rain.
20.	62°	78°	74° Clear
21	64°	77°	72° Clear
22.	65°	76°	80 Clear
23.	70°	78°	72° Clear
24.	70°	77°	72° Cl'dy

INDEBTEDNESS

OF PARISH OF RAPIDES PER REGISTER BOOK OCT. 1, 1877.

Warrants bearing 6 per ct. interest from date of registration	$3270 38
Certificates of Indebtedness	5892 51
Juror Certificates	2708 70
Witness Certificates	665 35
Total on General Fund	$12536 94
Warrants on Court House account bearing 5 per cent. interest	3138 04
Warrants on Bridge acct	754 00
Making a total outstanding indebtedness, (not including interest) of	$16428 98

JOHN M. BARRETT,
Treasurer.

NEW THIS DAY.

(OFFICIAL.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

ALEXANDRIA, LA. Oct. 2, 1877.

AT the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Councilmen, held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, October 2, 1877, were present:

D. C. Paul, Mayor,
Jos. Bouillotte,
E. R. Blossat,
Jonas Rosenthal,
Jacob Irving,
W. W. Whittington, Jr.

The minutes of the regular meeting of September 4, 1877, and those of the called meeting of September 21, 1877, were read, found to be correct and duly approved.

The report of the Treasurer, showing a balance in the Treasury of Four Hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-seven cents was read, found correct and approved.

B. C. DUKE,

TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CORPORATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

1877.		
Sep. 1.	To Balance	$53 10
	Bridge Tax from H. P. Luckett	271 77
	Licenses collected	4 8 75
	Taxes collected	169 50
	Rent collected	69 00
	Wharfages collected	50 00
	Fines collected	10 00
		$1042 12
Oct. 1.	To Balance	496 97
Sep. 29	By paid Warrant No. 29 J. Walker	$3 00
	Paid Warrant No. 117, John Kramer	7 50
	Paid Warrant No. 139, R. Kelsey	9 00
	Paid Warrant No. 171, A. Hilton	33 75
	Paid H. P. Luckett 3 per cent commissions on $271.77	8 15
	Paid Thos. Crawly 5 per cent. commissions an $657.25	32 86
	Paid Thos. Crawly 10 per cent. commissions on $60.00	6 00
	Paid Warrant No. 89, R. Kelsey	90 00
	Paid Warrant No. 144, J. B. Smith	35 00
	Paid Warrant No. 143, J. B. Smith	50 00
	Paid Warrant No 150, E. R. Blossat	8 00
	Paid Warrant No. 162, A. Kuhnagle	2 00
	Paid Warrant No. 132, John J. Ferguson	30 00
	Paid Warrant No, 145, J. B. Smith	10 00
	Paid Warrant No. 142, John Kramer	2 50
	Paid Warrant No. 93, Julius Levin	5 00
	Paid Warrant No. 116, Stephen	3 15
	Paid Warrant No. 73, Mrs. J. D. Calvit	20 00
	Paid Warrant No. 93, John Kramer	5 00
	Paid Warrant No. 111, Mr. Greene	13 15
	Paid Warrant No 68, Frank Napper	2 50
	Paid Warrant No. 129, Jos. Bouillotte	20 00
	Paid Warrant No. 40, A. Hilton	18 00
	Paid Warrant No. 175, R. Kelsey	19 00
	Paid Warrant No. 146, Wm. St. John	15 00
	Paid Warrant No. 122, Ambrose	2 50
	Paid Warrant No. 121, Sye	2 50
	Paid Warrant No. 128, Jos Bouillotte	12 00
	Paid Warrant No. 31, L. Ehrstein	10 50
	Paid Warrant No. 140, John Kramer	5 00
	Paid Warrant No. 118, John Kramer	7 50
	Paid Warrant No. 119, John Kramer	5 00
	Paid Warrant No. 51, Julius Levin,	2 25
	Paid Warrant No. 123, John Hanna	2 25
	Paid Warrant No. 138, R. O'Shee	15 50
	Paid Warrant No. 113, Julius Levin	3 37
	Paid Warrant No. 154, Ben Weil	3 50
	By 2½ per cent. commissions on $989.02	24 72
	Balance	496 97
		$1042 12

The following bills were presented, examined and ordered to be paid:—

D. C. Paul, salary,	$50 00
Thos. Crawly, salary, etc.,	83 00
A. Hilton, salary,	25 00
J. W. Riley, salary one quarter	25 00
G. W. Glynn, " "	25 00
Sol. Cornal, work,	9 25
Wm. St. John, work,	21 50
E. S. Hatherwick, sundries,	4 62
Julius Levin, lumber,	5 80
DEMOCRAT, printing,	17 10
	$216 27

Councilman Rosenthal moved that Thomas Crawly be re-elected, until January 1, 1877, Constable, Collector and Wharfinger of the Corporation, which was duly carried.

On motion the Board of Councilmen adjourned to Tuesday, November 6th, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M.

D. C. PAUL, Mayor.
A. HILTON, Secretary.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO. New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

No. 40 Magazine,

Near Canal Street, Opposite Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship office,

NEW ORLEANS, ... LOUISIANA

GEN. CHAS. E. SMEDES, - PROPRIETOR

TERMS, ... $2.50 PER DAY

IN OFFICE:

JAS. R. LEAKE ..... W. S. BELL

I HAVE LEASED THE ABOVE HOTEL for seven years, and have completely renovated, repainted and newly furnished it throughout. It is the newest, best ventilated, and most elegant House in New Orleans. I pledge to my old friends and the public my past reputation as a Hotel proprietor and character as a gentleman, as a guarantee that they shall have all the comforts and protection of "Home Life," and all the luxuries and elegancies of a first-class Hotel, while under the roof of the St. James.

CHAS. E. SMEDES,
Oct. 10, 1877-3m. Proprietor.

JULIUS LEVIN'S
FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
CHAS. GOLDENBERG, - - MANAGER
—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES!
WINES
—AND—
CONFECTIONERIES!
SPECIALTY MADE OF
CORN, HAY, OATS, BRAN,
LIME, CEMENT,
SAND.

JULIUS LEVIN'S
SAMPLE ROOM
REFITTED
SOLOMON HESS, - - MANAGER
BEST STOCK OF LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

JULIUS LEVIN'S
ICE CREAM SALOON
MORRIS AARON, - - MANAGER
Ice Cream, Soda Water and Cakes

JULIUS LEVIN'S
LUMBER YARD
AGENT FOR
G. R. WATERS' SAW MILL.
ON HAND
100,000 FEET OF FENCING,
100,000 " " PLANK
100,000 feet Weatherboarding.
SPECIAL ORDERS FILLED IN 48 HOURS.

NEW THIS DAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

W. H. LEECHFORD & CO. vs. M. LEGRAS. } No. 1182.

PARISH COURT—PARISH OF RAPIDES.

BY VIRTUE OF AND TO SATISFY a writ of Fieri Facias issued and to me directed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale at Public Auction in front of the Court House door, in the Town of Alexandria, La., between the hours prescribed by law, on

SATURDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1877,

the following described property, to-wit:—

Lot No. three (3) in square No. forty-nine (49), with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, as per plat of said Town made by R. W. Bringhurst, Parish Surveyor; also, the undivided half of lot No. two (2) in square No. forty (40), together with the undivided half of all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, as per plat of said Town made by R. W. Bringhurst, Parish Surveyor.

TERMS:—CASH, subject to appraisement.

H. M. ROBINSON,
Sept. 26, 1877. Sheriff.
Printer's Fees $10.50.

FOR SALE!

CHEAP FOR CASH!

THE OAK DALE PLANTATION JUST four miles below Alexandria, fronting on Red River.—Well improved with good dwelling and outdoor buildings. Five hundred acres all under good fence, with good cabins, and the best of farming land, and one of THE BEST STOCK FARMS IN THE STATE; the best shipping point on the River, with good shipping pens. Any one wishing such a place cannot fail to be pleased—it is one of the most desirable places in the Parish. For further particulars apply on the place to
JAMES MOORE.
Sept 26, 1877-6m*

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY DONE
AT THIS OFFICE
ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS

SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF RAPIDES

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE issued to me by the Honorable the Parish Judge in and for the Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, I, Thomas J. Severns, Tutor to the minors Joseph Lee and Fannie Leona Severns, will sell at the Court House door, on

SATURDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER, 1877,

the real estate of the above named minors, consisting of Lot No. 3, in Square No. 63, in the Town of Alexandria, La.

TERMS—CASH on the spot.

T. J. SEVERNS,
Oct. 3, 1877. Tutor.
Printer's Fees $3.00.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DEMOCRAT

TOWN.

SUMMER
REQUISITES!!
FOR SALE BY
HENRY ST. JOHN

SUPERIOR BAY RUM!
In bottles One Dollar—in bottles Fifty Cents.

Fragrant Eau de Cologne
From Twenty-five cents to $3.00 per bottle

BATHING SPONGES,
TOILET SOAPS,
GENUINE
ENGLISH CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAP
[PERFUMED.]
FLESH BRUSHES,
TOILET POWDER,
TOOTH BRUSHES

Combs and Hair Brushes
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Hair Oils and Pomatums.
EXTRA FINE
Powder Puffs
FOR LADIES' USE—MEDIUM AND SMALL FOR NURSERY PURPOSES.

OUR 25 CENTS BOTTLES OF COLOGNE HOLD OVER TWICE AS MUCH AS HOYT'S or any of the YANKEE COLOGNES, and WARRANTED SUPERIOR. CALL AND COMPARE THEM.
HENRY ST. JOHN.
May 9, 1877.

GOLD, GREAT CHANCE to make money. If you cant get gold you can greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes.—One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL," Portland, Maine.

BUTCHERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED has taken his OLD STALL in the MARKET HOUSE and will sell the best of BEEF, PORK and MUTTON, at CHEAPEST RETAIL PRICES.
JACOB IRVING, JR.
Sept. 26, 1877-1m*