NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.

JAMES E. CHAMBERS, - - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

AND now the telegraph brings to us the news of another outrage in which a jealous lover breaks the head of a clergyman at Cincinnati, because the latter had taken the liberty of kissing his betrothed. In view of all the scandal and annoyance that have come upon the cloth in consequence of such acts, would it not be well for clergymen to be more guarded in their deportment. Even the purest innocence cannot subject itself with impunity to the damaging suspicion that may be called out by imprudent conduct, and more than ordinary caution ought to be taken by those whose mission it is to lead us in the straight and narrow path. Clergymen are flesh and blood, like other men, and there is no reason why they should permit themselves freedom that would be considered unproper in other men. Yet it is not an unfrequent thing to see a minister indulging in little caresses of the females of his flock, in what he doubtless considers an innocent parental sort of way, but a way to which fathers, husbands, brothers and lovers, sometimes seriously object though they do not always enforce that objection with a hatchet as did the young man in Cincinnati. In consideration of the Huston affair the one in New York, and other similar occurrances, ministers should exercise that care and self-control that will save them on one side from temptation and on the other from the devices of blackmailers.

THE changes made in existing postal regulations by the new law, passed a short time before the adjournment of Congress, are not only numerous but are, many of them at least, of general interest. Perhaps the most important is that which authorizes the use of postal cards for either written or printed matter. These cards are similar to those introduced in Great Britain some time since, and which have there been found not only to give general satisfaction to the public, in that they supply a want long felt, but also to largely increase the revenue to the Government. Although the change is really now in force, the law being immediate in its effect, yet the Postmaster-General, in the absence of a certified copy of the law as passed, has been unable to either furnish any instructions to the postmasters throughout the country in relation to the system, or to fill any of the applications that have been already made, for cards themselves. The law provides that the price of the card and stamp shall be one cent, although if a card manufactured by private parties and not by the Government be used, the regular three-cent postage will be charged. The precise form of these cards is not yet determined, the decision in regard to that matter having been left with the Postmaster-General. Of the two kinds proposed, the covered and the open, the House preferred the former and Senate the latter, so that in conference it was agreed to allow the Postmaster-General to settle the differences. It is probable, however, that the open card will be adopted, which bears a one-cent stamp, and will be provided with lines for the address and ruled lines for the writing. To the business man this system undoubtedly offers many advantages, as the loss of that privacy afforded by the old-fashioned envelope is more than counter-balanced by the decreased cost and is besides an objection that can easily be overcome. But whether the cards will be adopted, by the general public, to the extent anticipated is more doubtful.

AMERICAN ADVENTURERS.

Foreign correspondence bristles with allusions to the arts which a foreign adventuress has been playing in order to catch the heart of the young King of Bavaria. One is struck with the number of successes of this sort achieved abroad by brazen beauties who are dazzled by the triumphs won by Lola Montez, and inspired with the traditions that hover around her name. The secret memories of Delilahs who have beguiled foreign princes and potentates would not probably be very elevating reading, but it would at any rate lay bare the measures by which the fair ones rose to power. It seems to be the women who are successful at this sort of thing in the old world, the men who prosper more at it in the new. Scarcely a season passes without our newspapers recording the movements of a bogus duke who not only deceives the hotel-keepers, but throws dust in the eyes of the pater and mater familias into the bargain, and is only discovered in all his native hideousness after the wedding ceremony is over. But so far as newspaper records give us a basis for argument, the male American adventurer abroad seems not to exist. We should be happy to believe that there is no such being. It would be gratifying to national pride to be able to challenge the world to cite an instance of this kind. If cases occur, they are kept very quiet. No appeal is made to the law, no rumor reaches the ear of the reporter, not a line ripples into the newspaper. But we are inclined to believe that American male adventurers as a class, do not exist. Possibly it is because ruffianism and refinement have as yet had scarcely time to join hands here. Perhaps the rotting leisure of an old civilization is necessary to produce the animal. Refinement being more natural to women, the lady-like adventuress may develop with a luxuriant quickness not possible to her masculine prototype. Be this as it may, we can recall no instance in which an American male adventurer, uniting rare accomplishments and address to total depravity, has attained an extraordinary measure of success abroad. The character, like all strange antithetic blendings, is much more common in novels than in real life, though even there the American adventurer, possessing at once the exterior of a gentleman and the heart of a ruffian, is seldom encountered. Perhaps it is safe to ascribe the non-existence of the character to the youthfulness of the country. Ruffianism has been to busy in stealing its bread and butter to have become an adept in social graces. Its time was so taken up with acquiring a living that it had no leisure to acquire languages; it was so employed in "lifting" generally that it had little opportunity to raise itself. It is to be hoped, at any rate, that causes will continue to operate sufficient to retard indefinitely the development of this fascinating but insidious rascal. Refinement does not atone for everything. It is small consolation to know that the thief who robbed us is a perfect gentleman, and that the siren who "went through" us is "well connected." It is safer to find associated with depravity nothing that lures us into a sentimental sympathy with it. It needs no hesitation to decide whether Jack Sheppard or Paul Clifford was the more dangerous to society.

Literary.

For forty-two years *Godey's Lady's Book* has paid its regular monthly visits to thousands of families in every State in the Union, and the success which it has uniformly attained shows that it possesses merits in its particular line. The July number which comes to us during the present week possesses, perhaps, its full complement of attractions. The illustrations are all of them passable the etching "Miss Lollipop's Party" is fully up to the average. "Two" a story by Marion Hanland, is completed, and there are several other sketches and stories, the longest among these being "Tom Allen's Trip to Long Branch." By Blanch Shaw. The work department is well filled and altogether, the current number is very readable and interesting. *Published by S. A Godey Philadelphia.*

The *American Journalist* is a magazine as one sees by its "motto" devoted to the interests of publishers and advertisers and is a monthly review, of American journalism. Although intended more particularly for circulation among "the trade" it yet contains many article that are of benefit, and interest to the general reader. In the number before us are articles upon "the Law of Libel" by Mr. Townsend is accorded the place of honor, and contains many suggestious and statements of value. *The Jornalist is published by Coe Wetherill and Co Philadelphia*

The principal pictorial feature of *Harper's* this week is a fine likeness of the dead journalist, James Gordon Bennett. It possesses interest to everybody in New York and out of it, for Mr. Bennett's features were familiar to but few even in the city where he made his fame and fortune. Two full-page political caricatoons, appropriate to the times, embellish the number, as well as a smaller one by Nast, called "The Old Hash Warmed Up Again." An eight page supplement, containing pictures of Boston and all that pertains to it accompanies the present number, and it is given away gratis to purchasers and subscribers.

The West Point Military Academy and its surroundings are profusely and beautifully illustrated in *Scribner's* for July, the historical and descriptive text being supplied by Benson J. Lossing. The article appears just at the time that public attention is attracted to the Academy. Another timely paper is that on "Woman as a smuggler and Woman as a detective," in which one of the most curious and suggestive branches of the Custom House system is fully exposed. Mr. Warner's "Back-Log studies" (by the way, one of the best series of magazine articles ever published in America) are, if anything more delightful than their predecessors. "Droxy Miller's Dowry," a very fresh and strong piece of characterization. by that mysterious author Saxe Holm, is concluded in this number; and a generous installment is given of Mrs. Oliphant,s" At his gates" Mr. Wilkinson's searching but courteous criticism of Mr. Lowell's Prose" is concluded. Then we have a strong naturalistic story by James T. McKay, entitled "Harker and Blind;" an interesting little illustrated article (" Will you Walk into my Parlor?"); an illustrated paper, "As Others See Us," by Prof. Wilder. of "Cornell;" a brief essay on " The Law of the Heart and the Law of the Street," by Mr. Hodgkins; and poems by Mrs. Whitney and Miss Osgood. The Editorial Departments are as usual quite full, Dr. Holland, in "Topics of the Time," talks about "The Christian Sabbath in Great Cities," The Literary Bureaus again," "Our President" and "Indirect Damages." The Old Cabinet has something concerning" Old Probabilities." "My Famous Friend," " Poor Pillicoddy," and "Mrs. Whitney's Pansies," "Nature and Science," "Home and Society," " Culture and Progress" and "Etchings," are full of practical information and entertainment

What *The Graphic* is among the English magazines, *The Aldine* is among American magazines, the difference in point of artistic excellence being generally in favor of *The Aldine*. It is certainly so in the July number of the latter, the illustrations of which are of a more varied character than any hitherto published. The full-page frontispiece," "Patriotic Education," by F. Beard, is spirited realization of a Fourth of July night. It represents a buxom little lady holding a blazing roman-candle, fascinated by, but afraid of, its spouting sparks. Her father steadies her hand, while her brother looks on admiringly, with more fire-works and waits his turn to show what he can do. Facing this is " King Witlaf's Drinking Horn," by A. Kapps, Then comes two mountain pictures. " View in the Surenen Pass Switzerland," and "The Loffler Peak, Tyrol," and another full page illustration, " A Shipwreck on the Coast of Dieppe", after T. Weber. From John S. Davis we have "Blowing Hot and Cold," a charming glimpse of child-life' to which the engraver has done full justice; and from C. E. Townsend," Puss Asleep," a likeness of a cat as fine in its way as his famous dog's head in the *March Aldine*

In the way of Literature, W. S. Alden has a very readable article " After the Comet" and in the shape of fiction there is an agreeable story, "En Miniature," a translation from the German of Elize Polko, by Mrs. M. A. P. Humphreys; "In the Garden," a chatty little sketch by Betsy Drew; and, "The Scissor Family," by "Lolly Dink's Mother, From Charles Dawson Shanley we have a pleasant paper on " Trout Fishing;" from Julian Hawthorn a characteristic essay on "Shadows," and from Miss E. B. Leonard, a womanly plea on " Women in Art—Rosa Bonheur." The editorials are as bright and fresh as ever, " Patriotism and Powder," being as sensible as it is seasonable, and " Puss Asleep," and "December and May," models of light chatty writing. Mr. Henry Morford contributes a striking poem, "Two Queens in Westminster" Mr. W. W. Baily, an airy little lyric " Thistle Down,", and Henry Richards an unrhymed and, apparently faithful version of "Two Gazels of Hafiz." The subscription price is $3,00 per annum, which includes a superb oil cromo, and the publishers are James Sutton &Co,, 23 Liberty Street, N. Y.

James R. Osgood & Co., ought to receive the thanks of every boy and girl for the literature which they provide for them in that interesting magazine *Our Young Folks*. It is always filled with pleasant reading which is not only free from objectionable features, but which is also full of good lessons told in a way that can not fail to be appreciated. The number for July still gives the place of honor to J. T. Trowbridge's story of "A Chance for Himself," which is followed by an interesting article, "Glimpses of Boston," by S. A. Drake. There are two or three poems, and Mary E. Mapes gives the concluding chapters of "Wondering Tom." The illustrations are fair and "Fred's Fireworks" is humorously good. James R. Osgood & Co., (late Ticknor & Fields), publishers, 713 Broadway, New York.

In the July *Atlantic* Hawthorne's posthumous story "Septimius Felton" is still continued. Parton contributes another number to his life of Jefferson, and this time considers him as a reformer of old Virginia. Holmes is even more than usually poetic in the incomparable "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and taken as a whole the present issue of this magazine comes freighted with interesting reading. There are a goodly list of reviews and criticisms, and recent literature receives a large share of attention. James D. Mille has another installment of "A Comedy of Errors" and the "Diversions of the Echo Club," still continues. Art, Music and Science, all receive their due share of consideration in the respective departments, and in that of "Politics" is a long article on the "Situation." Taken altogether, the *Atlantic* rather prefers Grant to Greeley, but would desire to be rid of both.

Appleton's for this week comes to us with a story, "The Minister's Oath," by Julian Hawthorn; a continuation of "Lady Suntapple," and an inevitable article just at this time, on "Boston," There are a number of minor sketches, and the various departments are, as usual, ably and well edited. The present number concludes the seventh volume. The uniform success that has attended this publication since its first issue, is perhaps the best criticism that can be made upon its merits, and we are assured that the new volume about to commence will in no respect fall short of the former ones, upon which its present reputation has been built.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AT HOME.

East, West, North & South.

Late Foreign Advices

GENERAL NEWS

&C., &C., &C.

OHIO.

The Democratic Convention to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention will be held next Friday.

The agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will sell through tickets to the Baltimore Convention, good during the whole month of July, for full fare going, and free return. Arrangements to this effect are also made from Davenport St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus, Cincinnati and International points.

Ex-Secretary Cox left for New York to attend the meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 10th. In conversation prior to his departure he said in substance that the Steinway Hall meeting intended to call a subsequent conference of Liberals, of the same class as those engaged in that meeting, but it was suggested that some of those who were supporting Greeley, gave encouragement to the idea of their favoring a movement to put such a man as Adams in the field, and on their suggestion the terms of the invitation were extended so as to include men in the position of Horace White, Schurz and Bowles, and said Schurz was willing to unite in the call when this was done. It is understood that the majority of the meeting will be of those who have refused to support Mr. Greeley, but enough of other phrases of purpose will be there for full conference, and a comparison of views. The gentlemen named above are in no way committed to change their attitude unless convinced of the necessity of doing so by the Conference.

Miss Jennie Reese, who has for some time been an agent for the sale of the Domestic sewing machine in Columbus, has been arrested and is now in jail on the charge of forging a note for three hundred dollars, and obtaining the money thereon. Miss Reese several days ago went to the First National Bank to effect a loan of three hundred dollars, and offered J. M McCune as security. In a few moments she returned with the note signed "J. M. McCune, but the bank teller declared it a forgery, and the woman left in a hurry. She then went to the banking house of Hintz & Taylor, and asked to borrow the same sum, and asked if Miss Hattie Rose, a resident of McCune's family would be good enough security. She was answered in the affirmative, and left only to return shortly afterward with a note signed by Miss Hattie Rose of Granville and J. M. McCune, and received the three hundred dollars asked for. In a short time the bank clerk noticed that the signatures were in the same handwriting, and investigation proved both signatures to be a fraud. An officer was at once sent in search of Miss Reeves, and she was found at her mother's house in Granville. She was brought back and examined, and bound over to answer to the charge in the sum of five hundred dollars.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Our government has not objected and does not propose to object to postponement of arbitaation at Geneva, as desired by Great Britain, and will do nothing to give the Queen a pretext for withdrwing from arbitration. It is considered within the power of the tribunal to grant a postponement for a reasonable time, or until the Senate again meets in regular course to act on such modifications of the amended additional article to the treaty as may be proposed by Great Britian. No extra session will be called but meantime nothing has been done on our part to occasion the failure of the treaty. No fears are now entertained in that direction, and there is no information to warrent the conclusion that the efforts to adjust the difference will be ineffectual.

On and after the 1st of July, 1872, every person who sells or offers for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars except manufacturers of these articles who sell only their own products at the place of production, will be required to pay a special tax at the rate of five dollars per annum, without regard to the amount of his annual sales. The exemption of persons whose annual sales do not exceed $100 is repealed by the new law.

Before leaving here, Secretary Boutwell stated that he would not try to fund any more bonds until after the Presidential election and should not remain in the Cabinet if General Grant should be re-electse.

Observer Sergeant Schaeffer of the signal service has received orders to hold himself in readiness to make a balloon ascension from Boston on the Fourth proximo, for the purpose of scientific observation of the upper air currents.—The ascension is to be the first of a series inaugurated for the solution of questions in relation to aerial currents.

The internal revenue receipts for the month to date, $12,340,770. The return for the fiscal year to date have already exceeded the estimate for the entire fiscal year. It is probable that the additional receipts up to the 30th inst., will reach fully five millions.

The regulations under the new soldiers' and sailors' homestead law and mining account will be distributed in a few days, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

TEXAS.

A delegation of Texans, headed by Senator Flanagan, called upon the President relative to Indian degredations on the frontier of Texas. They presented a proposition which, if adopted by the government, they think will settle the Indian trouble in Texas. They propose to release Saloula, a Comanche chief, who is now in jail under sentence of imprisonment, and allow him to make a treaty on the part of the Comanche Kiowa Indians which will secure peace. Big Tree, another Indian chief, is to be retained as hostage for the conduct of Saloula. The President thinks favorably of the scheme, and will consult with the Secretary of the Interior about it.

WISCONSIN.

The Democratic State Convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the address and resolutions of the Liberal Republican Convention, held at Cincinnati on the first of May, embody fundamental principles which the Democratic electors of the State of Wisconsin cordially indorse, and that they cheerfully acquiesce in the relegation to the people of the several States of the political questions upon which that convention expressed no opinion; that the exposition and elucidation of the platform of the Cincinnati Convention by Horace Greeley, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination for President, furnishes a satisfactory assurance to the American people that he will, if elected, administer the Government upon the principles in that platform, Therefore, in devotion to principles, waiving our preference for men, and believing that the approval of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention is a sure mode of obtaining the triumph and ascendancy of those principles, we approve the same, and recommend that our delegates to the Baltimore Convention do ratify the action of the Cincinnati Convention. The nomination of electors was postponed for the purpose of fusing with the Liberal Republicans.

NEW YORK.

There are no new developments at Police Headquarters in relation to the prevalent strike. The entire police force is on duty ready for an emergency.

The *Evening Post* says that the gentlemen who are to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to consider as to the means of consolidating the opposition elements to Grant, will not make their meeting a meeting for ratification of the Cincinnati nominees. "They have been made fools of once by others," adds the *Post*, "and they don't propose to come together now with the deliberate intent of making fools of themselves in precisely the same way." The editor of the *Post*, it will be remembered, is one of the signers of the call.

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of affairs between England and the United States, several leading bankers have intimated their willingness to proceed with negotiations for funding the loan. The Secretary of the Treasury and the President, however, are not disposed to attempt a negotiation of the five per cents without at the same time disposing of those of a lower rate of interest.

It is reported that General Sickles is on the way home, and will be elected President of the Erie road.

The jury were unable to agree in the cases of Irish Catholics indicted for the murder of a Protestant during a riot at Bayonne, New Jersey, in April.

There is no decision yet in the Kings County Court upon the application for a permanent injunction to restrain the Pacific Mail Company from decreasing their capital stock.

A terrific gale, accompanied by rain and hail, passed over Binghamton Thursday afternoon. The menagerie and aquarium tents of John Robinson's circus were blown down, and wagons tipped over while the tents were full of people. Several persons were injured, but not seriously. The crowd was terribly frightened. The people in a drenching storm, and amid the upturned cages of roaring animals, presented a wild scene.

A motion of James Bach, a stockholder, to make permanent an injunction against the Pacific Steamship Company, restraining it from investing funds in alleged insecure loans, was heard, and adjourned till Tuesday.

Judge Curtis has rendered a decision that the warrant of Governor Hoffman, surrendering Carl Vogt to the Belgium authorities, is unconstitutional, and Vogt has been remanded for trial on the charge of bringing stolen property into the State.

Justus Dunn, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree for killing Samuel Calvert, a keeper in the house of refuge, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State prison, the lowest penalty allowed by law.

A number of trees in the squares and in Central Park, were torn up by the tornado Friday afternoon. Several vessels in the harbor lost spars and had sails torn to tatters. In Brooklyn a partially finished three story brick house on Broadway was blown down, and George Brown killed and three other workmen seriously injured. The roof of Harvey's dye works and roofs of three houses on West street were blown off. Mary Cullen, ten years of age, was blown off the dock at the foot of Pacific street and drowned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Of course everything now centers around the Great Jubilee being held in Boston and which was formally opened on the 17th. The following description we take from the Baston *Globe* of the 18th.

From sunrise to sunset yesterday, this city presented a holiday aspect indeed, the streets being thronged with gaily-dressed people who seemed to be in the very best mood with themselves and everybody else. Of course this great river of humanity flowed very directly and steadily toward the Coliseum, except when it paused here and there at some tempting spot which afforded shade and rest. The occasion was a sort of exraggerated Fourth of July, being the opening day of the International Festival, and also the day commemorative of the Battle of Bunker Hill. To celebrate the latter, several Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic marched from this city to Charleston, but the small crowds which gathered to see them soon dispersed to join the large throng which assembled to view the foreign bands and their escort.

It is marvelous what a deal of sentiment gets woven into a bit of cloth, how much signifieance comes to be attached to a color, and what wonderful depth of meaning grows out of a simple design, by the mere force of sentiment and association. One could but think of this yesterday, as he looked upon that vast, simple building, the Coliseum. Like the fabled palaces of old, it had sprung up as by magic, inclosing an area measured by acres, and a space in which the spirits of the air might sport and imagine themselves out of doors. Enter this structure where you will, and the word "immense" is the first that occurs to you. The corridors are so long that to look from end to end reminds one of looking through the wrong end of a spyglass. The committee, reception and press rooms are halls in themselves with which any well regulated town of a few thousand inhabitants would be satisfied. Entering the great auditorium, with its seats numbered by scores of thousands, with its massive supports and complicated interlacement of trusses and rafters, its tinted windows and its ornate decorations, one cannot refrain the acknowledgement that it is a fitting temple in which to hold a festival of peace. Security, beauty and fitness were evidently the three things the architecthad in view when he planned the Coliseum. In securing these to his work he has been successful and deserves the warmest praise.

Of the mere decorations, it is sufficient to say that they are simple without being meagre, are fully significant, giving a holiday appearance to the building without tawdriness. Over the great south entrance are two banners, each bearing an allegorical representation of the Spirit of Peace. One a female figure floating through either, covered with a starry veil, holds out to the vast world which all the skies cover, an olive crown and waits for the nations to reach forth and take it as a gift of blessing. The other is a male figure, stalwart, grand in proportion, strong in full manhood, who borne aloft by an eagle, is content to make the white dove his only messenger, thus in his God-like wisdom showing forth that there is no power equal to that which comes to a nation with peace and purity.

From the trusses hung the national colors, all entwined, and falling in graceful festoon from one point of the structure to another. Here side by side were banners also, that had been borne aloft over contending armies; colors that had been drenched in the blood of nations, which had inspired hatred as well as fealty. Our own Stars and Stripes, for whose honor only a few years back we poured out blood like water, hung side by side, with the flag of that nation of whom we bought our freedom at so great a price, in their simple contact setting forth a lesson of reconciliation which, God grant, we may learn well and soon. For France, yet bleeding from her wounds, still courageous in her loss, and with her eyes turned as hopefully toward a bright future as if she had not had a stormy past, sends her tri-color to wave in the same breeze, to be baptized in the same flood of harmony and fellowship as the German flag. Near by the Union Jack there hangs a modest flag of green, bearing a harp of gold. A harp that has been turned to sad discords, and in its broken strings tells a story of suffering and romance, in which the incidents are represented by the death of heroes, and the finale is a scattered people who tenderly love the ancient standard of their former greatness. Even the Occidental nations, so lately come into the great brotherhood, are not forgotten, and the great black-dragon on a yellow ground writhes in a harmless sort of way as if he was as yet not quite at home in the circle of civilized nations.

Back of the orchestra, back of the chorus, towering above the whole, with an imposing front, stood the great organ, as a retable, decorated for the celebration of the temple's feast. High priests of music, with numerous assistants, stood in front and led the people in a service of song in which the burden was universal harmony. It was the echo of the old song, chanted long ages ago above the plains of Judea, and in the depths of the inmost heart one had only to listen to catch the responsive "Peace on Earth" again, No need, Oh, Muse, of your open scroll, or your neglected clarion, to teach us the lesson of peace. We have as a people caught the sentiment of the grand cartoon upon the organ's front, and from our heart of hearts put forth a service of prayer and song to the angel of peace, that she spread her broad pinions over the world, and abide with the family of nations forever.

The opening exercises began a few minutes after three o'clock with a prayer by Rev. Phillips Brooks. Mr. George H. Davis, of the executive committee, then introduced His Honor Mayer Gaston, who delivered a brief address of welcome. At the conclusion of the Mayor's address, Mr. Davis introduced General Nathaniel P. Banks, who delivered the inaugural oration.

At the close of the address a tumultuous waving of handkerchiefs ensued on the part of the chorus, while the audience not only rose from their seats, but stood upon them. Every eye on platform, in parquette and balcony was turned toward the centre aisle of the orchestry, down which Mr. Gilmore was seen walking. As he ascended the director's stand the cheers seemed almost deafening, and the enthusiasm of the audience reached a point to which a Boston audience seldom attains.

The grand and massive choral "Old Hundred," which began the musical performances, was given in a broad and stately manner, and the effect produced by the full fortissimo that marked the second verse was inexpressively awe-striking. The tremendous blare of the brass, heard here for the first time, sent a visible thrill through the audience, and taken in connection with the impressive and noble nature of the psalm, the vast numbers engaged in its performance, the solemn and striking simplicity that distinguishes it and seems to peculiarly fit it for the worship of the Most High, created so profound an impression upon the audience that at its conclusion there was an instant or two of profound silence before it broke into an expression of admiration that was almost delirious in the enthusiasm that accompanied it. Mr. Gilmore, who was received with a storm of applause accompanied by the waving of handkerchiefs and cries of "bravo," conducted this number, and acknowledged the plaudits that rewarded its performance.

The audience present was as large as could be expected, taking into consideration the fact that Boston folks are a little prone to patronize anything new whether it be a Peace Jubilee or anything else. It will be remembered that on the opening day of the last festival hardly five thousand people were present but when the outside public heard that not the half had been told in the announcement of the committee, thousands flocked to enjoy the other concerts. There are also many timid people who hesitate to venture into a new building until it has been thoroughly tested. The people present were such as are seen at the symphony concerts, and the dresses of the ladies were suitable for an opera performance. In the press section alone there were seen the class of people one meets everywhere. The Marine Band of Washington occupied seats at the right near the stage, and brightened up that part of the parquette. The galleries looked deserted, and yet those who were wise enough to seat themselves there enjoyed the concert most, for the seats seemed to be on a line with the volume of sound, while the parquette seats appeared a trifle too low down to be desirable. This effect was undoubtedly due mainly to the small number in the galleries; when these are filled, as they undoubtedly will be at the rest of this week's concert, there will be no difficulty in hearing the music in any part of the building.

THE FASHIONS.

Many and extraordinary are the changes in our costumes. Without the gift of prescience one can see in the future fashions, connected with the present absurd anachronisms, forming in the bewildered imagination, the wildest *can-can*. Already the brain is confused with historical souvenirs, and phantasmagoria of fair dames of the past flit before the vision. Mesdames Abrantes, Recamier, down to our own grandmothers in Lady Teazle sleeves, scanty skirts, no waists so to speak, and turbans that would forever make glad the heart of the most exacting Mussulman. Also, to this consummation are we unhappily surviving. We are in an age of transition, and this summer to be rustic is to be fashionable, and more fascinating than ever. The very much bunched up percales and cretonnes, with their coquettish lopping of black velvet over fresh muslin plaitings, and the saucy pastoral hats of goffereb straw, bordered with violets, lilac or heartease, or the clusters of wild flowers on the top of high crowned, broad-brimed hats, are ordered by fashion for garden parties, seaside and watering places. Dolly Vardens and Watteau shepperdesses! he assured that one may look forward to farthingales and patches.

Amid all of the charming caprices of fashion none auses greater extravagance than the beautiful flowers. The careless purchaser of a bunch of graceful out flowers is not conscious that the stems that sway so naturally from their pretty surroundings are no longer made of wire covered with hideous green paper, but of a hollow, delicately tinted tube of rubber, flexible and yielding as the natural stem. And if, in some of the large French establishments devoted especially to flowers, one unconsciously stoops over a great mass of crimson-hearted roses the senses are greeted with the real Attar Gul, and others are perfumed like the "sweet south." Every variety of flower is closely imitated, from great scarlet tropicst buds down to a simple white daisy. One can linger for hours in these large establishments,

"Rooted with daisies and delicate bells
As fair as the fabulous asphodels,
And fow'rets that drooping as day dropped too,
Fell into pavilions, purple and blue."

Bonnets—the cornice to the pillar of fashion—grow but slightly, yet can be readily observed without the aid of a microscope. Their name is legion, and each differs from the others. To designate them, artistic, dramatic and historical names are appropriated with chrrming nonchalance. Very elegant are the are the little coronet gipsy, composed of black lace, or of black Brussles net, heaped high in bright, airy puffings over a thin, silk covering for the frame; or simply the black lace puffings, over which may be lightly laid and shaped, without cutting, a black thread lace veil which may have outlived its fashion. Added to this a handsome jet ornament and a lovely *rose de ttta*, with its long, floating branch of tinted leaves. A very elegant Charlotte Corday bonnet of black lace is trimmed with a bacchante chaplet of vine tendrils, from which droop clusters of purple grapes, where on the dusky bloom yet lingers. Lace strings are fashionable as the season advances. An exquisite bonnet of violet crape, the crown quite large, surrounded with puffed tulle, is trimmed with small, delicaely tinted feathers and a superb passion flower. For traveling and simple undress purposes the "Hamberg" is more appropriate. It is of black, also of bronze straw, trimmed with velvet and gros grain ribbon. Lovely large daisies nestle amid grasses and ferns, drooping with crystal dew-drops.

WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia, approve the bill appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the Washington Monument. The sum of $230,000 has already been expended upon the work, and $322,000 will be needed to complete the shaft, while the cost of the whole work, including the shaft and "pantheon," or base, is estimated to be $1,122,000. The Committee unanimously approve the plan of this monument, and of the work that has been already done, and bear cheerful testimony to the energy, integrity, economy and patriotic love which animated and governed the transactions of the "Washington National Monument Society," and especially commend the design of building the monument by the voluntary contributions of the people of the United States.

JAMES MORLEY.

DEALER IN and manufacturer of every variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

For Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's wear

No. 99

MAIN STREET, PAINESVILLE, O.

A large stock kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at prices as low as those of any other establishment. Special attention paid to

CUSTOM WORK!

And satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

☞ Remember the place, 99 Main St. 45ar2

CARPETS.

Stone & Coffin,

215

Superior St., Cleveland, O.

Have received their SPRING STOCK of

CARPETS,

Which is the Largest and Best ever offered in CLEVELAND.

300 pieces BODY BRUSSELS, 500 pieces TAPIS BRUSSELS, THREE PLIES, TWO PLIES,

And any quantity of Cheaper Carpets. Our facilities for obtaining goods from the manufacturers enable us to offer them at

LOWER PRICES

than any other house in Northern Ohio.

215 SUPERIOR ST. 37ab4

HOWER & HIGBEE

HAVE JUST OPENED,

HANDSOME STRIPED SHAWLS,

At $2.50,

usual price has been $3.50.

8-4 HERNANI at $2.00, have been sold at $3.50.

3-4 HERNANI at $0.50, these goods have been $0.90.

LINEN LAWN SUITINGS, very much cheaper than ever sold before.

500 Dozen

LADIES WHITE HOSE, at $0.25.

The same goods are usually sold at 40 to 50 cents.

NEW STYLES SUITS OPENED DAILY.

HOWER & HIGBEE,

238 & 240

SUPERIOR ST.,

CLEVELAND, O.

37ab61-2

New Clothing House.

S. SCHWAB,

MERCHANT TAILOR

—AND—

CLOTHIER!

134

SUPERIOR ST.,

UNDER AMERICAN HOUSE,

Cleveland, Ohio.

I HAVE just opened with a new, large and complete stock of

FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

And having in my employ a

Competent Cutter,

I am now prepared to make up for customers garments which are

WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT, AND AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

READY-MADE.

I have on hand a large and select stock of all grades, which, when examined, cannot fail to please. Goods in all case warranted as represented. 47ab41-2

New Carpet Rooms!

JUST ESTABLISHED BY

Harry Goldsmith,

AND occupying, for the present, a portion of the

NEW YORK STORE, 71 MAIN ST., PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

A full line of

Foreign & Domestic

CARPETS!

Consisting of

NG RAIN, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETING,

&c., just received and kept constantly on hand 44ab3

HARDWARE!

The undersigned offer to Dealers and Customers at lowest rates,

BUILDERS HARDWARE, MACHANICS TOOLS, TINNERS STOCK,

ALSO,

Carriage and Harness Makers Goods.

Geo W. Worthington & Co.,

Nos. 90 & 92

WATER STREET,

CLEVELAND, O.

45ab3

To the People of Lake Co.

THE WEED

"FAMILY FAVORITE"

Sewing Machine,

With its new and valuable improvements, is beyond a doubt the

SIMPLEST, LIGHTEST RUNNING, EASIEST TO OPERATE AND MOST DESIRABLE MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

No Part is Operated by a Spring. Every Motion is Positive.

The Attachments are the

Simplest & Most Complete

Made. Ladies, you should certainly try the WEED before purchasing, and you will not be sorry you did so.

By addressing

GEO. FOLWELL

114 MAIN ST., PAINESVILLE, O.,

You can have a Machine

Brought to Your House!

Anywhere in Lake county inside of three days, when you can give it a thorough trial and see what the machine is yourself. Remember it will cost you nothing, provided the machine don't suit you.

—:0:—

SEE WHAT THE

Ladies of Painesville Say

ABOUT THE WEED:

WE the undersigned, having used the "FAMILY FAVORITE" in our families from three to five years, constantly, would say that our machines have never been out of order—always ready to do ANY KIND OF WORK; never cost anything for repairs, and we think it the best and most desirable machine in the market. Every lady should try it before purchasing.

MRS. D. B. CLAYTON, MRS. C. SHEPHERD,
" W. C. TISDEL, " JNO. MARTIN,
" L. W. ACKLEY, " H. C. NELLIS.

—:0:—

Don't forget the place. JOURNAL Office,

114

MAIN STREET, PAINESVILLE, O.

PLAIN AND FANCY

MACHINE STITCHING

DONE TO ORDER.

45ar13

STONE MILLS

Flour and Feed Store

KEEP constantly on hand

MEAL, BOLTED MEAL, PROVENDER, CORN, OATS, EAR CORN, MIDDLING, BRAN, GRAHAM, RYE, WHITE WHEAT & AMBER FLOUR, AND OAT MEAL.

At our Store, No. 163 State Street.

Dantzer Bros.

45ar2

Where are We Now?

—0—

Where are we now? I'd really like to know,
As through the world we helter skelter go,
On life's troubled waters, a curious throng,
Where some are sailing right and some go wrong.
In business or in sport we go it blind,
Nothing seems to agitate our mind;
Through unknown waters, reckless do we plough,
'Til we're wreck'd and then—where are we now?

Where are we now? the politician asks,
For preaching within is lovely—while it lasts;
He's one of those who understands the ropes,
He's almost reached ambition's brightest hopes;
Of fraud and perjury perhaps he's king,
Perhaps a shining member of the Ring;
The crash must come, he to the storm must bow,
Bewildered then he cries, Where are we now?

Where are we now? our ministers inquire,
While preaching endless death and lakes of fire;
The road to take (in politics) they teach—
I wonder if they practice what they preach?
In theology profound they loudly roar,
But leave us darker minded than before.
We would do right, but who is to tell us how,
We only want to know, Where are we now?

Why don't you know at COLBY'S Store,
Buying Wall Paper, Window Shades and Stationery, Pens, Pencils, and almost everything Complete. Just walk into COLBY'S Store and See, No. 76 Main street. COLBY trims all Wall Paper sold by him FREE OF CHARGE. 14ar2

Notice This!

Warner & Mastick.

The Narrow Gauge Store

—OF—

AND THE

Side Track Auction Store,

Nos. 166 & 141

STATE STREET, PAINESVILLE, O.,

Are now supplied with

BARGAINS

—IN—

All Kinds of Merchandise.

—AT THE—

Journal Printing House,

No. 114 Main St.,

PAINESVILLE, O.

—0—

THE PROPRIETORS of this establishment having lately made extensive additions to their stock of Type and material, are prepared to do such work as may be entrusted to their hands in a satisfactory manner.

—0—

We use no common, cheap flattery—such as offering to make customers a present of a friend, or something of that kind, a little cheaper than our neighbors, but we sell anything in our stock Cheap.

Special Bargains in

WHITE GOODS,	EMBROIDERY,
LINEN GOODS,	SHEETINGS,
PRINTS,	COTTONADES,
LINEN CHECKS,	LINEN DRILLS,
CROCKERY,	TEA,
SOAP, ROPE,	& TAR.

In connection with the "NARROW GAUGE" we occupy

Store No. 141,

Next to James H. Taylor's Grocery, where, aside from our regular stock, we have the

Finest Lot of Chromos!

Ever offered in town.

ALL NEW SUBJECTS AND WELL FRAMED.

To those desirous of ornamenting their parlors and making home attractive, we will say that these Chromos are of

FINE QUALITY

AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

"GOODS WELL BOUGHT ARE HALF SOLD."

Our aim is to help customers to Goods at LOW FIGURES. Our buyer, D. WARNER, Jr., has had practical experience in looking up bargains, and knows how to secure them.

WARNER & MASTICK,

166 STATE STREET.

45ar13

Plain and Fancy Stitching

DONE AT THE

WEED

Sewing Machine Rooms.

114 MAIN STREET. 43ab1

Job Printing.

EVERY STYLE

Plain and Fancy Work

EXECUTED

Neatly and Promptly,

REASONABLE RATES,

—AT THE—

Journal Printing House,

No. 114 Main St.,

PAINESVILLE, O.

—0—

New Type and Machinery.

As the Type and Machinery are all new and of the latest and most approved styles,