NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.

JAMES E. CHAMBERS, - - - Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

WE are under obligations to W. P. Tisdel Esq., of Washington, for a copy of the Agricultural Report for 1871.

IT is an admitted fact that politicians are always willing to look out for the main chance, but since the election, last Monday, there has been heard from the supporters of Mr. Greeley a woeful cry that there is no Maine chance left.

A POLITICAL apothegm—despotic power inevitably produces corruption. Hence that country is the safest in which opposing political parties are so nearly equal as that the fear of defeat will act as a constant restraint to undue license.

THE meeting of the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia at the Prussian capital, a few days ago, was the occasion of great enthusiasm, and an event that may lead to important results in the affairs of Europe. Its ostensible purpose is understood to be that of peace. We hope so, and particularly if in the interests of their subjects; but is it not more to form a new alliance—new combinations—to restrict the progressive tendencies toward the liberation of the people? The future will tell, and if more blood is to be shed, we hope that the great Teutonic race will turn it to a further enlargement of their liberties.

DR. LANAHAN has declined the public reception tendered him by the citizens of Baltimore upon his return to that city. He pleads feeble health and a disinclination to be made conspicuous in any public demonstration, especially of the character and under the circumstances of the one proposed. As a consequence of this, his many friends and admirers are greatly disappointed, as they had hoped by this action to more fully manifest their appreciation of the Doctor's eminent services while connected with the Methodist Book Concern, and convey to him the assurance of their unabated confidence in his integrity as a man and a Christian.

PROBABLY because of the approaching election, and the naturally resultant interest in regard to the subject of citizenship, we have received of late several letters asking for information relative to the naturalization laws, and to the rules governing the admission of foreigners to citizenship in this country. Partly as a reply to them, and partly as a matter of general interest, we have compiled the following brief statement, which will, we believe, be found to present a tolerably comprehensive summary of the law upon this subject:

Aliens who arrived in the United States before they were eighteen years of age, and who have continued to reside here, are not required to take out any "first papers," or certificate of declaration, but may receive their "full papers" after having resided five years in the United States and become twenty-one years of age.

Soldiers who have enlisted in the regular or volunteer army of the United States and been honorably discharged, do not require any certificate of declaration.

All other persons must procure a certificate of declaration at least two years prior to getting their full papers or certificate of naturalization, and no length of time or residence will obviate the necessity of procuring the first papers.

First papers may be obtained at any time by an alien of the age of twenty-one years or upward, and no testimony other than that of the applicant is required.

To obtain full papers the applicant must have resided at least two years in the United States after receiving his first papers, and the whole term of his residence in the United States must have been not less than five years, and one in the State where the final application is made.

Upon making application for full papers the applicant must bring into court his first papers and have with him a witness who has been acquainted with him five years, who can testify to his good character, and that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

If first papers have been lost, copies may be obtained by writing to the Clerk of the Court from which they were issued.

When a father receives his full papers, his children who are under the age of twenty-one years, and whose residence is then in the United States, are considered citizens.

THE WEEK.

Certainly it is true that each succeeding day but shows the plainer that the present political situation is one of doubt and uncertainty, and that the present contest is one less of reform than of a struggle between old parties under new names for the possession of the spoils of power. It is constantly claimed by many, and we believe it true to a certain extent, that there is more of personality than principle involved in the presidential struggle, and that those who hoped and honestly labored for the reform so sadly needed, must perforce await the future for any fulfillment of their cherished plans. In fact, the question for the country to answer this fall is simply whether it will keep the Republican party, with all its faults and short-comings, in control of the Government, or will turn the conduct of affairs over to the unreformed Democracy. What the response will be is not so much a matter of doubt as it was, and the friends of General Grant are daily growing more and more confident as to the final result.

We have before said that any defection on the part of the straight-out Democratic leaders, as for instance, that at Louisville, would undoubtedly draw a certain amount of support; but that this would not be sufficient to effect the contest as between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Grant has been made quite apparent by the votes cast in those State elections which have been held. In North Carolina, Vermont and Maine, the administrationists have been triumphant, and in the two latter by majorities far greater than had been anticipated. And in politics, especially, a stampede is irresistable.

Of course, on every side we hear reiterations of all the old-time campaign arguments, and there is to the full the usual amount of misrepresentation and wild assertion. That these are not confined to either party is equally as fortunate as that there were telegraph poles on both sides the road for Mark Twain's horse to shie at. It prevents monotony. But the situations produced are sometimes singular if not ridiculous. One listens with no less amusement to the assertions of Sumner, Trumbull and Shurtz, that the Democrats have repented them of their sins and are now good men and true, than to the efforts of Mr. Grant's supporters to prove that the election of Mr. Greeley would but be a practical surrender of the results of the war. And to read the New York *Tribune* in its labored articles to convince its readers that the new party affiliations have blotted out the Democratic record in the past, is quite as funny as to peruse the *World's* two-column editorials on the great capabilities, honesty and availability of Mr. Greeley.

One significant fact is observable. The "great tidal wave," about which we have all heard so much, seems, strangely, to be forever in some distant locality. Without disputing its existence, it is yet suggestive that there are few if any who profess to be able to point out its exact location or to exhibit the effects of its overflow.

The Wind or the Rock!

Carlisle once wrote that "no man ever lived, with intelligence enough to have an opinion, who had not at some time during life, cause to change his opinion. Had it been otherwise, then every man would have been either omniscient or a fool. He either would have known everything or nothing." And yet there are others who look upon change of one's opinion as indicative of weakness, possibly of corruption. That one should be continually, or even frequently, announcing a change of opinion would indicate that of himself he had no opinion to change; that what he had were other people's opinions, only borrowed for temporary use. Such men are called inconsistent with themselves and are condemned accordingly.

Men's political opinions are sometimes changed, and their opponents taunt them with inconsistency, as though to change an opinion were not only a folly, but a crime. Sometimes religious opinions are changed, and forthwith the followers of the old begin an assault upon the advocate of the new, as though he had been but a spy in their camp, and had gone over to the enemy with tidings of their weakness. Men are generally convinced of the wisdom of another when he changes his opinion to correspond with their own. Inconsistency is charged upon him only when he turns from them, and not to them. The word has consequently come to have no meaning at all.

All belief on speculative themes is the subject of change in men's minds. In this category both politics and religion are included. On these topics, if men can not doubt, they can not reason; and if they can not reason upon them they can not comprehend the truth concerning them. It is doubt, therefore, that prompts the demonstration; and demonstration may work change of opinion. In this very act men's minds are enlarged :their intellectual wisdom is widened; they now know something more than they ever knew before. It is mental growth; and it is the order of nature for all things living to grow. Yet how often do men rail and scoff at one whose opinion has been changed on a given topic by the natural order of intellectual growth.

To show ourselves angry at such change of opinion in any one is demonstrative of our own need of intellectual growth. The thinking man outgrows his opinions as the boy outgrows his clothes. The swaddling bands of infancy can not campass the stalwart loins of manhood. What cause for offense, then, can there be that another has shown himself wiser to-day than he was yesterday? "I could never," says the wise Sir Thomas Browne, "divide myself from any man upon the difference of opinion, or to be angry with his judgment for not agreeing in that from which within a few days I might dissent myself."

There are those in the world who pride themselves on what they call their consistency; and their consistency consists in stubbornly refusing to become subject to the law of intellectual growth. They never change an opinion because they never change a thought; they think as their fathers have thought since the flood, and recoil from a new doctrine or a new idea as they would from the presence of the Evil One. Those persons never disturb society. They may be always counted on for voting their party's ticket and for maintaining their preacher's faith. It is only those who have the intellectual vigor and activity neceesiary to independent thought and change of opinion that "turn the world upside down," and who, in the fearless expression of opinion, "trouble the people and the rulers."

Narrow-minded men, men who never change an opinion, are certain to identify all religion with their own creed, and are prone to look upon every dubious inquiry as an alarming approach to unpardonable heresy. Such are the men who turn to the rack for arguments of convincing force, and who feel their faith confirmed by the logic of the Inquisition. Some of our opinions are forged upon the anvil of the understanding, some are cast in the furnace of the passions, and others still are derived from the unwrought ore dug from the mines of tradition, as shapeless and as crude. It is the first which are the most useful and the most ductile; they are the most readily changed. It is the latter which are the most obstinate, the most unreasoning and therefore the most unchanging.

Our Exchanges.

It is a fact, which newspaper men are beginning to realize and act upon, that the public are always ready and willing, to appreciate and sustain a live newsy paper. As a proof of this the Daily Evening *Star* of Cincinnati, comes to us this week enlarged and improved. A two cent paper, it has achieved a complete success and even before its enlargement had reached an actual circulation of over eight thousand copies. We congratulate the *Star* upon its merited prosperity.

The *American Land and Law Advisor*, published by Croft and Phillips, at Pittsburgh, Pa., is a class paper calculated to supply a want long felt. It gives legal advice free, furnishes original designs for cottages, dwelling houses, suburban and country residences, and provides a vast amount of information furnished by no other paper in the country. In addition, the publishers give to every yearly subscriber a beautiful oil chromo, The Lost Babe—fully worth $5.00—all for $2.50.

"Competition is the life of trade" and friendly rivalry is certainly the vital principle that makes good papers. With no opposition, and nothing to incite to exertion, there is scarcely a journal in the land that would not stagnate. As an illustration of this we note that our contemporary, the Geauga *Republican*, has been much improved of late, and is giving evidence that it by no means intends to yield in any respect to its new neighbor the *Times*. The results can not fail to be appreciated by its friends and patrons.

Prof. De Mille is, without question, one of the most skillful of American writers in constructing a plot, and one of the most careful in elaborating each detail that shall lead to the *denoument*. His novel of "An Open Question," which is now being published in Appleton's *Journal*, is an excellent specimen of his art and taste in both of these particulars, and proves that he is master of the power to fascinate, and interest his readers. "An Open Question" is very exciting, very puzzling and very unimpenetrable so far as the final disposition of all its characters is concerned.

As we have before remarked, we believe that the most skillful paragraphists are employed on the *Golden Age*. Terse sharp and clear, their articles are almost like crystalized gems. Without commenting upon the political affinities of the *Age* there is at least but little doubt that in a literary point of view its merits entitle it to a position in the front ranks of American newspapers. In fact one is forced to admire the skill of the writers and the brilliancy of the paper even when it is impossible to agree with the conclusions or accept the position sought to be proven and enforced.

Correspondence containing important news solicited from every part of the country. If used liberally paid for. Writer's name and address required on every communication as private guarantees of good faith. Rejected communications not returned.

NOTES FROM AFAR.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

Across the Continent.

LETTER NUMBER EIGHT.

June 8th.—We left Wingate at 9 A. M., and rode down the same narrow valley in which that post is situated, for twenty-two miles to Stinking Springs. The name fitly describes the water. Mules drink it under protest but men do not except to avoid dying of thirst. It is blue as indigo, and full of noisome chemicals. At that point a singular dike of hard trap-rock extends across the sandstone from north to south, producing an effect somewhat like the noted Devil's Slide in Weber Canyon, U. T. This is the only exception to the sandstone formation for over a hundred miles. This dike puts out from each side of our valley in a steep narrow causeway, leaving a sort of gate, through which we pass into the main valley of the Puerco of the West. This valley has an average width of about three miles, and ten years ago portions of it were very fertile; but like everything else in the country it has dried up. We found no water in the stream, which a few years ago had a good flow all summer; and the Navajoe farms a few miles below are long abandoned for want of water. There has been a general drought and failure of rain or snow since 1858; but independent of that exceptional fact, it is evident this whole country is decreasing in moisture. This is the more surprising as it is directly contrary to the received theory about the Rocky Mountain regions. Some think that earthquakes have opened new fissures in the earth, and caused the springs to find outlets further down; others, that by geologic action, the whole region has been slowly elevated some thousand of feet; and still others, that the cultivation and settlement of regions between this and the ocean, has caused an increase of rain there which must be balanced by a decrease here. Be the cause what it may, most of the abandoned towns and Pueblo (Aztec?) ruins are found on plains where is now no water, and yet the remains of dams and *acequiae* show that it once was plenty. After traveling a few miles along the foot-hills north of the Puerco, we ascended the rise and struck across the country to the "Lakes"—an oval valley some four miles wide, which a few years ago, was covered with water in the winter, but is now dry the year round. Thence a few miles over gently rolling sand-hills brought us to the Agency.

June 9th.—Fort Defiance is only a fort in name; there are no soldiers here, and only twenty whites, sixteen men—one a Mexican—and four women. The agent Jas. H. Miller, with three others, is gone to the San Juan valley, a hundred miles north, to determine the practicability of irrigating that valley, and settling the Navajoes there. That is their only good valley, and at present they are kept out of it by the Utes. Both are "friendly" to and under the care of the Government: but it fails to protect the weaker.

We have divine service to-day; preaching by Rev. John Menaual, who is the physician appointed for this post and acts also as champlain—only one salary however. The fact of a party of prospectors being camped here, brings the number of his white congregation up to eighteen. Grouped about the doors and windows are some fifty Navajoes, who pay as profound attention as if they understood every word. It is all aboriginal politeness, however; none of them know enough English to construct a single sentence. At the close of the first prayer half a dozen Navajoe boys came filing into the room, dropping their bows and arrows in a heap by the door. They are pupils in Mrs. Menaual's school, bright and funny little rascals; and in the white breechlets and blue blouses lately distributed to them, looked clean and tolerably handsome.

June 10th.—I put in the day among the Navajoes, whose *hogans* are scattered along the creek for two or three miles below the post. The testimony of all who have been dealing with them is that they are "the best Indians in the mountains." Their language is very difficult; in fact, an American can never learn it fluently. Hence they are generally employed as interpreters. Jesus Alviso translates from Navajoe into Spanish, and J. H. Van Order from Spanish to English. This must greatly increase the uncertainty of compacts. The reservation, as surveyed, is ninety by sixty miles in extent; and the Navajoes roam over a tract a hundred miles square. Except the San Juan, and a few small valleys, it is a miserable barren country, barely fit for scant pasturage.

June 11th.—Further observation of the Navajoes shows them to possess many good qualities; they are energetic, perservering, inquisitive and eager to learn. They handle a spade as well as most white men, and do any kind of work required at the posts. They showed particular skill in making *adobies* and digging ditches. But the point in which they differ from nearly all other Indians is in their humorous and social traits. They are full of fun and life, and have a score of practical jokes of most amusing character. They seem to me quite capable of civilization. But with these traits their list of virtues ends, and some rather troublesome vices come in. They are expert thieves; with a little practice they could astonish New York at pocket-picking. Nor are they a virtuous people: but they claim they were both virtuous and free from disease before the white man took charge of them. It is more than likely.

BEAELE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AT HOME.

East, West, North & South.

Late Foreign Advices

GENERAL NEWS

&C., &C., &C.

OHIO.

The Industrial Exposition was opened formally, by an address from A. T. Goshen, President of the Commission in which he said the suggestions originating the enterprise came after the Revolution, when the wisdom of the country was directing the people to the development of the national resources. The exhibition of the industries of the country was hailed as a peace maker and harbinger of good and success attend it. He said the exposition in '72 presents a growth not anticipated a year ago and which three years ago would have been ridiculed as *utopian*. Though supported by local interests, it had become national in reputation and influence. Exhibitors were here from almost every State in the Union, and from England and the Canadas.

A *Chronicle* special says; An examination of the treasury of Wayne County, Ohio, shows a defalcation of twenty thousand dollars. J. B. Koch, treasurer could give no satisfactory account for the disappearance of the money. He has turned over his property to his bondsmen, but it is inadequate to cover the defalcation.

The first number of the *Daily Sentinel*, the new Liberal and Democratic paper will be issued next Tuesday morning. It will be the same size as the *State Journal*, and will take the American Associated Press dispatches.

A collision occurred, about seven o'clock Monday, near Independence Ohio on the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, between an excursion train returning from the State Fair at Mansfield, and the regular north bound express, resulting in the death of five persons and the wounding of twenty-eight others.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Billy Forester, the suspected murderer of Nathen the New York banker, was arrested in Washington Saturday morning.

Captain Ritchie of the Revenue cutter Moccasin, reports officially to the Treasury Department the services rendered by that vessel in succoring passengers of the Metis. He acknowledges in laudatory terms the assistance and attention by J. P. Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division of the above department, and suggests that Senator Sprague should provide the crew of the Moccasin with new suits of clothes, many of them having divested themselves of their clothing either to protect sufferers or to cover the bodies of the dead.

A letter from the correspondent accompanying the Indian Investigation Commissioners states that every thing so far, indicates a failure of the peace policy toward the Indians. Even some of the Quaker agents are calling for troops. At a recent council held with the Kiowas who are the head centres of all the troubles, they openly boasted of outraging two young girls whom they captured last spring in Texas, after killing their father and mother, but whom they returned two weeks ago in a horrible condition, expecting to receive a heavy pecuniary ransom, but did not receive a cent. They retain a little brother of the girls and the agent refuses to issue any more rations, until he is released. At this council the Kiowas demanded the whites should release the chiefs, Santanta and Big Tree and all the whites should retire from the entire country between the Mississippi and Rio Grande Rivers, in return for which all Government stock and captives plundered by them should be given up and peace maintained. This proposition was rejected and the council ended in smoke. During the council the Kiowas had a secret council as to the advisability of killing and scalping the Commissioners, and the Quaker Indian Agents, Tatem, Hoag and others, but posponed the operation. A grand council of all the tribes was arranged for the second of September, but the Quaker agents say a patched up peace, now, will last only till next spring.

INDIANA.

The straight Democrats of Indiana, through their delegates at Louisville, have decided to call a State Convention at Indianapolis, to meet on Thursday, September 19th, to nominate a ticket and perfect the organization of the party.

VERMONT.

Semi-official returns from all but four small towns give Converse 42,222 votes, and Gardner 16,604; Converse's majority, 25,618. The remaining towns gave, in 1870, 110 Republican majority. The Senate is unanimously Republican and the House of Representatives stands as follows: Republicans, 206; Democrats, 21. In 1870, the Democrats had two Senators and twenty-nine Representatives.

MISSOURI.

Major Guntner, Revenue Agent, has arrived from Arkansas via. the Indian Territory, and reports that when at Muskagee he heard that the two factions of the Creek Indians had a fight, in which seven persons were killed and a number wounded. He could not learn, however, when or how the fight occurred, but it was stated that the affair grew out of the election of a full-blooded negro to the Chieftaincy of the Creek Nation by the opposition of the Chicote faction, which has been in power some time, and to which there has been much hostility on the part of the lands faction.

ARKANSAS.

Parties from Pope county report that, on Saturday, a civil officer and posse who had a writ for that purpose attempted to arrest Deputy Sheriff Williams on a charge of firing at, and attempting to kill, Harry Payston at Dover, at the time the latter shot and killed the County Clerk, Hickox. Williams refused to be arrested and was shot and mortally wounded.

The Governor sent Major General Upham, of the Militia, and fifteen of the guards, to Pope county. They were met at the end of the track by Dodson, the sheriff with three companies of Militia. Trouble of the greatest character is apprehended.

UTAH.

General Morrow has returned from the south. The troops remain at the scenes of the Indian troubles. At the council with the hostile chiefs in San Pete country the Indians positively refuse to return to the reservation. They had left because they were starving and might as well be killed by the soldiers. The agents were liars and thieves. General Morrow notified them they must return, promising food on the way and full supplies at the reservation. The chief finally consented, but would return to the valley if not fed. Morrow reports a perfect reign of terror in San Pete county. The people are wholly at the mercy of the savages. The arrival of the troops was hailed with tears of joy. If the Indians are now properly cared for at the reservation there will be no trouble, if not war must come.

KENTUCKY.

Another telegram from Charles O'Conor is said to have been received in Louisville, in which he further reiterates his determination not to accept the candidacy, so urgently pressed upon him. Some delegates still adhere to the belief that he will consent to run after he shall have had consultations with members of the convention, heard their arguments, and had time to reflect fully upon the reasons why he should accept. Others are despondent and now feel convinced that Mr. O'Conor's sensitive nature is so averse to the rough and tumble of politics, and so shrinking from its clamors and calumnies, that the telegrams already sent by him to the convention are expressive of a mind unalterably made up. The committee of eight, appointed by the convention to inform O'Conor and Adams of their nomination, will meet at the Astor House, New York, Tuesday, September 10th.

MAINE.

During the week there has been great excitement over the election. Although full reports have not yet been received, it is quite certain that the Republicans have carried the State. Speaker Blaine sent the following dispatch to President Grant:

To the President of the United States, Long Branch, New Jersey:

We have carried the State for Governor Perham by more than 15,000 majority, a net gain of 5,000 on last year's vote. We have carried all Congressional districts, the closest by 2,000 majority. We have carried every county in the State, something we never achieved but once before. We have elected every Senator, and chosen more than four-fifths of the House of Representatives. Our victory is complete and overwhelming at all points and insures you more than twenty-five thousand majority in November.

The five Congressional districts have all been carried by the Republicans. In the first district, Burleigh has about 2,000 majority; in the second, Frye has about 4,000; in the third, Blaine has about 3,500; in the fourth, Hersey has about 4,000; in the fifth, Hale has about 2,500. The contest in Kennebec county, where speaker Blaine resides, has been peculiarly animated and has resulted in giving the speaker a majority in every one of the twenty-seven towns in the county. Six of these towns are usually Democratic.

NEW YORK.

A Geneva special says the arbitrators are not all of the same opinion on several points, and will deliver papers expressive of their individual views. Full details of the proceedings of the court will not be made public for some time yet.

The *Times* offers to donate ten thousand dollars to the Children's Excursion Fund if it does not prove the statement that J. Russell Jones gave land to President Grant to be false, the *Tribune* to pay a like sum provided the *Times* does not prove its falsity.

Last week Col. Whitley received information of the discovery of an unusually large counterfeiting plot in St. Louis, the principals in which could not be well apprehended, and that the plates would be sent North to be finished. Yesterday the counterfeiting material was seized at the office of the Wescotts Express Co., in Brooklyn. It was packed in a box and addressed to B. Still, who had been afraid to take it from the office. Two plates for fifty-dollar bank notes were found, together with about $20,000 worth of counterfeit notes which were pronounced the best of the kind ever issued.

President Grant and family leave Long Branch to resume their residence at the White House, Washington, on the 18th inst. President Grant will then commence the preparation of his annual message.

Secretary Boutwell will probably return to Washington next week, when Assistant Secretary Richardson will seek needed relaxation in Boston and vicinity.

The Board of Education at Hunter's Point ordered the Bible to be read in the public schools every morning. Children whose parents object to the Bible are to be allowed to remain from school until after the reading.

A Providence correspondent of the *Times* states there is a conflict of authority going on, relative to the investigation into the Metis disaster. It is generally believed that the local steamboat inspectors are under the powerful influence of ex-Governor Sprague, and other proprietors of the line, while Inspector Boole is entirely impartial. Boole was ordered to make the investigation by the Treasury Department, but Chief Inspector Nimmo, who is said to be a protege of Chase, and favorable to Sprague, countermanded the order and ordered the investigation to be made by local inspectors. Boole was subsequently ordered to continue the investigation, and will proceed with it until ordered to discontinue it by the Treasury Department, but it is said he is much impeded by interested parties.

IOWA.

At Rochelle, in Ogle County, a wealthy farmer's home is in dismay at the preversity of a youthful daughter, who, under a pertinacious infatuation for the spangles and sawdust of circus life, resists like a maniac every effort made to restrain her from joining the equestrian fraternity of tent and tavern. Seventeen years old and hitherto indulged in every reasonable wish, this girl, whose name is Alice Taylor, acquired her perversion of ladylike tastes from membership in a gymnasium for her sex in Rochelle. Excelling in the exercises of this physical school, and developing great aptness as a performer of athletic feats of strength and daring, she presently contracted the idea of a genius for the circus, and boldly avowed her intention to join a traveling company of siders and acrobats at the first opportunity. Her words were interpreted as but an ebullition of childish nonsense and left unheeded as such but some four or five weeks ago she proved their serious meaning by running away from home to Clinton, Ia., where she expected to find a company of performer, whom she might induce to engage her. Fortunately for herself and her family, she was overtaken by her pursuing sire in time to prevent the folly; and, upon declaring solemnly that she would yet fulfill her design at any hazzard, was placed by her now thoroughly alarmed family in a conventual academy near home, to be moralized and disciplined out of her her infatuation. From this institution, gelates the Galena *Gazette*, she made a speedy and adroit escape' flying thence to the town of Warren, where, under a false name, she took service as a waitress at a hotel. Her purpose in this was to await the "show-people," who she felt sure would board at the house some day. And while thus waiting she wrote to a lad of her acquaintance at Rochelle asking him if he would not like to join her. The boy thus addressed was but a child, younger than she, and his mother read his letter and at once handed it to the father of Alice. Instantly the old farmer started anew in pursuit of his misguided daughter; and, learning at Warren that she had just gone to Galena, where a circus was then performing, telegraphed to the police of the latter town to arrest her without delay. The officials, so authorized, were directed to look for the madcap at the circus, and there they found her, surely enough, in full negiotiation with the managers for an engagement. She was arrested, and presently thereafter her father came to reclaim her. There remained no choice for her but to go back to her home; but while yielding to the parental command to that effect, she repeatedly assured magistrate, officers, and sire that she would be a member of a circus troupe yet, if she had to die for it, and would run away from home again at the first opportunity. Whether from some natal taint, or by artificial perversion, her nature is so obviously bent upon a course of life inevitably fraught with iniquity for herself and others, that it should be subjected to the positive restraint of some legal reformatory. To temporize with a nature so warped or diseased with any half-way measure of restriction, is only to increase its preversity by a premium to its cunning. A prisoner under the law, and kept in disipline by the law, is what a girl this like should be, until her proneness to evil is sufficiently checked, at least to avert from society the peril of its development to a pernicious maturity.

Canada.

Returns from different provinces show that eighty-nine ministerial, eighty-nine opposition and twenty-two independent members of the new Dominion Parliament have been elected. Sir Francis Hincks, who was candidate for Parliament from Ontario, and defeated there, has been returned from Van Couvers, but Mr. Cartier, who was defeated so badly in Montreal, has failed to find a constituency anywhere else and is now unseated.

A prize fight, for the light-weight championship and $2,000, between Arthur Chambers and Billy Edwards, took place on Wednesday morning on Walpole Island, St. Clair river, Canada, about forty miles from Detroit. The fight was decided in favor of Chambers, against the wish of the crowd.

Mexico.

Gomez Palacios declines to accept the Ministry of the Interior, offered by Lerdo.

A rupture in the Mixed Commission occasions much discussion. Guzman's course is not approved, and it is rumored that Lerdo will remove him.

Diaz demands as condition of submission to the Government that the amnesty be extended to parties now excluded, and that the election be postponed so that all can participate in the election of members to Congrers. Diaz offers all his influence in favor of peace. It is reported that President Lerdo will extend the amnesty terms, but will refuse to comply with the rest of Diaz's demands.

Guerrero insurgents continue to refuse the amnesty.

England.

Uncertainty as to the amount of award of the Geneva Tribunal causes anxiety in the market of the American securities and has a depressing influence.

It is said that a majority of the delegates to the International Congress are dissatisfied with the transfer of the General Council to America and the formation of a new association is quite possible.

A new commercial treaty between England and France has been modified to make it less objectionable to England. The French Government declare to the amendments are not in the interests of protection and that there can be no further changes in French duties on raw materials. The treaty as it now stands establishes the following duties: on cotton manufactures 2 per cent.; on silk 2½ per cent.; on woolen 2½ or 3 cent. The French are hopeful of negotiating similar treaties with other powers.

France.

No popular demonstrations were made on the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic. The troops in Paris were kept under arms in their barracks as a precautionary measure. Banquets were given at Paris, Lyons, Toulouse and other cities, but they were of the same private character

Dispatches from Bayonne report that all is quiet on the Spanish frontier, and there are no indications of a Carlist movement. The Carlists are leaving the frontier provinces for Switzerland and the north of Erance.

The government of Spain is negotiating with the bankers of Paris for a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

Orders have been issued for the stopping of work on military defenses near the Mont Cenis tunnel.

Prussia.

The law of the Reichstag expelling Jesuits from Prussian territory is not likely to remain a dead letter. The heads of the establishments of the Sons of Jesus and affiliated orders throughout the empire have been warned of the terms of the new regulation. At Posen the ladies of the Sacred Heart—an order considered by the Prussian authorities to be affiliated to the Sons of Jesus—have been requested to close the boarding-school in that town, where all the noble ladies of the country received their education. The head of the convent of the Jesuits at Mayence protested against the interdiction of the Prussian authorities, contending that civil government had no right to interfere with the exercise of religious functions, and denying that the tendencies of his order were contrary to the laws of the state. The Jesuits of Alsace have been able to obtain a prolongation of their stay for two months beyond the limit allowed by the law. It is rumored that many, if not most of the expelled Jesuits, have signified their intention of settling in Ireland.

EUROPE PREPARING FOR WAR.

Rumors of coming conflicts, and, indeed, of a general war, have filled the atmosphere of Europe for some time past. It may be that great preparations to avoid war, or, at least, to be ready for any emergency, have given currency to these rumors, although the occasions for war are not wanting. But the state of things all over the continent, at the present time, is decidedly martial, and the peaceful but grand military displays that are taking place have a significance. The London *Times* says:

"The hosts of Europe are being marshalled in numbers sufficient to invade and conquer kingdoms. They are provided, at immense cost, with the full equipment and the most scientific apparatus of war; they are commanded by generals who feel, it is said, all the responsibilities of a campaign, and by officers earnest to obtain the practical knowledge of their profession; they engage in the most complicated operations, and all to prepare for that coming war which the policy of every European State assumes to be inevitable. The Russians commenced their grand manœuvres this week, and are still in the midst of them. It is to be hoped that in their northern latitude the heats from which we are suffering are a little tempered. The Prussians entered into campaign on the first of August, and for nine days the operations proceeded with as much seriousness and precision as if the armies were once more marching on Paris. The great heat prevented the French review the other day, but the autumn will not have begun before the reconstructed army of the republic will be tested as openly as its chiefs can venture to recommend, considering the susceptibilities of Berlin. The Austrians, ever beaten, but ever confident, and with a military machine which to the professional eye is always in perfect order, will not be behind-hand. No State has labored more at army reform and organization than Austria during the last six years, and she will take her usual pride in exhibiting her new weapons and her new uniforms on the largest scale to military critics. Passing over minor continental States, which are all ready to spend their last shilling on soldiers, we come to a country in which there is more fuss about military matters than in any other, though the people, with the utmost sincerity, protest their peacefulness, and boast of their freedom from the warlike passions. We, too, shall have our autumn manœuvres to display, and instruct a select portion of a national force which, as far as numbers go, is really formidable, and which is certainly far larger than Great Britain has ever maintained in time of peace. Between the present time and the end of September, the governments of Europe will have set in the field whole armies, the choicest levies of a body which cannot be reckoned at less than four millions of men."

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss
LAKE COUNTY, }

BY virtue of a writ of Fi Fa issued by the Court of Common Pleas of said county and to me directed in the cause of J. B. Burrows against Anna Balch, I will offer at public auction at the door of the Court House in Painesville, on the

14th Day of September A. D. 1872.

At one o'clock, P. M., of said day the following described premises to-wit: Situate in the Township of Concord, County of Lake and State of Ohio, and is known as being a part of Lot No. 5 in Tract No. 2, in said township, and is bounded as follows, to-wit: Northerly by lands owned by Erastus Palmer, Easterly by the Painesville and Youngstown Rail Road, Southerly by the road leading from the Chardon road to Fay's Mills, and Westerly by the Chardon Road, supposed to contain about seven acres of land be the same more or less, appraised at $350.

Given under my hand this 9th day of August, A. D. 1872. S. WIRE, Sheriff.
57-5-3.

Notice.

EMMA E. BRUNER, of the city of Cleveland in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, is notified that Ira Bruner did on the 14th day of August, (A. D.), 1872, file his petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Lake and State of Ohio, charging the said Emma E. Bruner with adultery with one Lamar, and asking that he may be divorced from the said Emma E. Bruner, which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said Court.

Dated this 15th day of August, (A. D.), 1872.
58-62 IRA BRUNER.

Legal Notice.

DELISTA M. THATCHER, Plff. } Court of Common Pleas, Lake Co., O.
vs.
JESSE C. THATCHE, Deft. }

THE said Jesse C. Thatcher will take notice that on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1872, the said Delista M. Thatcher, filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, her petition against him for divorce, alleging gross neglect of duty and habitual drunkenness for more than three years last past, and that said petition will be for hearing at the October, 1872, term of said Court.

BURROWS & SWEENEY, Solicitors for Plaintiff.
Painesville, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1872. 60-6,3

Legal Notice.

JOHN KEYES, plt'ff. } Court of Common Pleas. Lake County, O.
vs.
ELIZA KEYES, def't. }

THE said Eliza Keyes will take notice that on the 22d day of June, A. D., 1872, the said John Keyes filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, his petition against her for divorce, alleging willful absence for more than three years past, and that said petition will be for hearing at the October term of said Court for the year 1872.

BURROWS & SWEENEY, Solicitors for plaintiff.
58-62.

Sweet Chestnut Trees.

THE largest stock in the world, at greatly reduced rates. Circulars free. Also, a full line of superior Nursery Stock. Nineteenth year; 200 acres; 11 green houses. Address,

STORRS, HARRISON & CO.
61-95 Painesville, Lake county, Ohio.

Save Your Peach Pits.

100 Bushels Wanted!

STORRS, HARRISON & CO.
61-1,3

HOWER & HIGBEE

ARE NOW RECEIVING LARGE INVOICES OF

Black and Colored Silks,

FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS,

VELOURS and OTTOMANS,

BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES, STRIPED and PLAID SUITINGS,

Striped Wool Shawls,

OTTOMAN & CASHMERE SHAWLS.

OTTOMAN SCARFS.

The above are especially adapted to the early Fall trade, and will be sold at prices that will meet the approval of buyers of these goods.

HOWER & HIGBEE,

238 & 240

SUPERIOR ST.

CLEVELAND, O.,

37ch61-2

DAUCHY & CO.'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$10 made from 50 cts. Call and examine, or 12 samples sent (postage free) for 50 cts. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 4w60

$250 A MONTH easily made with stencil and key check dies. Secure Circular and samples *free.* S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt. 4w60

Rare Chance for Agents.
AGENTS, we will pay you $40 per week in cash, if you will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address, F. A. ELLS & CO., Charlotte, Mich. 4w60.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Prof. Fowler's Great Work
On Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-relations: Love, its Laws, Power, etc.
Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis Mo. 4w60

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL-CHARMING" How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cts. together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. A queer, exciting book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO. Pubs. Phila. 4w60

WELLS'
CARBOLIC TABLETS,
For Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness.
These *Tablets* present the acid in combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular, form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNG diseases. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION.
Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Get only WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. Price 25c. per box. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St. N. Y. Sole Agent for the U. S. Send for Circular. 4w60

AGENTS WANTED
For Goodspeed's Presidential
CAMPAIGN BOOK!
The great work of the year. Prospectus, post paid, 75 cts. An immense sale guaranteed. Also for my CAMPAIGN CHARTS and NEW MAPS. J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. 4w60

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL SCHOOL
BALTIMORE, MD.
The next annual session of this Institution will begin October 1st, 1872, and continue five months. The Clinical advantages of the School are unsurpassed. Fees, including Dissection and Hospital Tickets, $65.
For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to Prof. CHAS. W. CHANCELLOR, Dean. 4w60 Baltimore, Md.

CINCINNATI
WESLEYAN COLLEGE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Rev. LUCIUS H. BUGBEE, D. D., Prest.
The thirty-first year will open September 18th. This is the first chartered College for young women in the United States. It has the finest educational structure in the West, and is entirely furnished. There are now about 400 graduates. The college has seven departments, and a large Faculty of able and experienced teachers. Charges reasonable. Send to the President, at Cincinnati, Ohio, for an illustrated catalogue. 4w 60.

Kennedy's Hemlock Plaster, Price 25c. and Hemlock Ointment, 50c.
The proprietor has succeeded in utilizing the properties contained in the Oil, Pitch, and Rosin of the Hemlock Tree, and obtained a valuable preparation to be applied as a Salve or Plaster, for Rheumatism, Croup, Pain, or soreness of the Back, Chest, or Stomach, Piles, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sores, Ulcers, Bunions, Sore Corns, rost Bites, Chilblains, Sore Breasts and Nipples, Ringworms, Chafing, and Skin Diseases of an Inflamitory Nature.
M. HESSLER, Agent, Botanic Druggist, Cleveland, Ohio.
HORSEMEN use Hemlock Liniment; cures Pool Evil and sores of all descriptions. 4w 60.

THE GREAT
South American
JURUBEBA
BLOOD PURIFIER.
It is not a physic which may give temporary relief to the sufferer for the first few doses, but which, from continued use brings Piles and kindred diseases to aid in weakening the invalid, nor is it a doctored liquor, which, under the popular name of "Bitters," is so extensively palmed off on the public as sovereign remedies, but it is a **most powerful tonic and alterative,** pronounced so by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris, and has been long used by the regular physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

DR. WELLS'
Extract of Jurubeba
retains all the medicinal virtues peculiar to the plant and must be taken as a permanent curative agent.
Is there want of action in your liver and spleen! Unless relieved at once the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, etc. etc.
Take **Jurubeba** to cleanse, purify and restore the vitiated blood to healthy action.
Have you a dyspeptic stomach! Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the blood, dropsical tendency, general weakness or lassitude.
Take it to assist digestion without reaction, it will impart youthful vigor to the weary sufferer.
Have you weakness of the intestines! You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhoea or the dreadful Inflamation of the Bowels.
Take it to allay irritation and ward off tendency to inflammations.
Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs! You must procure instant relief or you are liable to suffering worse than death.
Take it to strengthen organic weakness or life becomes a burden.
Finally, it should be frequently taken to keep the system in perfect health or you are otherwise in great danger of malarial, miasmatic or contageous diseases.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St. New York, Sole Agent for the United States.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.
Send for Circular. 4w.60

TO THE WORKING CLASS, male or female. Sixty dollars a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods to start with sent free by mail. Address, with 6 cent return stamp. M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtlandt street, New York. 61-4w

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.
An Elegantly Bound Canvassing Book for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published, will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains nearly **500** fine Scripture illustrations, and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience, etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or, St. Louis, Mo. 61-4w

AGENTS TO THE RESCUE.
Scatter truths among the people. RICHARDSON'S PERSONAL HISTORY OF GRANT tells more truth about the man than all the papers in the world. If you want to know it Grant is a thief, liar or drunkard, read this book. Agents can make large wages for the next few months selling it, as it is wanted and we give overwhelming commissions. Address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. Hartford, Conn., or W. E. BLISS & CO., Toledo, Ohio. 61-4w

AGENTS WANTED—for the Lives of
Grant Greeley
WILSON BROWN and the leading men of all parties. Over 40 Steel Portraits. Worth twice the cost of the book. Wanted everywhere. Agents have wonderful success. Send for circular. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 139 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 61-4w

$15 a day to agents, selling Campaign Badges, for ladies and gents as breast and scarf pins, gold plated with photographs of Presidential Candidates. Samples mailed free for 30 cents. McKAY & Co., 93 Cedar street, New York. 61-4w

HORACE GREELEY AND FAMILY.
An elegant Engraving, perfect likenesses, 22x28 inch. Sent by mail, 1 00, also, Campaign Goods, 1 silk Grant Badge and 1 plated 25c. Sample latest styles Wedding cards, Notes, &c. 25c. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway, New York. 61-4w

D. LANGELL'S NEW ASTHMA REMEDY.
For the cure of ASTHMA, NASAL CATARRH and CROUP. Having struggled twenty years between life and death with Asthma or Phthisic, I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered a most wonderful remedy and sure cure for Asthma and its kindred diseases. Warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of Asthma or Phthisic is five minutes, so the patient can breathe easy, or lie down to rest or sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using ¾ the contents of a package can return the remaining ¾ to the proprietor, and the money will be refunded by return mail. Sent by mail to any address within the United States, on receipt of 1 25 Address D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Wayne county, Ohio, Inventor and Sole Proprietor. Sold by Druggists. Patented. 61-4w

THOMSON'S
WORLD RENOWNED-PATENT
Glove - Fitting Corset.
No Corset has ever enjoyed such a world-wide popularity.
The demand for them is constantly increasing, because
THEY GIVE
Universal Satisfaction,
Are Handsome, Durable, Economical and
A PERFECT FIT.
Ask for THOMSON'S GENUINE GLOVE-FITTING, every Corset being stamped with the name THOMSON, and the trade-mark a Crown.
Sold by all First-class Dealers. 61-4w

Caution.

To the Citizens of Lake and Geauga Counties:

There is a man canvassing this and the adjoining counties for Photograph copying, exhibiting samples of good Photographs and India ink work and delivers nothing but tin types.

Dozens of farmers have been at my rooms inquiring about the matter, as he has represented that he was connected with my rooms.

In East Claridon he represented himself as Horace Tibbals; he has never had any connection with my room whatever. Among those who he has duped are, C. Stockwell, LeRoy; L. Stockwell, Mr. Harris, E. Arnold, and Mrs. Bracket, Thompson; J. Brockway, Val. Brockway, LeRoy. W. A. FAZE.

Plain and Fancy Stitching
DONE AT THE
WEED
Sewing Machine Rooms.
114 MAIN STREET. 42dk1

The Union Cornet Band

Would respectfully announce that they are prepared to furnish Music for all of the requirements of the present campaign, ON SHORT NOTICE AND LIBERAL TERMS, or for occasions upon which the services of a Band are required.

An Efficint String Band,

also in connection with the Cornet Band, are prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Pic-Nics, Suppers, etc. Address,
GEORGE BURT, Leader.
P. O. Box 887.
Office—Parmley's New Block, State street Painesville Ohio. 58-90.

BONDS.

INVESTMENT
Securities.

WE continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. On the completion of this season's contract, there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN MILES, of the main line of the road in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the Northwest. This amount of road also entitles the Company to Ten Million Four Hundred Thousand Acres of Land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley on the Pacific Coast. The Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the Road, its Traffic and Franchises, and on the entire Land Grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is Seven and Three-tenths, Gold, equivalent to about Eight and a Quarter per cent. in Currency. Believing the security to be ample, and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these Bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of the United States 5-20s and high priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and WASHINGTON

J. V. PAINTER, Banker, Cleveland,
General Agents for Ohio. For sale by BANKS and BANKERS generally.

FOR SALE IN PAINESNILLE BY
First National Bank
Aaron Wilcox, BANKER.
H. Steele, " 59-13,—5.

KINKELS' REED ORGAN — SONG ECHO, FOR SCHOOLS

THE following Music Books are recommended as being the best of their class.

	PRICE.
The Song Echo, for Schools	$0.75
Kinkels' New Method for Reed Organs, will be ready Aug. 25.	2.50
Peters' Electic Piano School, Over 300,000 copies in use,	3.25
Peters' Burrowes' Primer	50
Worrull's Guitar School	1.50
Festival chimes, for Singing classes,	1.50
Ne Plus Ultra Glee Book. With Piano or Organ Accompaniments,	1.50
Ludden's School for the Voice	3.50
Peters' Art of Singing	3.00
Witchtl's Violin School, (Peters' edt'n)	3.00
Kummer's Flute School	3.00
Wimmerstedt's Violin School	75
Wimmerstedt's Flute School	75
Peters Violin School	75
Peters' Flute School	75
Peters' Parlor Companion. For Flute, Violin and Piano,	3.00
Peters' Parlor Companion. For Flute and Piano,	2.00

Any Music will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. Address.

J. T. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York.
5-55, 3-3.

CINCINNATI
THE WEEKLY STAR

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST Independent Family Newspaper published. It contains FORTY-EIGHT columns of reading matter, is printed in the neatest style, on fine, white paper, and published at the low price of $1 a year, and

EVERY SUBSCRIBER

Receives a **Beautiful Chromo,** worth the money invested, thus receiving a FIRST-CLASS Weekly Newspaper

FOR NOTHING!

☞Send **One Dollar** for a year's Subscription, and **Ten Cents** for postage on the **Chromo** to the **Star Publishing Company, Cincinnati, O.**

T. WHITAKER,

BOOK BINDER

No. 94, Cor. Main & St. Clair Sts.,

Up Stairs, over Dingley's Store.

HAVING ESTABLISHED THE BUSINESS in 1859, I am prepared to do

Binding of all Books and Magazines

entrusted to my care at prices to suit customers, from 12½c up to 25 per volume.

Blank Books of all kinds furnished to order at reasonable prices, and of the best paper and bound in plain and fancy bindings. I have also on hand and **for Sale** the following Books and numbers of Magazines:

I am permitted to use the names of the following gentlemen for

Reference:

J. H. Merrill, W. L. Perkins, S. Marshall, P. P. Sanford, C. O. Child, Rev. A. Phelps, J. F. Scofield, S. A. Tisdel, C. D. Adams, C. Quinn, W. C. Chambers, P. Sanford, Rev. S. B. Webster, J. E. Chambers.
4ar5

MUSICAL!

Read the Following Testimonial, Which is but one Taken from a Host:

PAINESVILLE, Aug. 23. '72.

MR. J. J. PRATT:—During the past four days I have been asked several times my opinion of the Hazelton Bros. Pianos.

During the past fifteen years I have mostly spent my time tuning and repairing pianos, and have tuned many old and new Hazelton Pianos. The tones are fine and clear, yet brilliant, the action good; they stay in tune admirably, and, taking all things into account, I think there are no better pianos made than the Hazelton Bros.'

Yours Truly,
1-ar-2 G. C. HOLT.

NEW STYLES OF

CARPETS

FOR FALL ALREADY RECEIVED.

FULL LINES OF

BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

3 PLY and 2 PLY INGRAINS,

LACE CURTAINS AND

OIL CLOTHS.

We will guarantee our PRICES to be LOWER than any house in Northern Ohio.

Stone & Coffin,

215

Superior St., Cleveland, O.

37ch4,60,4

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872-3.

SECOND YEAR

—OF THE—

Northern Ohio Jounal.

A LIVE PAPER FOR LIVE PEOPLE,

Published every Saturday at No. 114 Main St., Painesville, Ohio, by

W. C. CHAMBERS & SON, Proprietors.

Terms $2.00 per year.

THE **Journal,** with the number for July 13, enters upon its Second Volume with the highest prospects for the future. Throughout the year just past it has endeavored to fulfil, and has fulfilled the promises contained in its original prospectus, and its aim to present an elegant miscellany of pure and pleasant literature has been so far carried out as was possible in view of the many obstacles necessarily incident to the first year of publication.

As set forth on its title page it has been devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture and General Home and Foreign news and in the future the aim of its editor and proprietor will be to maintain its present high reputation in these several departments.

No pains or expense have ever been spared to make the **Journal** the *best* paper published in this section of the State, and for the year just commencing no other or better promise could be asked than that furnished by its past record. New attractions are constantly being prepared for its readers and none will dispute the assertion that its enterprise and energy have already won for it a foremost place in the ranks of contemporaneous publications. By its influence the newspapers of this section have been driven into exertion never before made and while the papers here are now a pride to every citizen it ought not to be forgotton that their marked improvement has been made within the year last past—or in other words since the establishment of the **Journal.**

EIGHT

SPECIAL REASONS

Which cannot fail to commend the **Journal** to every class of the reading public.

First.—Because it is the **largest** paper ever published in this county, and because it furnishes each week nearly **three columns more reading** than **all the other papers combined.**

Second.—Because it has a **larger list of contributors** than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

Third.—Because it is in **every** sense of the word, "a live paper," "for live people."

Fourth.—Because it is, in the broadest sense, fair and independent upon all subjects, whether Social, Religious or Political:

Fifth.—Because its articles are all to the point and its columns are not filled with long and prosy essays devoid of all interest.

Sixth.—Because it gathers the news from all quarters of the world, by telegraph and through its own special correspondents and reporters, and condenses it into such brief shape as to present a reliable mirror of all that is going on in this and other countries.

Seventh.—Because its Market Reports of Stock, Grain, Groceries, and Agricultural products, of home and foreign markets are always reliable.

Eighth.—Because it is a paper for the Home Circle—always having something for the young folks, as well as the old folks; something for the humorous as well as the thoughtful; something for the gentlemen as well as the ladies; in fact, something for all tastes.

New Features.

Eor the year just commencing the publishers of the **Journal** are preparing several new and attractive specialties which will be brought out as fast as possible. Among these is the project of giving to every subscriber a

Magnificent Premium

In the shape of a beautifully illustrated Monthly Magazine which will be sent gratis for one years subscription. Of this Magazine the prospectus will be found lower down in this column, and specimen copies can be obtained at this office.

Remember

This is not a premium offered in case you secure one or more subscribers aside from your own but is a magnificent present made to each and every person who shall subscribe to the **Journal** for one year.

☞DON'T put off subscribing to the **Journal** because it is not the season at which you may be accustomed to commence with papers but—TAKE IT NOW!☜

FIRST YEAR.

—THE—

Northern Ohio Souvenir,

A NEW

Monthly Magazine

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

W. C. CHAMBERS & SON,
At 114 Main St., Painesville, Ohio.

Terms $1.00 per year.

THE **Souvenir** is intended to be, in every respect, a first-class illustrated monthly magazine. Its size will be a quarto and will be printed on the finest of double calendered cream laid paper. Its reading will be an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature, while its pictures will form a magnificent collection of the finest steel and wood engravings. Each number will contain twenty-four pages and the entire volume when bound at the end of the year, will form a beautiful work which could not be purchased in any other way for **double the money.**

The Literary Department will be filled with the best of original and selected articles and the publishers feel confident in promising, in this, the most perfect satisfaction.

The volume for 1872-3 will contain about 250 pages and about 100 fine engravings, from the pencil and brush of the best artistic talent in the country and rendered into striking "pictures in black and white" by the best engravers that can be procured.

Do Not Forget

That this splendid magazine has been put at the extremely low price of **$1.00** per year and that to those who do not feel able to pay this amount the proprietors are prepared to make the following

☞ *Special Offer* ☜

To every yearly subscriber to the **Northern Ohio Journal** the **Souvenir** will be sent for one year as a premium.

Thus for

$2.00

You can receive the largest and best weekly in this section of the state and an illustrated monthly magazine equal in every respect to any similar publicatoin in the country.

☞Specimen copies can be obtained at this office.☜

Don't put off subscribing to the **Souvenir** or to the **Journal** because it is not the season at which you may be accustomed to commence with papers but—Take it Now.