

THE DAILY STAR

Price, per single copy... 2c
Delivered by Carrier, per week... 10c
By mail, postpaid, per month... 50c
By mail, postpaid, per annum... \$6 00
Published Every Day Except Sunday.

The Cincinnati Weekly Star,
A Large Eight-page Paper, especially adapted
to the Family Circle, one year for \$1.

THE STAR PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 230 Walnut Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

CHANCELLOR KENT'S views on the
election of a President, which we pub-
lish to-day, are interesting reading at this
juncture.

The political excitement in Washing-
ton is at fever heat. News both exciting
and interesting may now be daily ex-
pected from that quarter.

The announcement is made by the
Savannah authorities that yellow fever
has entirely disappeared, and that travel-
ers need have no fear of visiting the
city.

A FEW companies might be sent to
help preserve the peace in Oregon, and
after the excitement there subsides
could go on with the work of bull-dozing
Sitting Bull.

The Nashville University authorities
have a tree planted in honor of every
person deceased who has aided in the
endowment of the institution. They
have just planted trees in honor
of George Peabody and Barnes
Sears. The sapling picked out to be
planted in honor of Mr. Vanderbilt is
likely to become a pretty good sized tree
before being transplanted. Mr. Van-
derbilt was the most generous contribu-
tor to the endowment fund, and the
University took his name.

SOME genius down east in Maine
claims to have invented a process where-
by a quart of water mixed with certain
chemicals can produce more light than
that quantity of kerosene oil; and that
a barrel of it can be made to yield more
heat than a cord of maple wood. With
such inventions as these one trembles
to think of the explosive dangers that
 lurk in the water jug, and of the fearful
conflagrations to which people expose
themselves who thoughtlessly fill their
bathtubs without first putting out the
gas and taking other necessary precau-
tions.

THE only matter of special interest in
the Electoral College meetings yester-
day was in Oregon, where the Governor
issued the certificate to the
Democratic Elector on the ground that
Watts, the Republican, was ineligible.
The certificate as for the two Republi-
cans and one Democrat were given to
the Democratic member, but the Republi-
cans refused to act with him. He filled
the vacancies with two other Republi-
cans, and they proceeded to cast the
vote—two for Hayes and one for
Tilden. The three Republicans, after
demanding the certificates and being
refused, assembled and cast the vote
solely for Hayes. So stands the Oregon
branch of the national middle.

THE burning of the Brooklyn Theater
Tuesday night turned out to be a much
more disastrous calamity than was at
first apprehended. Every dispatch we
received yesterday giving particulars
of the terrible affair showed that it
continued to grow worse as the
horrible details became known. The
latest accounts put the number
of lives lost at not less than three hun-
dred and fifty, and it may go even be-
yond this. There were about twelve
hundred people in the theater, so that it
appears that over one-fourth of those
present lost their lives. This disaster
ranks first in the annals of such acci-
dents in this country. Nothing
like it was ever known before.
Up to its occurrence the
most terrible theater accident on record
was the burning of the Richmond (Va.)
theater, about the year 1808, when a few
over two hundred lives were lost, in-
cluding the Governor of Virginia and a
number of other distinguished citizens
of the State. Such disasters, of late, have
occurred more frequently in other public
buildings than in theaters. The latter
have recently been generally built with
such fine means of exit, that large
crowds could be thrown open and the
building emptied in a few seconds.
Moreover the management is usually in
the hands of men who, having a knowl-
edge of the effects of a panic, know how
to manage a crowd as to prevent such
a jam as to obstruct the exit. For
these reasons serious disasters latterly
have been mainly confined to public
buildings where the arrangements are less
complete and the management in less
efficient hands.

PREVIOUS to the present one the most
serious accidents of the last few years
were the burning of the Catholic Church
in Holyoke, Mass., where about seventy-
five lives were lost, and the falling of
the doors of a Baptist Church in Syra-
cuse, N. Y., where the death roll con-
tained nearly fifty names. These terri-
ble instances should teach those hav-
ing charge of buildings where
large crowds assemble that too
much care can not be taken. Let the
floors and galleries be strong beyond any
shadow of question, and the means of
exit as complete as can be devised.
When these two matters are in all cases
duly looked after, such scenes of horror
as were witnessed in Brooklyn yester-
day will cease altogether, just as they
have grown less frequent, as more atten-
tion has been paid to them in the erec-
tion of our public structures.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT

The Law on the Subject as Laid Down by
Chancellor Kent.

[From Kent's Commentaries, Lecture XIII,
commencing on page 284.]

"The mode of his appointment pre-
sented one of the most difficult and mo-
mentous questions that occupied the
deliberations of the Assembly which
framed the Constitution; and it ever
the tranquility of this Nation is to be
undisturbed, and its liberties endangered,
by a struggle for power, it will be upon
this very subject of the choice of a
President. This is the question that is
eventually to test the goodness, and try
the strength of the Constitution; and if
we shall be able, for half a century here-
after, to continue to elect the Chief Mag-
istrate of the Union with discretion,
moderation and integrity, we shall un-
doubtedly stamp the highest value upon
our National character, and recommend
our Republican institutions, if not to the
admiration, yet certainly to the esteem
and admiration of the more enlight-
ened part of mankind. The experi-
ence of ancient and modern Europe
has been unfavorable to the practicability
of a fair and peaceable popular elec-
tion of the Executive head of a great
Nation. It has been found impossi-
ble to guard the election from the mis-
chiefs of foreign intrigue and domestic
turbulence, from violence or corruption;
and mankind have generally taken
refuge from the evils of popular elec-
tions in hereditary Executive, as being
the least evil of the two. The most re-
cent and remarkable change of this kind
occurred in France in 1848, when the
legislative body changed their elective
into an hereditary monarchy, on the
avowed ground that the competition of
popular elections led to corruption and
violence. And it is a curious fact that
in European history, that on the first
partition of Poland, in 1773, when the
participating powers thought it expedi-
ent to foster and confirm all the de-
fects of its wretched government, they
sagaciously demanded of the Polish
Diet that the Crown should continue
elective. This was done for the very
purpose of keeping the door open for
foreign intrigue and influence. Mr.
Faulkner's views are entirely in accord
with a popular choice, worth the assen-
sions, tumults and interruptions of regular
industry, with which it is inseparably
attended. I am not called upon to ques-
tion the wisdom or policy of preferring
hereditary to elective monarchies among
the great Nations of Europe, where
different orders and ranks of soci-
ety are established, and large masses
of property accumulated in the hands
of single individuals, and where igno-
rance and poverty are widely diffused,
and standing armies are necessary to
preserve the stability of the Govern-
ment. The state of society and of prop-
erty in this country, and our moral and
political habits, have enabled us to
adopt the republican principle, and to
maintain it hitherto with illustrious
success. It remains to be seen whether
the checks which the Constitution has
provided against the dangerous propen-
sities of our system will ultimately
prove effectual. The election of the
Executive by a large strata for a whole
Nation affects so many interests, ad-
dresses itself so strongly to popular
passions, and holds out such powerful
temptations to ambition, that it neces-
sarily becomes a strong trial to public
virtue, and even hazardous to the pub-
lic tranquility. The Constitution, in an
enlightened view of all the difficulties
that attend the subject, has not thought
it safe or prudent to refer the election
of a President directly and immediately
to the people; but it has confided the
power to a small body of Electors, ap-
pointed in each State, under the direc-
tion of the Legislature; and it has given
the opportunity as much as possible against
corruption, intrigue and corruption, it
has declared that Congress may deter-
mine the time of choosing the Electors,
and the day on which they shall vote,
and that the day of election shall be the
same in every State. This security has
been still further extended by the ap-
pointment of Electors to be chosen in
each State within thirty-
four days of the day of election.

"The Constitution directs that the
number of Electors in each State shall
be equal to the whole number of Senators
and Representatives when the State is
entitled to send to Congress; and in
cases in which the apportionment of Con-
gress in 1852, the President was to be
elected by a majority of 294 Electors;
and in 1854 the number of Electors was
reduced to 275. And to prevent the per-
son in office, at the time of election, from
having any improper influence on his
election, by his ordinary agency in the
Government, it is provided that no
member of Congress, nor any person
holding an office of trust or profit under
the United States, shall be an Elector;
and the Constitution has in no other re-
spect defined the qualifications of the
Electors. Those Electors meet in their
respective States, at a place appointed
by the Legislature thereof, on the first
Wednesday in December in every fourth
year succeeding the last election, and
vote by ballot for President and Vice
President (for this officer is elected in the
same manner and for the same pe-
riod as the President), and one of whom
at least, shall not be an inhabitant of
the same State with the Electors. They
may also vote for as many Electors as
shall be appointed in the person voted
for as President, and in distinct ballots
the person voted for as Vice President;
and they make distinct lists of all per-
sons voted for as President, and of all
persons voted for as Vice President, and
of the number of votes for each, which
lists they sign, and certify, and deliver,
in sealed, to the seat of the Govern-
ment of the United States, directed to
the President of the Senate. The act of
Congress of 1st of March, 1792, Sec. 2,
directs that the certificate of the votes
shall be delivered to the President of the
Senate before the first Wednesday in
January next ensuing, and that the
President of the Senate, on the second
Wednesday in February succeeding
every meeting of the Electors, in the
presence of both Houses of Congress,
opens all the certificates, and the votes
are then to be counted. The Constitu-
tion does not expressly declare by whom
the votes are to be counted, and the re-
sult declared. In the case of question-
able votes, and a closely contested elec-
tion, this power may be all-important;
and I presume, in the absence of legis-
lative provisions on the subject, that
the President of the Senate counts the
votes, and determines the result, and
that the two Houses are present, and
the members are to witness the fairness
and accuracy of the transaction, and
to act only if no choice be made by
the Electors. The House of
Representatives, in such case, are to
choose immediately, though the Consti-
tution holds their choice to be valid,
if made before the fourth day of March
following. And in the cases of the elec-
tions, in 1801 and 1824, as no choice was
made, the House of Representatives re-
quired and voted, and the Senate were
admitted to be present as spectators.
The person having the greatest number
of votes of the Electors for President, is

President, if such number be a majority
of the whole number of Electors ap-
pointed; but if no person have such a
majority, then, from the persons having
the highest number, not exceeding three,
on the list of those voted for as Presi-
dent, the House of Representatives shall
choose immediately, by ballot, the Presi-
dent. But in choosing the President,
the votes shall be taken by States, the
representation from each State having
one vote. A quorum for this purpose
shall consist of a member or members
from two-thirds of the States, and a ma-
jority of all the States shall be necessary
to a choice. If the House of Represent-
atives shall not choose a President,
whenever the right of choice shall de-
volve upon them, before the fourth day
of March next following, then the Vice
President shall act as President, as in
the case of the death or other Constitu-
tional disability of the President.

ISABEL'S DREAM.

"Miss Isabel, there is a man below
who wishes to see your father."
Isabel Huntley turned to her father,
who sat in an easy chair, pale from re-
cent illness, and said, hesitating, "Are
you able to see him, father?"
"Yea, Isabel, let him come up."
The servant vanished, and presently
reappeared, ushering in this time a man
of vulgar appearance, with black hair
and abundant whiskers. He wore a
loose coat, which fitted him badly, and
his whole appearance was inferior and
repulsive.

"I believe I am speaking to Mr. Hunt-
ley," he said, with a smirk.
"You are right in your supposition,"
said the old gentleman, turning toward
him, and speaking in a dignified tone.
"Well, Mr. Huntley, you and I have
got a little business to talk over," said
the visitor, with a familiarity that sav-
ored of impudence; "and, if you don't
object, I will take a chair."

"I don't know you, sir," said Mr.
Huntley, coldly.
"Very likely not. My name's
Goode, solicitor, New Inn."

"Well, Mr. Goode, what may be your
business with me?"
"Just what I'm coming to, if you'll
have patience."

"Sir," said Isabel, "my father is just
recovering from a fit of illness. Would
it not be better to defer your conversa-
tion about business till he is stronger?"
"Very well, that's as you say; but really
I don't think it would be for his interest
to neglect this very important busi-
ness, I may say."

"Go on," said Mr. Huntley; "I am not
strong, as my daughter says; but I think
I am strong enough for the business you
speak of. Go on. I will give you my
best attention."

"I am sorry to bring you bad news—I
am, really; but perhaps you will remember
in consequence of Mr. Henry Faulkner, a
promissory note of \$2,000."

"Well," he said with difficulty, "what
then?"
"Is it just this. The note's due,
and Faulkner can't pay; and the long
and the short of it is, that I've come to
you for the money."

"Was the note given to you?" said
Mr. Huntley, with difficulty suppress-
ing the outward show of agitation into
which this communication threw him.
"Yea," said Goode; "but it passed into
my hands. I am the one you have to
deal with in the matter."

The old manstared for a moment as if
stunned.
"Sir," said he, "I confess that I was
unprepared for this. I was doubtless
imprudent in indulging; but Mr. Faulk-
ner, who is the son of an old friend, as-
sured me positively that he could and
would meet his promissory note when it
became due."

"He'll pay me anything," said
Goode, coarsely. "All he wanted was
your name."

"Don't believe it, father," said Isabel,
in a low voice. "I can't think so meanly
of Henry Faulkner."

itself in the fancy that every one around
him would feel the same. During his ill-
ness, a sum of \$4,000 in gold was paid
him. This disappeared, and was never
afterwards discovered. If it should
happen that he got up secretly and
buried it, it would be most singu-
lar."

"Let us test the matter!" said Isabel,
promptly. "I will send for Mr. Finck,
representation from each State having
one vote. A quorum for this purpose
shall consist of a member or members
from two-thirds of the States, and a ma-
jority of all the States shall be necessary
to a choice. If the House of Represent-
atives shall not choose a President,
whenever the right of choice shall de-
volve upon them, before the fourth day
of March next following, then the Vice
President shall act as President, as in
the case of the death or other Constitu-
tional disability of the President."

"I believe I am speaking to Mr. Hunt-
ley," he said, with a smirk.
"You are right in your supposition,"
said the old gentleman, turning toward
him, and speaking in a dignified tone.
"Well, Mr. Huntley, you and I have
got a little business to talk over," said
the visitor, with a familiarity that sav-
ored of impudence; "and, if you don't
object, I will take a chair."

"I don't know you, sir," said Mr.
Huntley, coldly.
"Very likely not. My name's
Goode, solicitor, New Inn."

"Well, Mr. Goode, what may be your
business with me?"
"Just what I'm coming to, if you'll
have patience."

"Sir," said Isabel, "my father is just
recovering from a fit of illness. Would
it not be better to defer your conversa-
tion about business till he is stronger?"
"Very well, that's as you say; but really
I don't think it would be for his interest
to neglect this very important busi-
ness, I may say."

"Go on," said Mr. Huntley; "I am not
strong, as my daughter says; but I think
I am strong enough for the business you
speak of. Go on. I will give you my
best attention."

"I am sorry to bring you bad news—I
am, really; but perhaps you will remember
in consequence of Mr. Henry Faulkner, a
promissory note of \$2,000."

"Well," he said with difficulty, "what
then?"
"Is it just this. The note's due,
and Faulkner can't pay; and the long
and the short of it is, that I've come to
you for the money."

"Was the note given to you?" said
Mr. Huntley, with difficulty suppress-
ing the outward show of agitation into
which this communication threw him.
"Yea," said Goode; "but it passed into
my hands. I am the one you have to
deal with in the matter."

The old manstared for a moment as if
stunned.
"Sir," said he, "I confess that I was
unprepared for this. I was doubtless
imprudent in indulging; but Mr. Faulk-
ner, who is the son of an old friend, as-
sured me positively that he could and
would meet his promissory note when it
became due."

"He'll pay me anything," said
Goode, coarsely. "All he wanted was
your name."

"Don't believe it, father," said Isabel,
in a low voice. "I can't think so meanly
of Henry Faulkner."

itself in the fancy that every one around
him would feel the same. During his ill-
ness, a sum of \$4,000 in gold was paid
him. This disappeared, and was never
afterwards discovered. If it should
happen that he got up secretly and
buried it, it would be most singu-
lar."

SEMI-WEEKLY.
GRIFFIN SEMI-WEEKLY
PRESS AND CULTIVATOR.
ESTABLISHED IN 1855.
Published Every Sunday and Thursday,
At Two Dollars Per Annum.

DEVOTED to Agriculture, Politics, Litera-
ture, Mining, and Miscellaneous
Reading Matter. Those wishing to come to
Georgia should read this paper, as we will,
from time to time, give the present history
of every county in the State. Georgians should
read this paper, because it is the best paper
for the price published South.
Advertisers should insert themselves about
this paper, as it has the largest circulation of
any paper in Middle Georgia. Our books are
open to prove the assertion.
Single copies sent on receipt of a three-cent
postage-stamp. Address,
EDGE & DUTTON, Editors,
Griffin, Georgia.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Depot, Cincinnati. Arrive, 6:30 P. M.
New York Ex. daily. 7:15 A. M. 5:30 P. M.
New York Ex. daily. 9:40 P. M. 5:25 A. M.

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE.
Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 min. fast.
Louisville Ex. daily. 6:50 A. M. 8:00 P. M.
Cincinnati Ex. daily. 6:30 P. M. 8:25 A. M.
Louisville Ex. daily. 8:10 P. M. 8:05 A. M.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI.
Depot, Plum and Pearl. Time, 7 min. fast.
Parkersburg Ex. 6:00 A. M. 6:05 P. M.
Parkersburg Ex. daily. 1:20 P. M. 6:50 P. M.
Parkersburg Ex. daily. 1:20 P. M. 6:50 P. M.
Hillsboro Ac. 6:30 P. M. 9:30 A. M.
Loveload Ac. 6:20 A. M. 2:25 A. M.
Loveload Ac. 4:45 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE & OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 min. fast.
Griffin Ex. daily. 6:30 A. M. 6:05 P. M.
Baltimore Ex. daily. 1:20 P. M. 6:50 P. M.
Baltimore Ex. daily. 1:20 P. M. 6:50 P. M.

BALTIMORE & OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS.
Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time, 7 min. fast.
Cincinnati Ex. daily. 6:30 P. M. 10:45 A. M.
Wheeling Ex. 8:30 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.
Depot, Mill and Front. Time, 12 min. slow.
St. Louis Fast Line. 7:40 A. M. 8:55 P. M.
St. Louis Ex. 7:40 P. M. 8:45 A. M.
Cairo Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:45 P. M.
Knoxville Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:45 P. M.
Kansas City Ex. 7:40 A. M. 8:55 P. M.
Kansas City Ex. 7:40 P. M. 8:45 A. M.
Louisville Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:45 P. M.
Louisville Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:45 P. M.
Louisville Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:45 P. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Dayton Ex. daily. 9:40 P. M. 9:45 A. M.
Dayton Ac. 9:45 P. M. 9:45 A. M.
Toledo Ex. 7:15 A. M. 10:15 P. M.
Toledo Ex. 7:15 P. M. 9:55 P. M.
Indianapolis Mail. 7:30 A. M. 11:10 P. M.
Indianapolis Ex. 1:45 P. M. 4:45 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:15 P. M. 8:00 A. M.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND & CHICAGO.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Chicago Mail. 7:30 A. M. 9:50 P. M.
Richmond Ac. 2:30 P. M. 1:40 P. M.
Chicago Ex. daily. 6:50 P. M. 8:55 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Indianapolis Mail. 7:30 A. M. 11:10 P. M.
Indianapolis Ex. 1:45 P. M. 4:45 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:15 P. M. 8:00 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Chicago Mail. 7:30 A. M. 9:50 P. M.
Richmond Ac. 2:30 P. M. 1:40 P. M.
Chicago Ex. daily. 6:50 P. M. 8:55 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Indianapolis Mail. 7:30 A. M. 11:10 P. M.
Indianapolis Ex. 1:45 P. M. 4:45 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:15 P. M. 8:00 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Chicago Mail. 7:30 A. M. 9:50 P. M.
Richmond Ac. 2:30 P. M. 1:40 P. M.
Chicago Ex. daily. 6:50 P. M. 8:55 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Indianapolis Mail. 7:30 A. M. 11:10 P. M.
Indianapolis Ex. 1:45 P. M. 4:45 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:15 P. M. 8:00 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Chicago Mail. 7:30 A. M. 9:50 P. M.
Richmond Ac. 2:30 P. M. 1:40 P. M.
Chicago Ex. daily. 6:50 P. M. 8:55 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Indianapolis Mail. 7:30 A. M. 11:10 P. M.
Indianapolis Ex. 1:45 P. M. 4:45 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:15 P. M. 8:00 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Chicago Mail. 7:30 A. M. 9:50 P. M.
Richmond Ac. 2:30 P. M. 1:40 P. M.
Chicago Ex. daily. 6:50 P. M. 8:55 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Indianapolis Mail. 7:30 A. M. 11:10 P. M.
Indianapolis Ex. 1:45 P. M. 4:45 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:15 P. M. 8:00 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Chicago Mail. 7:30 A. M. 9:50 P. M.
Richmond Ac. 2:30 P. M. 1:40 P. M.
Chicago Ex. daily. 6:50 P. M. 8:55 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & INDIANAPOLIS.
Depot, Fifth and Hooply. Time, 7 min. fast.
Indianapolis Mail. 7:30 A. M. 11:10 P. M.
Indianapolis Ex. 1:45 P. M. 4:45 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Chicago Ex. 6:50 P. M. 9:50 P. M.
Hamilton Ac. 6:15 P. M. 8:00 A. M.

UNDERTAKER.
JOHN F. WILTSEE
UNDERTAKER,
Nos. 293 and 295 W. Sixth St.
Best Hearse and Carriages for hire at reason-
able prices. Office open day and night.
J25-1v

MISCELLANEOUS.
BABIES OF CINCINNATI—A wful funny—
Comic Monthly, 10 cts. at any news stand.
10-1v

STANDARD SCROLL BOOK. Just out, has
200 designs and ideas invaluable to all
Painters, &c. Just the thing wanted and must
be seen to be appreciated. Only \$1. Examine
at any book store or painters' supply store.
m25-1v

LIQUOR and OPIUM Habits Self-Cured—
A New Book of vital value, also exposes fal-
sacious treatment and nostrums, 75c. JESSE
HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau street, New York.
101-1v

CHILDREN'S MANUAL.—A complete practi-
cal guide adapted to all trades using gram-
mar; also SILVERING, and other various
manuf. Just out. 50c. Of anybook seller.
m25-1v

CENTENNIAL COMIC PICTORIAL.—Ha-
mors of the great show, profusely illustra-
ted, wful funny, mammoth size, only 10c. of
any newsdealer. Take a look at it and laugh
a hundred years. m25-1v

SKETCHING FROM NATURE.—In pencil
and water colors, and drawing and paint-
ing in colored crayons; a practical instructor,
illustrated, 70 cts. Of any bookeller or JESSE
HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau st., N. Y. 101-1v

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS' Illustrated
Practical Guide.—Gunning and rifle
shooting, sniping and using traps, snares and
nets; baiting and baiting; preserving, stretch-
ing, dressing, tanning and dyeing skins and
furs, fishing, &c. With fifty engravings, 25c.
Taxidermy's Manual, 50c. Dog Training,
25c. Honors of Ventriloquism, 15c. Improve-
ment of Memory, 15c. Of book sellers or by
mail, JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau
street, New York. 101-1v

SEWING MACHINES.
THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL,
1876!
Wheeler & Wilson
VICTORIOUS!

Again the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing
Machines triumph over the world. The Centen-
nial Commission have officially announced
the awards, and decreed for the New Wheeler
& Wilson TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOR AND TWO
MEDALS OF MERIT. This is a double victory,
and the highest award which it was in the
power of the Centennial authorities to bestow.
No other sewing Machine received such a
recognition. More than thirty of the best
producers of machines in this and other countries
entered for competition, and at Philadelphia
in 1876, as at Vienna in 1874, and at Paris in
1875, Wheeler & Wilson lead the list. After a
careful, rigorous, and exhaustive examina-
tion, the judges unanimously decided that the
superior excellence of these machines de-
served more than one medal or diploma, and
consequently, they recommended TWO OF
EACH. The Centennial Commission unani-
mously ratified the action of the judges, and
the public will indorse the decision of these
ablest of mechanical experts. A claim of
equally distinguished honor for any other
sewing machine is only an attempt to hood-
wink the people. Read the following, which
stamps the "New Wheeler & Wilson" as the
"STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD."

[From the Official Report.]
Awards to Wheeler & Wilson.

1. A Medal and Diploma for "New Wheeler
& Wilson Sewing Machine," for the following
reasons:
"A Lock-stitch Sewing Machine
unsurpassed in the fine workman-
ship of its parts, and possessing
great originality, great adapta-
bility to different classes of work,
both on cloth and leather, beauty
of stitch, ease and rapidity of ma-
chine, and completeness of dis-
play."

2. A Medal and Diploma for "The New
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine" for
"Superior quality of work in
Leather Stitching."

These New Machines embrace the elements
of the original Wheeler & Wilson Machine,
with important additions and variations, and
offer from other Lock-stitch Machines in hav-
ing a Rotary Hook and Bobbin in part of the
shuttle, an independent take-up, an auto-
matic under-tension; an improved form of
foot, and a better distribution of parts.

The points of superiority of these Machines
over other Lock-stitch Machines are very nu-
merous and important.

Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co.,
No. 55 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Powers & Weightman,
MANUFACTURING

CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA

AND 56 MA