

MILAN EXCHANGE.

W. A. WADE, Editor and Publisher.

Subscription Rates.

Two dollars a year; one dollar for six months; fifty cents for three months, in advance.

Advertising Rates.

One column, one week, 100 cents; two columns, one week, 150 cents; three columns, one week, 200 cents; one column, one month, 300 cents; two columns, one month, 450 cents; three columns, one month, 600 cents; one column, three months, 800 cents; two columns, three months, 1200 cents; three columns, three months, 1500 cents; one column, six months, 1500 cents; two columns, six months, 2200 cents; three columns, six months, 3000 cents; one column, one year, 3000 cents; two columns, one year, 4500 cents; three columns, one year, 6000 cents; in advance.

Double-column advertisements, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Triple-column advertisements, 20 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements to occupy special position, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Local notices, 50 cents per line per week, in advance.

Obituary notices, 25 cents per line per week, in advance.

Funeral notices, 25 cents per line per week, in advance.

Advertisements for real estate, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for legal notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for medical notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for business notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for public notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for religious notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for educational notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for social notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for entertainment notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for sports notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for travel notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for health notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for food notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for clothing notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for shoes notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for hats notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for gloves notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for umbrellas notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for trunks notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for suitcases notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for handbags notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for shoes notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for hats notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for gloves notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for umbrellas notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for trunks notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for suitcases notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for handbags notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for shoes notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for hats notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for gloves notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for umbrellas notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for trunks notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for suitcases notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for handbags notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for shoes notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for hats notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for gloves notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for umbrellas notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for trunks notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for suitcases notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for handbags notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for shoes notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for hats notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for gloves notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for umbrellas notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for trunks notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for suitcases notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for handbags notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for shoes notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for hats notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for gloves notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for umbrellas notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for trunks notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for suitcases notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for handbags notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for shoes notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for hats notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for gloves notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for umbrellas notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for trunks notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for suitcases notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for handbags notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for shoes notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for hats notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for gloves notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for umbrellas notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for trunks notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for suitcases notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for handbags notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for shoes notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for hats notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for gloves notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for umbrellas notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for trunks notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for suitcases notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for handbags notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for shoes notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for hats notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for gloves notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for umbrellas notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Advertisements for trunks notices, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

THE FAILURE OF CONGRESS.

The New York Sun, one of the leading Republican Journals of the country, has the following editorial in a recent issue:

After a continuous session of nearly seven months Congress is about to adjourn without having accomplished any one of the objects which were most urgently demanded when it came together. Since the first of December the whole time has been squandered in senseless gabble, and in proving the utter incompetency of the Republican majority to deal with the problems which have vexed the public mind during this period of fruitless agitation.

Congress came together while the effect of the financial crisis was still fresh and sorely felt. There was a cry for relief from every part of the Union, and it was practicable and easy of attainment, with the least sound statesmanship. Instead of seeking to restore confidence and revive business by discreet legislation, quackery was substituted for plain remedies, and dilated discussions for efficient action.

From the start a radical conflict of opinion upon what may be called the vital question of the day, was disclosed between the Republicans of the East and West. They were separated by a great gulf, such as is seen to divide the platforms of the three Republican conventions which assembled a few days ago in Indiana, Illinois, and Vermont. At first the President was broadly on the side of the inflationists, and went so far as to prepare a brief message approving the original bill. Suddenly he changed front under the manipulation of the bondholders and present-givers of Philadelphia, when the executive pendulum swung over to the other extreme.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, sitting in a purchased seat, became the oracle of the White House, instead of Mr. Morton, who had hitherto shaped the policy of its incumbent. So that to make confusion worse confounded, the President and the majority in Congress divided into factions, both claiming to represent the sentiment of the same party, and themselves fronting in opposite directions, with a tinkered compromise hanging up like Mahomet's coffin, as the result of a prolonged controversy, and which in fact represents no principle that either side advocated when they parted company. So much for the currency question.

Next in consequence and public interest was cheap transportation. That was to be put through without delay, no matter what else might be postponed. As a result we have the report of a special committee of the Senate, which traveled the country over at the public expense, proposing various wild projects at a cost of two hundred millions, apparently designed to harass the agricultural interest, while Credit Mobilier would be as a mine to a mountain. Add a mass of printed speeches made to order, and this is what was done for cheap transportation.

Civil service reform, after having served as a plank in the last Presidential platform, and as a delusion and snare for those excellent reformers who delight as much in the name as they do in the substance, was slaughtered in the House with none so poor as to do it reverence. And as if to consult the eternal fitness of things, Mr. Butler was chosen for executioner.

The much vaunted "Indian peace policy of the President" shared a similar fate. For four years it engaged the sympathy of philanthropic minds, in spite of constant discoveries of rascality and rapacity. As long as the Commissioners held their places hope still clung to this organized system of plunder. They held on until for some time past, the Indian peace policy, in spite of constant discoveries of rascality and rapacity, was slaughtered in the House with none so poor as to do it reverence. And as if to consult the eternal fitness of things, Mr. Butler was chosen for executioner.

At the outset there was a seeming rage for economy. The House cut down salaries, reduced appropriations, and applied the retrenching axe with vigor. That enthusiasm soon died out, and was followed by a reaction which has ended by creating new and unnecessary offices, restoring in May the high pay which was repealed in March, and in unding all that was done in the first paroxysm of pretended reduction. The Senate ignored all the spurious reforms, and then the House retreated under the lead of Mr. Garfield from every position which it had originally assumed.

The Salary bill was repealed by moral coercion and solely from the fear of indignant constituents. Very few sincere votes were cast on that side, and since then insidious efforts have been made to revive the franking privilege and other abuses which formed part of the corrupt system that the people demanded should be swept away.

So, too, of the moieties. That concession was extorted from a reluctant congress, and only yielded partially after a determined resistance at every step in the Senate. The Sanborn contracts were swept away because they were too rank and offensive for toleration.

In abolishing the Washington Ring Government, which the country, without regard to party, demanded, the majority condoned the crimes and corruption, and with bated breath described the most daring frauds as "mistakes."

Not one solid or honest reform has been adopted. The appropriations have been diminished for effect, with the intention of supplying deficiencies at the next session, which will be a carnival of corruption. All the great jobs have been postponed until then. The Senate has initiated one for the Northern Pacific, by which the cost of surveys involving three-quarters of a million, and required by law to be made by the company, is to be assumed by the Treasury. This is the entering wedge for the depletion of millions by other roads having an equally good claim to similar treatment.

Such are the results of this long session, without referring to the various investigations which the corrup-

THE TITON-BEECHER TROUBLES—THEODORE PUBLISHES SEVEN COLUMNS ABOUT IT.

New York, June 24.—Theodore Tilton publishes in the Golden Age this morning a seven column article touching the Beecher scandal. It is a defence of Tilton against the charges of Rev. Leonard Bacon, Moderator of the late Brooklyn Council that Tilton has been a cowardly slanderer of Beecher whose magnanimity alone saved him from a disgraceful exposure. Having suffered in silence for years from these and similar misrepresentations as directly put before the public by the Plymouth Church, Tilton says that neither patience or duty will permit him longer to conceal the actual facts from the public. He then goes on to say that he has never slandered Henry Ward Beecher, but on the contrary has sacrificed his own reputation to suppress the truth about him, and that he never has refused to appear before the Church and answer all questions regarding the scandal that might be put to him, and Tilton gives his reason for severing connection with the church as follows: "After I had been for fifteen years a member of the Plymouth Church, and had become known as an intimate friend of the pastor, knowledge came to me in 1870 that he had committed against me an offense which I forbore to name or characterize. Prompted by my self-respect I immediately and forever closed my attendance on his ministry."

He publishes the following as an extract from a document signed by Beecher: "Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1871.—I ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness and humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man if my circumstances than I have been. I ask nothing except that he will remember all the other of the breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead."

Grant is visiting springs in West Virginia. Postmaster General Creswell sent in his resignation to Grant on Wednesday.

It is reported that the genuine rubber tree is found on the St. John's river, in Florida. The Government prohibits the distribution in France, of photographs of the Prince Imperial.

Charbon is an epidemic among the stock in low Louisiana, and occasions a good deal of anxiety. The West Abolitionist is reliably informed that a man in that section recently killed four deer at one shot. It is said that the Empress Eugenie is looking for another husband, and widowers around the country have commenced to straighten up.

One of the residents of the St. John's river has received an offer from Barum of one thousand dollars for a live alligator twenty feet long. The Baton Rouge Advocate notes the empanelling of a grand jury with an intelligent foreman in that city, and expects the novelty of some useful presentments.

Don Pedro telegraphs President Grant from Rio de Janeiro, his congratulations upon the inauguration of telegraph between Brazil and the United States, which the President, in reply, hoped it may prove as close a link in national friendship as in communication.

A shooting affair occurred at Helena, Ark., last Friday between W. R. Burke, editor of the World, and C. A. Orley, editor of the Independent, in which some half a dozen shots were fired, but nobody hurt. The difficulty grew out of personal articles in the respective papers.

Excited Brooklyn editor: "Yes, and we go further, Mr. Johnson, and say that the life of one man like Francis Butler, who died of typhoid fever yesterday, and of one woman like Ada Clark, who died of the same disease a few weeks since, is of more value than all the Spitz dogs in America."

A colored girl at Princeton, Ky., aged nine, has displayed an extraordinary retentive memory. A man reading in her presence for some length of time was astonished to hear her repeat, word for word, what he had said twenty-four hours previous. She has been proved capable of repeating fifty lines from a book after hearing them once read.

A fifteen year contract has been definitely closed at Milan, Italy, for putting Pullman palace cars on all the trains on all the lines of upper Italy. This covers the great routes of pleasure travel, via the northern lakes. The press highly compliments American progress and the Director General at Milan on his enterprising appreciation of public wants.

The oldest Catholic Priest in North America is now stationed at St. John's Church, Frederick, Md., the Rev. John McElroy, S. J. He was ordained by Archbishop Carroll sixty years ago, and has consequently spent half a century in the ministry. He is now 98 years old, and although bowed down with the weight of three generations, yet has sufficient strength to celebrate mass and assist at the service of the church. Some time since he became blind, but after submitting to an operation in Baltimore his vision was restored.

A letter from London says the Archbishop of Canterbury's bill, for the better regulating public worship, is likely to lead to very serious consequences. The bill has been prepared, it is rumored, under the direct inspiration of the Queen, and is intended to check the ritualistic practices now so largely prevalent. Ritualists are furious about it, and declare that if it is carried, the immediate consequence will be the secession of a large number both of clergymen and laymen from the Established Church, and the organization of a church of their own.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has declined to answer by one embarrassing question propounded by one of the Illinois Presbyteries concerning woman's right to exhort and pray in public. The Rock River brethren desired to know whether a literal interpretation of the language of St. Paul would not prohibit women from preaching, exhorting or praying in a promiscuous assemblage. This report was warmly debated, but the accuracy of Dr. Crosby's interpretation was not questioned. The real matter at issue (although not expressed in words) was whether Paul's injunction was binding on the Christians of this age, or whether it was intended for a state of society that no longer exists.—The General Assembly refused to send out Dr. Crosby's report as a law for the churches, but adopted a substitute offered by Dr. Aikman, which gives discretionary power to pastors and elders to permit women to preach, exhort or pray in promiscuous assemblages, or to prohibit them.

SCANDAL MAG.

The Titon-Beecher Troubles—Theodore Publishes Seven Columns About It.

New York, June 24.—Theodore Tilton publishes in the Golden Age this morning a seven column article touching the Beecher scandal. It is a defence of Tilton against the charges of Rev. Leonard Bacon, Moderator of the late Brooklyn Council that Tilton has been a cowardly slanderer of Beecher whose magnanimity alone saved him from a disgraceful exposure. Having suffered in silence for years from these and similar misrepresentations as directly put before the public by the Plymouth Church, Tilton says that neither patience or duty will permit him longer to conceal the actual facts from the public. He then goes on to say that he has never slandered Henry Ward Beecher, but on the contrary has sacrificed his own reputation to suppress the truth about him, and that he never has refused to appear before the Church and answer all questions regarding the scandal that might be put to him, and Tilton gives his reason for severing connection with the church as follows: "After I had been for fifteen years a member of the Plymouth Church, and had become known as an intimate friend of the pastor, knowledge came to me in 1870 that he had committed against me an offense which I forbore to name or characterize. Prompted by my self-respect I immediately and forever closed my attendance on his ministry."

He publishes the following as an extract from a document signed by Beecher: "Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1871.—I ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness and humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man if my circumstances than I have been. I ask nothing except that he will remember all the other of the breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead."

Grant is visiting springs in West Virginia. Postmaster General Creswell sent in his resignation to Grant on Wednesday.

It is reported that the genuine rubber tree is found on the St. John's river, in Florida. The Government prohibits the distribution in France, of photographs of the Prince Imperial.

Charbon is an epidemic among the stock in low Louisiana, and occasions a good deal of anxiety. The West Abolitionist is reliably informed that a man in that section recently killed four deer at one shot. It is said that the Empress Eugenie is looking for another husband, and widowers around the country have commenced to straighten up.

One of the residents of the St. John's river has received an offer from Barum of one thousand dollars for a live alligator twenty feet long. The Baton Rouge Advocate notes the empanelling of a grand jury with an intelligent foreman in that city, and expects the novelty of some useful presentments.

Don Pedro telegraphs President Grant from Rio de Janeiro, his congratulations upon the inauguration of telegraph between Brazil and the United States, which the President, in reply, hoped it may prove as close a link in national friendship as in communication.

A shooting affair occurred at Helena, Ark., last Friday between W. R. Burke, editor of the World, and C. A. Orley, editor of the Independent, in which some half a dozen shots were fired, but nobody hurt. The difficulty grew out of personal articles in the respective papers.

Excited Brooklyn editor: "Yes, and we go further, Mr. Johnson, and say that the life of one man like Francis Butler, who died of typhoid fever yesterday, and of one woman like Ada Clark, who died of the same disease a few weeks since, is of more value than all the Spitz dogs in America."

A colored girl at Princeton, Ky., aged nine, has displayed an extraordinary retentive memory. A man reading in her presence for some length of time was astonished to hear her repeat, word for word, what he had said twenty-four hours previous. She has been proved capable of repeating fifty lines from a book after hearing them once read.

A fifteen year contract has been definitely closed at Milan, Italy, for putting Pullman palace cars on all the trains on all the lines of upper Italy. This covers the great routes of pleasure travel, via the northern lakes. The press highly compliments American progress and the Director General at Milan on his enterprising appreciation of public wants.

The oldest Catholic Priest in North America is now stationed at St. John's Church, Frederick, Md., the Rev. John McElroy, S. J. He was ordained by Archbishop Carroll sixty years ago, and has consequently spent half a century in the ministry. He is now 98 years old, and although bowed down with the weight of three generations, yet has sufficient strength to celebrate mass and assist at the service of the church. Some time since he became blind, but after submitting to an operation in Baltimore his vision was restored.

A letter from London says the Archbishop of Canterbury's bill, for the better regulating public worship, is likely to lead to very serious consequences. The bill has been prepared, it is rumored, under the direct inspiration of the Queen, and is intended to check the ritualistic practices now so largely prevalent. Ritualists are furious about it, and declare that if it is carried, the immediate consequence will be the secession of a large number both of clergymen and laymen from the Established Church, and the organization of a church of their own.

GETTING SATISFACTION.

(Against "Chronicle and Sentinel.")

There was a difficulty between the heads of two Dutch families in Macon, which all efforts to quietly settle had failed, until the aggrieved party, who had positive proof that his marital rights had been infringed upon, called in Judge Lochrane. "You say that if he will pay \$500 you will let the matter drop?" "Yah, he pays zat, Judge, an hour later, said to the other party: "I think this unpleasant matter might be amicably adjusted without going into the court-house with it." The terms followed, and the Judge was paid the sum asked, and cash down. Leisurely walking to the train, he stepped on board with more than his usual dignity. In about four weeks he had finished the business of the German landholders and the Albany Railroad, and returned to Macon. "Shudge Lochrane, who for you keeps zat five hundred dollar in your pocket?" "Ah! I never charge less than that as a retainer in a cause of that kind."

A letter to the Courier-Journal says the house of John D. Scott, in Green county, Ky., was burned Sunday morning. The family were all asleep, and the youngest daughter of Mr. Scott, when aroused, jumped from a second story window and escaped. Another daughter aroused the family, and all got out of the house except the daughter named and Wm. Perkins a boy 16 years old. After Mr. Scott found his daughter was still inside, he went back into the flames and was never seen again. Next morning a few scorched bones were found, all that remained of three persons. They were all buried in one case.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. To the Tax Payers of Milan. THE TAX DOKS FOR THE PRESENT year are in my hands, for both city and county. You will please come forward and pay, if not, I will positively collect by distraint. W. J. BOUSE, Jun 25-2m

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD. New York city contains 373 churches. The Protestant Episcopal denomination has 73 churches; the Methodist 46; Romanists 46; Presbyterians 45; Baptists 31; Jewish Synagogues 26; Lutheran 11; Reformed Dutch 19; African Methodists 9; United Presbyterians 7; Reformed Presbyterians 5; Congregationalists 4; Universalists 4; Unitarians 4; Friends 3; and miscellaneous 21.

A writer says "that the Methodist clergymen who secede to the Episcopal Church, become the most exclusive High churchmen, arrogant and supercilious sacerdotalists, while those who secede to the Unitarian faith pass on to the extreme party thereof." And is it not generally true that men who go from one party to another, become extremists lest the sincerity of their conversion should be questioned?

A Florence journal says the Pope has been presented with a copy of the address from the United States to Archbishop Ledochewski, of Posen. The Holy Father, in replying, spoke most cordially of America, and said: "The United States is the only country where I am really Pope in the eyes of the Government. I am always afraid that European Governments should oppose or control my action, whereas I can freely send pontifical documents to the United States without fear of opposition on the part of its government."

The oldest Catholic Priest in North America is now stationed at St. John's Church, Frederick, Md., the Rev. John McElroy, S. J. He was ordained by Archbishop Carroll sixty years ago, and has consequently spent half a century in the ministry. He is now 98 years old, and although bowed down with the weight of three generations, yet has sufficient strength to celebrate mass and assist at the service of the church. Some time since he became blind, but after submitting to an operation in Baltimore his vision was restored.

A letter from London says the Archbishop of Canterbury's bill, for the better regulating public worship, is likely to lead to very serious consequences. The bill has been prepared, it is rumored, under the direct inspiration of the Queen, and is intended to check the ritualistic practices now so largely prevalent. Ritualists are furious about it, and declare that if it is carried, the immediate consequence will be the secession of a large number both of clergymen and laymen from the Established Church, and the organization of a church of their own.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has declined to answer by one embarrassing question propounded by one of the Illinois Presbyteries concerning woman's right to exhort and pray in public. The Rock River brethren desired to know whether a literal interpretation of the language of St. Paul would not prohibit women from preaching, exhorting or praying in a promiscuous assemblage. This report was warmly debated, but the accuracy of Dr. Crosby's interpretation was not questioned. The real matter at issue (although not expressed in words) was whether Paul's injunction was binding on the Christians of this age, or whether it was intended for a state of society that no longer exists.—The General Assembly refused to send out Dr. Crosby's report as a law for the churches, but adopted a substitute offered by Dr. Aikman, which gives discretionary power to pastors and elders to permit women to preach, exhort or pray in promiscuous assemblages, or to prohibit them.

While a professor from New York was explaining to an intelligent audience on a New Orleans street corner, some evenings ago, the merits of an oil well for rendering kerosene non-combustible, the same suddenly exploded. The professor is now an inmate of the Charity Hospital.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

COR. SIXTH & WALSH STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FRANK J. OAKES, Proprietor, June 25-2m

Dr. A. A. Davidson, with Nineteen Years Experience in the Practice of Medicine & Surgery. Offers his services to the citizens of Milan and surrounding country. Special attention given to the Eye and Ear and Diseases of Women. Office at Lott's Drug Store, Residence, Don's house, June 25-2m

NEW HOUSE! NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS! H. L. DICKINSON IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, NOTIONS, &c., &c. At the Sec. Brick, corner Main Street and Depot Square, Where he is determined to SELL CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY. June 25-2m

Livery & Feed Stable. Haun & Williamson, MAIN STREET, MILAN, TENN. Good Saddle and Harness Stock always on hand. June 25-2m

Large supply of Brick, Lime, Cement Undressed Lumber AND SHINGLES For sale cheap. June 25-2m

E. FLANIGAN'S MILAN MARKET, ON MAIN STREET. He keeps on hand a good supply of MEATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION June 25-2m

NEW YORK Watches, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., &c. June 25-2m

Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, CARRIDGES, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented, and sold at bottom prices. Work and Custom solicited. June 25-2m

Gen's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing, AT PRICES VERY LOW. LADIES' SHOES A SPECIALTY. June 25-2m

Insolvent Notice. ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of M. H. Priest, dec'd, are notified to file them with the County Court at Milan, Tenn., on or before the 15th day of September, 1875, for pro rata distribution. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to settle their indebtedness during the term of said Court. H. J. STUBBS, Adm'r. June 25-2m

H. FITE, AGENT FOR Miss. Valley Insurance Co., MEMPHIS, TENN., Planters' Ins' Co., Memphis, Tenn. June 25-2m