THE JOURNAL.

A. H. BALSLEY, Editor.

FREMONT, OHIO.

FRIDAY, November 21, 1873.

GREAT BRITAIN has notified Spain that she will be held responsible for any executions of British subjects.

THE jury in the case of "Boss Tweed," at New York, have found him guilty on each count of the indictment (204 in number).

LARGE and enthusiastic public meetings have been held in the principal cities in regard to the atrocious murders by the Cubans, and the public pulse beats for war.

ALL MURDERED.—The Cuban authorities have signalized their wanton cruelty and blood-thirsty barbarity by leading to slaughter all the officers, and most of the crew and passengers of the Virginius, and in that have perhaps fulfilled the saying "Whom the god's seek to destroy they first make mad." If the authorities had purposely adopted the course they have pursued, with a view of embroiling the home government in trouble, they could not have more completely succeeded. There is no doubt the home government rebrobates the course pursued by the Cuban authorities, and that those authorities have despised and set at naught the commands of the home government, and so brought it into collision with frendly powers.

The action of our government in calling additional vessles into service to be sent to the West Indies, indicates an intention to maintain not only the national honor but the rights of humanity, and to hold the government de facto to account for the action of its subordinates. But therein seems a hardship. There is little doubt that the Cuban authorities are opposed at heart to the Castelar or Republican government of Spain, or they would have respected its authority and submitted to its commands. But being opposed to it and favoring the Carlists, their action can only be regarded as designed to advance the Carlist interest, and embarrasse the Republican government. Nevertheless, it is the home government that must be held responsible, though it is to be hoped it will only be assailed, if war should come, through Cuba, that the perpetrators of this atrocity should be made to feel the vengeance of outraged justice.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE in regard to the Virginius is that her capture was effected upon the high seas, that she was an American vessel and did not have on board goods contraband of war. This being established, it seems plain that our government is bound to demand reparation, and insist upon it even at the cannon's mouth, and that irrespective of the question of the citizenship of those on board, and the subsequent treatment of them. If the principle insisted upon by Webster, in his correspondence with Lord Ashburton in 1842 is correct, the honor of our flag must be maintained as fully as though a Spanish war vessel had run into New York harbor and captured those men from the streets of that city. Webster held

A vessel on the high seas, beyond, the distance of a marine league from the shore, is regarded as part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs, and is subject exclusively to the jurisdiction of that nation.

Every merchant vessel on the seas is rightfully considered as part of the territory of the country to which she belongs.

This being recognized as correct and the vessel being overhauled upon the high seas, the act becomes one of flagrant outrage and the insult and must be atoned for. The fact that the Virginius had, several times before ran into Cuban waters, and landed stores and men for the insurgents, had nothing to do with her status outside of Spanish waters. She was then in her own territory, under her own flag, and as exempt from capture as though she had never been in Cuban waters. It is not even established that she was a blockade runner, no attempt having been made by Spain to maintain a blockade, as required. She may have very properly incurred the enmity of the authorities of Cuba, but that did not justify capture when the proper effort was not made to prevent her from entering Cuban ports—at least did not justify capture upon the high seas. Such are the latest conclusions in reference to this atrocity.

The active preparations at the navy yards show a determination upon the part of the government to be prepared for whatever exigency may occur when, after the meeting of Congress, the facts shall have been laid before it. Meanwhile the demand for reparation has been made and will be insisted upon.

Cash vs Credit.

Why not adopt the cash system? It is good for everybody. The purchaser will save money by it whether he purchases at wholesale or retail—whether he be a business man, or a consumer, and the seller would be benefitted for he would have the cash and not the unsecured, indefinite promise to pay of the purchser. Instead of an unavailable asset, he would have the cash wherewith to replenish his stock. It would ramify and benefit all commercial intercourse and be the universal panacea against bankruptcy, panic, speculation, unreal gains, fictitious values, and embarrassments. It would measure the active wealth and prosperity of every community, give solid and enduring comfort wherever enforced, disarm the prejudices of class, and by enabling all to purchase and possess whatever was needed, at prices more nearly approaching real values, disabuse them of the idea so prevalent with many, that all the rest of society was acquiring wealth at their expense.

It would be no hardship to any, and to many would prove a real benefit, by obliging them to do what they otherwise would never do—keep out of debt—and husband their resources against the time of need. The man who pays his debts would regard it as no hardship, for first or last to him it is all the same, and when he knows that cash will be demanded, he will arrange his affairs so as to have it, or allow the purchase to await a few days. The man who does everything on credit will find himself forced to "manage" his affairs so as to have the means on hand to pay for what he must have, when he gets it. His nose will not always be at the grindstone, for necessity will compel him to drop a useless expense, or a worthless habit, which costs, when necessities cannot be had without the cash which his habit of improvidence have perversely squandered. There may be those who will never learn to manage even as there are those who never work; but even with those it is unwise that others than themselves should bear the burthen of their incompetency or dishonesty. The rule "if any would not work neither should he eat," is equally applicable to such cases.

There is no valid reason why a man should sell his goods on credit. The purchaser may call it an accommodation to himself, or the seller may call it so. But it is not so. It is a risk and a responsibility which is not taken or assumed without a consideration of future profit. The money lender does not part with his money until he has examined the security, and if the question is hazardous he charges a hazardous price, or he keeps his price at a certain standard, making the safe pay for the unsafe risks. The merchant does likewise. He doesn't want to do a credit business, but his neighbor does it, and he conforms to the practice. But in taking the general risk he adds the additional cost, and the cash purchaser and the purchaser on credit pay an advance, in order that the seller may be secured against loss from the purchaser on credit. It is seemingly a fair transaction, if both are chaged alike, but is a great wrong nevertheless. The seller has the use of the cash purchaser's money, which is worth, say ten per cent. He waits on the credit customer and loses the ten per cent. which he has made from the cash purchaser. The cash purchaser has then paid the expense the seller has had in doing business with the purchaser on credit, and the purchaser on credit is the only one benefited, for he saves the ten per cent. on the money, while he uses the unpaid for goods of the merchant.

It is all wrong. Either all business should be done for cash, at the lowest rate of profit, and this the cash purchaser should insist on, or it should be done on a uniform credit basis; or, if cash and credit are combined, the cash purchaser should insist on a deduction equal to the rate per cent. which money is worth—a rule recognized and a right accorded to cash purchaser, at wholesale, by all jobbing houses in the country.

But putting aside this views of the case, it is no advantage to the seller to sell on credit. If a time of a panic like the present comes, his goods are worth as much on the shelf, often times much more, than they are in accounts at least ten per cent. of which proves worthless. On the shelf they are on hand when needed, in accounts, even good ones are secured as it happens, many times, only by process of law, after vexatious delays. In a time of hardships such sales add nothing to the seller's revenues, but are a drain on his resources, and are at all times a more prolific source of bankruptcy than that of profit.

There is not a business man but will recognize the truth of what we have said, and wish he could "adopt the cash system." Acting separately they cannot unless well fortified; but by concert of action they can, and duty to themselves as well as to those who pay for what they get, should impel them to adopt a system beneficial alike to themselves and all who deal with them.

WE wouldn't advise any of our readers to risk going to investigate the matter, but give the story only to show what a rich country lies south of us. These mines must be the same ones, a former resident of this country once went hunting. He knew just where they were. But there was only one point in the neighborhood from which the entrance to the mines could be seen, and he couldn't find that point. It had been carried away by some one who didn't understand its nature:

[Correspondence Newscomertown Argus]

Gold and Silver Mines in Coshocton County—A Description of Them by an Old Californian Who Has Visited Them.

Last week, Mr. John Vance, a Californian of '49, in company with Mr. Swaim and other gentleman, visited the Coshocton mines and made extensive observations while there, and they have no hesitancy in declaring that gold and silver bearing quartz are found in large paying quantities. The grounds bear witness of having been mined many years ago, and successfully too, as shown from the fact that large furnaces, shafts, &c., are found still to exist. Five distinct furnaces as yet have been discovered, with flues five feet in width and eighty feet in length. In these are now being found quartz containing gold and silver as can be plainly seen by the aid of the magnifying glass. Black sand is also found, which, it is said, is never known to exist except where there is gold and silver. The shafts have now all caved in. These shafts have been worked in recent years to some extent, but without developing much of value, owing to the fact that after reaching a certain depth they have come upon a peculiar tough earth that is very difficult to penetrate, and the operators have given up in despair, being told that quartz rock is never found beneath this clay. But they mistake the nature of this, evidently, as this earth is by closest observation, found to be decomposed quartz rock.

The work that it took to develop these mines and build the furnaces must have been enormous at the time it was done, when there was no machinery to aid them, but all done by hand. Even now, by the aid of machinery, it would take many years to accomplish what work has been done there.

There can be no doubt as to the existence of the rich mineral in this valley, and there are some of the early settlers still living here who are aware that the Indians found gold and silver in this neighborhood. One old gentleman who resides near this city, relates an incident that happened to him when quite a small lad. His father sent him to hunt the horses, one morning, and not finding them anywhere near home he followed on for several miles and at last came upon a band of Indians who were engaged in some very absorbing work, and he concluded to see what it was, and ventured so close to them that they discovered him and took him prisoner, when he discovered they were mining silver and melting it into bars. They being friendly Indians, did not wish to keep him captive, so they blindfolded him and led him by a circuitous route to near his father's house and let him go. Afterwards he and his father made several attempts to find the locality where he had seen the Indians at work, but failed,

We simply make the statement to satisfy the incredulous that such minerals do exist among us, and ere long Mr. Swaim and company propose to furnish us the proof of the existence of gold in these mines; viz: by producing the auriferous metal itself.

If any of our readers wish to examine specimens of these rocks they can do so by calling at the *Argus* office and we will be pleased to show them the ones we have in our possession.

President Grant and the Wine List.

"Howard" the lively lady correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, tells the following of President Grant:

You will remember that during his last trip to the White Mountains the patriots of the profile House moved to give him a big dinner. They feared the wine demonstration would not be long and strong enough and therefore sent for several new brands. They made an imposing appearance upon the bill of fare, which the waiter offered to Grant, with an engaging flourish, and then awaited the result with the solemn aspect of his class. The President read it attentively and then laid it down. "What will you take?" inquired the attendant. "You may bring me," returned Grant, "a plate of ronst beef, with potatoes and tomato sauce, and a cup of strong coffee." After this was disposed of, the guardian angel of the table approached, and calling the President's attention to the wines, said: "What can I bring you?" "I have a touch of dyspepsia, and I will take a glass of lemonade, a little tart," was the second astounding reply of his Excellency. Whether the lemonade was "tart" enough for the President or not, it was so "tart" that the very sight of it puckered both waiter and diners to such a degree that the word wine was not heard at that table again. If you don't believe me, ask Henry Ward Beecher, who was at the table.

NEWS ITEMS.

When his term of office expires Gov. Noyes will resume the practice of law, in Cincinnati.

Mrs. E. M. Stanton, widow of Ex-Secretary of War Stanton, died on Tuesday last at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia.

Only eighteen of all the passengers and crew of the Virginius have been spared, and but four or five will be set at liberty.

Rosenzweig, the New York abortionist, has been discharged, on a law quibble. He had better have been discharged on the end of a rope.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* thinks the financial situation is full of encouragement. Greeley's advice is now in order in every branch of business: "The way to resume is to resume."

Memphis sent Chicago $30,000 in the time of its extremity. Chicago responded recently with $5,000, after an effort, although it is said she has $800,000 of the relief unexpended. Chicago should report

The King of Italy dosen't "care worth a cent." In spite of excommunications minor and major, his speech at the opening of the Italian Parliment Saturday, bristled with defiance of the Pope's temporal claims.

Of the members of the crew of the Virginius not shot at Santiago de Cuba, four were condemned to the chain-gang for life, three to eight years' imprisonment, eight to four years' imprisonment, and three were set at liberty.

The people of the great cities are begining to agitate the question as to what is the cheapest and most nutritious food, and the most economical method of cooking. As pinching times are expected this winter, these are important questions to be solved.

Monday last was the first anniversary of the Boston fire. During the year 115 buildings have been completed and occupied and 240 more are in various stages of completion or building. Boston has manifested the same energy which distinguished Chicago.

S. S. Bickley, banker. Columbus, made an assignment on Monday for the benefit of his creditors. Assets, $176,500. Liabilities, $125,000. Bickley made an earnest effort to keep up, but was unable to realize on his securities. General Walcutt was chosen assignee.

Jim Hester and John Finn bet on election in New York, and the loser was to cary two tons of coal down into a celler. Hester had to carry the coal down. A crowd assembled, a band was engaged to furnish the music, and by the contract played "Down in a coal Mine" during the entire performance.

The Cubans in New York City are reported to have circulated a document, signed by 100 of their number, asking Secretary Fish to resign, and declaring their purpose, should he not do so, to make arrngements for his assassination. This is the Spanish way of doing things, but it won't win in this country.

The St. Mary's *Courant* says duckling is still very good. Charley Marshall shot 113 in one day, a short time since. Every day there is shipped by Eelker from 3 to 5 hundred pounds of ducks killed at the reservoir. And every day brings mo.e hunters. The Forrester shooting Club of Dayton come up last week in a boat especially built and equippted, with small boats, dogs, provisions, &c.

The small pox is again spreading in Cleveland, and the discussion of the best means to prevent its spread is going on. Physicians assumed that no ordinary hygenic measures mitigate the severity of the disease, or prevent its spread. That nothing but general and compulsory vaccination will check the disease, and with general vaccination the disease would be unknown. The disease is said to be spreading more rapidly than ever before known.

Beautiful Woman. The hair is the crowning glory of woman. There are few moderate defects which cannot be remedied by the proper disposition of the tresses. But when the hair begins to fall out, or turn gray, in young people, or with those in the prime of life, there is cause of real regret. When this is the case, *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* will be found to be a first-class remedy, far superior, as a sound *medical* medium, to any thing else before the public. It actually restores gray hair to its original color, and in the great majority of cases, causes it to grow again when it becomes thin. It is not like many popular preparations, a *mere* wash, but a scientific discovery indorsed and used by physicians of character. Address R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.—*Forney's Weekly Press Feb.* 1, 1868.

The telegraph announces the death of the celebrated Arab chieftain Abd-el-Kader, who for seventeen years defied the French power in Algeria and commanded the respect of the world not only by his bravery and military skill, but through his high mental and moral qualities and the extraordinary power he displayed in ruling the wild tribes who acknowledged his leadership. Few characters in history are more remarkable than Abd-el-Kader. He was born near Mascara, Algeria, about 1807, his father being a man of great influence. When the French invaded Algeria in 1830, the the Arab tribes united in choosing Abd-el-Kader emir, his piety and wisdom having gained him prominence among his people. He fought the French with varying fortunes, and with occasional intermission, until December 1847 when he surrendered on condition that he should be sents to Alexandria or St. Jean d' Acre, In shameful disregard of this agreement he was sent to Paris, where he was kept until 1852, when Napoleon ordered his release From that time until his death he resided either at Brussa or Damascus. In 1860, when all the Christian population in Syria was in danger of massacre, Abd-el-Kader protected many thousands of both sexes, at the imminent danger of his own life. In adversity or prosperity, as ruler of Algeria or prisoner in Paris, Abd-el-Kader compelled admiration by his virtues and abilities.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Fire Fiend—The Engine House, Two Engines and Three Hose Carts Destroyed.—About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, fire was discovered issuing from the belfry and roof of the engine house on Croghan street, where the steamer McPherson and the hand engine City of Fremont, with their hose carts, were kept. H. Hodes, who discovered the fire endeavored to raise the alarm, but could not get into the engine house, as the front doors were barred, and the side door which, it was understood, should always be left unlocked, was locked. He was soon after joined by George Zeigler, and together they managed to burst open the side door, but the smoke rushed out so thickly they could not enter to unbar the front door. That sealed the fate of the engines, as before enough persons assembled to force open the front doors the fire had reached them and cut off all opportunity. Meanwhile they entered the frame building adjoining, to draw out the hook and ladder trucks, when they found the back end of that building on fire, and the trucks blazing. The trucks, however, were pulled out and saved in a damaged condition.

By this time the fire had spread rapidly, and the Court House bell, and the Catholic Church bells rang out the alarm. Crowds of citizens gathered, but it seemed at first as though nothing could be done, so used were they to depend upon the engines in case of fire. An effort was made to form a line and pass water from the river in buckets, which were plentifully furnished, but it was a discouraging undertaking, as many seemed disposed to do nothing but look on. Others endeavored to pull down the frame buildings that intervened between the fire and Tyler's brick block, but the fire continued to spread until it had enveloped the truck house, Keefe's saloon and Rhinecker's barber shop

Fortunately, at this time, the hand engine from the east side was brought over, and soon had a stream of water playing upon the fire, doing very effective service. This, together with the fact that the side walls of Rhinecker's barber shop were of brick, and the roofs of the adjoining buildings were covered with snow, prevented the further spread of the fire, although the building adjoining, belonging to Mr. Horn, was several times on fire.

The property destroyed was almost a complete loss to the owners, there being no insurance on any but Keefe's saloon and stock. The loss as near as we could gather was as follows:

Engine House, $2,000; steamer, 4,100; hand engine, $3,300; three hose carts, $1,000; 2,500 feet of hose, $4,000; truck house and contents, $500; Keefe's saloon and stock, $3,000 (insured for $1,700); Rhinecker's barber shop, $500. Besides these losses the buildings of J. Horn and H. Hodes were damaged considerably in the effort to pull them down, and considerable of Hodes' grocery stock was scattered and destroyed. Horn's building was occupied as a saloon by Mr. Rentler, who also lost considerable of his stock, which we understand was covered by insurance. It will probably cost $1,000 to repair the buildings and replace the loss of stock. The loss all told will reach from $18,000 to $20,000, on which there is insurance of about $2,000.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been used in the building for several weeks, though there is a bare possibility that it may have resulted from spontaneous combustion, as when first discovered the fire appeared to have started from the cupboard where the oils, &c., were kept, which had been built in a window communicating with the hook and ladder room, and through which the fire evidently communicated to that building. The fact of the side door, (which it was understood should always be unlocked,) being locked, and a window beyond being open, would suggest the conclusion that the incendiory had locked the door on the inside and made his escape through the window. The fire has been a serious one, virtually leaves the city unprotected from fire, but the prompt action of the Council in ordering two new steamers and 3000 feet of hose to be purchased, will in a short time, place us in a better condition than ever to subdue conflagration.

The Old Fire Department.—On Wednesday morning last, after the fire, hand-bills were put in circulation calling a meeting of the Old Fire Department at Birchard Hall the same evening, for the purpose or re-organization, and signed by order of the old fire department. The avowed purpose of the movers in the matter was to regard the present organization as disbanded, the city without an organization of any kind, and proceed to re-organize what was called the "Old Department," or that which hauled its apparatus up in front of the Mayor's office, several years ago, and leaving it there, proceeded to disband.

In the evening quite a large number were present, and organized by electing M. E. Tyler chairman. On taking the chair he proceeded to remark upon the importance of the occasion, said the city was without a fire organization, and that they were called to gether to effect such a result. Sheriff Young made some remarks to the same effect, and was followed by E. H. Underhill, who while favoring an efficient organization, was not in favor of taking any action which would ignore the rights of the present organization.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Underhill's remarks, Mr. Van Valkenburg arose and expressed himself as sorry there were not more property owners present, more of those who should encourage such a movement, but did not think they ought to neglect a solemn duty on that account. There was no department—no head to it—no one who would be obeyed—no discipline. The apparatus had been destroyed and the organization had perished with it. [He did not stop to reason that if the apparatus constituted the department, there could not be a department until there was new apparatus, and hence the movement in which he was engaged was premature, and any action it might take would be futile, according to his own conclusions.—ED.] Resuming he said that in order to bring the matter before the meeting, he would move the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and named A. Young, E. H. Underhill and M. Smith as the Committee. The motion was seconded, but before being put was amended by the addition of the names of G. M. Tyler and J. S. Van Valkenburg to the Committee.

The committee retired to the corner of the room for consultation, and while thus engaged the chairman concluded to "go off" himself, and went, not "to see a man" but to make a speech, elucidating in the clearest possible manner that the Council was in a quandary and did not know what to do, and it was the duty of the meeting to demand that the Council should at once purchase two "Silsbury" steamers, with at least 1500 feet of hose for the Department's use. [He had evidently been so busy "working up" the meeting during the day that he did not regard it necessary to ascertain that the Council had already ordered the purchase of two steamers and 3000 feet of hose, thereby spoiling his otherwise *timely* suggestion.—ED] And the meeting should protest against keeping them in the same house. They should protest against building an engine house in the same place, and demand that one be built at the foot of Croghan Street and another on the hill. [The question of separate engine houses had been favorably regarded by council at its session in the afternoon.—ED] The council would hear the voice of the meeting, and if not it was their duty to exert their power to make the council hear.

At this point, the committee on resolutions, through J. S. Van Valkenburg, chairman, reported that the sense of the meeting was in favor of the organization of four companies, one Hook and Ladder, one Engine and Hose company for the East Side, and two for the West Side. That this was not to be understood as superseding the present department, but that as it was willing to re-organize, the organization should embrace the new and old. And further that when the companies so organized had chosen their officers, they request of Council the right to choose their depratment officers The report was at once adopted on motion, and silence for a few moments held away. Then the chairman of the committee arose and moved that until such organization was effected the meeting elect A. Young as Chief Engineer, to assume control in case of fire. The motion was seconded. Some one moved that Van Valkenburg be appointed and the motion was seconded, but the chairman put the motion in favor of Mr. Young. When the nays were called for, quite a number responded, but the chairman decided the ayes had it.

Mr. Young then arose, thanked the meeting for its mark of confidence, but respectfully declined. There was, he said, a chief engineer appointed by Council, and it would be an act of injustice to refuse to recognise him as such until he was suspended in a regular way. [The meeting was evidently in sympathy with this sentiment and applauded heartly, while a voice cried out "Ochs is good enough."]

Perceiving the drift matters were taking the chairman arose and stated that he thought after all, Mr. Young was about right. Silence followed and become oppressive. So oppressive in fact that the audience began to disperse rapidly, when a thoughtful individual relieved the perplexity by moving an adjournment, which was carried and followed immediately by *exeunt omnes*.

We incline to the opinion that Van and Al do not regard the matter as a marked success,

Fire—Two Horses Burned.—On Sunday afternoon last, about half-past three o'clock a fire broke out in the barn of Mr. Helt, west of the depot of the L. E. & M. S. R'y. The alarm was speedily given and the engines hurried to the scene, but when they arrived on the ground the building was enveloped in flames, and all they could do was to assist in preventing the fire from spreading. There were in the barn when it took fire, two horses, one set of new and one of old harness, four tons and a half of hay, which had just been drawn in, forty bushels of corn, one pair bobs, a new wagon box and sundry other articles, all of which were destroyed with the barn. Mr. Helt's loss is about $700, on which there was an insurance of $300. The origin of the fire can only be surmised. Mr. Helt was in the barn about half-past eleven o'clock and fed his horses, and about two o'clock drove out into the country, leaving his barn locked up, and at the time of the fire was absent. It is probable that it was set on fire by children while playing near it, and equally probable that it was fired by an incendiary, but nothing definite is known.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Aid Society will omit their regular sociable, on Thanksgiving evening, in favor of the proposed Oyster Supper at the M. E. Church.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellow color or skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limb, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

BUDA, TEXAS, May 10th, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicines. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 lbs.; now she weighs 140 lbs. and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your Medicines. WM. MEAZEL.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale at his residence in Riley Township, 7 miles northeast of Fremont, near Clark's saw mill, on

Wednesday, November 26th, 1873,

commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following personal property, to wit:

Two Horses, 1 yearling Colt, 5 Cows, 2 Young Cattle, 30 Sheep, 16 Hogs, a lot of Turkies and Chickens, Hay, Corn Fodder, Corn in the shock, Oats, Potatoes, 2 Wagons, Farm Implements, Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—All sums of $5 and under cash, over $5 a credit of six months will be given by giving note with approved security.

H. F. St. JOHN.

TO MANUFACTURERS

THE "Cooper House" Building will be for rent after December 1st, '73. To a party who would use it for the manufacture of Boots or Shoes, very liberal terms will be given. OSCAR BALL.

Fremont, Nov. 6, 1873.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind. But containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle-markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends us a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty six columns. Only **$1.00** a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the daily sun. **$2.00** a year. A discount of **20** per cent. to clubs of **10** or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over **120,000**. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price **50** cents a month, or **$6.00** a year. To clubs of **10** or over, a discount of **20** per cent.

Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

FOR 20 DAYS ONLY!

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