

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Advertiser will be furnished from the first of April until after the Presidential campaign, for 75 cents. We have made arrangements whereby you shall be able to discuss all political questions, and furnish to our readers a better paper than heretofore. The Advertiser is not controlled by any "Ring" or Faction, but will endeavor to advance and maintain true Republican principles; supporting none but those whom we shall consider worthy of the support of all honest men. Send in your name and get a good paper seven months and a half for 75 cents.

Ohio.
The Ohio Republican State Convention met at Columbus, on Wednesday, and placed an excellent ticket in the field. President Grant's administration was strongly endorsed and his re-nomination recommended.

Iowa.
The Iowa Republican Convention met on Wednesday at Des Moines, and instructed its delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, to vote for the re-nomination of President Grant, and to support Hon. James F. Wilson for Vice President.

The Late Gen. Anderson.
The obsequies of the late Brigadier General and Major General Robert Anderson, U. S. A., will take place on Wednesday, April 24, unless the relatives, residing in Ohio, shall manifest a different opinion. A number of regiments of National Guard which have already tendered their services in accord, have been accepted by Major General McDowell. The remains are to be taken to West Point for final interment.

Connecticut.
During the last six years Connecticut has had three years of united Republican rule, and three years that the Governor has been Democratic. Under a clean Republican administration the legislative and contingent expenses were \$216,185.48. With a Democratic Governor, in the other three years, the expenses have been run up to \$261,635.87, showing that the people have paid \$45,450.39 for the luxury of electing a Democrat. It is too costly.

Jas. Wood.
We see by a dispatch to the Elmira Advertiser, that at a caucus of the Republican members of the Senate, held on Wednesday evening, it was understood that the vote on expelling Gen. Wood will fall, on the ground that the testimony does not warrant a vote of expulsion. This is somewhat different than we expected, taking the report of the Committee for the basis upon which we figured, and yet the decision reached by the Senate may be correct. We do not feel like quarreling with them, but their decision does not change our views in the matter one iota, for the reason that this note contains is no more or less than the common way of getting around the better question. No one can feel more sorrowful over this matter than we do. We worked hard for the re-election of Gen. Jas. A. Wood, believing him to be an honest and able man. The latter we hold to yet; but the former we shall leave for the people to judge for themselves.

President Grant's Indian Policy.
The New York Evangelist contains a highly favorable report from its Indian Mission since the new policy of President Grant has been adopted. We speak particularly of the Nez Perce tribe which under the old policy had been deprived of its religious teaching and become greatly embittered and disaffected.

The Rev. Mr. Spaulding, who visited the Nez Perce a year ago, and was kindly received at Washington, has returned to the mission beyond the Rocky Mountains of which he was one of the old flock. An extension of his mission has followed and cheered the heart of the people of the Cross. He enthusiastically enough of the President's policy. It will be noted that the Episcopal mission has fallen in with the President's policy, and one of the new men that had been appointed to the mission, Mr. Spaulding, has been appointed to the mission beyond the Rocky Mountains of which he was one of the old flock. An extension of his mission has followed and cheered the heart of the people of the Cross. He enthusiastically enough of the President's policy. It will be noted that the Episcopal mission has fallen in with the President's policy, and one of the new men that had been appointed to the mission, Mr. Spaulding, has been appointed to the mission beyond the Rocky Mountains of which he was one of the old flock.

Increase of Crime.

Thoughtful reading of newspapers cannot fail to produce an impression that crime of all kinds has greatly increased in this country within the last twenty-five years. We meet the murderer of the day in large type as we open the morning journal at the breakfast table, and the successful theft of a package of bonds or obtaining cash on a forged check is paraded as the chief object of interest in the evening newspaper read in the family reunion at the close of the day. Trials for crime occupy the entire time of many courts; the apprehension of criminals tests the shrewd energy of a large class of detective officers; their detention requires many jails and their punishment is the object of large and costly establishments in each of the several States. Apparently crime of all classes has grown in far greater ratio than the increase of our population. Perhaps this excessive increase is only due to the vast multiplication of our facilities for communication, which give to the editor hunting for news instant access to any startling item which may exist in any part of our country and rapid correspondence with all the world. It may be, after all, that the cases of murder or other crimes are no more frequent than they were, among like populations, in the days of our fathers, but that we see and hear more of them.

Still, a general survey of the criminal records of the day suggests that offenses against life are committed with less precaution than formerly. We hear of attempts to poison the children of a neighborhood, by an English girl, to throw off from herself a suspicion of having dealt falsely with a rival in her lover's affections. To punish the man who has overreached him in a financial transaction, a pistol ball is sent to the heart of the successful operator. A man in a racing match fills while pulling in a race, and suspicion points to poison by the hands of one likely to lose a bet. The knife and pistol are used every night to settle rivaling barroom disputes which can hardly be called quarrels.

We are more reckless of life than our fathers were. Perhaps the frequency and familiarity with its frightful wholesale sacrifice, through accidents induced by carelessness has had some effect to blunt the public sentiment so that life has become cheapened and its taking esteemed almost venial. From whatever cause it comes, we read of the taking of a fellow being's life to gratify some petty passion, with its revulsion and horror thus we did in the slow old days of sailing packets and only express. Naturally when every day brings its revelation of capital crime, its sickening details produce less effect than when such tales were of rare occurrence. Consternation seized the whole nation when the foul mails brought accounts of the Parkman murder by Dr. Webster, or the older cases of Colt and Mary Rogers. They furnished topics of conversation through the length and breadth of the land for months. Now the taking of a life or the flogging of Putnam are only matter for passing notice, to be replaced next day by a revelation in Erie or the killing of Tweed.

How shall we fully account for this increase of crime, and indifference thereto? In the first place it is probable that the main reason for the change is the prevalent impression that chance of punishment for crime is very small. It is generally believed by both the peaceful and dangerous classes that only a very small proportion of criminals are punished. Very many offenders are never arrested because the detectives work for money and do not trouble themselves about cases which promise none. Their money can purchase almost interminable delay through the impotency of lawyers who work for the guilty client who pays well, or who is backed by political or social influence. Years pass before the offender hears his sentence, and in the meantime every day is to him full of chances to escape, either through unskilful legal wiles or through insufficient safeguards for confinement or from careless jailors. Then, after sentence, there remains the deep faith in pardons. No convicted culprit believes that his fate is sure to daunt at the end of a rope, or that he will pass at hard labor in the penitentiary the number of years named in the sentence. Governors are liable to be moved by appeals of relatives and friends. In one recent case the venerable mother of a State Executive was induced to beg her son to commute the sentence of death on a prisoner, and the merciful wretch who had raised his hands against three persons, believed till he stood beneath the gallows that his life would be saved. Punishment for offences less than capital is not sufficiently severe, beside its affording constant hope of evasion. Our prisons in many cases afford homes as comfortable as many of our homes previously had. Except for the deprivation of liberty a quiet prisoner has little to complain of in our penitentiaries. Our Canadian neighbors, appreciating this defect, have begun the trial of flogging as an addition to confinement in certain cases. A young man under sentence for cutting a female was whipped on the instant at Toronto on the press of all his male inmates of the

prison, and those representatives of the press who witnessed the occurrence hopeful of its good effects upon the criminal classes. While flogging looks like going back again to dark age cruelty, yet it must be confessed that we need something to operate as a more check upon those inclined to crime than any our laws afford. —New York Standard.

This is the way John Russell Young, editor of the N. Y. Standard, goes for Charles A. Dana, of The Sun. There has been quite a feeling for some time between these gentlemen. The Standard is always in its reply to the Sun been quite gentlemanly; but the following is rather too much for Dana: Judge Carlazo was applied to on Friday for a warrant to arrest the Hon. Horace Greeley to answer a libel charge. The Judge refused to issue the warrant, saying that Mr. Greeley was an honorable man who would appear when required. On Sunday last a warrant was issued for Charles A. Dana, the editor of the Sun, was also applied for, which was immediately granted. Mr. Dana was allowed his freedom upon the production of his sureties. These two cases stand in pleasing juxtaposition. The Sun will now have a caricature of Young and call him "a sneak thief."

Railroad Progress.

Poor's Railroad Manual for 1872 gives the number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States on the 1st of January last at 60,382, whereof 6038 were constructed in 1871. This is 738 more than were constructed in the year preceding, and far exceeds the entire length of all the Railroads built by our people up to the close of 1848, when 5,996 miles had been constructed since the first one in 1827-30. The additional miles of railway constructed in 1871 were located as follows:

State	Miles	Total
Alabama	106	292
Arkansas	64	860
California	83	690
Connecticut	117	1,597
Delaware	100	126
Florida	150	322
Georgia	418	4,276
Illinois	160	1,285
Indiana	261	6,620
Iowa	115	730
Kentucky	98	425
Louisiana	19	1,504
Maine	15	1,192
Massachusetts	80	3,219
Michigan	55	1,140
Minnesota	12	458
Mississippi	173	1,492
Missouri	99	990
Montana	57	595
Nebraska	205	916
Nevada	37	203
New Hampshire	112	1,130
New Jersey	174	3,712
New York	478	2,116
North Carolina	340	2,575
Ohio	314	1,833
Oregon	451	1,323
Pennsylvania	461	3,144
Rhode Island	210	798
South Carolina	538	7,508
Texas	270	1,771
Vermont	102	1,024
Virginia	16	600
Washington	75	214
Wisconsin	56	414
Wyoming	25	364
Indian	25	25
Total	6,083	60,382

It is calculated that 400,000 tons of rails are annually required merely to keep in fair condition the present Railroads of our country; but as the old rails are rolled into new ones, perhaps 100,000 tons of new iron will suffice to keep up the present tracks; but we want nearly 1,000,000 tons more for the construction of new roads, and the extension of our present railroads. We say, then, to Protectionists, Free-Traders, and all others (if others there be), construct more furnaces and more rolling-mills at once! The world is short of iron; consumption has outrun production, carrying up the price, not alone in this country, but everywhere; and there is no probability of a glut for two or three years to come. So pile up the stone and timber and run out more and more iron! —N. Y. Tribune.

St. Patrick's Day in New York was in its waning up the darkest night this city has seen for years. In nearly every yard in the city drunkenness, fighting, assault, battery and murder were the order of the hour. After the procession was dismissed, it assembled as if the majority of those taking part in it were suddenly drunk. Several attempts at murder were made, and at least seven deaths will soon follow from the drunken brawl following the use of too much whiskey on this day, dedicated to the memory of St. Patrick, a temperance man and a Saint. —Pomeroy's Democrats.

The Senate, after a long and exciting session yesterday, finally passed the tariff bill substantially as it was reported by the Finance committee, with an amendment by Mr. Scott making a wholesale reduction of internal taxes and removing all duties from tea

The question has often been asked by those interested, "Can I have my gray hair restored to its natural color, without coloring the skin? and can my thin locks be thickened up?" We answer, "It can," and would advise you to read a treatise on the hair, which is published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., who send it free, upon application. They are the proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer. We learn from it, the hair, in a perfect state of health is constantly falling out and new hairs grow from the same tubes; but, in case of and disease of the scalp, or by the use of alcoholic preparations, the hair-tube becomes contracted at its mouth, and prevents the new follicle from reaching the surface. Their preparation will create a perfectly healthy condition of the scalp and, by its tonic properties, will preserve and strengthen the roots of the hair. —Des Moines Statesman, Iowa.

Dead men tell no tales; if they did, anathemas against the depiling lance, the drastic purge, and the terrible salivants of the materia medica, would arise from every graveyard. The motto of modern medical science is "Persevere and Regulate, not destroy," and no remedy of our day is so entirely in harmony with this philanthropic logic as Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters. In this powerful, yet harmless restorative, dyspepsia, bilious complaints, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and nerves, encounter an irresistible antidote. e173

Harrison Mourhess
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
Dealer in
Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and
Musical Instruments,
ANDOVER, N. Y.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry
Repaired with Neatness and Dispatch,
and Warranted. 156.

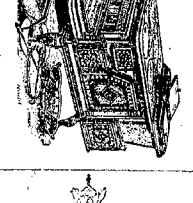
900,000 ACRES
OF
EXCELLENT FARMING AND SPLENDID
MICHIGAN
Pine Lands
FOR SALE,
ON WHICH ARE ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF
PINE TREES, AND SEVENTY-FIVE
QUANTITIES OF MAPLE, BIRCH,
SUN, AND HEMLOCK,
OAK, &c.

The great lands to the Grand Rapids and Iron River Railroad Company, to build their Road from Souderton, Indiana, to Terre Haute and Michigan, Michigan, comprises in its farming lands the light sandy soil, from the rich clay loam, to the heavy, rich soil of the Grand Rapids, from which Chicago is so largely supplied. Fertile lands are sold to great settlers on credit, one-quarter down, balance in yearly payments, interest 7 per cent. Persons desiring to purchase for farms will, on application at the office, in Grand Rapids, be furnished with a Tract Book, containing full particulars of the lands, price, location, &c., addressed to
W. A. HOWARD,
Last Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Title Perfect.
2507/8.

Hardware!

Porter & Barney,
Shelf Hardware,
Plated ware,
Cutlery,
Iron,
steel and nails
—also a large stock of
HOUSE TIMINGS.
—a stock of—
Cook, Farrier and Office
STOVES.

The Great American Improved Hot Chamber Cook Stoves, which are acknowledged to be the best in the known world, it is for Coal or Wood, and made of the best of iron.



The Hot Blast ORIENTAL.
—a large assortment of—
Farm Implements,
MOWING MACHINES,
SULKY RAKES,
KELLOGG'S REVOLVING
HORSE RAKE
GRAIN CRADLES,
SCYTHES,
FORKS,
RAKES,
PITCHFORKS,
We also keep on hand, and make to order, on anything pertaining to Cheese Making.

Mechanic's Tools
OF EVERY VARIETY.
Oil cloths!
kept constantly on hand
OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, &c.
All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the market.

Thinking our customers for their liberal patronage, we will solicit a continuance of the same, and to others would say please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We should be pleased to see you, one and all, if we cannot sell you any goods, which we think we shall not fail to do, if you wish to buy.

Repairing Done on Short Notice!
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods
CASH PAID FOR WOOL!
—Remember the place—
J. J. HARMAN & SON,
Andover, Dec. 14, 1871

J. J. Harman & Son

EVERYTHING
in the line of
DRY GOODS
—and—
Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Hats & Caps,
etc. etc.

—to be found at—
Bottom Prices,
—AT—
HARMAN & SON'S

New Goods! New Goods!!
A full assortment of Winter Goods just opened at the store of

J. J. HARMAN & SON'S.
The Elk Horn Store

Carpeting,
Carpeting,
Bargains in
Carpeting.
\$1,000 worth of
BUFFALO ROBES,
Lap Robes,
—AND—
Horse Blankets,
—at prices that defy competition—
N. B.—We mean
Business.

J. J. HARMAN & SON,
Andover, Dec. 14, 1871

Is the place to buy goods cheap. The entire stock is OFFERED at the very bottom Prices. A closing-out sale of the entire Winter stock at greatly reduced rates. CALL and examine the new Canister Teas, sold only by Hunt & Burrows, at the Elk Horn Store. The best Livingston county Flour, SOLD only at the Elk Horn. Rally! Rally! Rally! for the ELKHORN!

At Cost
FOR
Ready Pay.
I shall sell at COST for the next THIRTY DAYS a large assortment of
WOOLEN SHAWIS,
FURS,
FLANNELS
HOODS,
SCARFS,
KNIT SHIRTS &
DRAWERS,
BEAVERS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
OVERCOATS,
WINTER CLOTHING,
and many other articles.
ALSO
Winter Plaids,
Reduced from 40 to 50 cents per yard.
Empress Cloth,
from 60 to 50 cents per yard.
DELINE'S,
at twenty cents per yard,
and many other Goods at Bottom Prices.
Call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
M. J. Ellis.