Andover Advertiser.

"Free and Unshackled."

E. S. BARNARD, Editor

Thursday January 29 1874.

FEES FOR DEFENDING CRIMINALS.

A Mr. Middleton introduced a bill in the Assembly, which provides for the payment of Attorneys' defend ng persons indicted for crime under order of the court. It makes it the duty of the court to certify at the close of such criminal trials, the amount and value of such services rendered in such defense, the amount so certified to be a charge upon the county in which the services were rendered, and the same shall be assessed, levied and collected by the Board of Supervisors of such county at its next levy.

We think that the above is rather too broad, to open allogett er, and as we understand the matter now, all attorneys are paid a fee for defending a criminal who appears in court without counsel, by order of the judge. But this would leave it so that all of our criminals would be defended by able counsel, and charged to the county, on account of the more prompt pay than the clients. Better let well enough alone.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

A bill relating to County Treasures, introduced by Mr. Hammond, draws the matter down to a pretty fine thing. It requires the board of supervisors to designate the banks in which the county treasurers shall make their deposits daily, and the bank must give bonds as security. None of the money can be drawn by the treasurer except to pay actual claims. A violation of the act is made malfeasance, and the treasurer may be removed by the supervisors for such act. The salaries of the treasurers shall be fixed by the supervisors, and treasurers shall make a special deposit of the State tax, and shall notify the State Comptroller from time to time of the amount so deposited. The banks shall open an account with the State Treasurer, and pay over to him upon his draft the money deposited.—No person shall be eligible to the office of treasurer for the second term within three years after the expiration of his first term.

GRANGERS.

The Michigan State Grange, which has been in session at Kalamazoo, has adopted the report of the committee on Transportation, which is to the effect that railroads are amenable to State regulations as such as plank and gravel road companies, and that the Legislature has as much right to regulate their charges as to fix turnpike tolls, etc.—And also passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we deprecate any and all attempts to cripple or destroy the railroad interest, we would remind them that our interests are identical. We implore them not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg by taxing us exorbitant rates to enable them to connete with other great trunk lines leading from West to East.

The Grangers are certainly gaining ground very rapidly in Michigan, owing to the fact, perhaps, that they are becoming somewhat more liberal in some of their views.

A PROPOSED LIQUOR COMMISSION.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, sometime since presented a bill, now pending in Congress, concerning the traffic in liquor. It provides for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of five persons as Commissioners, selected with solereference to their fitness to make a thorough examination of the traffic in alcholic, liquor, in its economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects as related to pauperism, social vice and crime. The Commissioners are also to look into questions of health as affected by liquor, examine the various license systems in vogue and the workings of restrictive and prohibitory measures. They are to serve without compensation, though provision is made for contingent expenses and the pay of a Secretary. It is the intention of the author of the bill to have the experiment tried for a year in hopes that the labors of the Commissioners will be of so practical and useful a character as to lead to their continuance until a very complete investigation is had.

As the Commissioners are to work without pay, the bill is an economical feature in it commending it to special favor. This subject is one of deep and vital interest to every well-wisher of his kind. Temperance reform has never moved upon a constantly rising plain, but it has rather been over an undulating pathway, climbing and descending. Any agency that could trace its philosophical history and point out the secret forces that have impelled it upward and driven it downward would accomplish a lasting good. Then, too, such a commission could give to the world the newest and latest ideas and tests that science has to present on this great question of temperance which has so long taxed the time and patience of law-makers and reformers. The subject has always been supposed to come peculiarly within the scope of State authority, and the idea of national legislation concerning this rather novel. But so long as it is limited to the one matter of enquiry, it is, perhaps, admissible.—Albany Journal.

The Democratic papers have been charging that the President delayed signing the salary repeal bill for several days—a delay which cost the country several thousand dollars. The truth is that he signed almost immediately upon receiving it, the delay being in sending it to him. The mud-throwers will have to try again.

On Tuesday the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, after a spirited debate, rejected a bill to allow women to be elected to office under the school laws, by a vote of 76 to 77.

Bankruptcy Bill.

The additional amendments recommended by the Judiciary Committee to the bankruptcy bill, relates mostly to the matter of detail involved in the amendments already reported. The following are new and important:

First—Providing that in cases of voluntary bankruptcy no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal of 33 per centum of claims proved against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as principal debtor, without the assent of his creditors, in number and in value, as prescribed by the existing law. This repeals the provision which now requires fifty per cent. of such assets.

Second—Providing that in computing the number of creditors who shall join in the petition to have a debtor adjudged a bankrupt, the creditors whose debts do not exceed $250, shall not be reckoned as part of the requisite proportion of one-fourth of all the creditors; but if there be no creditors whose debts exceed $250, or if the requisite number of creditors holding debts exceeding $250, fail to sign the petition, the creditors having debts of less amount shall be reckoned for the purpose aforesaid.

It is reported that the Indians at Vermilion Bay, Minnesota—ninety miles north of Duluth—are in a state of actual starvation. The failure of the wild rice crop and the absence of the usual annuities an i provisions from the government, on account of the unfaithfulness of the government agents, has occasioned this distress. It is stated—but the statement is hardly to be credited—the starving Indians have actually eaten some of their own kindred in their desperate efforts to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Whatever may be the facts in the case, it certainly is the duty of the govern ment to institute an investigation into the matter, and where its agents are found to be at fault let proper remedies be applied immediately.

A Washington dispatch says the revenues of Government, both internal and external, continue to improve. There will be little or no increase in the public debt during January. The customs receipts are extremely unsteady but the average is decidedly favorable. It is felt at the Treasury Department to be certain either that new taxes must be imposed or the appropriations for the year must be reduced some $25,000,000 below what they were last year. The determination in Congress is very strong to cut down appropriations.

The Lockport Journal already suggests the successor of Gov. Dix. Its choice is George Geddes, the scientific and practical agriculturist, the stern and uncompromising enemy to corruption in any form, who has, in various ways, done so much to promote the interests and welfare of the State.

We are pretty well satisfied with the present incumbent, John A. Dix, and we think that another term of his administration is just about what this State needs.

It is reported from Harrisburg that the newly organized combination, composed of prominent railway men and capitalists, is about to open war against the coal combinations. The impression in coal trade circles is that as soon as the plans of the new organization are perfected, a most determined warfare will be commenced between it and the coal combinations, to secure a monopoly of the coal trade in the various anthracite regions of the State.

The editor of the Corning Journal has found a candidate for Member of Congress in the person of Frederick Thurber, of Corning. He asserts himself to be the people's candidate. From all appearances there will be any quantity of aspirants for the honors. Among those spoken of are Harlo Hakes and Gen. Crane. We have heard the name of Ringgerford of Corning is also spoken of, and the editor of the Steuben Courier comes in for his share of the glory. We wait in peace.

The majority of the State Senate Committe on Privileges and Elections on Tuesday reported in favor of giving the seat of the Tenth Senatorial District, now held by Frank Abbott, Dem., to E. M. Madden, Rep.

The Senate passed the House bills to permit foreign coinage at the United States mints and to abolish the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It is now reported that the strike in the coal regions is ended, the operators agreeing to work the men up n the basis of 1873, which seems to be satisfactory.

Free Circulation of County Papers.

The following from the Albany Evening Journal in regard to the free circulation of local papers:

There are many indications that the postal laws will be so amended, at this session of Congress, as to permit the free circulation of weekly papers within their respective counties as under the old law. The measure has heretofore been urged upon the attention of Congress by the *Journal*, and we see that Post-master-General Cresswell holds the same views we have advocated. In a message to the Senate yesterday, giving information in regard to the working of the abolition of franking, he says:

"There is one restriction, however, which he never advised and which, in my opinion, might be safely removed, that is, the provision which forbids free transportation of weekly newspapers within the counties of their publication as heretofore authorized by law. The grounds upon which this recommendation is made are, first, that such papers are so evenly distributed over the entire extent of the country and confined to lines of transit so short that they have never been known to impede the distribution and transportation of the mails; and secondly, that the amount of postage levied upon them as at present collected, while affording but a trifling revenue to the Department, is yet heavy enough to be severely felt by their proprietors and patrons, and to obstruct the dissemination of local intelligence."

If this recommennation of Postmaster-General Creswell is framed into a law by Congress, we are satisfied it will meet the hearty approval of the people.

A Canal which Drains the State Treasury.

The Geneseo Valley Canal is, speaking metaphisically, on the hands of the State. The Livingston Democrat publishes a table showing that each dollar received in tolls proper for the last nine years cost the people of the State $7 65 for collection and repairs. Here is the table:

Year	Tolls.	Tolls proper.	Tolls proper and contribution to Erie.	Cost of collection and repairs.
1864	71,411	$94,033 52	$49,154 01	$144,444 84
1865	56,581	74,465 06	26,054 99	25,743 93
1866	58,529	76,979 88	29,215 63	110,683 40
1867	54,979	16,968 59	54,025 29	99,168 73
1868	59,192	78,109 48	40,059 11	96,879 49
1869	60,141	17,084 24	51,967 45	172,389 80
1870	69,733	91,172 74	26,856 04	187,466 70
1871	65,202	18,730 26	54,068 23	220,699 16
1872	66,112	20,674 13	24,158 85	210,022 62
Tot'l	670,697	$484,928 91	$356,561 07	$1,443,380 96

It will strike the most superficial that here is an institution which does not pay. It may be a very pleasant institution for what we Rochesterians affectionately call "the valley people," but it becomes a question of serious moment whether it is just to tax the State so heavily for a purely local benefit.—The new constitutional amendments have a provision which will allow of this and other laterals being sold or leased. Some change, certainly, will be effected in the management of the public work. The Hon. James Jackson, Canal Commissioner for the Western Division, proposes to urge upon the Canal Board the plan of running the Genesee Valley lateral but five months instead of seven, or, in other words, opening it on the first of June, and closing it the first of November. This plan is endorsed by the Livingston Democrat and the Buffalo Courier.—The former, printed in the section benefited by the canal, says:

"We indorse this proposed change because the friends of this canal in this section, in view of the popular demand for retrenchment, cannot reasonably hope for anything better, and therefore should make a virtue of necessity. It is not a question whether the old ruinous policy can be continued, but whether we can have a canal at all.—The claims of localities must eventually yield to general good, and it needs no prophet to convince us that we shall not have a Genesee Valley canal much longer, unless some means be promptly devised whereby the proportion of tolls to cost can be made approximate to something like equality.

There is actually no case left for the poor Geneseo Valley canal. Its days of glory have departed. But it may be that in some way it will be made serviceable, but the State must protest against any more heavy expenditures upon it.—Rochester Express.

We should like to have some way found by which the State could afford to keep the canal open for the benefit of those living on its line, and if the proposition offered will accomplish this, all right; let it be tried. But to keep it open at such an enormous expense over and above its receipts, certainly, is not right when so few are to be benefited.

The Syracuse Courier of Tuesday morning says: The report comes to us from what claims to be reliable authority, that at the next election of directors of the Central and Hudson River road the Vanderbilt party will be ousted. The new combination which it is said, will obtain controll of the road is headed by Erastus Corning, Jay Gould, and William G. Fargo. It is said that Mr. Corning, who has been some time in Europe, has secured control of all the stock held in Europe,—We give the statement for what it is worth; at the same time we believe that the stockholders are satisfied with the Vanderbilt management, and will continue its power.

Shall the People choose their Officers.

We herewith furnish our readers the last of the amendments to the Constitution, which will be given to them to ratify or not, at the next election. We have clearly expressed our opinion upon this matter heretofore, and shall say more hereafter, as we consider it of vital importance to the people, and it cannot be too much discussed.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The Controller shall be chosen at the same general election, and for the same term, as Governor, and shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars a year. The person holding the office at the time when this shall take effect shall continue to hold the same until the first day of January next succeeding the first election of Controller, pursuant to the provisions hereof, and shall receive the salary herein named, for such time as he may hold the office beyond the term for which he shall have been elected.

§ 2. The Secretary of State, Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and hold their offices until the end of the term of the Governor, by whom they shall be nominated, and until their successors are appointed. No person shall be appointed State Engineer and Surveyor who is not a practical engineer.

§ 3. A Superintendent of State Prisons shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed; he shall give security in such amount, and with such sureties, as shall be required before been urged upon the attention of Congress by the *Journal*, and we see that Post-master-General Cresswell holds the same views we have advocated. In a message to the Senate yesterday, giving information in regard to the working of the abolition of franking, he says:

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§ 2. The Secretary of State, Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and hold their offices until the end of the term of the Governor, by whom they shall be nominated, and until their successors are appointed. No person shall be appointed State Engineer and Surveyor who is not a practical engineer.

§ 3. A Superintendent of State Prisons shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed; he shall give security in such amount, and with such sureties, as shall be required by law for the faithful discharge of his duties; he shall have the superintendence, management and control of the State prisons, subject to such laws as now exist or may hereafter be enacted; he shall appoint the agents, wardens, physicians and chaplains of the prisons. The agent and warden of each prison shall appoint all other officers of such prison, except the clerk, subject to the approval of the same by the Superintendent. The Controller shall appoint the clerk of the prisons. The Superintendent shall have all the powers and the duties, not inconsistent herewith, which have heretofore been had and performed by the Inspectors of State Prisons, and from and after the time when such Superintendent of State Prisons shall have been appointed and qualified, the office of Inspector of State Prisons shall be and is hereby abolished. The Governor may remove the Superintendent for cause at any time, giving to him a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity to be heard in his defense.

§ 4. The Treasurer shall be chosen by the Senate and Assembly in joint ballot, and hold his office for three years, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified. He shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give such security as may be required by law. He may be suspended from office by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during such suspension of the Treasurer.

§ 5. The Controller, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer and State Engineer and Surveyor shall be the Commissioners of the Land Office. The office of Commissioner of the Canal Fund is abolished, and all the powers and duties hereto fore had or performed by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall hereafter be had and performed by the Controller. The Canal Board shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General State Engineer and Surveyor, and Superintendent of Public Works.

§ 6. A Superintendent of Public Works shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and holds his office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he was nominated, and until his successor is appointed. He shall receive for his services a compensation fixed by law. He shall be required by law to give security for the faithful execution of his office, before entering upon the duties thereof. He shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals; and also of those relating to the construction and improvement of the canals, except so far as the execution of the laws relating to such construction or improvement shall be confided to the State Engineer and Surveyor. Subject to the control of the Legislature, he shall make such rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. He may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor, whenever in his judgment the public interest shall so require; but, in case of removal of such Superintendent of Public Works from office, the Governor shall file with Secretary of State a statement of the cause of such removal, and shall report such removal, and the cause thereof, to the Legislature at its next session.

§ 7. The Superintendent of Public Works shall appoint not more than three assistant superintendents, whose duties shall be prescribed by him, subject to modification by the Legislature, and who shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law. They shall hold their offices for three years, subject to suspension or removal by the Superintendent of Public Works, whenever in his judgement the public interest shall so require. Any vacancy in the office of any such assistant superintendent shall be filled, for the remainder of the term for which he is appointed, by the Superintendent of Public Works; but in case of the suspension or removal of any such assistant superintendent by him, he shall at once report to the Governor, in writing, the cause of such removal. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except collectors of tolls, and those in the Department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, and be subject to suspension or removal by him.

§ 8. The office of Canal Commissioner is abolished from and after the appointment and qualification of the Superintendent of Public Works, until which time the Canal Commissioners shall continue to discharge their duties as now provided by law. The Superintendent of Public Works shall perform all the duties of the Canal Commissioners and Board of Canal Commissioners, as now declared by law, until otherwise provided by the Legislature.

§ 9. The Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall have power to fill vacancies in the offices in this article named, except as herein otherwise provided; or, if the Senate be not in session, he may grant commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next succeeding session of the Senate.

§ 10. The Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor and Treasurer, in office at the time this article shall take effect, shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed.

§ 11. The powers and duties of the respective boards, and of the several officers, in this article mentioned, shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law.

§ 12. All offices for weighing, gauging, measuring, culling or inspecting any merchandise, produce, manufacture or commodity whatever, are hereby abolished, and no such office shall hereafter be created by law; but nothing in this section contained shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health, or the interest of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

The Confederates are pretty well represented in the present Congress, three United States Senators among the number. Messrs. R. W. Ransom and J. B. Gordon were Major Generals in the Confederate States army, and James L. Alcorn was Brigadier General; P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, is the only ex-Major General in the House. The following were Brigadier Generals: Philip Cook, John B. Clarke, Epps Hunter and Z. B. Vance. The following were Colonels: F. P. Bell, J. M. Leach, Alfred Wahkell, D. R. Gidings, Eugene Q. Mills, Edward Crossland, L. Q. C. Lamar and William M. Robbins; Lieut. Colonels: Morgan Rawls, James H. Blount, W. C. Whithorne and John D. C. Atkins; Majors: Thomas Whitehead, R. H. Whitely; Captains: Charles Pelham and Charles Hays; Privates: W. S. Herdon and W. P. McLean.

Cremation.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON, the author of the prayer gauge, has written a long article in favor of disposing of our dead by the process of cremation or burning. We find it in the World of Sunday. He considers the subject from two points of view.

1. From the point of view of nullity.
2. From the point of view of sentiment; the sentiment of affectionate memory for the deceased which is cherished by the survivors.

On the first point he claims, and with reason, that the present method of treating the dead is full of danger to the living.—This by polluting the atmosphere and the water sources. Next, he considers the matter in an economic light. The materal elements of one's body must return to organic life; the question is whether these elements bear no present fruit, or whether they shall be utilized. This is a repugnant consideration, and Sir William will have hard work to induce the public to consider it patiently. Finally he comes to the new process. He says, "The problem to be worked is: Given a dead body to resolve it into carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, and the mineral elements, rapidly, safely, and not unpleasantly." His answer would be found in a properly constructed furnace. This is shocking to the common apprehension. But suppose a lively imagination goes to work picturing to itself the condition of affairs six or eight feet below the sod in a cemetery! Is the emotion excited any less disagreeable than that which comes from considering the fires of a furnace?

There is then the consideration of preserving the remains of friends in the form of ashes. The sentiments and affections of survivors would unquestionably be better satisfied with these ashes becoming accustomed to the matter, than they are with the form our dead assume under the present practices. It is a delicate subject, and we merely indicate the points of one of the strongest advocates of the proposed process.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Boston has lost $2,554,656 by fire during 1873.

—Ten thousand dollars is the amount to be paid by the medical faculty for the bodies of the Siamese Twins.

—The Senate of North Carolina on Saturday passed a usury bill prescribing a forfeiture of the claim if the interest exceeds eight per cent.

—The Civil Service Committee recommend the abolision of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This will do away with a large number of clerkships and effect no small saving to the Government. Let the good work go on.

—The corner stone of the new Tribune building was laid last Saturday afternoon in the presence of the managers and stockholders, and with speeches by Messrs. Ripley and Reid. Miss Ida D. Greeley placed the documents selected in the aperture of the stone.

—A young pickpocket in New York recently got five years' hard labor in State Prison, for plying his craft in the open street. The Judge who sentenced him said that he was convinced that if he had been allowed to ply his trade in the privacy of a car, he would have received a much lighter sentence.

—Four persons were killed and 10 coupling cars on the Pennsylvania railroad. This is a startling exhibit, and one that calls loudly for a remedy. If this is true of one railway corporation, that they lose by death this large number of employes in six ten months, what must it be on the entire 70,000 miles of railways in the United States? Having been for a number of years in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and witnessed many casualties from coupling cars, I wish to ask, through your Journal, if there is not ingenuity enough in America to invent some device by which cars can be coupled without requiring upon the working force in charge of this business the terrible consequences as given above. There have been a great many patents taken out in this country for car couplers. And yet the old system continues, in which a man must risk his life every time two cars are coupled together. Is it the fault of the inventions, or is it the fault of the railway companies, that some of these are not made use of, and this slaughter of employees stopped?

Quite recently, in the German States, a large premium has been offered to any persons inventing an automatic car coupler which will obviate the necessity of persons going between cars while being coupled. Would it not be well if our Government would take some such action, and instead of quietly permitting this wholesale slaughter to go on, lend its aid and encouragement toward obtaining a preventive? Or, if this cannot be accomplished, is there not another plough, who, filled with humanity for man, will start a society for the prevention of cruelty to railway employes? For the establishment of such a society I would gladly give $100 from the small amount of worldly goods I call my own.—[C. L., in N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

EDITOR ANDOVER ADVERTISER.—I wish to state, through the columns of your paper, that on the 12th of January one of my horses was taken sick with spasmodic colic, which speedily run into inflamation of the bowels (Enteritis). I placed it in the care of M. W. Haviland, Veterinary Surgeon at Andover, Jan. 14th, and to-day, Jan. 19th, I take it home apparently well, with the exception of weakness, the natural result of a very ill ness. As this is known to be the most fatal, as well as frequent disease the horses is subject to, and (so far as I can learn) this has been the first case that has been successfully treated, I feel it to be my duty to inform the public that we have with us a man who is capable of giving our sick horses and cattle scientific medical treatment, and that he merits our confidence and patronage. Respectfully yours.

267w4 W. R. BREWSTER.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas. Oct. 3, 1873,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, GREETING:—This will certify that Mr. M. W. Haviland has been in the steady employment of this Company during the past three years as Veterinary Surgeon, and Superintendent of the running department. He also has the entire management of our Livery Stables containing one hundred and twenty-eight horses.—We take pleasure in recommending him to be a first-class man, in every sense of the word, sober, honest, industrious and thoroughly competent. We can most cheerfully recommend him to be the best Veterinary practitioner in this part of the country, and his well envied reputation as a horseman stands second to none in the west Mr. H—— leaves us to return to his native State (New York) and we can truly say that we regret his departure from our city.

H. KERR,
E. H. DUPPER,
CARL MOLLER.

267w4

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

I would respectfully announce through the columns of the ADVERTISER, that I have sold my stock of Groceries to Burrows & Young, known as the Cash Emporium, and tender you my thanks for past favors and would say that I have made arrangements with them for the coming year, and shall be pleased to have all old patrons continue to make their wants known, and as heretofore, no pains will be spared to make it for your interest to call at the Cash Emporium, where you will find everything at bottom prices. Call and see me.

Yours respectfully,
G. B. HERRICK.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!

If you want to get clothing at bottom prices, leave your measure with J. J. Harman & Cole.

$10,000

Worth of goods that must and shall be sold, no trouble about prices. If you want first class goods at anything near what they are worth, call on J. J. Harman & Cole,

Go to Porter & Barney's for the very best Hay-ing Tools.

Have on hand a fine assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS

HATS and CAPS

BOOTS and SHOES

GROCERIES,

DRESS GOODS,

of kinds and qualities too numerous to mention,

Ready Made

CLOTHING,

a speciality,

Come and See

Large assortment of ginghams at J. J. Harman & Cole's.

A fine lot of umbrellas at Harman & Cole's.

A splendid Japanese Tea, usually sold for $1 can be had at the Banner Store at 75 cents per lb. Try a sample of it.

A nice lot of Ladies white Nubias for sale at Bradley's.

—Don't temporize with Piles. Ointments, lotions, electuaries and all manner of quack nostrums are a waste of time and money. The only absolutely infallable cure for these painful diseases is ANAESOL, discovered by Dr. Silsbee. It has been pronounced by scientific men as the happiest discovery made in medicine for 200 years, it affords instant relief from pain in the worst cases and has cured more than 20,000 sufferers permanently. All Doctors prescribe it. Price $1 00. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 46 Walker st., New York. 4w266

NOTICE TO STOCK OWNERS.

I Would respectfully inform the citizens of this place and surrounding country, that I have permanently located in the village of Andover, and am now prepared to give Medical Treatment to all kinds of Sick Stock. Having had Several Years

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
IN
VETERINARY SURGERY,

I feel sure of giving ENTIRE SATISFACTION to all who may need my services. I have a GOOD STABLE fitted up for the Comfort and Safety of Sick Horses while under my care. All who are interested, are cordially invited to call at my stable, where I will cheerfully examine sick and lame horses

FREE of CHARGE.

Calls to the country promptly attended to.—Charges Reasonable. Residence, with Israel Dibble, on Pleasant Avenue.

M. W. HAVILAND
266tf Veterinary Surgeon.

Attention.

I will send a pair of Blue Bowed Spectacles to any address on the receipt of 28 cents, which is the cost of sending a pair of spectacles by registered letter, if the person wishing will say whether or not they have ever worn spectacles, and how long worn. This will enable those who wish a pair of Rock Crystal Spectacles to get at the precise number desired, by viewing a small object with the spectacles sent, and stating to me about how far off it can be seen most distinctly, as I take the name of the person and number of the spectacles. See Optical Notice in another column.

J. C. POTTER, Optician.
Alfred, N. Y. 3m266

SHAVING
AND
HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

T. J. HILL

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Andover and surrounding country, that he has opened a Shaving and Hair-dressing Saloon in the basement of the Globe House, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING,
HAIR-DRESSING,
SHAMPOOING,
DYEING, &c., &c.,

in the latest styles.

He would also invite attention to his

HAIR TONIC,

which has no equal in keeping the head clear of dandruff and scurf, which he will use, or sell by the bottle. Satisfaction guaranteed in Shaving or Hair-cutting. 266

L. D. COBB & CO.,

For Dry Goods of Every Description,

Groceries of all kinds,

Boots and Shoes
TO FIT EVERY FOOT,
and please everybody,

CLOTHING,

FINE AND COARSE

CARPETINGS,

Hats, Caps, Knit Goods,

Hosiery, Horse Blankets, &c.,

Call on

J. J. HARMAN & COLE

Their motto is: We will not be undersold, not even by those who advertise to sell only for cash. Their Terms are, Barter; Cash and six month's credit.

1873. For the Public Benefit. 1873.

PORTER & BARNEY,

Have just received the largest stock of

Hardware, & Agricultural Implements,

ever brought into this market. They have everything in the line of

Mowing Machines, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Scythes, Forks, Sulky Rakes, Kelly's Horse Rakes, Pitchforks, Potato Hoes, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, Shovels, and Dog Powers. Also a complete stock of

SHELF HARDWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
IRON, STEEL and NAILS,

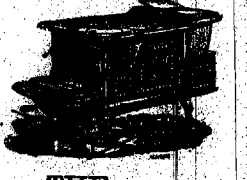
Also a Large Stock of

HOUSE TRIMMINGS.

A Stock of

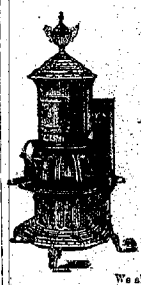
Cook, Parlor and Office STOVES

Of the Latest Styles.



THE GREAT AMERICAN IMPROVED HOT CHAMBER,

Cook Stoves



THE

HOT BLAST ORIENTAL,

IS THE

MOST ECONOMICAL,
MOST DURABLE,
AND BEST BASE HEATING,

Self-Feeding,

PARLOR STOVE

In Use

We also keep on hand and make to order

IRON CLAD MILK CANS, VATS,

or anything else pertaining to Cheese Making.

We have also MECHANIC'S TOOLS of every variety,

OIL CLOTHS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, etc.,

all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this or any other market.

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

Repairing done on Short Notice, All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place. First door North of the American Hotel.

PORTER & BARNEY,
Andover N. Y.

Dec. 5, y1.