THE ADVERTISER.

Official Paper of City, County, and the United States.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

The 27th Inst. Designated as a Day of National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation. The approaching close of another year brings with it the occasion for renewed thanksgiving and acknowledgment to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for the unnumbered mercies which he has bestowed upon us. Abundant harvests have been among the rewards of industry, which, with local exceptions, has been among the blessings enjoyed. Tranquility at home and peace with other nations prevailed. Frugal industry is regaining its merited recognition, and its marked rewards gradually, but under the providence of God, surely as we trust, the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife. For these and other mercies vouchsafed, it becomes us as a people to return heartfelt and gratified acknowledgments, and with our thanksgiving we may unite prayers for the cessation of local and temporary suffering. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 27th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for His bounties and protection, and to offer to Him prayers for their continuance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety seventh.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, BY THE GOVERNOR.

In conformity with a Proclamation by the President of the United States, and in keeping with a time-honored custom, and as a recognition of dependence upon Him who dispenses bounties and mercies Divine—"He who deals bread to the hungry, and brings the poor that are cast out, to His house," I recommend that Thursday, November 27th, next, be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer; that as far as practicable the people of this State abstain from their usual business pursuits, and, meeting at the customary places of worship, or in private, they unitedly join in grateful and humble thanks and acknowledgments to Almighty God for blessings and protection vouchsafed, and offer supplication for their continuance.

In testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Seal of State. Done at the City of Lincoln, this First day of November, in the year of our Lord 1873 of the Independence of the United States the 98th and of the State the 9th.

ROBT. W. FURNAS.

By the Governor,
JOHN J. GOSPER,
Secretary of State.

Congress meets next Monday.

Senator Hitchcock arrived at Omaha, Wednesday of last week from his European trip.

A liberal gain of fifty members in the Prussian legislature gives Bismarck a working majority, at which Pius may well be alarmed.

The grave and antiquated William Allen, who expects to assume the duties of governor of Ohio the coming winter, has, with the mature wisdom which old age always brings, announced that he "will not make any appointments until after his inauguration." Such forbearance does not belong to this century.

Gold sets toward America as never before, and the continental banks have been forced to follow the example of the bank of England and raise their rate of discount. The last returns too show our export trade in a most flourishing condition. Outgoing steamers are loaded to their full capacity, while incoming ones bring only half cargoes.

The Vienna Exposition is through with at last, and the total number of visitors, from first to last, foots up seven and a quarter millions. Deducting dead heads and expenses Francis Joseph will have a handsome deficit to meet. Austrian finances are in a very bad way, and the exposition does not seem to have helped them very much.

According to the New York *Times* the silver age has come again to the metropolis. Silver dimes, half-dimes, quarters, half dollars, and even dollars, it says, "are given out as change for currency over bar and restaurant counters with the utmost nonchalance by the attendants. People go about chinking the silver coin in their pockets, feeling that they are possessed of money the solid value of which is unmistakable."

A special dispatch from Washington states that President Grant is already engaged upon his annual message, and has freely intimated what some of its leading features will be. There is little reason to doubt, the dispatch says, that he will advocate an immediate return to specie payments, the legalization of the $44,000,000 reserve, the emission of treasury notes bearing a low rate of interest, and such a reorganization of the banking system as will give more elasticity to their issues. The president is also of opinion that, as the financial difficulty will throw a great many laborers out of employment all over the country, it will be wise for congress to enter upon a series of public works and keep the deserving poor at some sort of employment until the times become better. Hence he will urge additional work on light houses, harbors, internal and external improvements, strengthening of levees on the Mississippi, building of all necessary forts, and going ahead with all structures now in course of erection, or which have been projected by the government. In other words, he thinks if some $12,000,000 or 15,000,000 be spent in public works it will help in that way to give employment to some tens of thousands of working men, who will otherwise suffer. He also urges the building of a great number of war vessels, not only because they are needed, but because it will help in the same way. As much of the testimony taken by the senate investigation committee is now in the president's possession, it is believed that he will boldly ask congress to begin some of the most needed great public works hinted at in his inaugural, and in his last message. Among these is a canal for connecting the Ohio and Virginia canals, and the ship canal around Niagara and one connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi.

These measures are all in the interest of the people and their adoption by congress would be of signal benefit to the country, provided proper care be exercised in making the appropriations and providing for the prudent and economical disbursement of the money.

CUBA AND SAN DOMINGO.

The tone of the Spanish press is increasing day by day in bitterness and hostility toward the United States. Her journals, we believe without an exception, and a majority of her public officials do not hesitate to approve and justify the inhuman conduct of Gov. Buriel in his slaughter of the crew and passengers of the Virginius. The attitude of her people, both in Spain and on the Island of Cuba is arrogant and defiant. Our Minister at Madrid is threatened with personal violence by the mob, publicly insulted and only protected from serious harm by the imperative orders of President Emilio Castelar.

This hostile attitude of the Spanish nation is certainly not justifiable by reason of any act or acts upon the part of our government. Its position has clearly been one of leniency and forbearance, and the tone of a majority of our leading journals kind and conciliatory, while there appears to be a fixed determination on the part of Spain, with or without provocation, to justify, in any event, the foul murders done at Santiago. Acting up to the record of her by gone days, and fully ignoring the humanities of that broader civilization which has, in a great measure, smoothed the horrid front of war, for the fifty years past, she but gives just cause to the nations who denounce, even with acrimony, her late attrocities in Cuba. And it would appear from her present attitude that her red and yellow flag, emblem of cruel rule, and national perfidy, is still to flaunt over acts of vindictive slaughter and savage murder, such as has stained with the crimsoning dye of blood, its every fold in all the centuries of her past national existence.

That a portion of the American press should justify, in any degree, the late act of Gen. Buriel, but shows them unacquainted with those imperative rules of international warfare, to which the civilized nations of the earth are bound by treaty and custom. And the distinction sought to be taken between insurgents and beligerents at war, is of manifest error in contradiction to the late practice of nations, and the principles laid down by writers of standard authority. Montesquie, Grotiues, Vattle, Manning, Hall, Wheaton, Kent and Halleck all agree with Woolsey when he says: "Civil war, international war, sedition and rebellion are such wars as international law comes in contact with, so far as the laws of war is concerned, that is of humanity and justice. And also in the bearings of the war upon the interest and rights of foreign States. In such cases the relation of the parties ought to be nearly those of ordinary war, which humanity demand, otherwise the law of retaliation will be applied. The same rules are required in such a war as in any other, the same treatment of prisoners, of non-combattants, and of property. So, also, natural justice demands the same veracity and faithfulness which are binding in the intercourse of all moral beings." [See Woolsey's International Law, 231.]

Now, apply these principles to the facts and circumstances surrounding and connected with the capture of the Virginius and the execution of her living cargo, and justification therefrom will be impossible, and but of sheer madness. Woolsey, Vattle and the law writers lay down the rule that a rebellion in a foreign dependency, if maintained for any considerable length of time, becomes a foreign war and the revolting party entitled to beligerent rights, and which prevents those taken as prisoners from being treated as traitors or rebels.

For five long years Spain has totally failed to conquer the insurgents of Cuba, and the capture of the Virginius upon the high seas was in all respects a full acknowledgment of her beligerent character, and her ownership that of a beligerent power. The pretense of her piratical character is indefencible upon any grounds. The vessel was one well known to American, English and Spanish waters; her sailing from a neutral port was notorious and known of all. That she was preying upon the commerce of nations with whom she was not at declared war, and on the high seas, is not even alleged, and her cargo, tho' it may have been contraband of war, and intended for the insurgents of Cuba, can in no sense stamp either vessel or crew as piratical.

If the position is that the revolutionary forces in Cuba are but local insurrectionists, and those who would come to their aid but insurgents, then her municipal law may execute the sentence of death only upon those taken in overt acts of treason within her borders, and upon full and fair trial, after the suppression of the rebellion or insurrection. That her jurisdiction of municipal law extends only one marintine league from her coast line is not to be disputed, and if not, then the capture of the Virginius beyond that point is only to be justified by the position that she was a vessel belonging to a foreign or beligerent power then at war with Spain; and, therefore, the slaughter of her passengers and crew was such a flagrant violation of civilized warfare as would justify the ruling nations in punishing by proper acts of power and authority. But more especially does it justify the government of the United States in taking such extreme measures and demanding such full atonement as will repair the wrong, prevent a like occurrence, establish a just and humane rule of warfare, and vindicate insulted and outraged national honor.

Spain needs, in this instance, and the world's civilization demands that she should receive, a severe and caustic lesson. Her people, both at home and in her colonies, are not willing to be just and are continually rending each other. The Moorish contests which engrossed her sovereigns when Columbus asked aid to his discoveries, terminated, but the iniquities and severities of the Inquisition poisoned and maddened her people, and corrupt Bourbon misrule has left them powerless to-day to safely conduct the revolution which they commenced in favor of their own liberties. Spain will never re-conquer and subjugate Cuba—civilization and humanity are against it. The days in which the cruel murder of defenseless prisoners will be permitted with impunity have passed, and passed forever. Slavery, prison-murders and the wholesale slaughter of defenseless crews must all go down together; all are equally and alike cursed of God, and must perish from among every people who revere His name and own His power.

Cuba must pass out from under the thralldom of Spain, be of itself a free and independent state, or else a part and portion of this government. The great and paramount interest of the world's advancing civilization and broadening christian humanity imperatively demand that the narrow, proscriptive and bloody rule of Spain should cease forever, over the island of Cuba, while the great and powerful interests of the American people require that if they do not absolutely own, at least their policy shall bear imperative sway over both Cuba and San Domingo. The grain producing interest of the United States is of such enormous proportions and the aggregate surplus of such magnitude that unrestricted and rapidly increasing foreign markets is of prime necessity, while both the manufacturing and commercial interests demand a like expansion. Coupled with this, the physical wants of our people require and must have cheap sugar and coffee, and for this our people can only look to the two islands already named. The American people can no more do without those two necessities than they could dispense with corn or wheat. Habits of food are an integral part of their civilized structure, which they cannot and dare not dispense with, and the breaking down of which would be a retrograde movement toward barbarism.

The theory and practice of Spain so far as her colonial dependencies are concerned, has been one greatly in restraint of trade and exchange. It costs the American producer more today to send his flour by direct line to Cuba than it does to enter the cargo at Cadiz and from thence reship to Cuban ports, while our manufacturing interests suffer in like proportion by prohibitive commercial rules. Under the fostering care of a good government, by means of wise regulations of trade and energetic productive industry, her sugar crop of seventy millions in value would quadruple in a short period; this, added to the sugar and coffee productions of San Domingo, under like situation, would be of incalculable benefit and advantage to the toiling and producing classes of America. The acquisition of these two islands is to us most desirable, because of their commanding geographical position at the entrance of the Carabian sea. Both possess capacious harbors, salubrous climates, and their soil, forests and mines, developed by American energy and industry, would add greatly to the wealth, power and comfort of the American people.

Under the sway of our benign institutions the inhabitants of those islands would become large consumers of American agricultural products and manufactures and would give us, at greatly reduced prices, those tropical articles which we consume so largely, thereby equalizing our exports and imports, and thus giving to trade and commerce a great and efficient impetus.

Every reason and principle of civilized rule of commercial exchange and intercourse, of national prosperity and protection, of the wants and comfort of the people, each alike, and all together demand and require that the government of the United States should own and control with absolute sway both the islands of Cuba and San Domingo. This is not the robber's plea of strength, but it is the legal and moral demand of christianized and humanized modern society, and a demand before which the repressive, tyranical, barbarous and perfidiously selfish governments of earth must go down. It is the great crusade of man and humanity against the bitter and corosive wrongs under which earth's millions have suffered and died in all the dark ages of the past.

That the course indicated would eventuate in foreign complications and war with Spain cannot and will not deter our government from a full vindication of its just rights, the maintenance of national honor, and the demand of progressive civilized developments, we are fully convinced. War may be cruel, barbarous and destructive, yet, in this instance, its stern, red-handed power will alone yield an ample corrective remedy. If the plea for peace, at any price, with Spain, is based solely upon financial grounds, then and in that case we apprehend that neither the rule or the reason of the rule is good, for its tendency would be to greatly accelerate trade, advance the price of produce by creating a home market, open new avenues of labor, relieve the financial pressure of the times by unlocking the reservod millions now in the government treasury, and thereby fill again with throbing life the depleted arteries of trade and exchange.

One of Stokes' jurymen has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of $250, and now it is reported that two others are likely to be arrested on a like charge. The testimony in the case of Center, the convicted juryman, went to prove that he received $2,000, so that he will be able to pay his fine and have a handsome sum left. On the whole it would appear that the verdict, so far from being a supprise to Stokes, was what he and his friends had bargained for. It is charged that the corrupting parties were officers—which is a significant commentary upon New York city justice.

Australia sends two millions more of gold to the United States, and the last steamer from Liverpool brings a quarter of a million more. We can soon pave our streets after the manner of the New Jerusalem if this keeps on.

OUR HIGH SCHOOL.

We acknowledge an invitation from Prof. Rich to attend the closing exercises of the week on Friday afternoon last. Being called away from the city on business, we delegated a reporter who has seen fit to talk in the following order:

On Friday afternoon, Prof. Rich being absent, the duties appertaining to the various exercises devolved upon Miss Abernethy, his able assistant. On arriving at the school room we were politely directed to a seat, and upon taking a survey of observation found the room in rather a warm condition; scientifically propounded as calorical. This state of atmospheric rarity may have been induced by the peculiar character of the subject under discussion by the reciting class, which was of rather a warm disposition as it included reflex currents, earthquakes and volcanoes. At any rate the class made it warm for the dwellers in those latitudes where work of the kind indicated is put up.

Miss A's class in Latin appears to be making excellent progress, and her style of communicating the mysteries of a dead language to living pupils is efficient and successful; at any rate the class left the maidens of some far off fancy land in love with its real, unreal king.

A recess of a short period intervened, during which time quite a number of ladies and gentlemen came in a quiet and smiling way to enjoy the closing literary exercises of the week, which opened by a murmuring, musical song, "The Beautiful Hills." We noticed the Moderator's eyes brighten as the full-toned music from half a score of rich young voices blent in ringing harmony.

A recitation by Lydia Stephens, on the enduring influence of human actions, had in its tones, fullness of sound and clearness of articulation, but lacked flexibility of elocution.

The Lesson of Grief, by Master Wall, was declaimed in full, sonorous voice, but lacked that mannerism which the talkers denominate gesture.

An essay by Clara Huddart, being a biographical sketch of Daniel Webster, was well read, had clearness and directness, and was good, both as to tone and manner.

The Mischief Makers, a recitation by Ella Plasters, (probably intended for your reporter,) was finely spoken and well received by the audience.

An essay by Dell Furlough, on the life of Joseph, was a compact resume of historical biblical facts, showed strength of mind to grasp and wield a diffusive narrative, was read in good tone of voice, but was rather lengthy for summer reading.

Music, solo and chorus, "Take this Letter to my Mother," by Misses Cora Gates and Morgan. We thought at times that the full soprano tones were jarred by the open doors and windows of the room, yet there was a dulcet melody in the music, and although not reaching the highest scale, was at all times extremely true and pleasing.

Suavity of Manners, by Jennie Cross, was spoken in a sweetly modulated voice. She evidently felt and was influenced by the spirit of her subject.

Riley Cole gave a recitation accompanied by some good gestures, which added interest to the spoken words.

Edward Arnold rang out a full, strong voiced declamation over that blind old bard Milton, and the slaughtered giant of the French Republic, Danton, but his voice lacked flexibility of rise and fall, and needed, as an accompaniment to such a stirring theme, pantominic gestures.

An easy, flowing, soft-toned essay, by Miss Ada Morgan, was well arranged, logical in deduction and terse as to language, and both in style and composition, would compare favorably with a majority of popular magazine articles. A trifle more animation would have greatly helped.

Recitations by Gertrude Waltz and Miss Kate Hanlin, were both finely rendered, and pleasing in style.

Ella Marlatt read an excellent essay on the Ocean, compact and nervous, and in full, calm voice.

Dan Mercer's declamation, Character of Washington, was very well spoken.

A Scotch air, "Don't Forget your Mother," by Cora Gates, filled the interlude, and was followed by a strong, terse, Saxon composition on Manners, read by Miss Mattie Locke; her style is dramatic, effective and rich, in a partially developed elocution.

Ella Morgan's essay, Success in Life, was given in a tone of voice that is most pleasing to hear. Her style of reading is easy and graceful, and, with culture, bids fair to excel.

Miss Alderman's select reading of Hagar in the Wilderness, we must confess, took us by surprise. There are but few elocutionists who can do justice to the deep pathos that pervades that touching story of [illegible] cast and wandering mother, yet we listened with the greatest pleasure to its reading by Miss Alderman. Her tone of voice is full, yet tender, her mannerism good, and her general style lacks but careful and earnest culture.

Florence Bailey gave us a pleasant sketch of the life of that gallant cavalry officer, Phil. Sheridan. It was well read.

Immanuel Lowman's declamation on the power of the affirmative was finely and strongly rendered.

One thing lacking on the part of nearly all the readers and speakers, was want of animation, life, energy, and interest in the subject. Full, free, easy and graceful gestures are the life of every spoken composition, oral or written.

Miss Abernethy looked and moved a queen in her school room. Her style is replete with grace and dignity, and she appears to be fully able, and thoroughly qualified to manage and direct her school in the best and wisest way. But Mr. Moderator, (that's H. C.,) says stop and we have stopped.

REPORTER.

Ex-U. S. Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, died at his home, on Wednesday of last week.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

[From the Lincoln State Journal, of last Saturday.]

Death of Hon. H. W. Sommerlad.

We are pained to announce the death of Hon. H. W. Sommerlad, which took place at his residence east of the city, at a quarter past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, in consequence of injuries received by being thrown from his wagon while the horses were running away last Wednesday, an account of which was given in the columns of the State Journal.

From the first there was no hope for him, and he felt satisfied of the result. Drs. English Renner and Fuller were constant in their attendance at his bedside, but they early ascertained that his principal injury was a rupture of the small intestines, peritontis; and mortification was the natural consequence, and all that could be done, was to smooth his path way to the tomb. He died peacefully and without apparent pain, although he suffered intensely after he received the injuries.

Mr. Sommerlad was born in Beerlelden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Sept. 10th, 1831, and was therefore a little over 42 years of age. His father was a school teacher by profession, and is still living, at the advanced age of 80 years. Mr. Sommerlad received a liberal education and learned the trade of cabinet maker. He came to this country in 1852, and settled at Buffalo, N. Y. where he followed his trade with excelent success. He was married to his first wife in 1852, and four of the eight children who survive him, were by this wife. He was one of the originators of the "Buffalo German Colonization Society," to Nebraska, organized in 1856, and which made its settlement in and about Arago, Richardson county, on July 4th, 1958.

Mr. Sommerlad was the soul and the life of this Society, and served his fellow-citizens at different times in the offices of Mayor, Alderman, Treasurer, Justice of the Peace, &c. He errected the City Hall in Arago, and was otherwise identified with business interests of that city and county.

He was ever a staunch Republican, and in 1869, was elected to the State Senate, and became an earnest supporter of Mr. Hitchcock, for the Senate. In acknowledgment of Mr. Sommerlad's exertions in his behalf, Senator Hitchcock recommended him for the position of Register of the U. S. Land Office for this district, and he received the appointment and continued up to the time of his death, to discharge the duties of that office, to the satisfaction of everybody.

While thus actively employed in the discharge of his official duties, he was also engaged in private business pursuits, carrying on the brewery east of the city, Mr. Joseph Swan having the Superintendency of the same.

When it became evident that he must die, Mr. Sommerlad sent for Mr. Billingsley, and made his will, in which he appoints his brother-in-law Phillip B. Miller, Treasurer of Richardson county, and Hon. W. F. Chapin, his executors. Around his death-bed were gathered the most of his family, together with his physicians Drs English, Renner and Fuller, Mr Billingsley, his attorney, Messrs. Swan, Chapin, Miller, Tucker and other prominent gentlemen. His eldest son was absent, attending college at Atchison Kansas, and his eldest daughter was attending a female seminary at Nebraska City. The sad news of the accident was telegraphed them, and last evening they returned and were met at the depots by Dr. Renner, who told them the sorrowful intelligence that their kind, indulgent father had passed from the ties of this life. Mr. Sommerlad leaves a wife and eight children, four by his first and four by his second wife.

We have remarked that Mr Sommerlad was an active, energetic gentleman. Not only was he prominently engaged in business pursuits and politics, but he also belonged to the Masonic fraternity, Knights Pythias, Hook and and ladder company, and the Lincoln Turnverein, in all of which he took an active part.

Mr. Sommerlad was a citen we could ill-afford to lose, an whose place will be very hard to fill. He was a good citizen in every sense of the word, a true friend and a kind and indulgent husband and father.

He was noted for his generosity, and for his affability and are social qualities. No man can say that there was anything mean or unpleasant in the bearing and actions of Henry W. Sommerlad. His body will be consigned to the tomb, but the memory of his kindness of heart, his sterling business qualifications, his active life and his rare social qualities, will live forever in the hearts of many, many friends.

His funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon from his late residence, and the various organizations to which he belonged, will unite in outwardly express in their respect for their late companion.

GAGE COUNTY.

[From the Beatrice Express.]

Capt. John S. Mink and wife, of Aspinwall, Nemaha co., have been in the city for a few days. The Capt has pulled up stakes at Aspinwall, and seriously thinks locating here. He is a stirring man, and would make a valuable citizen of Beatrice.

A NEW CHURCH IT BEATRICE.—The Baptist denomination has suddenly developed strength enough to build a church, and preparations are far advanced toward commencing work on the new office. A sufficient amount for the purpose of material for it has been subscribed, contributions are nearly full for the purchase of a lot, and the prospects seem so fair that the lumber has been purchased and the contract let for putting up the building. It will be located on lot 8 in block 61, [illegible] Wadsworth's new jewelry store. The building will be of from 20x36 feet in size.

We congratulate Mr. Eller and the members of his congregation upon the success that has attended his efforts to add one more church building to those already erected in Beatrice.

The panic is showing up the fact that a large share of the wealth of such gigantic concerns as the Sprague and Claflins consists of credit. It is all right under clear financial skies, but in times like the present, when everybody wants their cash, it is certain to surround the house with "clouds," as they say. The fact that the war worked a change in the long credit system which existed up to that time is one of the chief causes why the mercantile community has gone through the past thirty day with so little general disaster. The cash system is a great destroyer of panics.

Tweed, the boss Democratic chief of New York, was last week proven guilty, and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $12,750. Exceptions were taken, and it will be singular if through technicalities he will not stave off the evil day until Death steps into court and takes a change of venue. He is now 66 years old. When 40 he was poor.

It is thought that the postmaster general, in his forthcoming report, will recommend that the postage on books and newspapers be reduced, on the former from one cent an ounce to one half cent an ounce, from five cents a quarter to three cents on weekly papers, and eighteen cents for daily papers where there is no Sunday edition; prepayment in all cases to be absolute, and no discrimination to be made in favor of shorter distances. By the reduction an annual increase of $1,000,000 in the revenue of the department is expected.

Gen. Ryan, the victim of Spain in Cuba, was well known in Washington, D. C., as a great ladies' man, and created a sensation while promenading the avenue, with his military cape, large Texan broad hat, long curling hair, &c. He always carried a very heavy cane, and was generally accompanied by an unusually large blood-hound, who was a terror to many pedestrians. He frequently had difficulties in the hotel lobbies, generally following up a discussion on Cuban matters in that way. He was about 28 years of age, and was well educated.

The German papers have just been footing up the military expenditures of the different European governments. Russia leads all of them with the immense yearly expenditure of 144,220,000 thalers; France comes next with 117,000,000 thalers; Great Britain third; and Germany fourth with 90,566,497. Russia and Germany get far the most for their money. The whole armies of Europe cost yearly the pretty sum of $825,000,000—enough to make us comfortable all the rest of our lives.

They have some very smart business men in New Jersey. Last week a young man was struck by lightning in a field near Trenton, and when the people began to flock to the spot to look at the victim, they found a man standing by the corpse trying to sell lightning rods to the crowd.

"Thirty-two cents!" echoed a woman yesterday, when her grocer charged her that sum for a pound of butter. "Yes 'um," he replied with a bland smile. "You see the grocers can't carry much of a reserve, and we can't turn our collaterals at a sacrifice If the government calls in the bonds due in 1874, and the imports of bullion tend to ease the money market a little, butter must find its level with everything else. Butter is very panicky just now, but I think the worst is over." She paid the money without further growling, and Hetzel went to dinner.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

On Marriage.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN! STOLEN!

ON the 23rd of August last, Andrew Robnett was in Brownville, with my team, since when neither have been heard from.—The near horse is a 6 year old sorrel, 15½ hands high, with light mane and tail, lump on back made by saddle, and another lump behind the left ear. The off horse was a bay mare, heavy mane and tail, about 15 hands high, heavy set, 9 years old, and with foal—has one white foot, and white hairs near left eye. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the horses and wagon—which latter was a 3¼ thimble skein wagon.

JOHN C. HORNER.

Rosendale, Andrew Co. Mo.
November 20, 1873. 6w3*

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B. ROGERS, Proprietor.

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S. P. TUTTLE,
Proprietor.

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