RAILROADS.

Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R.

GOING EAST.

Special New York Express... 9:40 P. M.
Atlantic Express... 9:50 A. M.
Accommodation... 5:15 A. M. & 4:20 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Special Through Express... 1:50 P. M.
Pacific Express... 4:50 A. M.
Accommodation... 7:30 A. M.
Accommodation, only on Monday... 4:00 A. M.

Springfield & Illinois Southeastern R. B

Ticket Office & Depot, Cor. 2d & Madison

GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Burlington and St. Paul day Ex. leaves 9:59 a.m.
Peoria & Rock Island night Ex. leaves 5:42 p.m.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Southern & Eastern Ex. mail leaves at 6:35 a.m.
Cincinnati, Baltimore & Washington City Express leaves at... 8:55 p.m.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE SPRINGFIELD:

FAST EXPRESS, NORTH... 6:50 a. m.
ACCOMMODATION, North... 8:40 a. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE

FAST EXPRESS, SOUTH... 4:50 p. m.
ACCOMMODATION, South... 10:20 a. m.

St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R.

Air-Line Route from St. Louis Chicago and all Eastern Cities.

On and after Sunday, May 31st, 1874, trains pass Springfield

RUNNING NORTH.

Express Mail... 12:30 p. m.
Lightning Express... 11:45 "
Springfield Accommodation (arrives)... 9:25 "

RUNNING SOUTH.

Express Mail... 5:00 p. m.
Lightning Express... 4:20 a. m.
Springfield Accommodation (leaves)... 6:30 "

Springfield Accommodation leaves St. Louis every day (except Sunday), for Springfield only, at 4:35 p. m. Leaves Springfield for St. Louis every morning (except Sunday) at 6:30 a. m.

Lightning Express runs every night. Express Mail daily except Sunday.

Lightning Express leaves Chicago for St. Louis every night.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points.

The celebrated Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains at 11:45 p. m. Berths can be secured at ticket office.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, Pres't
J. C. McMULLIN, Gen. Supt., Chicago.
A. M. RICHARDS, Ass't Supt.
O. VAUGHN, Train Master.
J. P. LINDLEY, Ticket Agent.
sor'nd

MEDICINES.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching, and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it the best preparation for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown, or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY

R. P. HALL, & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. sep6d

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

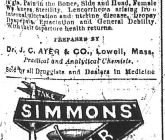
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia, and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ayer's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, nor any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an All-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the

Effectual Specific For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this Antidote, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1 00. For sale by

GLIDDEN & CO.,

Druggists, 101, north Fifth Street, northwest corner Square, Springfield, Ill. may18d&wly

WM. SMITH.

Stalls 1 and 2 South Market.

Dealer in

Fresh and Salt Meats.

The choicest Cuts always on hand at the Lowest Market Prices.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL.

Daily State Journal.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 15, 1874.

LINCOLN AT HOME.

Reminiscences of His Early Life.

His Residence at Old Salem—What His Acquaintances Say of Him.

The Flat-Boat Voyage Down the Sangamon.

Scenes, Incidents, and Characteristic Anecdotes Gathered from His Old Neighbors.

[The following is an extract from a manuscript collection under the title of "Lincoln at Home," by VOLNEY HICKOX:]

OLD SALEM.

"Oh! Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"
Lincoln's Favorite Ballad.

The ballad above alluded to, which Lincoln used to quote at Washington, Mr. Herndon says was brought to Lincoln's notice as early as 1833, by Dr. Jason Duncan, at the old town of Salem on the Sangamon.

The road from Springfield to Salem (distance about 20 miles), used to keep all the way down on the same side of the river, but now the stage route crosses and returns at Petersburg, about two miles below.

Taking his staff on a fresh morning in June, through wistful suburbs already creeping to the spot where theris martyred townsman is laid, down lanes of breezy corn and through oak and hazel, the writer strolled toward the old town site, on the way interviewing Mr. Herndon, who sat, feet in his own window, on a fine farm just across the river.

"Walking to Salem? Good. You can put up to-night at Petersburg, which was laid out by Lincoln when a Deputy Surveyor. Lincoln was first sent to the Legislature partly upon his interest in a canal to run from Petersburg to the Illinois river; for before railroads, with no prospect but boats and scow-wagons, queer as it seems now, the navigation of the Sangamon seemed then a practical question. Indeed, it was much later that a steamboat was actually run up on a spring flood about this point, when it stuck fast and hardly got down again.

"Lincoln was not fond of physical exercise, but his mental application was untiring. I have known him to study twenty-four hours without food or sleep. He would forget his wife's errands, often walking unconscious, his head on one side, thinking and talking to himself. He would spend hours not only upon a single argument, but even on a single phrase, until it was impossible to be twisted from its meaning. In preparing a speech, he used to write out his points, when finished, upon slips of paper, which he would carry in his hat, and copy out the night before delivery, when so well had the whole been digested that it would be still fresh in his memory.

"Lincoln had no more imagination than a crow. Rhetoric was all lost on him; but in the presence of actual suffering, he was as tender as a woman. His cast of mind was so rational and deliberate that all his actions appeared premeditated. Lincoln was a very politic man; and yet his policy was equal to his stature and when I, being enthusiastic, would offer to plead sharp, he would say, 'Don't do that, Billy.'

"His friends sometimes complained that he was too free with Douglas. His answer was, 'I can't run on a side hill; I must first go all over the ground and level it off.'

"A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF CANNOT STAND."

"When he first read me that sentence I asked him if he was sure that he could stand it. 'Billy,' he replied, 'I have made up my mind to fall with it rather than win without it.'

"My opposite temperament probably explains his choice of me for a partner, for I am intuitive, and I feel things, as I used to say, 'in my bones,' and many a time he would submit a point to what he called 'Billy's bone philosophy.'

"His religion was rationalistic, and to illustrate it, in the call for the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, which I prepared, he made me alter the word 'God,' to 'Maker.'

"HIS HONOR

was so sensitive that when he had collected a bill in the country, my portion was always put up by itself and marked with my name and the payers, so that if he happened to die suddenly, as he explained, I wouldn't lose my money.

"Lincoln was never an originator. He never projected a bank, or railroad, or company of any kind; but he was an applier; and no man ever lived better skilled than Lincoln was in the workings of the common mind. 'I want to write,' he would say, 'so that he who runs may read.'

"Of course I cherish the remembrance of my relation to him, and still more, the fact that Lincoln to the last could always trust me. I drove a banker out of my office during the war, who made me an improper proposition.

"I am going to, to town. Come to my house when you get back, and I will show you some of the trophies I have gathered.

At Petersburg, an

OLD SETTLER FROM VIRGINIA,

who arrived in 1836, "thought it strange to find such a looking man belonging to the State Legislature, telling a story, too, as he was, to a rough, laughing crowd." He says a man, since dead, named Hill, once told him that he had made Lincoln burn an infidel paper,

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds,"

and there is little doubt that Lincoln found rest in the truth at last.

NOTE.—In connection with the last allusion, attention should be called to a letter from Mentor Graham to B. F. Irwin, dated March 17, 1874, and printed in the ILLINOIS JOURNAL of May 16, 1874, in which it is stated that Lincoln, while boarding with Graham in 1833, being then attending school, showed his host "about one-half quire of foolscap, written in a very plain hand, on the subject of Christianity and in defence of universal salvation," which Graham thought "in perspicuity and plainness of reasoning" superior to any theological work he ever read, before, though, he had read "many." Graham adds: "About the burning of a paper by Hill, I have some recollection of his snatching a letter from Lincoln and putting it into the fire. It was a letter written by Hill to McNamara. * * * The letter was respecting a young lady, Miss Anna Rutledge, for whom all three of these gentlemen seemed to have respect." The story, as reported to the writer, was not that Hill claimed to have burned the paper, but to have persuaded Lincoln to do it himself. These two stories probably refer to the same event, however.]

On the way to the spot referred to in the Ann Rutledge story, the writer found the aged mother of one of Lincoln's company in the Black Hawk war, who said "Captin Linkin stuck it out and didn't go home till the last," which by Ford's account is better than most of these gallant warriors did. But the old lady, taking her pipe from her mouth with a whiff and a snort, added her "wonder what should folks want to make sich a fuss about Linkin fur. She knowed him—*took three yards to his pants!*"

The following is the result of an interview with McNamara, the man to whom Ann Rutledge was engaged.

"Lincoln clerked at Salem in a store adjoining mine, and he was a great lounging reader. He was very found of Burns. The copy he read was mine, and he would laugh sometimes and quote:

"Gie a wife as Willie had,
I would na gie a button for her."

"It has been said that he was equally fond of Shakspeare; but as to that, when I went back to the East, I left Shakspeare and a deck of cards together in a trunk, locked, and when I returned the trunk was broken open and the cards gone, but Shakspeare was still there.

"Here is a letter from him to me when he was in the Legislature.

"The letter bore on the back a circular, black stamp, "Vandalia, December 26th;" postage charged with a pen, "12½ cents;" a half sheet of fools-cap, coarse and time-stained, folded and wafered; chirography smooth, plain, and free from flourishes and blots; it read as follows:

VANDALIA, Dec. 24, 1836.

DEAR MACK: I write this to notify you that I have received the petition for the change of the state road, so as to make it run by Tilman Hornsecker's and Bowman's, and that unless you who are opposed to the change, get up a remonstrance and send it on, I shall be forced to have a bill passed upon the petition. I might write you a long letter of political news but you will see that as soon in the newspapers, which will save me the trouble.

If you feel any particular interest in this affair don't fail to bestir yourself.

Your friend,
A. LINCOLN.

"He always signed himself 'A.'" continued McNamara, "because we used to plague him about his name. He surveyed the road in front; the petition mentioned in the letter was to get the road moved a mile or two behind me and so he sent me word. I once wrote him my tax was due, wishing him to settle it for me. He did so promptly, and when I offered to pay him for his trouble he would accept from me only the exact amount he had paid out for me.

"It has been said that he went to the Legislature the first time afoot, but I hardly think that is true, for a man in town has told me that he then sold him a saddle on credit. The fact is, a Sucker won't walk if he can help it, but generally prefers to chase a horse two miles to ride one. However, he did take a Dr. Nelson and his family to the mouth of the Sangamon by water once, and then walked back.

"Lincoln was very fond of telling stories. The only time I ever heard him try to sing was in telling the story of a stuttering boy. A stutterer can get out what he wants to say by singing it, and it was rather funny to hear Lincoln, through his long nose, take off the boy's struggles to let his father know what he had just seen outside, ending by setting it to a tune:

"The thunderin' bar run up a tree,
And never come down no more."

"That nose he could use with good effect in a sneer before a jury.

"He liked to tell what Jones said when he bought my brother-in-law's cart; Jones was very enthusiastic, and said he liked the cart better than any wagon; he wouldn't swap it for no wagon; was a good mind to get a couple more wheels and *make a wagon of it.*

"He came down from Springfield once with his little boy Bob in a buggy. Bob got out, too, and was flourishing the whip, when his father introduced him: 'This is Bob O'Link.'"

The mantel at McNamara's held a picture of the President and "Tad," looking over an album together, and on the wall in a decent frame hung the "proclamation," at which the old man kindled, saying:

"How well that reads. And the inaugural—so peaceable and kind—so eloquent—make your hair stand right up."

In reply to the inquiry about Ann Rutledge, he pointed with some feeling to a spot on the farm where another house had stood, and said:

"It was there she died. She was fair and her form well rounded. She had blue eyes and auburn hair. She was kind and cheerful. When I came back from a long business trip to the East she was buried. You passed her grave by that little white church yonder. I can't say as to Lincoln's relation to her, but on my return I found him looking quite sober."

The story Mr. Herndon related is that Ann Rutledge remained engaged to McNamara until his long absence led her to think she was forgotten, when she accepted an offer of marriage from Lincoln, then a boarder at the house at Salem, before the mill was sold and the family removed to the farm; and that upon learning of her old lover's proposed return, the heart of the sensitive maiden was so shocked that she pined away and died.

Two miles above Petersburg the river, with a sharp bend, strikes the bluff at old Salem. A mill marks the spot, together with a quaint old log dam, with abutments filled with stones. The mill, which was also originally built of logs in Lincoln's time, belonged to John Rutledge, Ann's father, whose house at the same time was a sort of tavern, and who, it was said, loved his glass better than his grist.

The scene which there met the writer was pleasing. Behind the mill rose the bluff abruptly, and opposite, through the sycamores, opened vistas of teeming valley, suggesting the origin of the name—"fair hunting grounds." Sweet Sangamon! Musically the water gurgled from the flume. The millers, a pair of brothers, wore a placid look, and one with a buxom leg was wading over the shimmering logs to set his angle,—reckless of a pattering shower, from which the visitor was glad to take refuge in the mill, and from a window—

"Lean to hear
The mill-dam rushing down with noise
And see the minnows everywhere
In crystal eddies glance and poise."

And when the shower had passed, as the sun was sinking clear, the top of the bluff, by the same path perhaps that Lincoln had often trod, was gained in time for the rainbow.

A piece of sunken ground, described as the spot where

LINCOLN HAD KEPT STORE,

was seen, and at the only house remaining of the old town I was told how two Californians but a few days before had carried off crumbs of brick for tokens from the half-filled cellar-hole.

"From lowest place, where virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by the doer's deed."

The stars shone out, and as the crickets sang, what more fitting than the choking sweet symphony which here first wooed the ear of Lincoln:

"O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift-sailing meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passes from life to his rest in the grave.

* * * * * * *

"The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think,
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink,
To the life we are clinging our fathers would cling,
But it speeds from us all like a bird on the wing.

"They loved, but the story we cannot unfold,
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold,
They grieved, but no wail from their slumber will come,
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

"They died, aye they died, we things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they meet on their pilgrimage road.

"Yes, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain,
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

"'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon, to the bier and the shroud—
O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

The writer chanced to spend his second night at a farm house, where Lincoln quenched his thirst on his

FIRST APPROACH TO SALEM,

a foot. The name of the host was Purkipale, and he said: "Lincoln wore a pair of blue jeans pants and had no coat on. He had brogans on his feet and a straw hat on his head, with a great wide brim, turned down all round. He told us he was just from New Orleans, and on the way to meet the man he had last been working for, to keep store for him at Salem. After taking a drink, he sat down with us in the shade, and talked a good while.

"Of course, we used to see him afterwards every time we went to town. Offut, who hired him, used to tell how Lincoln won a bet of fifty dollars for him at New Orleans, lifting a thousand pounds.

"There was two crowds in Salem in them days, and one of them was mighty ornery. One day Lincoln wrassled with their best man for a bet of five dollars, and was about to throw him, for Lincoln was the strongest, when the other fellow made a kind of dive under those long legs of Lincoln's, and tripped him up. It wasn't fair, but the fellow claimed the stakes and his crowd backed him. Lincoln wanted to try it over, but the other wouldn't, and if it hadn't Lincoln's friends that day was the strongest, there would have been a scrimmage; but as it was, the other crowd, after blustering a little, cooled down and the stakes was drawn. I'm a Douglas man myself, but I'd a fit for Lincoln that day.

"Lincoln was a mighty lazy man. Why, I've seen him under a tree with a book in his hand, and too mortal lazy to move when the sun came round."

The next day

OLD SANGAMO TOWN

was visited, the starting point of Lincoln's famous flat-boat voyage, and there was found Clawson Lacy, to whom Lincoln was known while the craft was building. Lacy had arrived "the June before the great snow," he said, and the following winter appeared Lincoln with two other men, one a half-brother, and all went to work to prepare for a trip down the river, for Offut.

Lacy pointed out a depression on the brink of the bluff where his cabin had stood, and the spot on the bottom beneath, where the boat was built in a shanty, near by, in which the men lived together. Lacy's wife baked their bread for them—fourteen pounds to the loaf. Otherwise Lincoln was cook, and "he used to fry fritters." After supper he used to come up to the cabin to read and hold Lacy's little girl in his lap, and years after, when he met any of the family, Lincoln always asked about "his Sarah."

His comrades would sometimes follow him up to the shanty to swear at him for leaving them alone at old sledge, but Lincoln, Lacy said, didn't swear back, nor even get mad.

The books he read there were "Marion and his Men," and an old blue-backed life of Washington. He was dressed in blue jeans made up by his step-mother, his coat was a long swallow-tail and his pants patched at the knees, while his hat was a conspicuously broad brim, of which Lacy relates that one night at a show in town it had been singled out of the crowd to "fry eggs" in, after which it used to go by the name of "Lincoln's frying pan."

It was April when the boat started, and it had not been gone but a fortnight when, according to Lacy, Lincoln came trudging back again saying he had left the boat tied up at Beardstown while his mates went on a spree; that they were too rough for him and he was returning to Springfield. He stayed to dinner. Offut afterward called looking for Lincoln, and, probably having appointed to meet the boat at the mouth of the Sangamon, when he found the state of things there and his best hand wanting, the boat was obliged to wait till Lincoln could be coaxed back.

Whenever Lincoln failed to come up to the cabin after supper, Lacy went down to the shanty, for, as he said, he liked to hear Lincoln talk, though, if we believe Lacy, Lincoln did not then tell many stories, nor laugh much. He seemed like a man who wanted what he had not yet learned where to find, and, to use Lacy's language, as if he was "trying to make a man." No wonder he was sober, for he had only just cut loose from home.

Returning to Springfield, the writer again met Mr. Herndon, who said that, in reply to a letter addressed to Wilson, of Massachusetts, asking his judgment of Lincoln's character, based on observation at Washington, he received a quotation from a letter written by himself in 1860, in reply to a similar inquiry by Mr. Wilson; the quotation being, in substance, that while on questions of policy Lincoln's friends might rule him, in all matters of principle he would rule them, and closing: "You and I must keep the people right; God will keep Lincoln right; never fear, Mr. Wilson."

Mr. Herndon also related, with touching honesty, an incident from his own experience of Lincoln's just and gentle spirit and as a clue to his humble friend's devotion.

At one time the junior member of Lincoln's law firm had become so dissipated that some of Lincoln's friends thought proper to advise a separation, but Lincoln, with great dignity, declined their counsel, and the manner of the act so moved Herndon as to sober him and endeared Lincoln to him forever.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOSEPH ECK,

North Sixth Street,
Adjoining Journal Buildings.

Wines AND Liquors

AT WHOLESALE.

The Finest Kentucky Whisky.

Nelson's Rye and Bourbon.

By the Gallon at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Warranted Pure!

☞ My customers can save the extra prices charged by other houses who employ traveling men, by making their purchases of me.

☞ Don't Fail to Call.

june5d1yr JOSEPH ECK.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
JOLIET, Sept. 22d, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, up to October 27th, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furnishing of the following supplies for said institution:

45,000 pounds of fat hogs delivered on foot at the prison; to net not less than two hundred and fifty pounds each.

140,000 pounds of beef cattle, delivered at the prison. Cattle to be good, fat, native steers, and to weigh 1,000 pounds and upwards.

850 head of good, fat, native steers and cows, strictly butcher's stock; to weigh not less than 1,000 pounds and upwards, and to be delivered at the prison, weekly, in such numbers as required, during the next ensuing year, as the Warden may direct.

965 barrels of superfine flour per month, for convict use.

70 barrels of family flour per month.
600 bushels of onions.
1,400 pounds Rio coffee.
10,000 pounds common soap.
10,000 pounds candles.
150 cords of wood (oak, maple or hickory, second growth).
5,000 bushels corn in the ear.
500 bushels of oats.
10,000 yards Canton flannel.
10,000 yards hickory shirting.
8,000 yards ticking.
8,000 pairs woolen socks.
500 bushels turnips.
50 barrels vinegar.
50 barrels syrup.
60 barrels dairy salt.
50 barrels common coarse salt.
60 barrels Diamond "C" salt.
25 barrels solar coarse salt.
80 tons good, clean oat straw.

All goods to be delivered at the prison, at or near Joliet, Will county, Ill.

Every bid must be accompanied by a bond of $3,000, to be approved by the Commissioners.

Cash will be paid on delivery of goods.

Bids are to be directed to the Secretary of the Board, and will be opened on Tuesday, October 27th, 1874, at 1 o'clock p.m., in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend. Each bid, so far as practicable, to be accompanied by a sample, showing quality to be furnished.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which in their judgment is not in the interest of the State.

For further information, also for blank bids and preliminary bonds, apply to R. W. McClaughry, Warden, at the prison.

WOODBURY M. TAYLOR,
JOHN M. SOUTHWORTH,
JOSEPH W. WHAM,
Commissioners.
oct3dtd

CLOTHING.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Woods & Henkle,

MERCHANT TAILORS, AND

CLOTHIERS.

WEST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

Complete stock of Piece Goods for FALL and WINTER.

Ready Made Clothing

Of every quality, and at very reasonable rates. Our Cutter,

Mr. S. J. WILLETT

Who is not excelled in the west, still presides at the head of the

Merchant Tailoring Department

And guarantees perfect satisfaction. Orders for Shirts taken, and

PERFECT FITS GUARANTEED.

NOTICE—REMOVAL.

I have this day moved my Meat Market one door north of Henry Ramstetter's saloon, or

Four Doors North of my Old Stand

and can supply all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats at any time. Should be pleased to see all of my old friends and as many more, as may want good meats.
oct1d1m G. RIECKS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, O. Q. Wakefield and Charlotte M. Wakefield, his wife, did on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1870, execute and deliver to the undersigned, as Trustee, their certain trust deed of that date conveying to the undersigned, as Trustee, all the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the county of Wayne, and State of Illinois, to-wit:

The west half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, both in section thirty-four (34), and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), all in township one (1) north, range seven (7) east and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section three (3), township one (1) south, range seven (7) east; also the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25), and the north half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township two (2) north, range six (6) east, of the third principal meridian—containing in all of said above described lands four hundred acres more or less, together with the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging.

Which said trust deed was made to secure the payment of six (6) certain promissory notes bearing even date therewith, given and signed by the said O. Q. Wakefield and Charlotte M. Wakefield, in favor of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford Connecticut, for the following sums, and payable at the office of said company in the city of Hartford, aforesaid, as follows, to-wit:

One note for Forty-five hundred dollars, payable on January 1st, A. D. 1875, being the principal note. One note for two hundred and seventy-one and 25-100 dollars, and four notes for four hundred and fifty dollars each due respectively on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875, being notes for the annual interest payment.

And Whereas, it is in and by said Trust Deed, among other things provided, that in case default shall be made in the payment of said promissory notes or either of them, or any part thereof according to their tenor and effect, then at the option of said Ætna Life Insurance Company, all of said principal and interest notes shall become immediately due and payable and upon request of said company or the legal holder of said notes, so to do, said Trustee shall make sale of the premises thereby conveyed to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the door of the Court House in the city of Springfield, Illinois, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of the same day, having first given twenty (20) days public notice of the time, place and terms of said sale, by previous advertisement in some public newspaper, published in the city of Springfield and State of Illinois, and upon making such sale as aforesaid, said Trustee shall execute a good and sufficient deed of conveyance of all right, title and interest in said premises conveyed by said Trust Deed, all of which will more fully appear by reference to said Trust Deed, which was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Wayne county, in the State of Illinois on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1870, in Book "G," at page 250.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said interest notes due respectively, January 1st, 1873 and 1874, and whereas said interest notes still remain due and unpaid, demand therefore having been made, the whole of said principal and interest is hereby declared to be due and payable.

And therefore, notice is hereby given, that on the application of the said "Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut," the legal owner and holder of said promissory notes, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said Trust Deed, I will, on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1874, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the door of the Court House in the city of Springfield, in the county of Sangamon, and State of Illinois, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, all of said premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy the said notes and interest thereon and any and all taxes due and unpaid upon said premises, and all costs and expenses of said sale, including Trustees and Attorneys fees and commissions; and upon said sale being made I will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a good and sufficient deed or deeds for the premises so sold.

Dated at Springfield, Illinois, September 24th, 1874.

GEO. M. BRINKERHOFF, Trustee.
O. J. BAILEY, Atty for Ætna Life Ins
sep29d30t

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, Frank D. Pease and Elmilda L. Pease, his wife, did on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1872, execute and deliver to the undersigned, as Trustee, their certain trust deed of that date conveying to the undersigned, as Trustee, all the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the county of Washington, and State of Illinois, to-wit:

The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and thirty (30) acres off the north side of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section three (3), and the east half of the northeast quarter of section four (4), all in township three (3) south, of range one (1) west, of the third principal meridian—containing 150 acres more or less, together with the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging.

Which said trust deed was made to secure the payment of six certain promissory notes bearing even date therewith, given and signed by the said Frank D. Pease, in favor of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, for the following sums, and payable at the office of said company in the city of Hartford, aforesaid, as follows, to-wit:

One note for Eight Hundred Dollars, payable on January 1st, A. D. 1877, being the principal note. One note for Fifty-one Dollars, and four notes for Eighty Dollars each, due respectively on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, being notes for the annual interest payment.

And Whereas, it is in and by said Trust Deed, among other things provided, that in case default shall be made in the payment of said promissory notes or either of them or any part thereof according to their tenor and effect, then at the option of said Ætna Life Insurance Company, all of said principal and interest notes shall become immediately due and payable, and upon request of said company or the legal holder of said notes, so to do, said Trustee shall make sale of the premises thereby conveyed to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the door of the Court House in the city of Springfield, Illinois, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of the same day, having first given twenty (20) days public notice of time, place and terms of said sale, by previous advertisement in some public newspaper, published in the city of Springfield and State of Illinois, and upon making such sale as aforesaid, said Trustee shall execute a good and sufficient deed of conveyance of all right, title and interest in said premises conveyed by said Trust Deed, all of which will more fully appear by reference to the said Trust Deed, which was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Washington county, in the State of Illinois, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1872, in Book 48, at page 548, &c.

And Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said interest note due January 1st, 1874, and whereas said interest note still remains due and unpaid, demand therefor having been made, the whole of said principal and interest is hereby declared to be due and payable.

And therefore, notice is hereby given, that on the application of the said "Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford Connecticut," the legal owner and holder of said promissory notes, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said Trust Deed, I will, on Thursday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1874, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the door of the Court House in the city of Springfield, in the county of Sangamon, and State of Illinois, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, all of said premises or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy the said notes and interest thereon and any and all taxes due and unpaid upon said premises, and all costs and expenses of said sale, including Trustee's and Attorney's fees and commissions; and upon said sale being made I will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a good and sufficient deed or deeds for the premises so sold.

Dated at Springfield, Illinois, September 24th, 1874.

GEORGE M. BRINKERHOFF, Trustee.
O. J. BAILEY, Attorney for Ætna Life Insurance Company. sep29d30t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Execution, No. 2711
United States Circuit Court.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed from the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, in favor of Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company and against Thomas G. Mathews, Samuel H. Bundy and Vincent Hinchcliffe.

I have levied upon the following described real estate property, to-wit:

The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight (8), town nine (9), range one (1) east; also the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-three (23), town eight (8) south, of range one (1) east; also part of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), town eight (8), range one (1) east—containing 87 acres;

Also the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), town eight (8), range one (1) east, and the southeast fourth of the southeast quarter of section seventeen (17), town eight (8), range one (1) east, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven (27), town eight (8), range one (1) east; also the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22), town eight (8) south, of range one (1) east; and the south half of the northwest quarter of section sixteen (16), and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), and the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), and part of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), all in town eight (8) south, of range one (1) east, all lying and being in the county of Williamson and State of Illinois, and taken as the property of Vincent Hinchcliffe, one of the defendants herein.

Which I shall expose to public sale, for the satisfaction of said fi. fa. on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1874, at the Court House door of the aforesaid Court, State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield, to the highest and best bidder, for ready money.

Sale to commence between the hours of nine (9) o'clock a. m., and sunset of said day.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1874.

EDWARD R. ROE,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District Illinois.
sep25d20d

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Trustee's Sale.

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Trustee's Sale.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Trustee's Sale.

[illegible]

Trustee's Sale.

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Trustee's Sale.

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Trustee's Sale.

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