

Laws of the Publishers

The courts have settled the following rules:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are presumed to continue in paying their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of the papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due is paid.
3. If the subscribers refuse, or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, the publisher is responsible till they have settled their bill and received their paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places, without

and the papers sent to
are not responsible.

will execute the law better than no politics at all. He may devote his term to the Congress is away, a Tammany brother, and the President his ground before he will still execute the law.

... still overriding
Congress, call into
the Southern Cen-
tral stop? He pro-
war-path. He tells
has put his foot down
military despot-
the Constitution."
these menaces, for this
thing to hold power.
is political fall is as

governed by the laws
le has betrayed his
ges, dishonored him-
ntry. Feeling this,
on, and there is noth-
at he dare not: that
no respect of the peo-
of any party, there
heretofore patient
which will not allow

nity to become cow-
 quires plain speaking,
 speak plainly of An-
 e like spirit we im-
 ganize, to enter into
 aign with the spirit
 ers when they drew
 , and which sent a
 into the heart of
 ty Rebellion. Let

organize in every
h. Sink all minor
duty of driving from
ed Administration.
every patriot. We
necy, we have shed
cause of freedom, to
through supineness
e many things to do
inances—reconstruction
relations. First we

of this Administration
the country. After
the Newsboy
Y MORGAN.
Ned Nevins was on
he, with basket in
in the coal dump
gentleman walking

it upon his arm, out of his pocket book. Ned said, "Two boys be- lieve it, Ned; keep it, we'll have a bully time. I can't do it, I lie. Mother says, 'somethin' good 'll come o' wrong!' " "Mother was literally

vel in Orangeburg
 support. She was
 consumption. Oh,
 even a few phre-
 nics would they not
 port to her perishing
 renewed health—
 nence the contents
 but bring would she

moment or listening
Ned flew after the
sir; you have lost
and, astonished and
forgetting all else,
t-book from Ned's
large sum. "Ah! I
tell you stole it."

said with a curse. The boy did not look only wished to do approval of a good no money that he d to be self-reliant l: "If I do nuthin' I come to me." ration at the moral orted boy, and re- tress. I follow-

bedside; to the
confined on a false
rt where, single
and his own case;
is wrong, and the
er, with such ear-
that drew all hearts
any eye to learn

ed to me the idea
rect Life in. Har-
ns should become
the book has sur-
ne expectations
as from the press,
housand, and be-
ly-ory for reform.
a have come con-
sumption from pul-

from the press,
from societies,
Sabbath School,
and from poor wid-
mother of "Ned
starving in order
with a fervent "God
appeal in behalf
rect."
l some criticism.

evil is to be eradicated; hurt. They have been fearful of scenes of horrors more pathetic they have found in through newspaper. They have Nicholas Nobody hunted as to have

summed to con-
"of" no account.
and on the door-
dy wants us!"
that "Tom the
and stole Jack-
amble" stood on
ot; that Dash,
n phrases, that
hibited his Jew,
ing his tenants

omen; that old
to exhibit her
t; that Patrick
deemed by old
the pawn-bro-
ars exposed be-
Sabbath School
Nelson, who
degraded herself
roet boys, even

ing them; and
I ever have been
trust in every
otto: "If I do
good'll come to
ritory can apply
Mass.

1993

CONCRETE BRICKS

[illegible]

almost resemblance to granite. The assembly, from
 the outside, is a very handsome building.
 Although coating less than they elay brick, my
 experience would lead me to pay more for it
 than use anything else.

Yours Truly,
 B. F. PIXLEY

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
 Div. Engineer's Office—Fourth Dir.
 CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1897.

—Gentle:—I have thoroughly tested, and am
 using the "Concrete Building Blocks," made
 by "Ruger's Variable Block Machine," and regard
 them as the best building material known
 excepted. The buildings I examined in the
 No. Division, appear impervious to frost and mu-
 sure, and I cheerfully recommend them for gen-
 eral use.

Yours Respectfully,
 ISAAC L. SCHROEDER,
 Architect III. Cen. R. Ry. Co.

LAKE VIEW, COOK CO., ILL.
Jan. 10, 1887

DEAR SIR: The Concrete Blocks which we
sold in my cellar wall two years ago, have a
weight and are as strong as stone wall, and better than
any clay brick in use. They will displace
any other material, and will be a recommendation
which I believe they will prove
a general advantage in building.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD MCCONNEL.

PETERSON & PATTERSON,
Dealers in Gas Fittings, Plumbing Material, &
89 Washington St.
CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1887.

GENTS: Having been occasionally engaged
in contracting for the erection of brick and
buildings in this city, I do not hesitate to state
that the "Concrete Building Blocks," made by
"Roger L. Peterson & Co.," are admirably
suited for building, and will be a recommendation
as a builder, I have never met with
anything equal to the Concrete buildings for cheap-
ness and durability, while the entire exclusion
of frost and cold.

ments. The cost of laying rail is materially in-
creased by their additional sale over common brick,
and their consequent appearance wherever the gra-
nitic building is apparent than any other ma-
terial.

Yours Respectfully,
N. E. PETERSON.

OFFICE OF JOHN SCANLON,
Felt and Composition Roofer,
Masonic Temple, E. & 47 Dear Street,
CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 18, 1887.

GENTS: I intend building four two story bu-
siness houses this season, and to make use of
"Ceneste Building Blocks." Will you please
send me 12 samples, and enclosing them I will
prefer this material than any other building ma-
terial. It is my opinion they are more durable and
every way desirable. I have regretted ex-
perimenting with other materials, and in some
houses erected last year, and just being built
on Wells Street. I am confident it would have
saved me considerable in the cost, and made me
safely pay the value of the material. I use
regular granite. Let me hear from you at once.

Yours, &c.
JOHN SCANLON.

OFFICE OF JEWETT & BUTLER,
Importers of Handwriting & Calligraphy,
111 Lake Street, CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1887.
DEAR SIR: We have introduced dwellings in the North Division, built of Rogers' Patent Concrete Blocks, and as far as I am able to judge comprise them not only ornamentally but thoroughly impervious to the action of the elements.
I should feel sure that a dwelling constructed of this material would be totally free from dampness.
O. R. BUTLER.
DEAR SIR: Last spring I built a cellular Lake View, with the bricks made by Rogers' Patent Press. The cellar is impervious to frost—gives every satisfaction, and may be seen by any one who calls on me.
Lake View, Jan. 1887. C. COOKRON.
CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1886.

This is to certify that I have examined the Concrete
 Blocks, manufactured by Lewis J. Magnusson
 and feel convinced that it is an excellent
 building material, being both economical and du-
 rable. It is not affected by frost or dampness—
 will stand any pressure, requires no painting
 in winter and coal in summer—resists all kinds
 of fire, burning, and hardens in the walls as it gets
 older.
 Should I build for myself, I would be fully en-
 dorse it in preference to any other building material, be-
 lieving that it possesses all the above-
 named advantages.
 W. WILLIAM WILSON, Contracting Mason and
 Builder.

OFFICE OF F. E. RIGBY.
 Importer and Jobber of Paper, Hangers, Win-
 dow Shades, &c., 55 Randolph St.,
 CHICAGO, Jan. 12th, 1887.
 GENTS: I beg leave to state that the cellular walls
 of my house at Lake View are composed of con-
 crete, which has proved very durable, the house
 not showing any symptoms of decay or fracture.
 F. E. RIGBY, Secy.

I made the above named Concrete Building
 Block at my place, and have used them with
 Rogers' Patent Portable Concrete Press,
 LEWIS J. MAGNUSSEN

We clip the following from the *Chicago Evening Journal*, of Jan. 21, 1897:

"CONCRETE.—In presenting the following remarks respecting the nature and use of the subject of this article, we are conscious of the fact that in many ways impact nothing new, but the mass of our readers are doubtless ignorant of its many desirable and durable qualities as a building material. Concrete, for centuries, in some form, has been generally used, mostly as a cement for uniting stones, bricks, etc., in early walls and walls in no instance, and in early times, it has been known to fail. The structures of the ancients bear witness that the concrete portion of their masonry still

The least signs of doozy. It is a well established fact that a chemical action is produced by the fusion of allotte (pure sand) with lime, thus forming a cement that the elements continue to harden as the years roll on. The objection to its use as a building material heretofore has been the difficulty encountered in getting it into practical form.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23d, 1867.
 Dear Mr. Keller of the Chicago Tribune.
 I am anxious to have been consulted in regard to the use of the word "resilience" as I have taken the occasion briefly to express my opinion upon the subject. The real value of concrete for such purposes, has been proved by long experience, both in ancient and modern times. It has been found to possess in a high degree the properties of hardness and durability though soft and friable when first formed, it gradually and continually softens until it becomes of great hardness. This action is due to the chemical reaction of the water and alkali of the grout, thus forming the constituent particles aided by the action of atmospheric agencies. Hence exposure instead of injury, actually benefits it, considering its other valuable properties, as for instance its economy in use. It is surprising that it has not been admitted of being plastered upon direct exposure, for inside or outside walls, without the use of cement, thereby securing greater safety from fire or corrosion, the capability of being colored readily to suit the taste. It is surprising that it has not been more extensively used in building for such purposes, and other material scarce or expensive. It is, for instance, admirably adapted for basements, basements floors, roof gutters, and for new floors, and for the interior of the walls of the house, where water flows instead of concrete runs.
 Yours very respectfully,
 A. C. MAKINER.